

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

## **Monitoring Report 2016/17**



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 to the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, but also includes some relevant data and information up to December 2017.

### **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. The JMLP Examination took place in September 2017 and consultation on the proposed modifications started in January 2018. Work on the JMLP, broadly progressed in accordance with the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS), however, the proposed modifications representations period started slightly later than set out in the MWDS. The MWDS will be updated in 2018.

### **Chapter 3 – Aggregates**

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

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

Chapter 3 includes a summary of the main headline figures taken from the LAA. This shows that there is a landbank of 57 years for sharp sand and gravel and 8.4 years for soft sand.

### **Chapter 4 – Non Aggregate Minerals**

- Silica sand – There are no permitted reserves of silica sand in West Sussex and therefore no landbanks at individual sites. Any silica sand produced from sites in West Sussex is ancillary to soft sand production.
- Brick clay – There are three brickworks in West Sussex that have landbanks of at least 25 years. There is a provisional allocation in Policy M11 of the Proposed Submission West Sussex West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan (January, 2017) to

provide an extension to West Hoathly clay pit to provide 2-3 years additional supply of Wadhurst clay. Policy M5 also allows for proposals for the extraction of brick clay to come forward subject to criteria.

- Building stone – There are four active building stone extraction sites in West Sussex. There is no requirement for the Authorities to make provision for the production of building stone, however, Policy M6 of the Proposed Submission West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan (January, 2017) allows for proposals for the extraction of building stone to come forward subject to criteria.
- Chalk – there are two active chalk pits in West Sussex which have an estimated landbank of 90 years. Chalk is extracted on a small scale basis and there are significant reserves of chalk. Policy M4 of the Proposed Submission West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan (January, 2017) allows for proposals for chalk extraction to come forward subject to criteria.
- Oil and Gas – There are three sites in West Sussex where oil production is permitted. There is no requirement for West Sussex to provide a landbank of oil and/or gas. Policies M7a and M7b of the Proposed Submission Joint West Sussex Minerals Local Plan (January, 2017) allow for proposals for hydrocarbon development subject to criteria.

## **Chapter 5 – Waste**

There are over 50 waste management sites in the County. In order to achieve greater levels of recycling and a significant reduction of waste going to landfill, the 'Reclaim' contract and Materials Recycling Management Contract (MRMC) has had an impact on the number of waste management facilities within the County. The 'Reclaim' contract has resulted in improvements to Household Waste Recycling Sites (HWRS) the construction and operation of a Materials Recycling Management Facility (MRF).

Overall waste arisings in 2016 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 monitoring year 28 minerals and waste planning applications were considered in West Sussex.

## **Chapter 7 – Enforcement/Monitoring**

This chapter explains the role of the Compliance and Enforcement Team. During the monitoring year 27 investigations were resolved; there were six Planning Contravention Notices/Requests for information, three Enforcement Notices and six Stop Notices.

## **Chapter 8 – Duty to Co-Operate**

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

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## **1.0. Introduction**

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

- 1.1.1. West Sussex County Council is the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) and Waste Planning Authority (WPA) for West Sussex, excluding the parts of the County that lie within the South Downs National Park. The South Downs National Park is the MPA and WPA for the area of West Sussex which falls within the South Downs National Park. 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 2016 to 31st March 2017 but some of the data for minerals and waste relates to the calendar year 2016.

- 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:

Chapter 4 of the Proposed Submission Draft West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan (January, 2017) 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 which is available on the Council's website ([www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf](http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf))

The Local Development Scheme (LDS) for the South Downs National Park Authority refers to the West Sussex MWDS. The most up to date LDS can be found online at: <https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/SDNPA-Local-Development-Scheme-March-2018.pdf>

### **2.2. West Sussex Waste Local Plan**

- 2.2.1. Following the examination hearings in 2013, the Inspector issued his final report in February 2014 confirming that the Plan is sound and legally compliant. The Waste Local Plan was formally adopted by the County Council and South Downs National Park Authority in April 2014.

### **2.3. West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan**

- 2.3.1. Work on the preparation of the JMLP started in 2013. 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 West Sussex JMLP took place between January and March 2017. The JMLP was submitted to the Secretary of State in May 2017 and the Examination hearings took place in September 2017. The Planning Inspector has indicated that modifications are required to the submitted Plan. This includes amendments to the strategy for soft sand supply, and a commitment to formal single issue review of soft sand to be begun within six months of adoption of the JMLP.



- 2.3.2. Consultation on the proposed modifications started on the 15<sup>th</sup> January 2018 for a period of eight weeks. After this, the Inspector will consider the representations and will either require further hearing session, or issue his final report. This is slightly later than set out in the timetable in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Table 1 below). The MWDS will be updated in 2018.
- 2.3.3. The Proposed Submission Draft West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan (January, 2017) replaces the approved West Sussex Minerals Local Plan (2003) as the most up-to-date statement of the County Council's land-use policy for minerals and can be used for development management purposes.

**Table 1: West Sussex 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	n/a

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	

## **2.4. Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan**

- 2.4.1. West Sussex County Council is working in partnership with Adur District Council, Brighton and Hove City Council and Shoreham Port Authority (The Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Partnership) on a Joint Area Action Plan (JAPP) for Shoreham Harbour to help deliver regeneration and associated infrastructure. The regeneration may impact on the safeguarded mineral wharves and 'the Partnership' is working to ensure that they are adequately safeguarded in line with national planning policy. Consultation on the Proposed Submission Regulation 19 consultation period ended on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2017. The JAAP will be submitted to the Secretary of State in May 2018 for examination on its "soundness" and legal compliance.

## 3.0. Aggregates

3.1. Mineral Planning Authorities are required to prepare a Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) which assesses the demand and supply of aggregates in its area on an annual basis. The West Sussex LAA sets out the past to current demand for, and supply for, aggregates in West Sussex from all sources of aggregates in West Sussex, including:

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

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

### **Signpost:**

For more information, please refer to:

- West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan: Assessment of Need for Aggregates: Local Aggregate Assessment 2017.

This document can be found on the Council's website

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

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

West Sussex LAA Dashboard 2017									
	2016 Sales (mt)  (2015 sales in brackets)	Trend (previous year sales)	10 year avg sales (mtpa)  (2007-2016)	3 year avg sales (mt)  (2014-2016)	LAA Rate (mtpa) – updated figures	Reserves (mt)	Landbank (Years) – based on draft updated LAA Rate	Capacity (mtpa)	Comments
Sharp Sand & Gravel	C* (zero)	↑	0.013	0.020	0.016	0.900	57		Incidental sales from two soft sand quarries in 2016.
Soft Sand	0.359 (0.329)	↑	0.312	0.281	0.412	3.458	8.4		Reserve increase due to new information regarding two sites.
Recycled/Secondary Aggregates	0.456 (0.393)	↑	0.478	0.409	0.478			0.789	
Marine Sand & Gravel (landings)	1.254 (1.173)	↑	1.004	1.173	1.482			2.274	Headroom capacity of 0.647mtpa (using updated LAA rate)
Rock Imports by Sea	0.062 (0.066)	↓	0.099	0.068	0.146				
Rail Depot Sales (S&G)	0.077 (0.063)	↑	0.131	0.061	0.171			1.380	Headroom capacity of 0.371mtpa (using updated LAA rate)
Rail Depot Sales (CR)	0.556 (0.551)	↑	0.552	0.597	0.815				

<b>Comments / Notes</b>	<p><b>* C = confidential</b></p> <p><b>For land-won sand and gravel, there have been increases in sales, and planned housing growth, therefore the updated LAA rates have increased. The landbank for soft sand has remained similar to that in the previous LAA, largely due to the increase in reserves.</b></p>
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## 4.0. Non-Aggregate Minerals

### 4.1. Silica Sand

**Summary:**

<b>Permitted reserve (all sites)</b>	0 tonnes
<b>Sales (all sites)</b>	0 tonnes
<b>No. active silica sand sites</b>	None

- 4.1.1. In West Sussex silica sand occurs in the upper reaches of the Lower Greensand formation. The Soft and Silica Sand Study<sup>1</sup> 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>2</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 maintain a 10 year landbank for individual sites. The need to provide a supply of silica sand is considered in the Proposed Submission Draft JMLP (January, 2017) which weighs the need for the extraction of silica sand against the environmental and amenity constraints.

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<sup>1</sup> Cuesta Consulting Ltd. 2016). Soft and Silica Sand Study.

<sup>2</sup> Capita Symonds (2012). Soft Sand Study.

## 4.2. Brick Clay

### **Summary:**

<b>Permitted reserve (all sites)</b>	18,344,590 tonnes
<b>Sales (all sites)</b>	325,500 tonnes
<b>No. active brickworks</b>	Five
<b>No. brickworks with 25 year Landbank</b>	Three

- 4.2.1. There are five active brick clay extraction sites in West Sussex (Appendix B). Brick clay supply is not subject to an apportionment figure but still has an important role to play in West Sussex and the wider economy. Overall there is a permitted reserve of 18,344,590 tonnes.
- 4.2.2. Paragraph 146 of the NPPF states that MPAs should plan for a 25 year permitted reserve for the maintenance, and improvements of existing plant, the case of bricks, new kilns. There are currently three brickworks in West Sussex that have landbanks of at least 25. There is a provisional allocation to provide an extension to West Hoathly clay pit to provide 2-3 year additional supply of Wadhurst clay in Policy M11 of the Proposed Submission West Sussex West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan (January, 2017). Policy M5 also allows for proposals for the extraction of brick clay to come forward subject to criteria set out in the policy.

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total brick clay reserve remaining on sites with planning permission (mt)</b>	<b>Annual Sales (mt)</b>
2007	15.1	1.06
2008	14.9	0.49
2009	15.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.35
2010	17.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.39
2011	16.8	0.33
2012	14.5	0.29
2013	14.3	0.25
2014	16.1	0.35
2015	18.7 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.28
2016	18.3	0.33
<b>Annual Average</b>	-	<b>0.412</b>
<small>(1)The reserve figure has increased due to an operator returning a figure to replace an estimate in the previous AMR.</small>		

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

<b>SDNP/WSCC</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).	23 years
WSCC	Wealden/Warham 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	8 years



### 4.3. Building Stone (Sandstone)

<b><u>Summary:</u></b>	
<b>Permitted reserve</b>	2,698,214 tonnes
<b>Sales</b>	22,450 tonnes
<b>No. active quarries</b>	Four

- 4.3.1. There are four active building stone extraction sites in West Sussex (Appendix B). Three of these sites are extracting stone for building on a small scale and one site has diversified into landscaping stone. The estimated permitted reserve of building stone is 2,698,214 tonnes.
- 4.3.2. There is no requirement for the Authorities to make provision for the production of building stone as it is generally a small-scale industry which provides stone of distinctive character. The NPPF 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).
- 4.3.3. The remaining building stone 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. Policy M6 (Building Stone) of the Proposed Submission West Sussex West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan (January, 2017) allows for proposals for the extraction of building stone to come forward subject to criteria set out in the policy.

**Table 5: Sandstone Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales – 2007 to 2016**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total sandstone reserve remaining on sites with planning permission (mt) *</b>	<b>Annual Sales (mt)</b>
2007	2.88	0.032
2008	2.85	0.030
2009	2.77	0.026
2010	2.75	0.022
2011	2.75	0.001
2012	2.73	0.024
2013	2.71	0.021
2014	2.73**	0.022
2015	2.70	0.022
2016	2.70	0.022
<b>Annual Average</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.022</b>
*The total permitted reserve figures include bulk fill material and building stone. ** Revised estimate of reserve.		

#### 4.4. Chalk

<b><u>Summary:</u></b>	
<b>Permitted reserve</b>	Confidential
<b>Sales</b>	Confidential
<b>No. active quarries</b>	Two
<b>Landbank</b>	90 years

- 4.4.1. There are two active chalk pits in West Sussex (Appendix B) and two inactive chalk pits. The estimated landbank for 2016/17 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 6 illustrates, due to changes in the amount of chalk being produced and sold and more accurate estimates of permitted reserves being provided by operators. Since the extraction of chalk for use in the cement making process ceased at Shoreham Cement Works in 1991, the annual production of the mineral has declined significantly. However, there remains a large permitted reserve of chalk at Shoreham Cement Works but any future working is subject to a review of the permission.
- 4.4.2. Some of the annual production figures are shown as confidential '(c)' due to operators' commercial confidentiality. Policy M4 of the Proposed Submission West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan (January, 2017) enables proposals for chalk extraction to come forward subject to the policy criteria.

**Table 6: Chalk Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales – 2007 to 2016**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total chalk reserve remaining on sites with planning permission (mt)</b>	<b>Annual Sales (mt)</b>
2007	3.00	0.117
2008	9.88 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.049
2009	12.48 <sup>(2)</sup>	(c)
2010	12.43	(c)
2011	12.43	(c)
2012	12.41	(c)
2013	12.03	(c)
2014	(c) <sup>(3)</sup>	(c)
2015	(c) <sup>(4)</sup>	(c)
2016	(c)	(c)
<b>Annual Average</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.047</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>		

## 4.5. Oil and Gas

### Summary:

**No. active sites**

Three

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

#### 4.6. Production of Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

##### **Summary:**

##### **Recycled Aggregates**

**Sales** 456,162 tonnes

**Capacity** 789,375 tonnes

##### **Recovery**

**Capacity** 765,491 tonnes

##### **Secondary Aggregates**

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

- 4.6.1. In 2016/17 it was estimated that 456,162 tonnes<sup>3</sup> of C&D waste was recycled. There is therefore an 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.
- 4.6.2. The sites in West Sussex that process recycled aggregate have an estimated potential maximum capacity of 789,375 tpa 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).
- 4.6.3. 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>3</sup> BPP Consulting (2018). Baseline for Commercial & Industrial Waste & Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste Generated in West Sussex in 2016.

**Table 7: C&D/Inert Waste Arisings and Recycled (2007 – 2016)**

<b>Monitoring Year</b>	<b>C&amp;D/Inert Waste Arisings (tonnes)</b>	<b>C&amp;D Waste Recycling (tonnes)</b>
2007 <sup>(1)</sup>	1,339,000	622,000
2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	1,340,000	629,000
2009 <sup>(1)</sup>	1,340,000	630,000
2010	949,000	446,000 <sup>(2)</sup>
2011	949,000	446,000 <sup>(2)</sup>
2012	949,000	446,000 <sup>(2)</sup>
2013	1,273,000	261,000 <sup>(3)</sup>
2014	1,323,500	377,000 <sup>(3)</sup>
2015	1,000,000	393,000 <sup>(3)</sup>
2016	1,198,000	456,000 <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>Annual Average</b>		471,000
<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> <p>(4) BPP Consulting (2018). Baseline for Commercial &amp; Industrial Waste &amp; Construction, Demolition &amp; Excavation Waste Generated in West Sussex.</p>		

4.6.4. In West Sussex, the by-products from chalk and sandstone have been used as secondary aggregates. Other sources of secondary aggregate include bottom ash from waste treatment facilities at two sites. An estimate of the likely capacity for the production of secondary aggregates has been calculated and is presented in Table 8.

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

**Table 8: Secondary Aggregate Capacity Scenarios**

<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>			



## 5.0. Waste

### **Summary:**

- Total waste arisings in 2016/17 were 2.14mt. This is a 8% 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 443,000 tonnes. This is a 10% 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 498,250 tonnes. This is a 17% decrease 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 1,198,250 tonnes which is an increase from the previous year's arisings and higher than the projected arisings in the WLP (2014);
- 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.

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 2016/17 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 2016/17 was **2,139,500 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

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

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

#### MSW

MSW arisings are monitored by the Waste Management team at West Sussex County Council. The total MSW arisings figure for 2016/17 is 443,000 tonnes) which shows that there has been an increase of 40,000 tonnes in terms of MSW arisings for 2016/17 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 was steadily falling over the years, but have risen slightly to 200,000 tonnes in the 2016/17 monitoring year. 177,000 tonnes of MSW waste was recycled, an increase on

previous years. In terms of 'other recovery', 66,000 tonnes was sent for energy recovery. 45,000 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 2016/17 are 498,250 tonnes<sup>4</sup>. This is a decrease of 185,750 tonnes from the 2014 figure (684,000 tonnes) representing a 27% increase. This can be attributed to the application of a more robust methodology (the 'point of management methodology') for calculating C&I waste arisings. Table 9 presents the C&I Arisings by management type. This shows that the quantity of C&I waste going to landfill has increased by just over 20,000 tonnes.
- 5.4.3. The update arisings figure for 2016/17 yields a value of 621,000 tonnes of C&I waste to be managed in 2031 based on a growth rate of 1.45%<sup>5</sup>. This is a decrease of 79,000 tonnes from the estimate in the adopted Waste Local Plan, 2014 (700,000 tonnes). Policy W1 (Need for Waste Management Facilities) allows for 'windfall' proposals for C&I waste management facilities to be delivered provided there is a market need that is consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency and subject to other policies in the plan. This provides flexibility to allow sites to come forward.

### C&D Waste

- 5.4.4. C&D arisings for 2016/17 are 1,198,000 tonnes. This is an increase of 249,000 tonnes from the base case growth rates used to prepare the Waste Local Plan, 2014 (949,000 tonnes). Table 9 presents the CDEW Arisings by management type. The amount of CDEW going to landfill, as well as 'recovery levels' have increased slightly.
- 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 2016/17, a total of 1,198,250 tonnes would need to be managed in 2031. This indicates that the current baseline value is slightly higher than the projections from 2014.
- 5.4.6. A summary of the key trends in the management of C&D waste in West Sussex are summarised as follows:

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<sup>4</sup> BPP Consulting (April 2018). Baseline for C&I & CDEW waste generated in West Sussex in 2016.

<sup>5</sup> BPP Consulting (April 2018). Baseline for C&I & CDEW waste generated in West Sussex in 2016.

- 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 or the use of C&D waste for landfill restoration or other 'recovery' projects;

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

Monitoring Year	Landfilled (tonnes)	Recycled / Composted (tonnes)	Other Recovery (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
<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
2016/17	200,000	177,000	66,000 <sup>(3)</sup>	443,000
<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>(4)</sup>
2012/13	113,000	345,000	147,000	605,000 <sup>(4)</sup>
2013/14	78,000	390,000	220,000	688,000 <sup>(5)</sup>
2014/15	67,000	386,000	231,000	684,000 <sup>(5)</sup>
2015/16	47,000	420,000	239,000	706,000 <sup>(5)</sup>
2016/17	61,000	208,000	229,000	498,000 <sup>(6)</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>(6)</sup>	306,000	1,273,000
2014/15	315,000	377,000 <sup>(6)</sup>	482,000 <sup>(7)</sup> (309,000)	1,174,000 <sup>(8)</sup>
2015/16	323,000 <sup>(9)</sup>	393,000 <sup>(6)</sup>	284,000 <sup>(7)</sup> (145,000)	1,000,000
2016/17	411,000 <sup>(9)</sup>	456,000	331,000 <sup>(7)</sup> (125,000)	1,198,000
<b>2016/17 Totals</b>	<b>672,000</b>	<b>841,000</b>	<b>626,000</b>	<b>2,139,000</b>

- (1) The West Sussex Waste Local (2014) was based on the 2010/11 arisings figures.
- (2) Includes 41,000 tonnes of other waste (soil, hardcore, plasterboard asbestos etc.) which is collected at HWRS but is not classed as household waste for reporting purposes. Some of this waste may be recycled.
- (3) Includes 44,675 tonnes of other waste (soil, hardcore, plasterboard asbestos etc.) which is collected at HWRS but is not classed as household waste for reporting purposes. Some of this waste may be recycled.
- (4) Figures rolled forward from 2010/11 as no waste forecast was carried out.
- (5) BPP Consulting (January, 2017). Review and Refresh of C&I Waste and CDEW Arisings and Projections in West Sussex.
- (6) 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.
- (7) 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.
- (8) Figure has been revised from previous year because of a calculation error and a revised estimate of recycled aggregate production.
- (9) The majority of the C&D waste recorded as going to landfill went to non-inert landfill sites for restoration.

## **5.5. Waste Management Capacity in West Sussex**

- 5.5.1. Table 10 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 2016/17. 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 12 shows a summary of existing capacities against the shortfalls set out in Policy W1 of the WLP. The waste site capacity data has been updated for this Monitoring Report using waste site returns data, discussions with operators and Development Management.

Table 10: Estimated capacity of existing and permitted sites within West Sussex (December, 2017)

		WLP Baseline <sup>(2)</sup>	Monitoring Year 2015/16	Monitoring Year 2016/17	
	Facility Type <sup>(1)</sup>	Total Capacity (tonnes)	Total Capacity (tonnes)	Total Capacity (tonnes)	Comments (Changes from previous monitoring year)
Transfer Stations	HWRS	581,800	581,800	608,300	INCREASE (+26,500 tonnes) Site information updated - Sompting HWRS removed, East Grinstead HWRS added.
	Mobile Transfer Capacity	3,500	2,700	2,700	NO CHANGE
	Merchant Waste Transfer Stations	571,420	613,000	663,000	INCREASE (+50,000 tonnes)
	Clinical Transfer Station	13,005	13,005	13,005	NO CHANGE
	Council Transfer Station			32,701	
	Sub Total	1,169,725	1,210,505	1,319,706	INCREASE (+109,201)
Recycling and Composting	Open Windrow Composting	231,000	193,000	186,251	One site closed.  DECREASE (-6,749 tonnes)
	IVC	40,000	7,500	7,500	NO CHANGE
	MRF	100,000	160,000	160,000	NO CHANGE
	C&I Recycling <sup>(3)</sup>	79,253	240,705	184,642	DECREASE (-56,063 tonnes) Re-categorisation of specialist waste



					facilities for managing road sweepings into separate category ('specialist waste recycling').
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>450,253</b>	<b>601,205</b>	<b>538,393</b>	<b>DECREASE (-61,812 tonnes)</b>
	<b>Specialist Recycling Facilities</b>				
	<b>Wood Recycling</b>	0	100,000	100,000	NO CHANGE
	<b>Road Sweeping Recycling Facilities</b>			100,000	Re-categorisation of specialist waste facilities for managing road sweepings into separate category ('specialist waste recycling').
	<b>Tyre Recycling</b>			16,500	Capacity not previously included.
	<b>Metal Recycling</b>			210,150	Capacity not previously included.
	<b>Other specialist recycling (Paint and Airport Industry Recycling)</b>			520	Capacity not previously included.
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>427,170</b>	<b>INCREASE (327,170 tonnes)</b>
	<b>C&amp;D Recycling/ Inert Recycling</b>				
	<b>C&amp;D Recycling (dedicated sites)</b>	224,065	603,500	523,500	<b>DECREASE (80,000 tonnes)</b>
	<b>C&amp;D/Inert Recycling at Waste Transfer Stations<sup>(5)</sup></b>	349,313 <sup>(4)</sup>	249,375	265,875	<b>INCREASE (16,500 tonnes)</b>
	<b>Sub Total (C&amp;D)</b>	<b>573,378</b>	<b>852,875</b>	<b>789,375</b>	<b>DECREASE (63,500 tonnes)</b>

	<b>Recycling)</b>				
	<b>Total (all recycling)</b>	<b>1,023,631</b>	<b>1,554,080</b>	<b>1,754,938</b>	<b>INCREASE (200,858 tonnes)</b>
<b>Treatment and Recovery</b>	<b>MBT (MSW and some C&amp;I)</b>	327,000	390,000	327,000	NO CHANGE
	<b>Anaerobic Digestion<sup>(6)</sup></b>			63,000	
	<b>C&amp;I Recovery</b>	50,000	190,000	190,000	NO CHANGE
	<b>C&amp;D/Inert Recovery<sup>(7)</sup></b>	240,000	721,491	765,491	<b>INCREASE (44,000 tonnes)</b>
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>617,000</b>	<b>1,301,491</b>	<b>1,345,491</b>	<b>INCREASE (44,000 tonnes)</b>

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

(2) Estimated capacities which the Waste Local Plan (2014) was based upon (2012/13 figures).

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

(4) Figure adjusted to correspond with Topic Paper on Issues 2, Agenda Item 4 from Waste Local Plan Examination (Ref: CS/008).

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

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

(7) Capacity figure for C&D waste recovery is an estimate based on projects that have permission and an estimate of the amount of waste each site is likely to take each year. The amount of C&D waste being used for recovery in the 2016 WDI was 105,606 tonnes. Figure for WLP baseline has been adjusted to correspond with Topic Paper on Issues 2, Agenda Item 4 from Waste Local Plan Examination (Ref: CS/008).

**Table 11: Estimated capacity of landfill sites within West Sussex (December, 2017)**

		WLP Baseline <sup>(2)</sup>	Monitoring Year 2015/16	Monitoring Year 2016/17	
	Facility Type <sup>(1)</sup>	Total Capacity (tonnes)	Total Capacity (tonnes)	Remaining Permitted capacity	Comments (Changes from previous monitoring year)
Landfill	Inert Landfill (Void space)	0	0	0	
	Non-inert Landfill (Void space)	1,750,000	250,000	100,000	DECREASE (150,000 tonnes)
	Sub Total	1,750,000	250,000	100,000	DECREASE (150,000 tonnes)

**Table 12: Summary of Waste Capacity and Shortfalls against Policy W1 of the Waste Local Plan (December, 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<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Capacity 2016/17 (tonnes)</b>	<b>Capacity Change +/- (tonnes) C-B</b>	<b>Capacity still required (tonnes) A-D</b>
<b>All Transfer Capacity</b>	140,000	1,169,725	1,287,005 <sup>(2)</sup>	+117,280	<b>-22,720</b>
<b>Non-inert Recycling and Composting (MSW and C&amp;I)</b>	270,000	450,253	965,563 <sup>(3)</sup>	+515,310	<b>-245,310</b>
<b>C&amp;DE Recycling</b>	No figure specified	573,378	789,375	+224,997	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Non-inert Waste Recovery (MSW and C&amp;I)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	270,000	377,000	580,000	+203,000	<b>+67,000</b>
<b>Inert recovery</b>	No figure specified	936,889	765,491	-171,398	<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	100,000 <sup>(5)</sup>	-1,650,000	<b>+605,000</b>
<p>(1) WLP Baseline figures have been adjusted to accord with WLP forecast data.</p> <p>(2) Excludes Council Transfer capacity (32,701 tonnes).</p> <p>(3) 2016/17 figure includes specialist recycling facilities (tyre 16,500 tonnes, metal 210,150 tonnes, paint recycling 520 tonnes and airport industry recycling) which were not included in previous years.</p> <p>(4) Anaerobic Digestion has been erroneously categorised as 'Recycling and Composting' capacity in paragraph 2.7.3 of the Waste Local Plan (2014) but should be 'Other Recovery'.</p> <p>(5) Based on the estimated remaining capacity at the last remaining site, Brookhurst Wood.</p>					

**Table 13: Waste Capacity Headroom/Shortfall (2016/17)**

	<b>Arisings 2016/17 (tonnes)</b>	<b>Capacity 2016/17 (tonnes)</b>	<b>Capacity headroom (+)/ shortfall (-) (tonnes)</b>
<b>Transfer Capacity</b>		1,287,005	
<b>Non-inert Recycling and Composting (MSW and C&amp;I)</b>	385,000	538,393	+153,393
<b>C&amp;DE Recycling</b>	456,000	789,375	+333,375
<b>Non-inert Waste Recovery (MSW and C&amp;I)</b>	295,000	580,000	+285,000
<b>Non-inert landfill</b>	261,000	100,000	-161,000
<b>Inert recovery/other management</b>	331,000	765,491 <sup>(1)</sup>	+434,491
<b>Inert Landfill</b>	411,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	0	-411,000
<p>(1) 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>(2) Although the arisings indicate that there is 411,000 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 14: Landfill site capacity and fill rates**

Landfill Capacity	Remaining permitted Capacity (tonnes)	Estimated Fill Rates ('000 tpa)	End date
<b>Non-inert</b>			
Lidsey	ZERO	N/A	December 2015 (permission granted in 2015 for continued importation of inert waste for restoration until October 2017)
Brookhurst Wood	100,000	146,000	December 2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>146,000</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 0.85 mtpa of additional built waste capacity, leaving some flexibility. Policy W13 also allows for the consideration of 'windfall' sites on a case by case basis. However, the increase in arisings and predicted requirements for 2031 (explained in paragraphs 5.4.2 to 5.4.6) means that there may be a need for further capacity in the future. It is too early to trigger a review of the Plan, but waste arisings data will be monitored over the next few years to ascertain whether such increases would trigger a review of the Plan.

**Table 15: Status of Site Allocations in Waste Local Plan (2014)**

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

## 6.0. Planning Applications

- 6.1. There were 28 minerals and waste planning applications between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017. 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 2016/17 there were:

- 27 Investigations resolved
- 6 Planning Contravention Notices (PCNs)/Request for Information (s330);
- 3 Enforcement Notices;
- 0 Breach of Condition Notices;
- 6 Stop Notices (2 temporary);
- 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 2016/17, 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 16, below, shows the investigations work carried out by the Compliance and Enforcement Teams during the monitoring period in 2016/17, compared to the number carried out in the previous monitoring periods.

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

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

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

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

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

- 7.6. There were no breach of condition notices or prosecutions in 2016/17. 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, on local development documents.
- 8.2. The Authorities are actively engaged in the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG) and the South East England Aggregates Working party (SEEAWP). Both working parties meet on a quarterly basis and help to fulfil the Duty to Cooperate requirements.
- 8.3. A summary of the active and ongoing engagement that has taken place as part of 'DtC' during the 2016/17 monitoring year is set out in Table 18 below. Detailed information of the work that has been undertaken as part of the preparation of the JMLP is set out in the 'Duty to Cooperate Statement' (May, 2017).
- 8.4. During the monitoring year (2016/17), the Authorities responded to requests for information on minerals and waste matters from the following Authorities:
- Surrey County Council (November, 2017);
  - Dorset County Council (August, 2017);
  - Hampshire County Council (August, 2017);
  - City of London (July, 2016).

### **Signpost:**

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

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

**Table 18: Summary of Duty to Cooperate engagement between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017**

Date	Engagement	Strategic Issues
14 April 2016 to 17 June 2016	Consultation on Draft JMLP (Regulation 18)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of sharp sand and gravel;</li> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of soft sand;</li> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of silica sand;</li> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of crushed rock;</li> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of brick clay;</li> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of marine aggregates;</li> <li>• Safeguarding Mineral Resources and Infrastructure;</li> <li>• Safeguarding Wharves in Shoreham Harbour;</li> <li>• Safeguarding Railway Wharf in Littlehampton Harbour;</li> <li>• Identification of potential mineral sites.</li> </ul>
29 June 2016	Mineral Safeguarding Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguarding Mineral Resources and Infrastructure.</li> </ul>
14 July 2016	SEEAWP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of sharp sand and gravel</li> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of soft sand.</li> </ul>
August 2016	Signed Statement of Common Ground (updated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguarding Wharves in Shoreham Harbour.</li> </ul>
3 August 2016	Discussions with Fife Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of silica sand.</li> </ul>
26 September 2016	Comments from Adur District Council on re-drafting of Policy M10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguarding Wharves in Shoreham Harbour.</li> </ul>
21 November 2016	SEEAWP Pre-Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of sharp sand and gravel;</li> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of soft sand.</li> </ul>
21 November 2016	SEEAWP Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of sharp sand and gravel;</li> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of soft sand.</li> </ul>

16 January to 13 March 2017	Proposed Submission Draft JMLP Consultation (Regulation 19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of sharp sand and gravel</li> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of soft sand;</li> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of crushed rock;</li> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of brick clay;</li> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of silica sand;</li> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of marine aggregates;</li> <li>• Safeguarding Mineral Resources and Infrastructure;</li> <li>• Safeguarding Wharves in Shoreham Harbour;</li> <li>• Safeguarding Railway Wharf in Littlehampton Harbour;</li> <li>• Identification of potential mineral sites.</li> </ul>
24 January 2017	Letter to authorities with crushed rock resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of crushed rock.</li> </ul>
8 March 2017	Meeting with Planning Policy Officers Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguarding Mineral Resources and Infrastructure.</li> </ul>
17 March 2017	Meeting with Central Bedfordshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of silica sand.</li> </ul>
19 May 2017	National meeting of silica sand MPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of silica sand.</li> </ul>
23 November 2017	Correspondence with Marine Management Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining an adequate supply of marine aggregates.</li> </ul>

## 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.
HWRS	Household Waste Recycling Site	A facility where the public can dispose of household waste. They are run by the local authority. Also known as Civic Amenity site.
IVC	In-Vessel Composting	The aerobic decomposition of shredded and mixed organic waste within an enclosed container, where the control systems for material degradation are fully automated. Moisture, temperature, and odour can be regulated, and a stable compost can be produced much more quickly than outdoor windrow composting.
JAAP	Joint Area Action Plan	A type of Development Plan Document focused upon a specific location or an area subject to conservation or significant change (for example major regeneration).

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



Acronym/Term		Explanation
MRF	Materials Recycling Facility	A special sorting 'factory' where mixed recyclables are separated into individual materials prior to despatch to re-processors who wash and prepare the materials for manufacturing into new recycled products.
mt		Million Tonnes
mtpa		Million Tonnes per Annum
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Areas	Areas of known mineral resources that are of sufficient economic or conservation value to warrant protection for generations to come.
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste	More commonly known as rubbish, trash or garbage — consists of everyday items such as product packaging, grass clippings, furniture, clothing, bottles, food scraps, newspapers, appliances, paint, and batteries.
MWDS	Minerals and Waste Development Scheme	A timetable and project plan for the production of all the LDD relating to mineral and waste issues in West Sussex.
MWMS	Municipal Waste Management Strategies	A strategy produced by local authorities to deliver more sustainable waste management and break the link between economic growth and the amount of waste produced so that the disposal of waste is the last option for dealing with it.
	Non-inert waste	Waste that is potentially biodegradable or may undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological change when deposited at a landfill site. It can originate from household, industrial and commercial waste streams. Referred to as "non-hazardous waste" in EU Directives.
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework	Introduced in 2012, the NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. There is a separate NPPF for waste which was published in 2014.
OWC	Open Windrow Composting	The aerobic decomposition of appropriate shredded biodegradable waste using open linear heaps known as 'windrows', which are approximately three metre high and four to six meters across. The process involves mechanical turning of the waste until the desired temperature and residence times are achieved to enable effective degradation. This results in a bulk-reduced, stabilised residue known as compost. Windrow composting can take place outdoors or within buildings and the process takes around three months.
	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Introduced reforms to the Planning System in 2004 including the revocation of Structure Plans and Local Plans and replaced them with the Local Development Framework system.

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

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

## Appendix B: Mineral and Waste Sites in West Sussex

### Key to Local Authorities

ArDC = Arun District Council

ADC = Adur District Council

CDC = Chichester District Council

CBC = Crawley Borough Council

HDC = Horsham District Council

MSDC = Mid Sussex District Council

SDNPA = South Downs National Park Authority

WBC = Worthing Borough Council

WSCC = West Sussex County Council

### Mineral Extraction Sites

Safeguarded sites are those that are proposed to be safeguarded under clause (a) of Policy M9 of the Proposed Submission draft West Sussex JMLP (January, 2017). The list of mineral sites includes those that are inactive and dormant, which are still monitored by the Authorities because they are still under restoration/aftercare. Only active and permitted sites are included in the maps in Appendix D.

Sharp Sand and Gravel Sites						
Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (CDC)	Kingsham Gravel Pit, Kingsham Road, Chichester	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	Ten years after commencem ent of mineral extraction.	486315 103375	(A) Renewal of planning permission granted in 2011. Preparatory works started on site during 2016, extraction expected to commence in 2017.	Yes

Sharp Sand and Gravel Sites						
Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (CDC)	Portfield Quarry, Portfield Quarry, Oving	T.J. Group of Companies	31.12.20/ 30.06.18	488096 105302	(I) Mineral Extraction – ceased. (A) Aggregate recycling activities (temporary until site is developed).	Safeguarded for aggregate recycling
SDNPA	Slindon Bottom Gravelpit, Slindon Bottom Road, Slindon	L&S Waste Management	01.09.06	494996 108202	(I) Gravel worked out. Partly restored.	No
SDNPA	Valdoe Quarry, Lavant Road, Goodwood, Chichester	Dudman Aggregates Ltd.	31.12.16	487796 108400	(I) Gravel extraction completed, aggregate recycling and concrete batching. Also inert landfill to complete restoration of the site. The permission which extended the deadline for the restoration of the site was permitted on the 14 <sup>th</sup> April 2015.	Safeguarded for aggregate recycling

Soft Sand Sites						
Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC (HDC)	Chantry Lane Quarry, Sullington	Dudman Aggregates Ltd.	21.02.42	509457 113880	(I) Inactive	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Hampers Lane Sandpit, Washington Quarry, Sullington	BritaniaCrest Recycling Ltd	Five years from the commencement of development	510675 113821	(I) Permission for the continued extraction for 2 years lapsed (ref: WSCC/104/13/SR) now lapsed.	Yes

Soft Sand Sites						
Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC (HDC)	Rock Common Sandpit, Washington, Pulborough	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	31.12.20	512561 113456	(A) Sand extraction. Concrete batching plant. Aggregates imported are virgin, and for blending with sand for various products, not recycling.	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Sandgate Park Quarry, Water Lane, Sullington, Storrington	CEMEX UK Operations	21.02.42	510254 114007	(A) Winning and working of sand. Restoration to landscaped lake for fishing and nature conservation.	Yes
SDNPA	West Heath Quarry, West Harting, Petersfield	CEMEX UK Operations	Extension expires – 2025. Older part of the site expires in 2042.	478400 122800	(A) Winning and working of sand. Restoration to heathland. Planning permission until 2042. An application for determination of conditions permitted on 23 <sup>rd</sup> May 2016. Winning and working of minerals and site restoration must be completed by 21 <sup>st</sup> February 2042. Extension to quarry expires in 2021.	Yes
SDNPA	Heath End Quarry, Duncton, Petworth	Dudman Aggregates Ltd.	31.12.21	496300 118800	(A) Permission granted on appeal in September 2016.	Yes
SDNPA	Minsted Sandpit, Minsted Common, Midhurst	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	21.02.41	485500 121500	(I) Site in suspension pending ROMP review. Restoration to heathland.	Yes
SDNPA	Pendean Quarry, Oaklands Lane, Pendean, Midhurst	Inert Recycling UK Ltd.	Six years from the date of commencement (January 2014)	489000 120000	(I) Extraction ceased and new restoration permission granted 06.05.2016.	No
SDNPA	Coates Sandpit			499800 117600	(D) Dormant site	No (Although site falls within MSA)

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

Building Stone Quarries						
Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP

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

Chalk Quarries						
Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
SDNPA	Duncton Chalk Quarry, East Lavington	Southern Counties Liming	31.12.41	495200 115700	(A) Winning and processing of chalk. Restoration by natural habitat regeneration.	Yes



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

Oil and Gas Exploration and Production						
Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC	Lidsey Oilsite, Lidsey	Angus Energy	17.02.18	494400 103400	(A) Oil production facility permitted Feb 2006. Production since 2005.	Yes
WSCC	Storrington Oil Well Site, Cootham	iGas Ltd	31.12.17	506800 114800	(A) Oil production since 1994	Yes
WSCC	Lower Stumble Farm, Balcombe	Cuadrilla Resources Ltd.	2021	531022 129238	(I) Application for temporary permission for exploration and appraisal of the existing hydrocarbon lateral borehole granted.	Yes

Oil and Gas Exploration and Production						
Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC	Wood Barn Farm, Broadford Bridge, Billingshurst	Celtique Energie Weald Ltd.	11.02.19 Three years from the date of site construction.	509017 121725	(A) Siting and development of a temporary borehole, well site and compound access road for the exploration, testing and evaluation of hydrocarbons.	Yes
SDNPA	Singleton Oilfield, Singleton, nr Chichester	iGas Ltd	31.12.31 or within 6 months from the completion of oil and gas production.	488400 115400	(A) Oil production. Planning permission until December 2031 (SDNP/16/02229/CM).	Yes
SDNPA	Markwells Wood	UK Oil and Gas Investments Plc	30.09.2016	475724 113395	(I) Planning permission until 30 September 2016. Application to allow the production of hydrocarbons for a 20 year period (SDNP/16/04679/CM) was withdrawn.	Yes

## Other Minerals Infrastructure

Concrete Batching Plants					
Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site in the JMLP
WSCC (CDC)	Portfield, Chichester	Tarmac	(A)	488096 105302	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Crawley Goods Yard, Crawley	Tarmac	(A)	528474 138887	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Foundry Lane, Horsham	Hanson	(A)	518050 131499	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Shoreham Concrete, ARC Wharf, Shoreham	Hanson (on Tarmac's ARC wharf)	(A)	525408 104801	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Stephenson Place, Three Bridges	Hanson	(A)	528563 136547	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Fairplace Hill, London Road, Burgess Hill	Hanson	(A)	531009 120557	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Portfield, Rutland Way, Chichester	Cemex	(A)	488096 105302	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Sandgate Park, Storrington	Cemex	(A)	510254 114007	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Halls Wharf	Cemex	(A)	525737 104775	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Turberville and Penneys Wharf, Shoreham	Dudman	(A)	523993 104901	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	New Wharf, Shoreham	Kendalls	(A)	522461 105128	Yes
SDNP	Minsted Quarry, Midhurst	Dudman	(I) Concrete batching plant is ancillary to the operational pit is inactive given suspension of the winning and working of sand (stalled ROMP).	485500 121500	Safeguarded for soft sand resources
SDNP	Valdoe, Lavant	Active	Planning Permission until 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2016	487796 108400	Yes

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

Minerals Wharves					
Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Grid Reference	Proposed Safeguarded Sites in JMLP?
WSCC (ADC)	Free Wharf, Brighton Road, Shoreham	Formerly Minelco Specialities	(I) Formerly special aggregate imports.	522205 105048	No
WSCC (ADC)	New Wharf, New Wharf, Brighton Road, Shoreham	Kendall Bros. (Portsmouth) Ltd.	(A) Aggregate imports, concrete batching.	522419 105052	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Railway Wharf, Littlehampton Quay, Quayside, Bridge Road, Littlehampton	Tarmac	(A) Aggregate imports.	502002 102345	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Halls Wharf, Wellington Road, Portslade (Shoreham Wharf)	CEMEX UK Operations	(A) Aggregate imports.	525682 104934	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	ARC Wharf (Solent Wharf), Basin Road South, Portslade	Tarmac	(A) Aggregate imports.	525393 104809	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Turberville and Penneys Wharf, Albion Street, Southwick	Dudman Aggregates Ltd.	(A) Aggregate imports.	523986 104969	Yes

Minerals Wharves					
Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Grid Reference	Proposed Safeguarded Sites in JMLP?
WSCC (ADC)	Rombus Wharf, Basin Road South, Portslade	Formerly CEMEX UK Operations Ltd	(I) Although wharf is active for general use, it is no longer used for aggregate imports.	525554 104806	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	LDF Wharf, Basin Road South, Portslade	Formerly Tarmac Southern Ltd	(I) Although wharf is active for general use, it is no longer used for aggregate imports.	525688 104816	No
WSCC (ADC)	Kingston Railway Wharf, Brighton Road, Shoreham by Sea, West Sussex, BN43 6RN	Day Aggregates Ltd	(A) Aggregate imports.	523021 105017	Yes

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

## Waste Sites

### Transfer Sites

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

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



WSCC (MSDC)	Burleigh Oaks Farm, East Street, Turners Hill	Cox Skips	130,000	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use as Waste Transfer Station/recycling	534578 136405	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Cutmills, Newells Lane, Bosham		2,500	(A) Proposed inert and non-inert waste recycling and transfer station including the use of required plant and machinery skip and container use.	480153 105620	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Chalex Industrial Estate, Manor Hall Road, Southwick, BN42 4NH		1000	(A) Waste collection, transfer and recycling.	525409 105454	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Elbridge Farm, Chichester Road, Bognor Reis		30,000	(A) Waste transfer station and materials recycling facility.	491362 102119	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	South Coast Skips, Units 9/10, Hanger 3, Rudford Industrial Estate, Ford, near Arundel	South Coast Skips Ltd	65,000	(A) Transfer Station for commercial/ industrial waste	499962 102567	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Former Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road (WSCC/018/14/NH and WSCC/021/15/NH)	Britanniacrest Recycling Ltd.	230,000	(A) Waste transfer facility to handle inert and non-inert waste with associated inert waste recycling operations.	517063 134354	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Maxi Skips, Polthooks Farm, Fishbourne	Maxi Skips	6,000	(A) Recycling and waste transfer facility.	482773 105780	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Northwood Farm, Burndell Rd, Yapton	Envirowaste (southern) Ltd	25,000	(A) Material recycling facility to handle C&D waste.	498560 102698	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Skips Direct, Oving	Skips Direct LLP	5,000	(A) Waste transfer and recovery facility	490952 105555	Yes

WSCC (ADC)	Sussex Waste Recycling (Rabbits Skips), Marlborough Road, Churchill Industrial Estate, Lancing	Sussex Waste Recycling Ltd	350,000	(A) Waste transfer and energy recovery facility.	517380 103931	Yes
SDNPA	Slade Farm, Slade Lane, Rogate	WA Davey and Son	100	(A)	479656 123816	Yes
<b>Council Transfer Stations</b>						
WSCC (ArDC)	Arun Works Services, Station Road, East Preston	Arun District Council	1	(A)	506419 102998	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Adur & Worthing Council Services, Commerce Way, Lancing	Adur & Worthing Council Services	400	(A)	517388 104183	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Broadbridge Heath Depot, Broadbridge Heath Depot, Worthing Rd, Horsham	Accord Southern Ltd	20,000	(A)	516926 130583	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	Clapham Common Depot, Clapham Common Depot, Worthing	Accord Southern Ltd.	3,650	(A)	509226 106005	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	Meadow Road Depot, Meadow Road, Worthing	Worthing Borough Council	5,000	(A)	516895 103465	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Drayton Depot, Drayton Lane, Chichester	May Gurney Ltd	3,650	(A)	488596 104201	Yes
<b>Clinical Waste Transfer</b>						
WSCC (MSDC)	Princess Royal Hospital, Haywards Heath		1,000	(A)	531102 120205	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Medisort, Fort Road, Littlehampton	Medisort	2,000	(A)	502019 102590	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Environment Agency (The), Oving Road, Portfield, Chichester,	The Environment Agency	5	(A)	487877 105103	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Littlehampton Clinical Waste Facility, Unit 15-16, Arndale Road, Wick, Littlehampton	SRC Ltd	10,000	(A)	501765 102839	Yes

## Recycling and Composting

Open Windrow Composting						
Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Annual Capacity Estimate (tonnes)	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (CBC)	Land near Hardriding Farm, A23, Pease Pottage	KPS Composting	25,000	(A)	526592 133385	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	North Barn Farm, Titnore Lane, Worthing	Bull Recycling (Eurogreen)	20,000	(A)	509903 104318	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Organic Waste Composting Facility, Winterpick Business Park, Albourne Rd, Twineham	Olus Environmental	37,000	(A)	523972 118312	Yes
SDNP	Stubbs Copse Wood Yard, Wood Yard, Crossbush, Arundel	Robinson D J	4,000	(A)	503535 105789	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Tangmere Composting Facility, Tangmere Airfield	The Woodhorn Group	75,000	(A)	491895 105401	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Walnut Tree Farm, Vinnetrov Road, Runcton	Langmead Farms Ltd	25,000	(A)	489100 102700	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Wakehurst Place	Kew Gardens	251.25	(A) Small amount of composting	34129 131724	Yes
In-Vessel Composting (IVC)						
SDNP	Dangstein Home Farm, Dangstein, Rogate	Rother Valley Organics	7,500	(A) Mobile composting containers and maturation windrow. Material from the estate and other local farms and stables.	482250 124497	Yes

Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)						
WSCC (ArDC)	Ford MRF, Ford Airfield, Ford Road, Yapton	Viridor	100,000	(A)Initially 65,000 but rising to 100,000 in 2017/18)	499603 102897	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	New Circular technology Park, Ford	Grundon Waste Management Ltd.	60000	(I)Planning permission granted (WSCC/096/13/F) for new waste treatment facility and residual waste treatment facility creating energy from waste through Gasification.	498961 103130	Yes
Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Recycling (excludes Merchant Waste Transfer Sites that may also carry out some C&D Recycling)						
WSCC (CBC)	Crawley Goods Yard, Gatwick Road, Crawley	DAY Aggregates	75,000	(A)Planning permission for the erection of a C&D waste recycling plant and storage bays was granted in (WSCC/016/12/CR).	528670 138931	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Eastlands Farm, Lewes Road, Scaynes Hill (WSCC/00039/14/LR) (Granted 09/09/14)	Mr Denis Nicholls	5000	(A)Processing, recycling and storage of top soil, hardcore and storage of road planings.	491409 102122	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	(Former) Hurstpierpoint Sewage Treatment Works, Off Cuckfield Road, Hurstpierpoint	Edburton Contractors	18,900 inert processing, 2,835 inert landfill	(A)Importing, processing of inert waste and distribution of recycled materials.	527865 118221	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Portfield Quarry, Portfield Quarry, Oving	TJ Group of Companies	250,000	(A) Recycling activities.	488096 105302	Yes

WSCC (CBC)	EWS Goods Year, Crawley	Aggrgate Industries	30,000	(A)Storage of recycled asphalt planings prior to reuse in existing asphalt plant.	528670 138931	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Rowley Farm, Lowfield Heath		30,000	(A)	527944 139633	Yes
SDNPA	Shoreham Cement Works, Upper Beeding	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	50,000	(A)	520236 108763	Yes
SDNPA	Valdoe Quarry, Lavant Road, Goodwood, Chichester	Dudman Aggregates Ltd.	75,000	(A) Aggregate recycling and concrete batching. Also inert landfill Planning permission granted for an extension to the restoration (SDNP/13/02319/CW)	487796 108400	Yes
SDNPA	Newtimber Chalk Works, London Road, Pyecombe, Hassocks	Robins of Herstmonceux	25,000	(A)Application SDNP/13/02319/CW was granted on the 9 <sup>th</sup> February 2015.	527697 113703	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Thistleworth Farm Cottage (R/O Wyevalles Garden Centre), Copthorne Road, Crawley		30,000	(A)	530311 138296	Yes

## Specialist Recycling Facilities

Metal recycling						
Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Annual Capacity Estimate (tonnes)	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (HDC)	Adversane Vehicle Breakers, Adversane, Billingshurst	Charles Muddle Ltd	19,300	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use for scrap yard/ vehicles.	508071 123204	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Alderton's Yard, Town Cross Avenue, Bognor Regis	P.A. Alderton	600	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use, scrap yard.	493239 099964	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Bridges Scrap Yard, Brighton Road, Pease Pottage	G.W. & G. Bridges	8,000	(A) Vehicle dismantlers	526080 132601	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	Worthing Ford Spares, Worthing	S.J. & S.G. Shannon	200	(A) Scrap vehicles	514402 103342	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Sussex Recovery (SRC), Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate	D. Parker	6,000	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use, scrap vehicles	494391 105807	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	EMR, Kingston Wharf/ Lennards Wharf, Brighton Road, Shoreham	European Metal Recycling Ltd	20,000	(A) Scrap vehicles and metal recycling; temporary permission for extension for storage, processing and shipment of scrap metal	522978 105041	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Elliott Metals & Associates, Ferncourt Farm, Fernhill Road, Crawley	Elliott Metals & Associates	2,000	(A) Scrap yard	529692 141166	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Hurst Works, Cuckfield Road, Goddards Green	Geo E. Richardson & Sons Ltd	6,000	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use for Scrap storage and transfer.	528487 120226	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Oaks Yard, Nutbourne, Chichester	G&R Harris	5,000	(A) Scrap metal dealers	477765 105804	Yes

WSCC (CBC)	Roffey Scrapyard, 122 Crawley Road, Roffey	A & NJ Miller	50,000	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use for scrapyard	519066 131825	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Spire Metals, Coal Yard, Jury Lane, Sidlesham	R.M. Pettett Ltd	100	(A) Scrap vehicles	484701 100000	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Peckhams Copse, North Mundham	W.J. Chatfield & Sons	200	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use for Scrap yard and scrap vehicles.	487599 102909	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Swift Salvage - New Place Nursery, New Place Nursery, Unit 9 Arundel Road, Angmering	Swift Salvage	100 (e)	(A)	506675 105326	Yes
WSCC (ARDC)	VW & Audi New & Used Parts Centre, New Place Nursery, Arundel Road, Angmering,	Vw & Audi New & Used Parts Centre	100 (e)	(A)	506680 105315	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Pcr (Peugeot & Citroen Recycling), Chartwell Road, Lancing Business Park,	PCR	100 (e)	(A)	517536 104056	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Greenwharf Recycling Ltd, Plot 7 Gravel Ln, Quarry Ln, Chichester	Andrew Michael	300	(A)	487217 104256	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Yard At Woodhorn Crossing, Oving, Chichester	Stanley P K	5,000	(A)	491246 104348	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	East Mascalls Farm, East Mascalls Lane, Lindfield	C Jenkin & Son Ltd	1,000	(A)	489083 104470	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	HD White, Ford Industrial Estate	HD White		(A)	499002 103140	Yes
<b>Specialist Recycling Facilities</b>						
<b>Tyre Recycling</b>						
WSCC (CBC)	Unit 3, Spindle Way, Three Bridges, Crawley	Castcrete Ltd	2,000	(A) Tyre recycling	527464 136423	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Manhood Grain Store, Sidlesham	Manhood Grain Store Syndicate	500	(A)	485192 100267	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	Pountney Tyres Ltd, Meadow Road, Worthing	Pountney Tyres Ltd	14,000	(A)	516456 103605	Yes

Road Sweepings						
WSCC (HDC)	Land near Brookhurstwood Landfill site, Langhurstwood Road	Biffa Waste Services	25,000	(I) Aggregate treatment and recycling facility for the processing of street cleansing residues to recover material to use as a secondary aggregate and landfill restoration material.	517400 134800	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Sweepstech Environmental Services Ltd, Land at Former Wolesley site, Shoreham Road, Henfield	Sweepstech Environmental Services Ltd	75,000	(I) Waste recycling facility	521899 114248	Yes
Paint Recycling						
WSCC (ArDC)	New Life Paints Ltd, Unit D5/6 Rudford Industrial Estate, Ford Road, Ford	Mr Keith Harrison	240	(A) Recovery and recycling of waste emulsion paint.	499928 102488	Yes
Airport Industry Recycling						
WSCC (MSDC)	MNH Sustainable Cabin Services, Rowfant Business Centre, Wallage Lane, Rowfant, Turners Hill	Mr Matthew Rance	75,000	(A) Sorting and transfer of airline waste for recycling.	532975 136570	Yes
Wood Recycling						
WSCC (HDC)	The Woodyard, Coolham Road, Shipley	Olus Environmental Ltd.	25,000	(A)	511772 121679	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Firsland Park Industrial Estate	Olus Environmental Ltd.	75,000	(A) Processes wood and bulky waste form HWRS.	524725 117879	Yes



### Other Recovery (including treatment)

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Annual Capacity Estimate (tonnes)	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
<b>Mechanical and Biological Treatment Plant (MBT)</b>						
WSCC (HBC)	Brookhurstwood/Warnham MBT,	Biffa Waste Services Ltf	327,000	(I) Permitted but not yet operational	517459 134887	Yes
<b>Energy from Waste (EfW)</b>						
WSCC (ADC)	Sussex Waste Recycling, Marlborough Road, Churchill Industrial Estate, Lancing	Sussex Waste Recycling Ltd	50,000	(A) Energy Recovery Facility using residual materials permitted.	517380 103931	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Ford Waste Treatment Facility, Circular Technology Park, Ford	Grundon Waste Management Ltd	140,000	(I)Planning permission granted (WSCC/096/13/F) for new waste treatment facility and residual waste treatment facility creating energy from waste through Gasification.	521899 114248	Yes
<b>Anaerobic Digester (AD)</b>						
WSCC (ADC)	Sefter Farm, Pagham Road, Bognor Regis	Barfoots of Botley	28,000	(A) On-farm anaerobic digestion plant	489119 099457	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Crouchlands Farm, Plaistow	Crouchland Biogas Ltd.	7,500	(A)Appeal upheld the enforcement notices	501245 129673	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Wicks Farm, Ford Lane, Ford, Arundel	Wicks Farm (Biogas Ltd)	50,000	(A) On-farm anaerobic digestion plant.	499140 103927	Yes
<b>Leachate treatment Plant</b>						
WSCC HDC)	Warnham Leachate Treatment Plant, Warnham Brickworks, Langhurstwood Rd, Warnham,	Cleanaway Ltd	18,000	(A)	517496 135005	Yes

WSCC (HDC)	Baystone Farm Closed Landfill Site, Mill Lane, Itchingfield, Horsham	WSCC Wastes Management		(A)	514180 129713	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Horton Closed Landfill Site, Henfield Road, Small Dole, Upper Beeding	Viridor Waste Management Ltd		(A)	520918 112382	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Lidsey Landfill Site, Lidsey Road, Bognor Regis			(A)	492976 103758	Yes
<b>Inert Recovery</b>						
WSCC (HDC)	Brookhurst Wood Landfill	Biffa	10,000 tpa until 2015)	(A) In use. Planning application (WSCC/005/16/HH) being considered for extension of time until December 2018.	517400 134800	Yes (Safeguarded as a landfill site)
WSCC (ArDC)	Lidsey non-inert landfill site		300,000 tonnes October 2017	Planning application (WSCC/051/15/AL) for the continued importation of inert waste for restoration until October 2017	492800 103500	No
WSCC (CDC)	Jubilee Wood, Marlpit Lane, Hambrook	Landacre Trading Limited	135,000 tonnes (70,000tpa for 2 years)	(A) Commenced 3 February 2016	478483 107566	No
WSCC (HDC)	Knepp Castle		404,250 tonnes (115,500 tpa for 3.5 years) July 2017	(A) Commenced February 2014		No
WSCC (HDC)	Landfall Farm			(A) Earth mounding for screening. Commenced 2016.	512650 126261	No
WSCC (MSDC)	Rudgwick Brickworks, Lynwick Street, Rudgwick	R Harrison & Sons Ltd	620,000 tonnes (155,000 tpa for 4 years)	(B) Commenced summer 2015		No

WSCC (HDC)	Washington, Hampers Lane		372000 (93,000tpa)	(A) Commenced importing inert material February 2015		No
SDNP	The Old Brickworks		880			No
WSCC (MSDC)	Sheriff House, Hammingdean Lane, Haywards Heath		4860			No
SDNP	West Hove Golf Course		112,503 (56,251 tpa for 2 years)			No
WSCC (CDC)	Kingsham (Quarry restoration)	Dudman Group Ltd.	45,000tpa	(I) 504,000 tonnes capacity in total. 12 years from start date	486315 103375	Safeguarded for sharp sand and gravel extraction
SDNP	Pendean Quarry		391,000	Deadline for restoration 6 <sup>th</sup> January 2020.	489000 120000	No
WSCC (CBC)	Rivington Farm, Peeks Brook Lane, Shipley	United Grab Hire		(A) Retrospective permission granted for buildings granted Feb 2017	530041 140798	No
<b>Wastewater Treatment Works</b>						
WSCC	Chichester Waste Water Treatment Works, Apuldram Lane	Southern Water Services Ltd	Not known	(A)	483964 103900	Yes
WSCC	Crawley Waste Water Treatment Works, Radford Road, Tinsley Green, Crawley	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	Not known	(A) Sewage treatment	528892 140157	Yes
WSCC	East Worthing Waste Water Treatment Works, Meadow Road, Worthing	Southern Water Services Ltd	Not known	(A) Sludge recycling.	516860 103623	Yes
WSCC	Ford Waste Water Treatment Works, Ford Aerodrome	Southern Water Services Ltd	Not known	(A) Sludge recycling.	499502 103098	Yes
WSCC	Goddards Green Waste Water Treatment Works, Cuckfield Road, Burgess Hill	Southern Water Services Ltd	Not known	(A) Sludge recycling.	528880 120733	Yes
WSCC	Horsham Waste Water Treatment Works, Christ's Hospital	Southern Water Services Ltd	Not known	(A)	518855 128654	Yes

WSCC	Shoreham Waste Water Treatment Works, Basin Road, Southwick	Southern Water Services Ltd	Not known	(A) Secondary treatment of waste water.	524691 104745	Yes
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## Disposal

Non-inert landfill						
WSCC (ArDC)	Lidsey Landfill Site, Headhone Farm, Lidsey Road, Woodgate	Lidsey Landfill Ltd.	N/A	(I) No further importation of any kind expected. In restoration.	492786 103599	No
WSCC (HDC)	Horton Landfill Site, Horton Brooks, Small Dole	Viridor	N/A	(I) Non-inert landfill with winning of clay for capping, concurrent restoration.	520320 112341	No
WSCC (HDC)	Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Biffa Waste Services Ltd.	250,000tpa	(A) Planning application to extend the end date for landfilling to December 2018 with restoration by 2023.	517184 134885	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Rough and Windmill Landfill Site (The), Windmill Quarry, The Hollow, Washington	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	N/A	(I) Planning permission granted to allow site to remain as is. No further restoration to take place. Site in aftercare.	512895 113405	No
Inert Landfill						
WSCC (CDC)	Boxgrove Quarry		555,000 tonnes (110,000 tpa over 5 years)	Commenced 5 October 2015 (importation to cease and restoration complete by 5/10/20)	491770 108164	
WSCC (MSDC)	(Former) Hurstpierpoint Sewage Treatment Works, Off Cuckfield Road, Hurstpierpoint	Edburton Contractors	2,835tpa	(A)	527865 118221	

SDNP	Golding Barn, Small Dole	Betaland	60,000 tonnes in total (Approximately 16,00tpa)	Within 10 years of commencement	520942 110519	
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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 Description	Decision Date	Decision
WSCC/048/16/SU	Variation of Conditions 1 and 2 of WSCC/061/11/SU to extend temporary use of the site until 15 October 2018	Kingston Railway Wharf (East), Brighton Road, Shoreham by Sea, West Sussex, BN43 6RN	28-Sep-2016	Granted
WSCC/006/16/CR	Part two storey, part single storey extensions to existing workshop/office building to front and side and installation of lorry wash facility and car parking area for use in connection with the aggregates yard	Crawley Goods Yard (Day Group), Gatwick Road, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 9RE	13-Apr-2016	Granted
WSCC/053/16/CR	Erection of a rail fed concrete batching plant, with associated ancillary structures and facilities, including HGV and car parking	Crawley Goods Yard (Day Group), Gatwick Road, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 9RE	01-Nov-2016	Granted
WSCC/020/16/SW	Amendment of Condition 5 of planning permission SW/40/88 to allow the importation of 10,000 tonnes of non-marine aggregate to the site each year.	Solent Wharf, Basin Road South, Shoreham, West Sussex, BN41 1WF	27-Jul-2016	Granted
WSCC/018/16/HK	Proposed demolition of existing office buildings & erection of new office building, with associated landscaping, visitor parking & new landscaped paths	Freshfield Lane Brickworks, Freshfield Lane, Danehill, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH17 7HH	29-Jun-2016	Granted
WSCC/049/16/SU	Variation of condition 2 of WSCC/073/14/SU to allow the use of the site in connection with the adjacent aggregate bagging operation until 15 October 2018	Kingston Railway Wharf (West), Brighton Road, Shoreham by Sea, West Sussex, BN43 6RN	29-Sep-2016	Granted

SDNP/16/02229/CM	Proposed export of gas by tanker from singleton oilfield, involving: a) the installation of a compressed natural gas unit, tanker loading area and associated plant b) the export of gas by road, together with the provision of replacement site office, security office and welfare unit.	Singleton Oilfield, A286 Cobblers Row to Middlefield Singleton Chichester West Sussex PO18 OHL	20/07/2016	Granted
SDNP/16/02802/CM	Application for the drilling of 2 new oil wells in existing well cellars on an existing site. Intention to develop further production from the site, together with the installation of new oil storage tanks.	Singleton Oilfield, A286 Cobblers Row to Middlefield Singleton Chichester West Sussex PO18 OHL	23/08/2016	Granted
SDNP/16/04679/CM	Appraisal and production of oil incorporating the drilling of one side track well from the existing well (for appraisal), three new hydrocarbon wells and one water injection well, and to allow the production of hydrocarbons from all four wells for a 20 year period.	Markwells Wood	02/05/2017	Withdrawn

## Waste

Application Reference	Proposal	Address Description	Decision Date	Decision
WSCC/029/16/RW	Variation of Condition 24 (HGV Movements (Numbers)) of Planning Permission WSCC/038/14/RW	Rudgwick Brickworks, Lynwick Street, Rudgwick, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 3DH	29-Sep-2016	Granted
WSCC/051/16/CR	Retrospective permission for the siting of one weigh station and portacabin office, and erection of one HGV canopy, widening and part sealing of the access road and installation of a wheel wash.	Rivington Farm, Peeks Brook Lane, Shipley Bridge, Crawley, West Sussex, RH6 9SR	01-Mar-2017	Granted

WSCC/078/15/LR	Installation of 6 kiosks and land regrading works	Scaynes Hill Wastewater Treatment Works, Sloop Lane, Scaynes Hill, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH17 7NP	07-Apr-2016	Granted
WSCC/026/16/F	Proposed extension to existing glasshouses; development of an on-farm anaerobic digestion plant and associated infrastructure for the generation of biomethane, CO2, electricity and heat, grid connection, digestate lagoon, access and landscaping	Land at Wicks Farm, Ford Lane, Ford, Arundel, West Sussex, BN18 0DG	22-Nov-2016	Granted
WSCC/009/16/F	Amendment to Condition 24 of planning permission F/19/05 to allow the acceptance of recyclable material from outside West Sussex	Ford Materials Recycling Facility, Ford Airfield, Ford Road, Yapton, West Sussex, BN18 0BD	05-Aug-2016	Granted
WSCC/046/15/L	Variation of condition 15 of planning permission L/157/05 to allow waste to also be delivered from Household Waste Recycling sites operated on behalf of West Sussex County Council during the permitted hours of operation.	Lancing Waste Transfer Station, Unit 17, Lancing Business Park, Chartwell Road, Lancing, West Sussex, BN15 8TU	03-May-2016	Granted
WSCC/072/15/L	Variation of Conditions 2, 3, 14 and 17 of planning permission L/127/98 to regularise external operational practices (including the external storage of recycled materials) and siting of external plant/equipment	Unit 1-2, 37, Chartwell Road, Lancing Business Park, Lancing, West Sussex, BN15 8TU	18-May-2016	Granted
WSCC/067/15/CM	Operation of a Waste Transfer Station and Materials Recycling Facility to process mixed skip waste including the construction of a 1925 sq m building, concrete pad and drainage infrastructure	Hobbs Barn, Grevatts Lane, Climping, West Sussex, BN17 5RE	30-Jun-2016	Granted
WSCC/064/16/SP	Amendment of condition 4 of planning permission WSCC/073/15/SP to allow development to continue to 31 December 2017	Knepp Castle, West Grinstead, West Sussex, RH13 8LJ	17-Mar-2017	Granted
WSCC/008/15/WG	Proposed extension to existing haulage and plant maintenance depot to enable an inert waste transfer and recycling facility	Thistleworth Farm Cottage, Grinders Lane, Dial Post, Horsham, West Sussex, RH13 8NY	07-Apr-2016	Granted

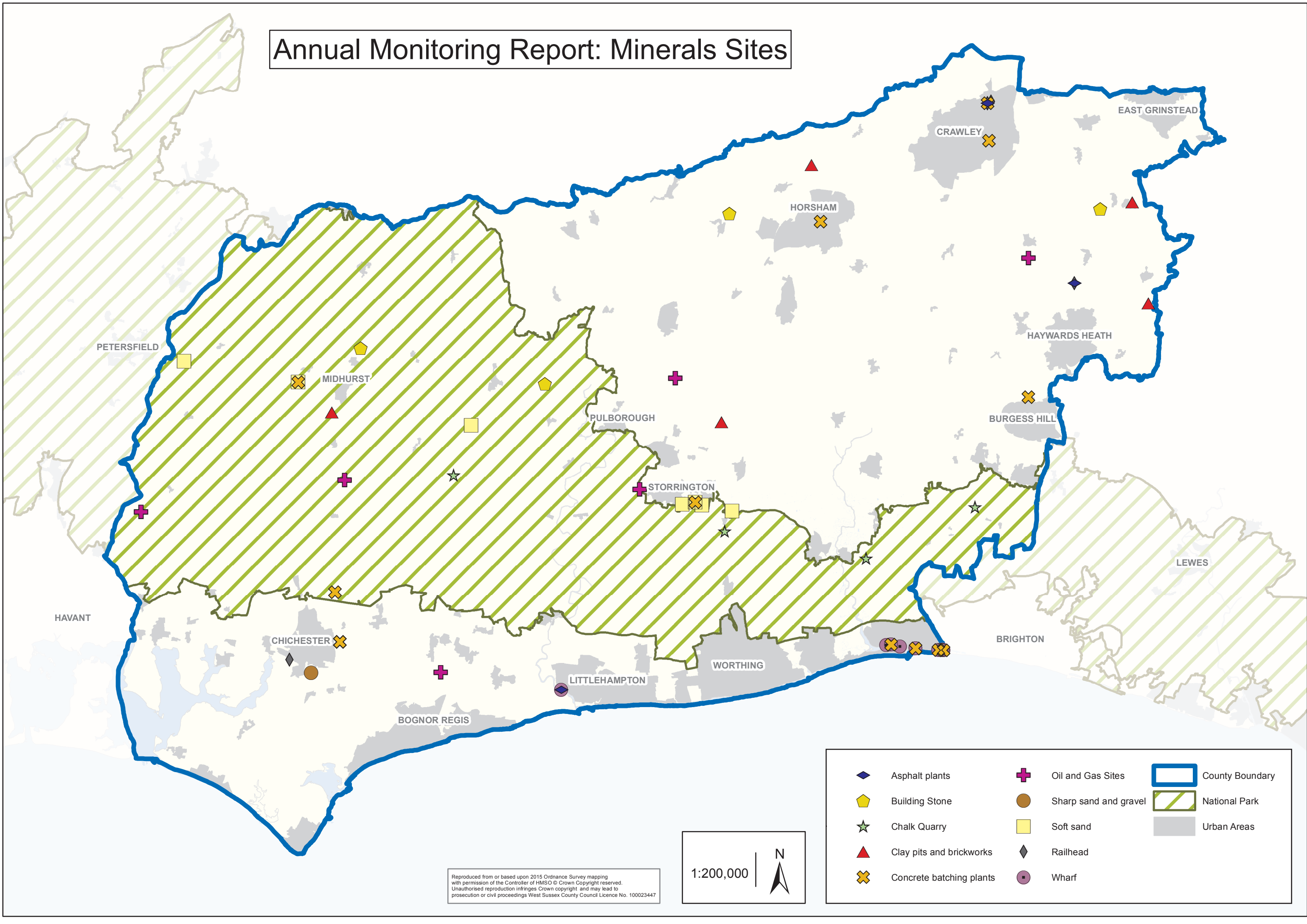


WSCC/027/15/LU	Variation of condition 6 of planning permission LU/236/04, as amended by appeal APP/P3800/A/04/1169929, to increase the hours that waste delivery vehicles and other associated vehicles can enter or leave the site	Unit A, Fort Road Industrial Estate, Fort Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 7QU	29-Apr-2016	Granted
WSCC/061/16/F	Variation of Conditions 12 and 13 (Landscaping Scheme and source of Waste Materials) of planning permission WSCC/026/16/F	Land at Wicks Farm, Ford Lane, Ford, Arundel, West Sussex, BN18 0DG	22-Mar-2017	Granted
WSCC/028/16/NH	Variation of condition 1 (amended site layout) and 25 (storage of imported wastes and processed materials) of WSCC/077/15/NH	Former Wealden Brickworks (Site HB), Langhurstwood Road, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 4QD	02-Nov-2016	Granted
WSCC/036/16/NH	Planning application for the erection of 2 no. carbon vessel systems and associated infrastructure	Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, Langhurstwood Road, Warnham, West Sussex, RH12 4QD	16-Sep-2016	Granted
WSCC/016/16/HP	Erection of Combined Heat and Power Plant Kiosk	Goddards Green Wastewater Treatments Works, Cuckfield Road, Burgess Hill, West Sussex, RH17 5AL	29-Jun-2016	Granted
WSCC/055/16/TG	Erection of 1No. Ferric Dosing Plant Kiosk, 1No. Incomer Changeover Kiosk, 1No. Motor Control Centre (MCC) Kiosk and Grass Bund	Tangmere Waste Water Treatment Works, Easthampnett Lane, East Hampnett, Tangmere, West Sussex, PO18 0JY	24-Nov-2016	Granted
WSCC/059/16/HP	Erection of 2No. Ferric Dosing Kiosks	Goddards Green Wastewater Treatments Works, Cuckfield Road, Burgess Hill, West Sussex, RH17 5AL	01-Feb-2017	Granted
WSCC/056/16/WG	Installation of 2.4m Security Fencing	Thistleworth Farm Cottage, Dial Post, Horsham, West Sussex, RH13 8NY	08-Nov-2016	Granted

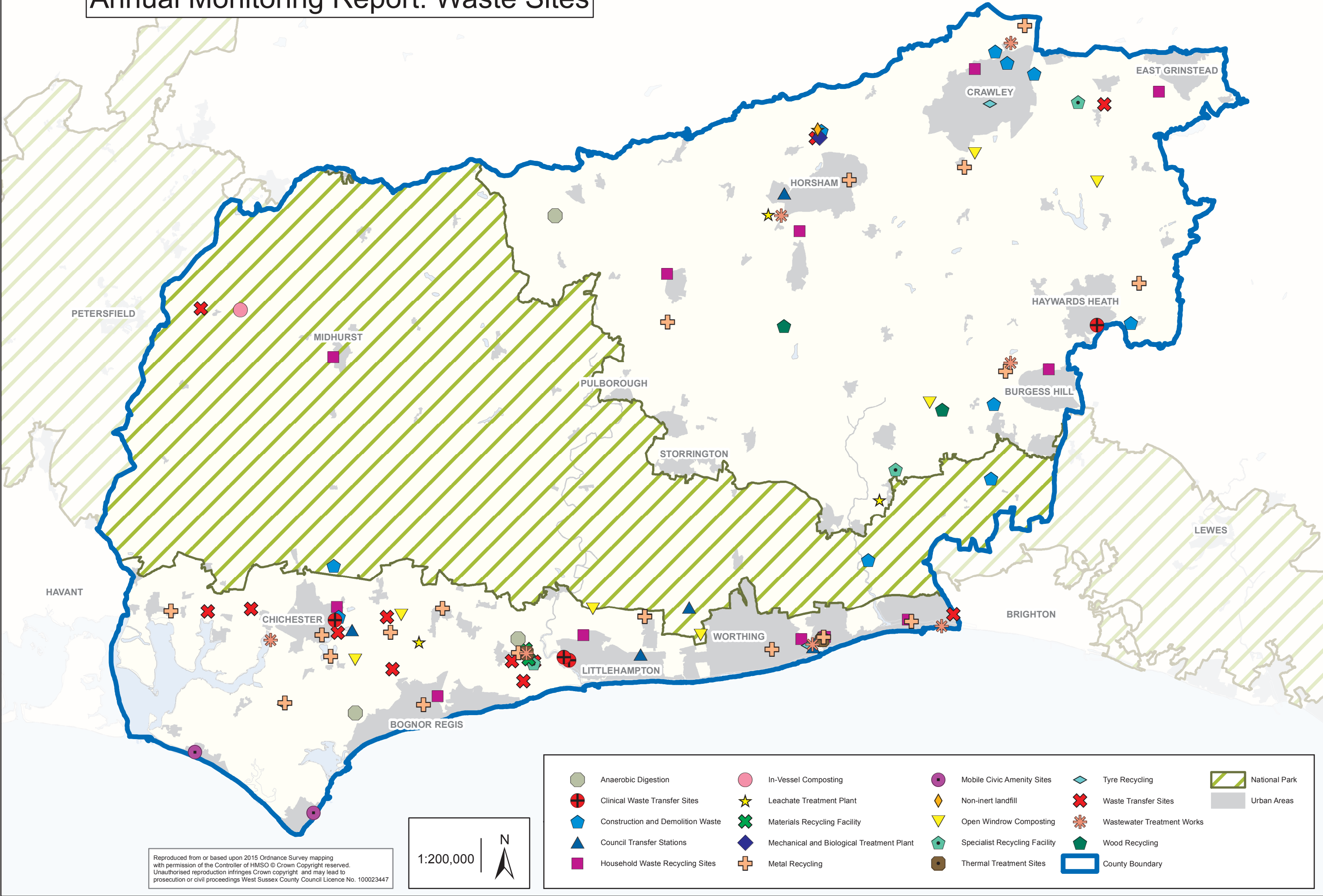
SDNP/02394/CW	Proposed Noise attenuation bund	Merrivale Farm, Selden lane, Patching, Worthing	19-Oct-2016	Refused
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**APPENDIX D: Minerals and Waste site maps**



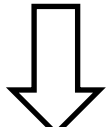
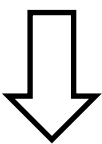


# Annual Monitoring Report: Minerals Sites









# Annual Monitoring Report: Waste Sites







## APPENDIX E: Waste Local Plan Indicators

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated trend/target	2013/14 Data (Baseline – adopted WLP)	2015/16 Data	2016/17 Data	Trend (from 2013/14 baseline 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).	4 permissions granted in total (All WSCC). 15% of all waste planning applications.	5 permissions granted in total (WSCC = 4, SDNPA = 1). 21% of all waste planning applications.	3 permissions granted in total (all WSCC). 16% of all waste planning applications.  See tables 12 and 13 for capacities and shortfalls measured against Policy W1.	
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).	Total waste arisings in 2016/17 were 2.14mt. This is a 0.19mt increase from the predictions in the WLP for 2015 (1.95mt).	
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.	22% in 2016/17, down from 25% in 2015/16 (non-inert and inert waste) overall downward trend from baseline in adopted Waste Local Plan. Increase in last three years can be attributed to increase in inert waste going to inert landfill. MSW and C&I waste going to landfill has been steadily falling.	
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.	C&I = 0.05mt exported for landfill	
<b>Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure</b>					
Transfer, recycling, and treatment capacity (tonnes)	No net loss	2,570,356 tonnes	3,337,080 tonnes	3,654,644 tonnes (includes recycling and transfer capacity which had not previously been included)	
Number of safeguarded waste sites redeveloped for other uses (contrary to advice)	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero	

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated trend/target	2013/14 Data (Baseline – adopted WLP)	2015/16 Data	2016/17 Data	Trend (from 2013/14 baseline data)
<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.	3 new facilities granted planning permission in 2016/17 (all in WSCC). 16% of all waste planning applications.	n/a
Transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Upward trend	2,570,356 tonnes	3,337,080 tonnes	3,654,644 tonnes (includes recycling and transfer capacity which had not previously been included)	
Number of facilities built on previously-developed (brownfield) land	Upward trend	100% of all built waste management facilities applications built of brownfield land.	100% of all waste applications built of brownfield land.	2 of the 3 planning applications were built on brownfield land (67% of all planning applications for new built waste management facilities).	
Number of facilities built on greenfield land	Downward trend	Zero	Zero	1 built waste facility built on greenfield land (33% of all planning applications for new built waste management facilities).	
<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.	2 (all WSCC). 5% of all waste planning applications.	n/a
Recycling of inert waste (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Upward trend	573,378 tonnes	890,375 tonnes	789,375 tonnes	
<b>Policy W5: Open Windrow Composting</b>					
Number of applications for open-windrow composting permitted per annum	n/a	Zero (An application for a composting facility at Broadbridge Farm was withdrawn)	Zero	Zero	n/a
Recycling of green wastes (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Upward trend	231,000 tonnes	193,000 tonnes	189,251 tonnes (one site closed)	
<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	Zero	



Measure/Indicator	Anticipated trend/target	2013/14 Data (Baseline – adopted WLP)	2015/16 Data	2016/17 Data	Trend (from 2013/14 baseline data)
Management of wastewater and sewage sludge (capacity, tonnes per annum)	No net loss	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	Zero	n/a
Management of hazardous waste (capacity, tonnes per annum)	No net loss	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).	Zero	n/a
Depositing of inert waste to land (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Trend within capacity set out within Policy W1	240,000 tonnes based on AEAT Waste Forecast Report .	721,491 tonnes (estimated amount of 'deposit recovery' capacity available from active permissions)	765,491 tonnes (estimated amount of 'deposit recovery' capacity available from active permissions)	
<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.	Zero applications for disposal of waste to land.	n/a
Disposal of waste to land (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Downward trend (tpa) (% of total waste)	1,750,000 tonnes capacity	250,000 tonnes capacity	100,000 tonnes	
<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 (20% of all new waste planning applications permitted).	One (33% of all new waste planning applications permitted).	n/a
<b>Policy W11:</b>					



Measure/Indicator	Anticipated trend/target	2013/14 Data (Baseline – adopted WLP)	2015/16 Data	2016/17 Data	Trend (from 2013/14 baseline data)
Character					
Number of applications refused on character grounds per annum (including percentage against total applications received)	No trend/target identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	One (3.7% of all waste applications received)	One (4% of all waste applications)	Zero	n/a
Policy W12: High Quality Development					
Number of applications permitted that include low carbon energy initiatives/sources (including percentage against total applications received)	No trend/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	One (3.7% of all waste applications received)	Zero	One (5% of all waste planning applications received).	n/a
Policy W13: Protected Landscapes					
Number of applications refused in the AONBs and SDNP (including percentage against total applications received) for large scale and small scale facilities	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	One (3.7% of all waste applications received).	One (5% of all waste applications).	One (5% of all waste planning applications received).	n/a
Number of applications for depositing of inert waste to land permitted per annum within protected landscapes		One (3.7% of all waste applications received).	Zero	Zero	n/a
Policy W14: Biodiversity and Geodiversity					
Number of applications refused on biodiversity and geodiversity grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	n/a	Zero	Zero	One (5% of all waste planning applications received).	n/a
Number of applications with associated mitigation measures provided	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Two (11% of all applications received).	No known	Two (10% of all waste planning applications received).	n/a
Policy W15: Historic Environment					
Number of applications refused on historic grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Zero	Zero	Zero	n/a
Policy W16: Air, Soil, and Water					
Applications refused	No	Zero	Zero	Zero	n/a

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated trend/target	2013/14 Data (Baseline – adopted WLP)	2015/16 Data	2016/17 Data	Trend (from 2013/14 baseline data)
on air quality, soil, and water grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.				
Policy W17: Flooding					
Applications refused on flooding grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Zero	Zero	Zero	n/a
Permissions granted with associated mitigation measures (including percentage against total applications received)		One (4% of all applications received)	Zero	Five (26% of all applications received).	n/a
Number of applications refused/permitted in flood risk zones 2b and 3 (including percentage against total applications received)		One refused (3.7% of all applications received).  One permitted (3.7% of all applications received).  (Both within SDNP)	Zero	One permitted in flood zone 3 (5% of all waste planning applications received).	n/a
Policy W18: Transport					
Number of applications refused on transport grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Two applications refused (7.4% of all applications received).	One application refused (4% of all applications).	Zero	n/a
Policy W19: Public Health and Amenity					
Number of applications refused on health and amenity grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	One (3.7% of all applications received).	One application refused (4% of all applications).	Zero	n/a
Policy W20: Restoration and Aftercare					
Applications permitted with restoration and aftercare conditions (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Five (18.5% of all applications received).  (WSCC = Four, SDNP = One)	Three application refused (13% of all applications).	Eight (42% of all planning applications received).	n/a
Policy W21: Cumulative Impact					
Number of applications refused on cumulative impact grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Zero	Zero	Zero	n/a

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated trend/target	2013/14 Data (Baseline – adopted WLP)	2015/16 Data	2016/17 Data	Trend (from 2013/14 baseline data)
<b>Policy W22: Aviation</b>					
Number of applications refused on aviation grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Zero	Zero	Zero	n/a
<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	Zero	