

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

## **Monitoring Report 2015/16**



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 2015 to 31 March 2016, but also includes some relevant data and information up to December 2016. The latest update was published to coincide with the publication of the Proposed Submission Draft of the Joint Minerals Local Plan.

### **Chapter 2 – Local Plan Progress**

The WLP was adopted in 2014 and the timetable for the preparation of the Joint Minerals Local Plan (JMLP) is set out in this chapter. Work on the JMLP, which will cover the period until 2033, progressed in accordance with the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme during the monitoring period.

### **Chapter 3 – Minerals**

West Sussex is a producer of a range of minerals, with 18 active mineral sites. Total sales of primary land-won aggregates (sand and gravel) in the calendar year 2015 were an estimated 245,000 tonnes with a reserve of 3.96 million tonnes. The landbank of sites with valid planning permission is 11.7 years. The Authorities have prepared a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA), as required by the NPPF which considered the production of soft sand separately from sharp sand and gravel. Taking account of past sales and relevant local information, there is no requirement to plan for additional land-won supplies of sharp sand and gravel. For soft sand, the requirement is between 2.54 and 3.32mt over the plan period. In 2015 there was estimated to be 393,000 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 Monitoring Report 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.

Overall waste arisings in 2015 in West Sussex were 2,153,000 tonnes, an increase of 10% 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. During the year 2015/16 24 minerals and waste planning applications considered.

## **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 2015/16.

## CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.0. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1. THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES .....	4
1.2. WHAT IS THE AUTHORITY MONITORING REPORT? .....	4
1.3. THE COUNTY OF WEST SUSSEX .....	5
<b>2.0. LOCAL PLAN PROGRESS.....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1. MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME .....	6
2.2. WEST SUSSEX WASTE LOCAL PLAN .....	6
2.3. WEST SUSSEX JOINT MINERALS LOCAL PLAN.....	6
<b>3.0. MINERALS .....</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1. SOFT SAND AND SHARP SAND AND GRAVEL .....	8
3.1. CLAY.....	12
3.2. BUILDING STONE .....	14
3.3. CHALK .....	16
3.4. OIL AND GAS.....	18
3.5. PRODUCTION OF SECONDARY AND RECYCLED AGGREGATES.....	19
<b>4.0. WHARVES AND RAILHEADS .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>5.0. WASTE.....</b>	<b>25</b>
5.1. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES .....	25
5.2. WASTE LOCAL PLAN .....	26
5.3. WASTE ARISING.....	27
5.4. HOW MUCH WASTE IS BEING MANAGED AT PRESENT?.....	27
5.5. WASTE MANAGEMENT CAPACITY IN WEST SUSSEX .....	31
<b>6.0. PLANNING APPLICATIONS .....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>7.0. ENFORCEMENT/MONITORING .....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>8.0. DUTY TO COOPERATE .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>APPENDIX B: MINERAL AND WASTE SITES IN WEST SUSSEX .....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>APPENDIX C: LIST OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS.....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>APPENDIX D: MINERALS AND WASTE SITE MAPS.....</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>APPENDIX E: WASTE LOCAL PLAN INDICATORS .....</b>	<b>72</b>

## **1.0. Introduction**

### **1.1. The Local Authorities**

- 1.1.1. West Sussex County Council is the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) and Waste Planning Authority (WPA) for West Sussex, excluding the parts of the County that lie within the South Downs National Park. The South Downs National Park is the MPA and WPA for the area of West Sussex which falls within the South Downs National Park. West Sussex County Council and the SDNPA (the 'Authorities') have worked in partnership to produce the West Sussex Waste Local Plan (WLP) which was adopted in April 2014. 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), hereafter referred to as the 'Monitoring Report', as set out in the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The monitoring report presents:
- Progress made on the timetables set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) for preparing Local Plans;
  - any positive or negative effects of the policies within the Local Plans;
  - minerals and waste trends, and relevant planning applications, in order to monitor and review the effect of planning policies in practice.
- 1.2.2. The information contained in this monitoring report solely relates to issues connected with mineral and waste activity. In parallel, the seven District and Borough Councils (Adur, Arun, Chichester, Crawley, Horsham, Mid Sussex and Worthing) are preparing Local Plans covering other land-use planning matters such as housing and employment. The 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 monitoring reports produced by the District and Borough Councils in order to get a complete picture of spatial planning in West Sussex.
- 1.2.3. This monitoring report is for the period 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016 but some of the data for minerals and waste relates to the calendar year 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 partly due to issues surrounding commercial sensitivity of data (particularly the case for minerals data) and partly because the data has not been systematically collected on an annual basis (such as recycling figures for Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste). This means that some figures used are projections made from baseline data.

### **1.3. The County of West Sussex**

- 1.3.1. West Sussex is a county which has an area of around 199,000 hectares and an estimated population of 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](http://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 December 2016 and sets out the programme for the preparation of the JMLP.

#### **Signpost:**

For more information on the timetable, please refer to:  
West Sussex Minerals and Waste Development Scheme 2017-2020  
(December 2016) which is available on the Council's website  
([www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf](http://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.

### **2.3. 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. Consultation on the draft (Regulation 18) took place for a period of nine weeks between April and June 2016 and the Representations period (Regulation 19) on the Proposed Submission draft is due to take place between January and March 2017. This version of Monitoring Report has been updated and published to coincide with publication of the Proposed Submission Draft JMLP.

**Table 1: Joint Minerals Local Plan Stages and Progress (Apr 2013 – Jun 2018)**

Stage	Dates	Stage completed?
Survey and evidence gathering	October - December 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)
Preparation of Draft Plan and draft Sustainability Appraisal	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 – December 2016	✓
Representations period (Reg. 19) on Proposed Submission Draft and Final Sustainability Appraisal Report	January – March 2017	
Summarising representations/preparation of Submission Plan and Final Sustainability Appraisal Report	March – April 2017	
Submission of final document and Sustainability Appraisal Report to Secretary of State	April – May 2017	
Preparation for Public Examination Hearing	May – July 2017	
Pre-Meeting (as required)	July 2017	
Public Examination Hearing	July – October 2017	
Modifications Representations period (where necessary)	December 2017 – January 2018	
Reconvened hearings (as required)	March 2018	
Receive Inspector's Report	April 2018	
Adoption	May 2018	
Publication	June 2018	



## 3.0. Minerals

### 3.1. Soft Sand and Sharp Sand and Gravel

#### **Summary:**

<b>Permitted reserve</b>	3,960,500 (900,000 tonnes of sharp sand and gravel, 3,060,500 tonnes of soft sand)
<b>Sales</b>	245,000 tonnes (all soft sand)*
<b>Ten Years Average Sales</b>	339,000 tonnes (10,000 tonnes of sharp sand and gravel, 329,000 tonnes of soft sand)
<b>Landbank</b>	11.7 years (71 years for sharp sand and gravel, 9.3 years for soft sand)

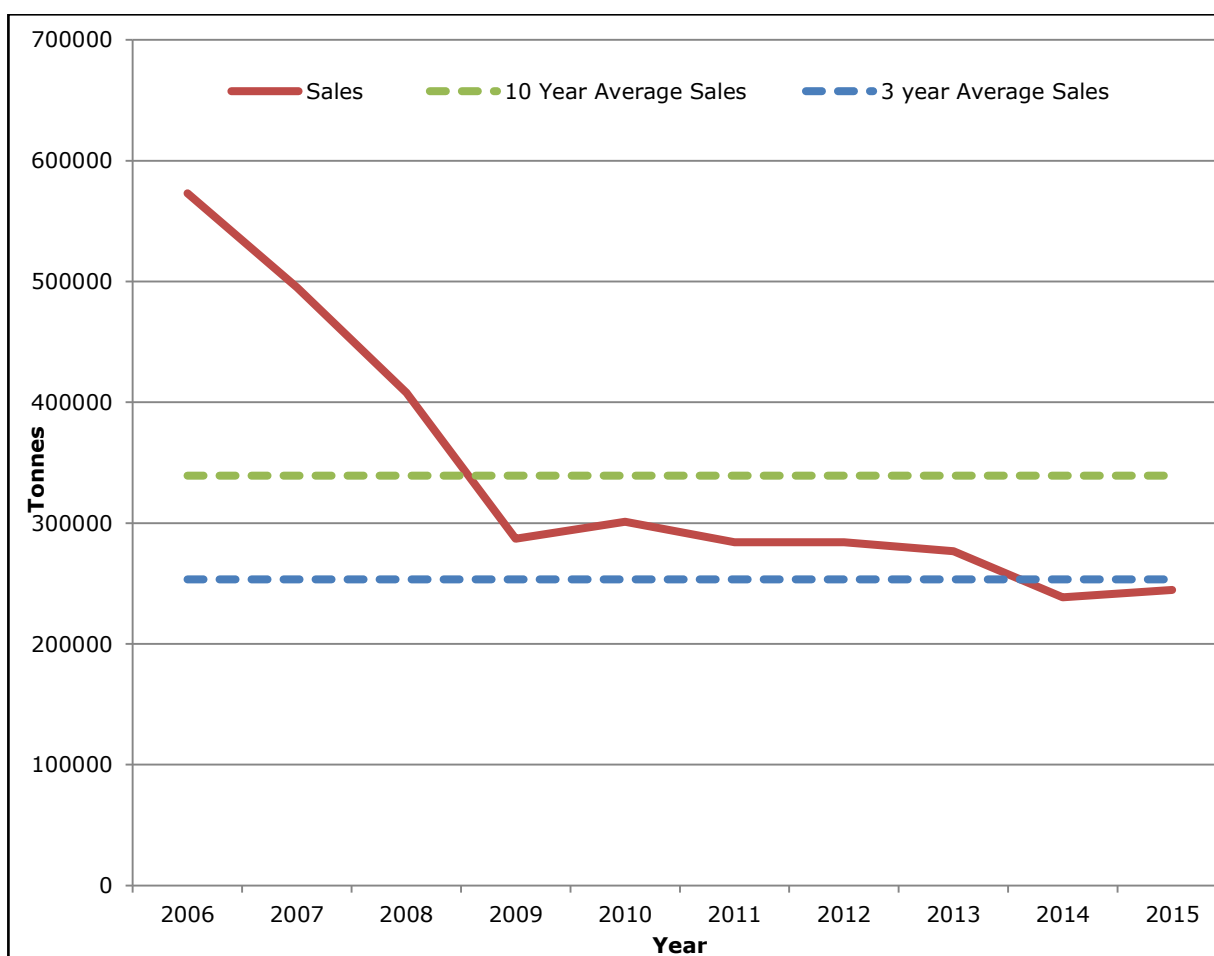
\*Sales of Sand and Gravel are reported for the calendar year 2015 and totals have been rounded.

- 3.1.1. There are five active sites permitted for soft sand extraction in West Sussex and one site permitted for sharp sand and gravel extraction which is expected to start production in 2017 (Appendix D and E). In 2015/16, the total permitted reserve of land won sand and gravel in West Sussex was 3,960,500 tonnes (3,060,500 tonnes of soft sand and 900,000 tonnes of sharp sand and gravel). 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. During the monitoring year, total sales of sharp sand and gravel and soft sand were 245,000 tonnes, which is a significant reduction from sales in 2006 which were 573,000 tonnes. 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 2006/07 – 2015/16**

Monitoring Year	Sales (tonnes)
2006/07	573,000
2007/08	495,000
2008/09	408,000
2009/10	287,000
2010/11	301,000
2011/12	284,000
2012/13	284,000
2013/14	277,000
2014/15	239,000
2015/16	245,000
<b>3 Year Average</b>	<b>254,000</b>
<b>10 Year Average</b>	<b>339,000 (329,000 tonnes soft sand, 10,000 tonnes sharp sand and gravel)</b>
N.B. Sales data is based on 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 2006 - 2015**



- 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 3,960,500 tonnes and the current landbank is 11.7 years ( $3,960,500 \div 339,000$ ) 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.

**Table 3: Sand and Gravel Landbank – 2006/07 to 2015/16**

<b>Monitoring Year</b>	<b>Total sand and gravel reserve remaining on sites with planning permission (mt)</b>	<b>Annual Requirement (mtpa)</b>	<b>Landbank (Years)</b>
2006/07	3.73	0.91	$3.73/0.91 = 4.1$
2007/08	3.90	0.91	$3.90/0.91 = 4.3$
2008/09	6.12	0.91	$6.12/0.91 = 6.7$
2009/10	5.34	0.91	$5.34/0.91 = 5.9$
2010/11	5.27	0.91	$5.27/0.91 = 5.8$
2011/12	5.06	0.91	$5.06/0.91 = 5.6$
2012/13	4.80	0.50	$4.80/0.50 = 9.1$
2013/14	3.76	0.44	$3.76/0.44 = 8.5$
2014/15	3.90	0.38	$3.90/0.39 = 10$
2015/16	3.96	0.34	$3.96/0.34 = 11.7$
NB: Since 2012/13, the landbank has been calculated based on the rolling average 10-year sales data as required by the NPPF. Prior to this it was based on the sub-regional apportionment of 0.91mt.			

- 3.1.4. 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 (2003) 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*
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,301,100</b>
*Potential yield removed as site has deliverability issues.	

- 3.1.5. 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 (January, 2017) which supports the Proposed Submission JMLP. The LAA considers the production of soft sand separately from sharp sand and gravel. Taking account of past sales and relevant local information, there is no requirement to plan for additional land-won supplies of sharp sand and gravel. For soft sand, the requirement is between 2.54 and 3.32mt over the plan period.

**Signpost:**

For more information, please refer to:

- West Sussex County Council and South Downs National Park Authority Local Aggregate Assessment (January, 2017).

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

**3.1.6. Silica Sand**

- 3.1.7. In West Sussex silica sand occurs in the upper reaches of the Lower Greensand formation. The Soft and Silica Sand Study (2016) confirms that most, if not all of the Folkestone Formation sands are likely to be capable of being defined as silica sand in the broadest sense. The 2012 Soft Sand Study<sup>1</sup> 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 Proposed Submission Draft JMLP which weighs the need for the extraction of silica sand against the environmental and amenity constraints.

<sup>1</sup> Capita Symonds (2012). Soft Sand Study.

### 3.1. Clay

#### **Summary:**

<b>Permitted reserve (all sites)</b>	18,670,090 tonnes
<b>Sales (all sites)</b>	21,600 tonnes
<b>No. active brickworks</b>	Five
<b>No. brickworks with 25 year Landbank</b>	Three

3.1.8. There are five active clay extraction sites in West Sussex (Appendix B). 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 18,670,090 tonnes.

3.1.9. 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 three brickworks in West Sussex that have landbanks of at least 25 years (one of which is estimated to have 24 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 5: Clay Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales – 2006/07 to 2015/16**

<b>Monitoring Year</b>	<b>Total clay reserve remaining on sites with planning permission (mt)</b>	<b>Annual Sales (mt)</b>
2006/07	12.6	0.46
2007/08	15.1	1.06
2008/09	14.9	0.49
2009/10	15.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.35
2010/11	17.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	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
2015/16	18.7 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.28
<b>Annual Average</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.43</b>
(1)The reserve figure has increased due to an operator returning a figure to replace an estimate in the previous AMR.		

**Table 6: List of active Brickworks in West Sussex and clay type**

<b>SDNP/W SCC</b>	<b>Brickworks</b>	<b>Clay Type</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Landbank</b>
SDNP	Pitsham Brickworks	Gault Formation	Hand-made bricks, chimneys, tiles (Independent works).	24 years
WSCC	Wealden/Wa rnham Brickworks	Weald Clay Formation	Commercial bricks	In excess of 25 years
WSCC	Laybrook Brickworks	Weald Clay Formation	Commercial bricks	In excess of 25 years
WSCC	Freshfield Lane Brickworks	Wadhurst Clay; East Grinstead Clay; Tunbridge Wells Sandstone	Commercial bricks	In excess of 25 years
WSCC	West Hoathly	Wadhurst Clay Formation	Commercial bricks	9 years

### 3.2. Building Stone

**Summary:**

<b>Permitted reserve</b>	2,704,714 tonnes
<b>Sales</b>	21,600 tonnes
<b>No. active quarries</b>	Four

- 3.2.1. There are four active building stone extraction sites in West Sussex (Appendix B). Three of these sites are extracting stone for building on a small scale and one site has diversified into landscaping stone. The estimated permitted reserve of building stone is 2,704,714 tonnes.
- 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 7: Sandstone Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales – 2006/07 to 2015/16**

<b>Monitoring Year</b>	<b>Total sandstone reserve remaining on sites with planning permission (mt)*</b>	<b>Annual Sales (mt)</b>
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
2015/16	2.70	0.022
<b>Annual Average</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.024</b>
*The total permitted reserve figures include bulk fill material and building stone. ** Revised estimate of reserve.		



### 3.3. Chalk

**Summary:**

<b>Permitted reserve</b>	Confidential
<b>Sales</b>	Confidential
<b>No. active quarries</b>	Two
<b>Landbank</b>	90 years
<b>Planning Applications</b>	There were no planning applications determined for chalk sites

- 3.3.1. There are two active chalk pits in West Sussex (Appendix B) and two inactive chalk pits. The estimated landbank for 2015/16 is 90 years. This is lower than previous years because one site has relinquished its rights to extract chalk, therefore these reserves have been excluded. There has also been a revised estimate of the reserves at the remaining sites. Sites that are not extracting chalk are either being used for aggregate recycling or will remain inactive until operators have further demand for chalk. The chalk figures fluctuate greatly, as table 8 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. Some of the annual production figures 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 8: Chalk Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales – 2006/07 to 2015/16**

<b>Monitoring Year</b>	<b>Total chalk reserve remaining on sites with planning permission (mt)</b>	<b>Annual Sales (mt)</b>
2006/07	3.35	(c)
2007/08	3.00	0.117
2008/09	9.88 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.049
2009/10	12.48 <sup>(2)</sup>	(c)
2010/11	12.43	(c)
2011/12	12.43	(c)
2012/13	12.41	(c)
2013/14	12.03	(c)
2014/15	(c) <sup>(3)</sup>	(c)
2015/16	(c) <sup>(4)</sup>	(c)
<b>Annual Average</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.046</b>
<p>(1) The increase in permitted reserves in 2008/09 was due to an extension at one site becoming active.</p> <p>(2) The increase in permitted reserve since 2008/09 is due to a revised calculation for one chalk site provided by a new operator of the site. Estimates had been used previously.</p> <p>(3) 2014/15 Upper Beeding Quarry has been excluded from the permitted reserves because the site is currently subject to an automatic suspension due to insufficient information being submitted to allow the determination of the Review of Mineral Permission application. The total permitted reserves figure cannot be shown for reasons of confidentiality.</p> <p>(4) Reserves at one site have been excluded because they have relinquished their rights to extract chalk. There has also been a revised estimate of the reserves at the remaining sites.</p>		

### 3.4. Oil and Gas

**Summary:**

**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 (Appendix B). Oil exploration has taken place at Markwells Wood near Rowlands Castle and an application is currently being considered to allow the production of hydrocarbons for a 20 year period (Ref: SDNP/16/04679/CM).
- 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

#### **Summary:**

##### **Recycled Aggregates**

**Sales** 393,000 tonnes

**Capacity** 853,000 tonnes

##### **Recovery**

**Capacity** 590,240 tonnes

##### **Secondary Aggregates**

**Estimated capacity** 11,000 to 56,000 tonnes

- 3.5.1. In 2015/16 it was estimated that 393,000 tonnes<sup>2</sup> 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 19 sites within West Sussex that process inert waste to produce recycled aggregate (2016 estimate). The 19 sites have an estimated potential maximum capacity of 853,000tpa 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. 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 (2014) are capable of responding to additional demand.

---

<sup>2</sup> BPP Consulting (2017). Review and Refresh of C&I Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.

**Table 9: C&D/Inert Waste Arisings and Recycled (2006/07 – 2015/16)**

<b>Monitoring Year</b>	<b>C&amp;D/Inert Waste Arisings (tonnes)</b>	<b>C&amp;D Waste Recycling (tonnes)</b>
2006/07 <sup>(1)</sup>	1,435,000	519,000
2007/08 <sup>(1)</sup>	1,339,000	622,000
2008/09 <sup>(1)</sup>	1,340,000	629,000
2009/10 <sup>(1)</sup>	1,340,000	630,000
2010/11	949,000	446,000 <sup>(2)</sup>
2011/12	949,000	446,000 <sup>(2)</sup>
2012/13	949,000	446,000 <sup>(2)</sup>
2013/14	1,273,000	261,000 <sup>(3)</sup>
2014/15	1,323,500	377,000 <sup>(3)</sup>
2015/16	1,000,000	393,000 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Annual Average</b>		<b>476,900</b>
<p>(1) Before 2010/11, some C&amp;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) Figures taken from BPP Consulting (2017). Review and Refresh of C&amp;I &amp; CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex. The figures for 2013/14 and 2014/15 have also been updated from the previous Monitoring Reports because a new methodology has been used which provides a better estimate of C&amp;D recycling.</p>		

3.5.4. In West Sussex, the by-products from chalk and sandstone have been used as secondary aggregates. Other sources of secondary aggregate include bottom ash from waste treatment facilities at two sites. An estimate of the likely capacity for the production of secondary aggregates has been calculated and is presented in Table 10.

- Planning permission has been granted for a waste treatment facility at Ford which includes a gasification plant generating energy from waste (Ref: WSCC/096/13/F). The gasification process is estimated to produce 21,000 tonnes of residue ash each year which will be transported off-site for recycling or concrete product manufacture;
- The bottom ash from the Energy from Waste plant at Lancing is processed for Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregates (IBAA) Purposes. In 2014, this amounted to 11,031 tonnes.

**Table 10: Secondary Aggregate Capacity Scenarios**

<b>Secondary Aggregate Recycling Capacity</b>	<b>Capacity Scenario 1 (Current Situation – Lancing Energy from Waste Plant) Figures in tonnes</b>	<b>Capacity Scenario 2 (Energy from Waste Plant + Ford Site) Figures in tonnes</b>	<b>Capacity Scenario 3 (Lancing Energy from Waste Plant + Ford Site + remaining capacity in WLP<sup>(1)</sup>) Figures in tonnes</b>
<b>Lancing Energy from Waste</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>
<b>Ford Energy from Waste</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>21,000</b>
<b>Remaining sites in WLP</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,000<sup>(2)</sup></b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>56,000</b>
<p>(1) To meet the shortfall of non-inert recovery capacity of 270,000 as set out in Policy W1 of the Waste Local Plan 2014. The remaining capacity is calculated to be 130,000 tpa (270,000 – 140,000 = 130,000 tpa).</p> <p>(2) An estimate of the amount of bottom ash that could be generated from the remaining WLP sites has been calculated using a conversion factor of 5.5. This is an average of the conversion factors of the Lancing and Ford Sites (4.5 and 6.6 respectively).</p>			

## 4.0. Wharves and Railheads

### **Summary:**

#### **Wharves**

<b>No. Active Wharves</b>	<b>Six</b>
<b>Sales*</b>	<b>1,705,568 tonnes</b>
<b>Capacity</b>	<b>2,274,000 tonnes<sup>3</sup></b>

#### **Railheads**

<b>No. Active Railheads</b>	<b>Four</b>
<b>Sales*</b>	<b>613,555 tonnes</b>
<b>Capacity</b>	<b>1,380,000 tonnes<sup>4</sup></b>

\*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 four active railheads (two 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). Since the last monitoring year, one railhead has become inactive. 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 2015/16, sales from railheads totalled 613,555 tonnes and imports to wharves totalled 1,703,221 tonnes (see table 11).

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Capacity figure taken from the West Sussex Wharves and Railheads Study (2014).

**Table 11: Total Sales from Wharves and Railheads 2006/07-2015/16 (tonnes)**

<b>Monitoring Year</b>	<b>Sales of marine sand and gravel from wharves</b>	<b>Sales of sand and gravel from railheads</b>	<b>Sales of crushed rock from wharves</b>	<b>Sales of crushed rock from railheads</b>
<b>2006/07</b>	860,000	86,985	55,786	367,972
<b>2007/08</b>	849,348	164,635	59,999	341,953
<b>2008/09</b>	826,252	170,971	123,109	322,008
<b>2009/10</b>	872,267	225,303	151,556	304,481
<b>2010/11</b>	899,944	195,599	138,927	573,222
<b>2011/12</b>	1,213,356	88,845	120,428	674,140
<b>2012/13</b>	1,470,023	140,466	123,457	702,396
<b>2013/14</b>	1,616,136	146,585	63,000	814,401
<b>2014/15</b>	1,626,551	65,000	76,670	838,333
<b>2015/16</b>	1,639,146	63,019	66,422	550,536*
<b>10 yr avg.</b>	<b>1,187,302</b>	<b>134,741</b>	<b>97,935</b>	<b>548,934</b>
*The figure for 2015 is lower than the previous monitoring year because an element of double counting was identified due to sales taking place between operators.				

- 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 (January, 2017) 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). These sites are no longer being safeguarded in the Proposed Submission Draft 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 (January, 2017). Background Document;
- West Sussex Wharves and Railheads Study (February, 2014); and
- West Sussex Local Aggregate Assessment (January, 2017)

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

## 5.0. Waste

### **Summary:**

- The West Sussex Waste Local Plan was adopted in April 2014;
- Total waste arisings in 2015/16 were 2.15mt. This is a 10% increase over the estimated arisings in the adopted Waste Local Plan (1.95mt) for 2015 based on the base case growth rates;
- MSW arisings were 447,000 tonnes. This is a 11% increase over the estimated arisings in the adopted Waste Local Plan (403,000 tonnes) for 2015 based on the base case growth rates;
- C&I arisings were 706,000 tonnes. This is a 18% increase than the estimated arisings in the adopted Waste Local Plan (600,000 tonnes) for 2015 based on the base case growth rates;
- Recycling levels for MSW and C&I waste are generally increasing and the amount of waste going to landfill is falling;
- C&D arisings were 1,000,000 tonnes which is a decrease from the previous year's arisings but is broadly in line with the projected arisings in the WLP (2014);
- Additional waste management capacity has been added through new permissions during 2015/16 but further capacity is still needed to meet the shortfalls set out in Policy W1 of the WLP and the aspiration of achieving 'zero waste to landfill by 2031';
- 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. The plant becomes operational in 2016.
- 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.

## **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 2015/16 and how this compares to the baseline figures in the Waste Local Plan (2014).

### **5.3. Waste Arisings**

- 5.3.1. The estimated overall arisings of controlled waste in West Sussex in 2015/16 was 2,153,000 tonnes, an increase of 10% from the estimated arisings in the adopted Waste Local Plan (1,950,000 tonnes). The main types of waste management in West Sussex are recycling, recovery (thermal recovery, treatment, and disposal of inert materials for mineral restoration/engineering operations) and landfill.
- 5.3.2. In order to determine how much waste is being produced now, how this is likely to change in the future, and requirements for new waste management facilities in West Sussex, the County Council commissioned AEA Technology to carry out a Waste Forecast Report which provided the evidence for the preparation of the West Sussex Waste Local Plan. The Waste Local Plan provides the baseline figures against which future changes in arisings and capacity can be measured. BPP Consulting have also been commissioned to prepare a report outlining C&I and C&D arisings and to forecast future waste growth in West Sussex. This report will be produced annually and will be used to monitor the performance of the Waste Local Plan through the monitoring report.

#### **Signpost:**

For more detailed information, please refer to:

- Waste Local Plan Background Document (2013); and
- BPP Consulting (January, 2017). Review and Refresh of C&I Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.

### **5.4. How much waste is being managed at present?**

- 5.4.1. Table 12 shows the available data for the different types of waste in West Sussex and how it is managed. The figures show an increase in arisings for MSW and C&I waste but a fall in C&D waste.

## MSW

MSW arisings are monitored by the Waste Management team at West Sussex County Council. The total MSW arisings figure for 2015/16 is 447,000 tonnes) which shows that there has been an increase of 44,000 tonnes in terms of MSW arisings for 2015 based on the forecasted arisings for the base case growth rates used to prepare the Waste Local Plan, 2014 (403,000 tonnes). The amount of MSW waste going to landfill has been steadily falling over the years and was 164,000 tonnes in the 2015/16 monitoring year. 169,000 tonnes of MSW waste was recycled, an increase of 0.57% from last year. In terms of 'other recovery', 73,000 tonnes was sent for energy recovery. 41,000 tonnes of other waste (soil, hardcore, plasterboard asbestos etc.) is collected at Household Waste Recycling Sites (HWRS) but is not classed as household waste for reporting purposes. Some of this waste may be recycled.

## C&I Waste

- 5.4.2. Latest forecasts indicate that C&I arisings for 2015/16 are 706,000 tonnes<sup>5</sup>. This is an increase of 21,700 tonnes from the 2014 figure (684,000 tonnes) representing a 3% increase. Table 12 presents the C&I Arisings by management type. This shows that the quantity of C&I waste going to landfill has fallen by just over 20,000 tonnes. This is for the third successive year. Evidence suggests that this resulted from an increase in waste being managed at EfW facilities beyond West Sussex after initially being delivered to waste transfer facilities<sup>6</sup>.
- 5.4.3. The updated arisings figure for 2015/16 yields a value of 766,500 tonnes of C&I waste to be managed in 2031 based on a growth rate of 0.5%<sup>7</sup>. This is an increase of 67,000 tonnes from the estimate in the adopted Waste Local Plan, 2014 (700,000 tonnes)<sup>8</sup>. 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.

---

<sup>5</sup> BPP Consulting (January, 2017). Review and Refresh of C&I Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.

<sup>6</sup> BPP Consulting (January, 2017). Review and Refresh of C&I Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.

<sup>7</sup> BPP Consulting (January, 2017). Review and Refresh of C&I Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.

<sup>8</sup> BPP Consulting (January, 2017). Review and Refresh of C&I Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.

## C&D Waste

- 5.4.4. C&D arisings for 2015/16 are 1,000,000 tonnes. This is an increase of 51,000 tonnes from the base case growth rates used to prepare the Waste Local Plan, 2014 (949,000 tonnes) and a decrease of 174,000 tonnes (14%) from the revised 2014 estimate (1,174,000 tonnes)<sup>9</sup>. Table 12 presents the CDEW Arisings by management type. The amount of CDEW going to landfill has increased slightly and 'recovery' levels have fallen.
- 5.4.5. 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 2015/16, a total of 1,000,000 tonnes would need to be managed in 2031. This indicates that the current baseline value is in line with projections. Given that the total amount of C&D waste arising in West Sussex is 1,000,000 tonnes, and 1,260,000 tonnes (C&D waste managed at sites in West Sussex recorded in the Waste Data Interrogator) was managed in West Sussex then West Sussex was a net importer and was more than net self-sufficient in terms of CDEW management capacity in 2015<sup>10</sup>.
- 5.4.6. A summary of the key trends in the management of C&D waste in West Sussex are summarised as follows:
- The vast majority of C&D waste is managed within the Plan Area;
  - The proportion of C&D waste going to landfill and the actual amount of C&D waste going to landfill has risen. The majority of this rise is attributable to 'out of plan area' landfill;
  - There has been a sharp fall in the amount of C&D waste being managed by recovery. Flows of plan area waste for recovery have switched to out of plan area sites in East Sussex and Brighton but imports exceed exports so net self-sufficiency is being still being achieved.<sup>11</sup>

---

<sup>9</sup> Value revised in light of 2014 calculation error and revised estimate of recycled aggregate production downward. BPP Consulting (January, 2017). Review and Refresh of C&I Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.

<sup>10</sup> BPP Consulting (January, 2017). Review and Refresh of C&I Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.

<sup>11</sup> BPP Consulting (January, 2017). Review and Refresh of C&I Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.

**Table 12: Management of waste in West Sussex by waste stream and management method**

<b>Monitoring Year</b>	<b>Landfilled (tonnes)</b>	<b>Recycled / Composted (tonnes)</b>	<b>Other Recovery (tonnes)</b>	<b>Total (tonnes)</b>
<b>MSW</b>				
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 <sup>(1)</sup>	175,000	172,000	56,000	403,000
2011/12	171,000	170,000	84,000	425,000
2012/13	158,000	160,000	96,000	414,000
2013/14	171,000	161,000	104,000	436,000
2014/15	170,000	166,000	109,000	445,000
2015/16	164,000	169,000	114,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	447,000
<b>C&amp;I</b>				
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 <sup>(1)</sup>	113,000	345,000	147,000	605,000
2011/12	113,000	345,000	147,000	605,000 <sup>(3)</sup>
2012/13	113,000	345,000	147,000	605,000 <sup>(3)</sup>
2013/14	78,000	390,000	220,000	688,000 <sup>(4)</sup>
2014/15	67,000	386,000	231,000	684,000 <sup>(4)</sup>
2015/16	47,000	420,000	239,000	706,000 <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>C&amp;D</b>				
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 <sup>(1)</sup>	282,000	446,000	221,000	949,000
2011/12	282,000	446,000	221,000	949,000 <sup>(3)</sup>
2012/13	282,000	446,000	221,000	949,000 <sup>(3)</sup>
2013/14	250,000	261,000 <sup>(5)</sup>	306,000	1,273,000
2014/15	315,000	377,000 <sup>(5)</sup>	482,000 <sup>(6)</sup> (309,000)	1,174,000 <sup>(7)</sup>
2015/16	323,000 <sup>(8)</sup>	393,000 <sup>(5)</sup>	284,000 <sup>(6)</sup> (145,000)	1,000,000 <sup>(9)</sup>
<b>2015/16 Totals</b>	<b>534,000</b>	<b>1,128,000</b>	<b>637,000</b>	<b>2,153,000</b>
<p>(1) The West Sussex Waste Local (2014) was based on the 2010/11 arisings figures.</p> <p>(2) Includes 41,000 tonnes of other waste (soil, hardcore, plasterboard asbestos etc.)</p>				

which is collected at HWRS but is not classed as household waste for reporting purposes. Some of this waste may be recycled.

- (3) Figures rolled forward from 2010/11 as no waste forecast was carried out.
- (4) BPP Consulting (January, 2017). Review and Refresh of C&I Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.
- (5) Figures were derived using a revised methodology prepared as part of the 'Review and Refresh of C&I and C&D Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex' (BPP Consulting, 2017) and includes the amount of C&D waste arisings which were produced into aggregates.
- (6) Figure includes remainder of C&D waste (total minus recycling and landfill) which includes waste managed at treatment facilities. This figure should be treated with caution as it is simply the remainder of the difference between known managed routes and the total. The figure in brackets is the element of C&D estimated to be going to inert recovery within the county.
- (7) Figure has been revised from previous year because of a calculation error and a revised estimate of recycled aggregate production.
- (8) The majority of the C&D waste recorded as going to landfill went to non-inert landfill sites for.
- (9) BPP Consulting (May, 2015). 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 13 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 2015/16. Estimates 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 14 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 Monitoring Report using waste site returns data, discussions with operators and Development Management colleagues.



**Table 13: Estimated annual capacity of existing and planned sites (excluding landfill sites) within the County (As at 1 January, 2017)**

		WLP Baseline	Monitoring Year 2014/15	Monitoring Year 2015/16	
	Facility Type (and number)	Total Capacity (tonnes)	Total Capacity (tonnes)	Total Capacity (tonnes)	Comments (Changes from previous monitoring year)
<b>Transfer Stations</b>	<b>HWRS</b>	581,800	581,800	581,800	NO CHANGE
	<b>Mobile Transfer Capacity</b>	3,500	3,500	2,700	DECREASE (-800) One mobile site closed.
	<b>Merchant Waste Transfer Stations<sup>1</sup></b>	571,420	578,000	613,000	INCREASE (+35,000 tonnes)
	<b>Clinical Transfer Station</b>	13,005	13,500	13,500	NO CHANGE
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,169,725</b>	<b>1,176,800</b>	<b>1,210,200</b>	INCREASE (+33,400)
<b>Recycling and Composting</b>	<b>Open Windrow Composting</b>	231,000	193,000	193,000	NO CHANGE
	<b>IVC</b>	40,000	7,500	7,500	NO CHANGE
	<b>Wood Recycling</b>	0	25,000	100,000	INCREASE (+75,000 tonnes)
	<b>C&amp;D Recycling (dedicated</b>	224,065	355,065	603,000	INCREASE (247,935 tonnes) Figure has increased due to revised capacity estimates at some sites.

	sites)				
	<b>C&amp;D/Inert Recycling (transfer stations)</b>	261,984	241,875	249,375	INCREASE (+7,500 tonnes)
	<b>C&amp;I Recycling</b>	79,253	225,940	320,940	INCREASE (+95,000 tonnes) Two new sites and increase in capacity at one site.
	<b>MRF</b>	100,000	160,000	160,000	NO CHANGE
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>936,302</b>	<b>1,208,380</b>	<b>1,546,880</b>	<b>INCREASE (+338,500)</b>
<b>Treatment and Recovery</b>	<b>MBT and AD (MSW and some C&amp;I)</b>	327,000	327,000	390,000	INCREASE (+63,000 tonnes). Figure now includes two existing Anaerobic Digestion (AD) plants that were not previously included.
	<b>C&amp;I Recovery</b>	50,000	190,000	190,000	NO CHANGE
	<b>C&amp;D/Inert Recovery</b>	240,000	951,464	721,491*	DECREASE (-229,973 tonnes)
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>617,000</b>	<b>1,468,464</b>	<b>1,301,491</b>	<b>DECREASE (-166,973 tonnes)</b>

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

**Table 14: Summary of Waste Capacity and Shortfalls against Policy W1 of the Waste Local Plan (As at 1 January, 2017)**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>
	<b>Shortfall in Policy W1 (tonnes)</b>	<b>Capacity WLP Baseline</b>	<b>Capacity 2015/16 (tonnes)</b>	<b>Capacity Change +/- (tonnes) C-B</b>	<b>Capacity still required (tonnes) A-D</b>
<b>All Transfer Capacity</b>	140,000	945,800	1,210,200	+264,400	<b>-124,400</b>
<b>Non-inert Recycling and Composting (MSW and C&amp;I)</b>	270,000	488,830	781,440	+292,610	<b>-22,610</b>
<b>C&amp;DE Recycling</b>	No figure specified	670,610	852,875	+182,265	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Non-inert Waste Recovery (MSW and C&amp;I)</b>	270,000	377,000	580,000	+203,000	<b>+67,000</b>
<b>Inert recovery</b>	No figure specified	936,889	721,491	-215,398	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Inert Landfill</b>	No figure specified	0	0	0	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Non-inert landfill capacity</b>	605,000	1,750,000	250,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	-1,500,000	<b>+605,000</b>
(1) Figure lower than 2014/15 due to closure of Lidsey landfill.					

**Table 15: Waste Capacity Headroom/Shortfall (2015/16)**

	<b>Arisings 2015/16 (tonnes)</b>	<b>Capacity 2015/16 (tonnes)</b>	<b>Capacity headroom (+)/ shortfall (-) (tonnes)</b>
<b>Transfer Capacity</b>		1,210,200	
<b>Non-inert Recycling and Composting (MSW and C&amp;I)</b>	589,000	781,440	+192,440
<b>C&amp;DE Recycling</b>	393,000	852,875	+187,875
<b>Non-inert Waste Recovery (MSW and C&amp;I)</b>	353,000	580,000	+227,000
<b>Non-inert landfill</b>	211,000	146,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	-65,000
<b>Inert recovery/other management</b>	284,000	721,491 <sup>(2)</sup>	+437,491
<b>Inert Landfill</b>	323,000 <sup>(3)</sup>	0	-323,000
<p>(1) Figure based on estimated daily fill rate at Brookhurst Wood.</p> <p>(2) Capacity figure for C&amp;D waste recovery is an estimate based on projects that have permission and an estimate of the amount of waste each site is likely to take each year.</p> <p>(3) Although the arisings indicate that there is 323,000 tonnes going to landfill, the majority of this went to non-inert landfill for restoration.</p>			

- 5.5.2. With the exception of inert recovery capacity, there has been a general increase in capacity to manage all waste streams and Table 13 shows that West Sussex appears to be more than self-sufficient in terms of capacity against arisings.
- 5.5.3. There is currently one non-inert landfill site in West Sussex (Brookhurst Wood). Lidsey landfill site stopped accepting non-inert waste in December 2015 but has permission to import inert material for site restoration until December 2017. Policy W10 of the Waste Local Plan allocates an extension to the Brookhurst Wood site which could provide 0.86mt of additional capacity and 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 16: Landfill site capacity and fill rates**

<b>Landfill Capacity</b>	<b>Remaining permitted Capacity (million tonnes)</b>	<b>Estimated Fill Rates ('000 tpa)</b>	<b>End date</b>
Lidsey	-	-	December 2015 (permission granted in 2015 for continued importation of inert waste for restoration until October 2017)
Brookhurst Wood	0.25	146	December 2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>146</b>	

- 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 (table 17). 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.

**Table 17: Status of Site Allocations in Waste Local Plan (2014)**

<b>Remaining allocated sites</b>	<b>Potential Capacity</b>	<b>Status</b>
Site North of Wastewater Treatment Works, Ford	Up to c.250,000 tpa	Permission granted (WSCC/096/13/F) for a waste treatment facility
Hobbs Barn, near Climping	c.50,000 tpa	Permission granted for a waste transfer station (WSCC/067/15/CM)
Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester	c.50,000 tpa	Permission granted to a waste transfer station (WSCC/058/13/0)
Brookhurst Wood, Near Horsham	c.300,000 tpa	WSCC/003/14/NH)
Land West of Wastewater Treatment Works, Goddards Green	c.200,000 tpa	
Extension to Brookhurst Wood, Horsham	860,000 tonnes	WSCC/0809/13/NH is currently being considered for the construction of a facility for the compaction and bailing of RDF.

## 6.0. Planning Applications

- 6.1. There were 24 minerals and waste planning applications between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016. A full list of the applications determined within the monitoring period 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

### Summary

In 2015/16 there were:

- 14 Planning Contravention Notices (PCNs)/Request for Information (s330);
- 11 Enforcement Notices;
- 0 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 on mineral sites and landfill sites. Inactive sites are visited once per year and active sites are visited between 1–8 times per year, depending on issues such as the sensitivity of the site and location, the activity on the site, and whether the site has had any recent problems with non-compliance with conditions in the past.
- 7.2. Any potential breaches of planning control are investigated by the Compliance and Enforcement Team. This includes breaches found at authorised sites under the fees-monitoring scheme, and breaches at sites where development has not been permitted and permitted sites not covered under the 'fees monitoring' system. Where possible, the team will aim to resolve breaches as quickly as possible through informal means. However, where this is not possible, and where it is expedient to do so, formal action such as serving notices may take place.
- 7.3. The team reported that the 'fees-monitoring' system has increased operators' understanding of the need for compliance with conditions and has resulted in better communications and improved relationships between the Team and operators/agents. As a result of this, the fees-monitoring work is showing, from an already good level of compliance, a trend of increased compliance with conditions.
- 7.4. In 2015/16, there were 78 (WSCC = 47, SDNPA = 31) 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 18, below, shows the investigations work carried out by the Compliance and Enforcement Teams during the monitoring period in 2015/16, compared to the number carried out in the previous monitoring periods.

**Table 18: 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*
2015/16	44	31
*Five of which were National Park		

**Table 19: 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
2015/16	14	0	11	0	0
All cases relating to the 2015/16 monitoring period were outside the SDNP. There was no formal enforcement action taken in the SDNP over the monitoring period.					

- 7.6. The number of 'PCN/Request for Information' has fallen since 2014/15 and there was an increase in the number of enforcement notices. There were no

breach of condition notices, stop notices or prosecutions in 2015/16. Wherever possible, the Compliance and Enforcement Teams will attempt to resolve matters through negotiation with the responsible party, who will be informed of the breach and advised to resolve it swiftly, before formal action is considered.

## 8.0. Duty to Cooperate

- 8.1. The 'duty to cooperate' 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 England Aggregates Working party (SEEAWP). Both working parties meet on a quarterly basis and help to fulfil the authorities' Duty to Cooperate requirements.
- 8.3. A number of strategic planning priorities have been identified which have been, and continue to be, addressed through the Joint MLP.

### **Signpost:**

The Duty to Cooperate Statement for the Regulation 19 Proposed Submission Plan is available online:

[www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf](http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf)

## 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	<p>Waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures.</p> <p>Although often described as inert, that can be misleading as C&amp;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.</p>
	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 average of ten years of sales).

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

<b>Acronym/Term</b>		<b>Explanation</b>
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).

<b>Acronym/Term</b>		<b>Explanation</b>
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
<b>Sharp Sand and Gravel</b>					
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	(I) Gravel extraction completed, aggregate recycling and concrete batching. Also inert landfill to complete restoration of the site. The permission which extended the deadline for the restoration of the site was permitted on the 14 <sup>th</sup> 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
<b>Soft Sand Sites</b>					
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	(A) Permission granted on appeal in September 2016.	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 (Although site falls within MSA)
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. An application for determination of conditions permitted on 23 <sup>rd</sup> May 2016. Winning and working of minerals and site restoration must be completed by 21 <sup>st</sup> February 2042.	Yes

WSCC/SDNPA	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Proposed Safeguarded Site in JMLP
	<b>Clay sites</b>				
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
	<b>Sandstone Quarries</b>				
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
<b>Chalk Sites</b>					
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	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
<b>Oil Exploration and Production</b>					
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	31.12.17	(A) Oil production since 1994	Yes
SDNPA	Markwells Wood	UK Oil and Gas Investments Plc	30.09.2016	(I) Planning permission until 30 September 2016. Application currently being considered to allow the production of hydrocarbons for a 20 year period (SDNP/16/04679/CM).	Yes
WSCC	Lower Stumble Farm, Balcombe	Cuadrilla Resources Ltd.	02.11.17	(I)	Yes

WSCC/SDNPA	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Proposed Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC	Wood Barn Farm, Broadfrod 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
	<b>Concrete Batching Plants</b>				
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 winning and working of sand (stalled ROMP).	Yes
WSCC	New Wharf, Shoreham	Active	Kendalls		Yes
SDNP	Valdoe, Lavant	Active	Dudman	Planning Permission until 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2016	Yes
	<b>Coated Roadstone Plants</b>				
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.	Yes
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.	Yes
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.	Yes

## 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
	<b>Open Windrow Composting Sites (MSW and C&amp;I Waste)</b>					
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
	<b>Wood Recycling (MSW and C&amp;I)</b>					
WSCC	The Woodyard, Coolham Road, Shipley	Olus Environmental Ltd.	Wood recycling	25,000		(A)
WSCC	Firland Park Industrial Estate	Olus Environmental Ltd.	Wood Recycling	75,000		(A) Processes wood and bulky waste form HWRS.
	<b>In-Vessel Composting (IVC)</b>					
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.
	<b>Household Waste Recycling Sites (HMWRS)</b>					
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.
<b>Mobile Civic Amenity Sites</b>						
WSCC	Hambrook Mobile Civic Amenity Site, Marlpit Lane, Hambrook	Viridor	Mobile civic amenity site	800		(I) Closed since October 2016.
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/SDNP	Site Name and Address	Operator	Waste Use	Annual Capacity Estimate (tonnes)	Restoration Date	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive
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.
<b>Waste Transfer Sites</b>						
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. Manages street cleaning residues.
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	Cutmills, Newells Lane, Bosham			2,500		(A)
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	(I) 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)
	<b>Council Transfer Station</b>					
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)

	<b>Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)</b>					
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		(I)

	<b>Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling (C&amp;D Recycling)</b>					
WSCC	Brookhurstwood Landfill			17,500		
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	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)
WSCC	Rowley Farm, Lowfield Heath			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)
WSSC	Hampers Lane			50000		
						(A)
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 <sup>th</sup> February 2015
R/O Wyevalles Garden Centre, Copthorne Road, Crawley				30,000		
<b>Anaerobic Digester (AD)</b>						
WSSC	Sefter Farm, Pagham Road, Bognor Regis	Barfoots of Botley	Anaerobic Digestion	28,000		(A) On-farm anaerobic digestion plant
WSSC	Crouchalnds Farm, Plaistow	Crouchland Biogas Ltd.	Anaerobic Digestion	7,500		(A) Anaerobic Digestion
<b>Leachate treatment Plant</b>						
WSSC	Warnham Leachate Treatment Plant, Warnham Brickworks, Langhurstwood Rd, Warnham,	Cleanaway Ltd	Treatment	18,000		(A)
<b>Mechanical and Biological Treatment Plant (MBT)</b>						
WSSC	Brookhurstwood/Warnham MBT,	Biffa Waste Services Ltf	MBT with AD	327,000		(I) Permitted but not yet operational
<b>Thermal Treatment Sites (Residual MSW or C&amp;I waste)</b>						

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	Ford Waste Treatment Facility, Circular Technology Park, Ford	Grundon Waste Management Ltd	Waste Treatment Facility	75,000		Application granted subject to s106 agreement.
<b>Clinical Waste Transfer</b>						
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)
<b>Tyre Recycling</b>						
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)
<b>Soil Treatment</b>						
WSCC	Holmbush Farm Landfill Sites	P.J. Brown	Soil Treatment			(I)
<b>Inert Landfill</b>						
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.
<b>Inert Recovery</b>						

WSCC	Brookhurst Wood Landfill	Biffa	Inert recovery	10,000 tpa until 2015)		(A) In use. Planning application (WSCC/005/16/HH) being considered for extension of time until December 2018.
SDNP	Golding Barn, Small Dole	Betaland	Inert Recovery	60,000 tonnes in total (Approximately 16,00tpa)	Within 10 years of commencement	
WSCC	Lidsey non-inert landfill site		Inert Recovery	300,000 tonnes	October 2017	Planning application (WSCC/051/15/AL) for the continued importation of inert waste for restoration until October 2017
WSCC	Boxgrove Quarry		Inert Recovery	555,000 tonnes (110,000 tpa over 5 years)		Commenced 5 October 2015 (importation to cease and restoration complete by 5/10/20)
WSCC	Jubilee Wood, Marlpit Lane, Hambrook	Landacre Trading Limited	Inert recovery	135,000 tonnes (70,000tpa for 2 years)		(A) Commenced 3 February 2016
WSCC	Knepp Castle		Inert Recovery	404,250 tonnes (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	620,000 tonnes (155,000 tpa for 4 years)		(A) Commenced summer 2015
WSCC	Washintgon, Hampers Lane			372000 (93,000tpa)		(A) Commenced importing inert material February 2015
SDNP	The Old brickworks			880		
WSCC	Sheriff House, Hammingdean Lane, Haywards Heath			4860		
SDNP	West Hove Golf Course			112,503 (56,251 tpa for 2 years)		
WSCC	Kingsham (Quarry restoration)	Dudman Group Ltd.	Inert Recovery	45,000tpa	12 years from start date	(I) 504,000 tonnes capacity in total.
SDNP	Pendean Quarry			391,000	Deadline for restoration 6 <sup>th</sup> January 2020.	

	<b>Non-inert landfill</b>					
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.
	<b>Metal Recycling</b>					
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)
<b>Wastewater Treatment Works</b>						
WSCC	Chichester Waste Water Treatment Works, Apuldrum 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 made to the relevant planning consents for full details. Site areas are not definitive.

## APPENDIX C: List of planning applications

### Minerals

Application Reference	Proposal	Address	Decision Date	Decision
<b>West Sussex County Council</b>				
WSCC/073/14/SU	Use of site in connection with permitted aggregate bagging operation on adjacent site for a temporary period until September 2016	Kingston Railway Wharf, Brighton Road, Shoreham by Sea, West Sussex, BN43 6RN	16-Sep-2015	Granted
WSCC/104/13/SR	The continuation of mineral extraction for a two year period and the importation of inert material over a five year period only, to enable the restoration of mineral working at Washington Sandpit for the long term benefit of the Sandgate Country Park	BritaniaCrest Recycling Ltd, Washington Sand Pit, Hampers Lane, Sullington, West Sussex, RH20 4AF	01-May-2015	Granted

## Waste

Application Reference	Proposal	Address	Decision Date	Decision
<b>West Sussex County Council</b>				
WSCC/036/15/PS	Certificate of lawfulness for the proposed use as an Anaerobic Digestion facility with unrestricted throughput of imported waste or other material and the generation and export of electricity, biogas and digestate	Crouchland Farm, Rickmans Lane, Plaistow, Billingshurst, West Sussex, RH14 0LE	09-Oct-2015	Granted
WSCC/038/15/TG	Certificate of Lawful Development for the storage and processing of up to 18,000tpa of soils, compost, sand and bark	The Old Airfield, City Fields Way, Tangmere, Chichester, West Sussex, PO20 2FT	30-Sep-2015	Granted
WSCC/042/15/O	Variation of condition 1 of planning permission WSCC/050/10/O to permit the continued importation, stacking, processing and resale of unprocessed aggregates until 30 June 2018	Portfield Quarry, Chichester By Pass, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 7UW	31-Jul-2015	Granted
WSCC/042/14/PS	Proposed upgrade of an existing anaerobic digester facility to enable the export of biomethane to the national gas grid, installation of a new digestion tank, two new CHP engines, digestate lagoon and associated infrastructure	Crouchland Farm, Rickmans Lane, Plaistow, Billingshurst, West Sussex, RH14 0LE	07-Apr-2015	Refused

WSCC/005/15/HO	Reinforcement Engineering Works	Sheriff House, Hammingden Lane, Highbrook, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH17 6SR	08-Apr-2015	Granted
WSCC/015/15/SI	Alteration of site layout, as approved under planning application WSCC/043/12/SI, to incorporate new and additional units for class B2/B1(c) usage	The Scrapyard (former Coalyard), Jury Lane, Sidlesham, Chichester, West Sussex, PO20 7PX	14-May-2015	Granted
WSCC/016/15/WS	Variation to Conditions 2 and 20 of Planning Permission WSCC/017/09/WS in respect of the final restoration of the site.	Windmill Landfill Site, The Hollow, Rock Road, Washington, West Sussex, RH20 3DA	29-Sep-2015	Granted
WSCC/018/15/CR	Enclosures and revised access	Rivington Farm, Peeks Brook Lane, Shipley Bridge, Crawley, West Sussex, RH6 9SR	22-Jul-2015	Refused
WSCC/019/15/WK	Extension of yard and storage area along with ancillary works for the processing of wood and bulky waste	Firland Park Industrial Estate, Henfield Road, Albourne, Hassocks, West Sussex, BN6 9JJ	29-Sep-2015	Granted
WSCC/021/15/NH	Amendment of conditions 22 and 29 of planning permission WSCC/018/14/NH to increase site throughput from 200,000 tonnes per annum to 230,000 tonnes per annum, and increase associated HGV movements	Former Wealden Brickworks (Site HB), Langhurstwood Road, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 4QD	03-Jun-2015	Granted
WSCC/041/15/O	Variation of condition 1 of planning permission WSCC/049/10/O to permit the continued importation, stacking, recycling and resale of heavy building materials as secondary aggregates until 30 June 2018	Portfield Quarry, Chichester By Pass, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 7UW	31-Jul-2015	Granted
WSCC/045/15/FU	Proposed inert and non-inert waste recycling and transfer station including the use of required plant and machinery and	Cutmills Depot, Newells Lane, Bosham, West Sussex, PO18 8DE	03-Mar-2016	Granted

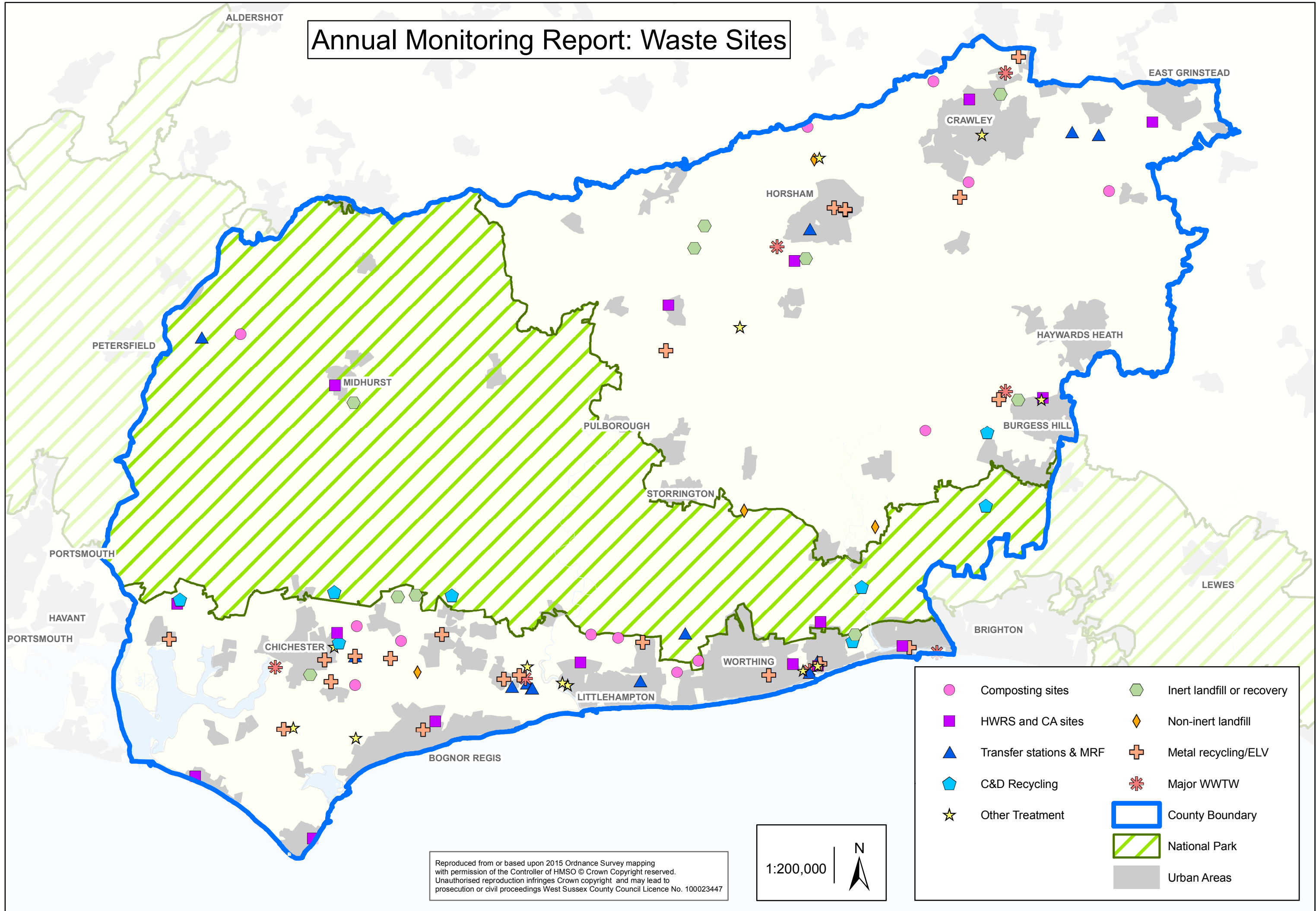
	skip and container storage			
WSCC/051/15/AL	Variation of conditions 2,3, and 24 of planning permission WSCC/010/11/AL to allow the continued importation of inert waste for restoration until 1 October 2017, a modified restoration scheme, and the retention of the site management compound respectively	Lidsey Landfill Site, Lidsey Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex, PO22 9PL	03-Nov-2015	Granted
WSCC/054/15/TG	The Erection of a New Storage Building Incorporating Staff Welfare Facilities, Yard Area and Relocation of Weighbridge and Weighbridge Office.	Tangmere Recycling Centre, Woodhorn Farm, Oving, Chichester, West Sussex, PO20 2FT	23-Oct-2015	Granted
WSCC/058/15/SF	Variation of conditions 2 (approved plans), 20 & 21 (phased landscaping) and 29 (temporary access provision/removal) of planning permission WSCC/033/10/SF to retain the temporary vehicular access on a permanent basis, and minor alternations to approved levels, landscaping arrangements and course layout. Includes further/revised information in respect of approved conditional schemes where necessary.	Slinfold Park Golf & Country Club, Stane Street, Slinfold, West Sussex, RH13 0RE	01-Dec-2015	Granted
WSCC/060/15/BL	Installation of a sand filter compressor kiosk	Billingshurst Wastewater Treatment Works, Staine Street, Billingshurst, West Sussex, RH14 9PQ	21-Oct-2015	Granted
WSCC/061/15/RS	Construction of a welfare facilities building	Rusper Sewage Treatment Works, Horsham Road, Rusper, Horsham, West Sussex	21-Oct-2015	Granted

WSCC/073/15/SP	Amendment of conditions 2, 4, 5 and 7 of planning permission WSCC/028/11/SP to amend the phasing of the construction of the landscape enhancement features and the timescales associated with the progressive restoration works	Knepp Castle, West Grinstead, West Sussex, RH13 8LJ	23-Feb-2016	Granted
WSCC/074/15/LU	Extension to first floor of office block with partially enclosed external staircase	Unit B, Arunside Industrial Estate, Fort Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 7QU	23-Feb-2016	Granted
WSCC/076/15/TG	Variation of conditions 2, 7, 9 and 14 of WSCC/054/15/TG to allow for amended building design, retention of three mobile buildings, outdoor storage of bagged material and sale and distribution (excluding collection by the public) of compost products.	Tangmere Recycling Centre, Woodhorn Farm, Oving, Chichester, West Sussex, PO20 2FT	25-Feb-2016	Granted
WSCC/077/15/NH	Removal of Condition 28 (Vehicular Operations and Controls) from Planning Permission WSCC/021/15/NH	Former Wealden Brickworks (Site HB), Langhurstwood Road, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 4QD	03-Feb-2016	Granted
<b>South Downs National Park</b>				
SDNP/15/02718/CW	Renewal of permission for the importation, storage and treatment of inert material to produce recycled/secondary aggregates until 31 <sup>st</sup> October 2019.	Shoreham Cement Works, Shoreham Road, Upper Beeding	5 October 2015	Granted

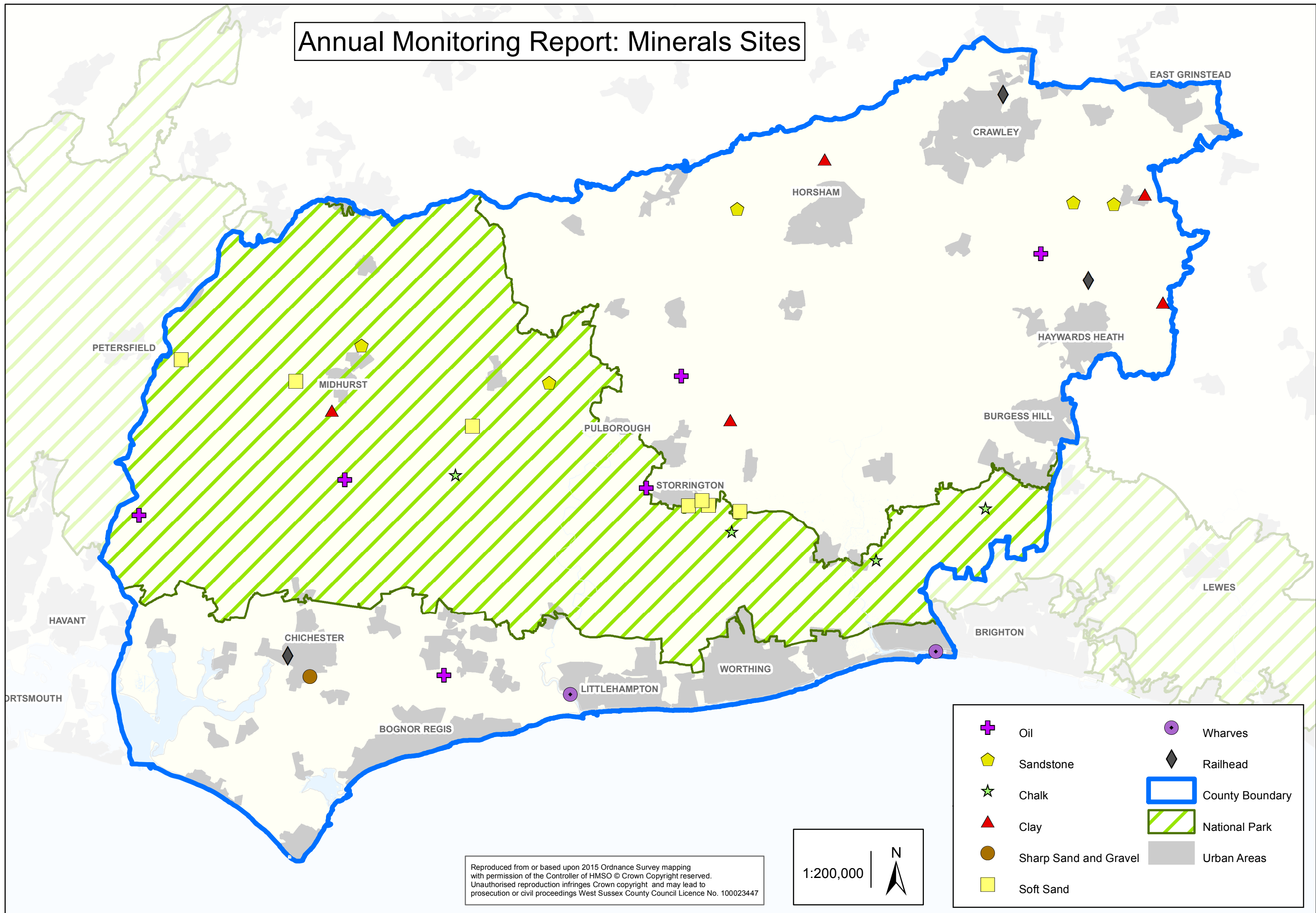
**APPENDIX D: Minerals and Waste site maps**



# Annual Monitoring Report: Waste Sites



# Annual Monitoring Report: Minerals Sites



## APPENDIX E: Waste Local Plan Indicators

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated trend/target	2013/14 Data (Baseline – adopted WLP)	2015/16 Data
<b>Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management</b>			
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.	5 permissions granted in total (WSCC = 4, SDNPA = 1). 21% of all waste planning applications.  See tables 13 and 14 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.	Total waste arisings in 2015/16 were 2.15mt. This is a 0.2mt 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)	25% in 2015/16, up from 23% in 2013/14 (non-inert and inert waste) overall downward trend from baseline in adopted Waste Local Plan. Increase in last two years can be attributed to increase in inert waste going to inert landfill. MSW and C&I waste going to landfill has been steadily falling.
Waste imports and exports by type and area (tonnes per annum)	Declining net importation of waste for landfill  Neutral imports/exports of waste for recycling and treatment by 2031	Exported – 332,531 tonnes Imported – 724,138 tonnes  391,607 tonnes net imports.	C&I = 0.45mt exported (80,000 tonnes exported for landfill)  C&I = 80,000 tonnes exported to landfill.
<b>Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure</b>			
Transfer, recycling, and treatment capacity (tonnes)	No net loss	See table 11 for capacities.	See table 13 for capacities.
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
<b>Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities</b>			
Number of applications for the transfer, recycling or treatment of waste permitted per annum	n/a	4 new facilities granted planning permission in 2013/14 (all WSCC). 15% of all waste applications.	3 new facilities granted planning permission in 2015/16 (all in WSCC). 13% 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.	100% of all waste applications built of brownfield land).
Number of facilities built on greenfield land	Downward trend	Three (two in WSCC, one in SDNP) 19% of all waste applications.	Zero
<b>Policy W4: Inert Waste Recycling</b>			
Number of applications for inert waste recycling permitted per annum	n/a	Zero	2 (1 = WSCC, 1 = SDNP). 8% 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.
<b>Policy W5: Open Windrow Composting</b>			
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)	2015/16 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 13, 14 and 15 for waste site capacities.
<b>Policy W6: Management of Wastewater and Sewage Sludge</b>			
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.
<b>Policy W7: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste</b>			
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
<b>Policy W8: Recovery of Operations involving the Depositing of Inert Waste to Land.</b>			
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.	Two planning applications permitted (all in WSCC).
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 13, 14 and 15 for waste site capacities.
<b>Policy W9: Disposal of Waste to Land</b>			
Number of applications for landfilling per annum, and % of total arisings	n/a	One planning application for amendments to design layout at Horton landfill.	Zero applications for disposal of waste to land but planning applications for amendments to the restoration schemes at Lidsey and Windmill landfills were granted during the monitoring year.
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 13, 14 and 15 for waste site capacities.
<b>Policy W10: Strategic Waste Site Allocations</b>			
Number of applications for waste management facilities on allocated sites permitted per annum.  Types of facilities permitted on allocated sites per annum	n/a  In line with the requirements of the Plan area as set out in Policy W1.	One planning application at Bognor Road Distribution Depot for the erection of a temporary building and change of use of the site to a waste transfer station with associated processing and skip storage.	One (4% of all waste applications).
<b>Policy W11: Character</b>			
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)	One (4% of all waste applications)
<b>Policy W12: High Quality Development</b>			
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
<b>Policy W13: Protected Landscapes</b>			

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated trend/target	2013/14 Data (Baseline – adopted WLP)	2015/16 Data
Number of applications refused in the AONBs and SDNP (including percentage against total applications received) for large scale and small scale facilities	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	One (3.7% of all waste applications received).	One (5% of all waste applications).
Number of applications for depositing of inert waste to land permitted per annum within protected landscapes		One (3.7% of all waste applications received).	Zero
<b>Policy W14: Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>			
Number of applications refused on biodiversity and geodiversity grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	n/a	Zero	Zero
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
<b>Policy W15: Historic Environment</b>			
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
<b>Policy W16: Air, Soil, and Water</b>			
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
<b>Policy W17: Flooding</b>			
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
<b>Policy W18: Transport</b>			
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 (4% of all applications).
<b>Policy W19: Public Health and Amenity</b>			
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 (4% of all applications).
<b>Policy W20: Restoration and Aftercare</b>			
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).  (WSPCC = Four, SDNP = One)	Three application refused (13% of all applications).
<b>Policy W21: Cumulative Impact</b>			
Number of applications refused on cumulative impact grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Zero	Zero
<b>Policy W22: Aviation</b>			
Number of applications refused on	No trends/targets	Zero	Zero

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated trend/target	2013/14 Data (Baseline – adopted WLP)	2015/16 Data
aviation grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.		
<b>Policy W23: Waste Management within Development</b>			
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