

# West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan: Monitoring Report 2020/21

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## Executive Summary

**Chapter 1** presents background information about the county of West Sussex and the role of the Monitoring Report. The Monitoring Report relates to the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021, but also includes some relevant data and information up to December 2021.

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

The West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan (JMLP) was adopted in 2018, and a partial review relating to soft sand resulted in formal changes that were adopted in March 2021. The JMLP sets out detailed planning policies for minerals and includes site allocations.

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

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

This Chapter includes a summary of the main headline figures taken from the LAA. This shows that there is a landbank of between 5.9-7.9 years for sharp sand and gravel and 4.8 years for soft sand.

**Chapter 4** is about non-aggregate minerals:

- Silica sand – There are no permitted reserves of silica sand in West Sussex and therefore no landbanks at individual sites. Any silica sand produced from sites in West Sussex is ancillary to soft sand production.
- Brick clay – There are two brickworks in West Sussex that are estimated to have 25 years or more of permitted reserves. There is an allocation in Policy M11 (Strategic Mineral Site Allocations) of the JMLP to provide an extension to West Hoathly clay pit to provide two to three years additional supply of Wadhurst clay to the existing brickworks. Policy M5 (Clay) also allows for the extraction of brick clay to come forward subject to certain policy criteria.
- Building stone – There are four active building stone extraction sites in West Sussex. There is no requirement for the Authorities to make provision for the production of building stone, however, Policy M6 (Building Stone) of the JMLP allows for proposals for the extraction of building stone to come forward subject to criteria.
- Chalk – there are two active chalk pits in West Sussex which have an estimated landbank of 86 years. Chalk is extracted on a small-scale basis and there are significant reserves of chalk. Policy M4 (Chalk) of the JMLP

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

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

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

The estimated overall arisings of controlled waste in West Sussex in 2020/21 was 1.67mt. This is a significant drop from previous years (mainly a drop in CD&E arisings) and likely to be because of the pandemic. For monitoring purposes, it is considered that this is an anomalous year and that arisings are likely to return to pre-pandemic levels in the future.

**Chapter 6** summarises the planning applications and appeals that have been determined over the monitoring period. There were 21 minerals and waste planning applications between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021. This is broken down as 4 minerals planning applications, and 17 waste planning applications. Of these waste planning applications, 0 applications were for Certificates of Lawful Development, and 0 applications were made to the SDNPA.

**Chapter 7** explains the role of the Compliance and Enforcement Teams. During the monitoring year 33 investigations were resolved; there was one Planning Contravention Notice/Request for information and one Enforcement Notice.

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

## 1. Introduction

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

### The Local Authorities

- 1.2. The Authorities are required to prepare an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR), hereafter referred to as the 'Monitoring Report', as set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) England Regulations 2012. The Monitoring Report presents:
- progress made on the timetables set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) for preparing planning documents;
  - how the policies in the WLP and JMLP are performing against their indicators;
  - minerals and waste trends, and relevant planning applications, in order to monitor and review the effect of planning policies in practice.
- 1.3. The information contained in this Monitoring Report solely relates to issues connected with mineral and waste activity. The seven district and borough Councils (Adur, Arun, Chichester, Crawley, Horsham, Mid Sussex, and Worthing) and the South Downs National Park Authority are preparing local plans covering other land-use planning matters including housing and employment. These are as follows:
- Adur Local Plan (December 2017);
    - Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan (October 2019);
  - Arun Local Plan 2011-2031 (July 2018);
  - Chichester District Local Plan (July 2015);
    - Chichester Local Plan Review 2035: comments were invited on the preferred approach between December 2018 and February 2019;
    - Chichester District Site Allocation DPD (January 2019);
  - Crawley Borough Local Plan (December 2015);
    - Crawley Borough Local Plan Review - The draft Crawley Local Plan Regulation 19 public consultation closed on 30 June 2021;
  - Horsham District Planning Framework (2015);
    - Horsham Draft Local Plan - Consultation took place on the Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan between 17 February and 30 March 2020. The Pre-Submission Horsham District Local Plan document, has been postponed;

- Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031 (2015);
    - Site Allocations Document - The timetable for the preparation of the document is spring 2022;
  - South Downs Local Plan (July 2019);
    - The South Downs National Park Authority is preparing an Area Action Plan (AAP) for the Shoreham Cement Works;
  - Worthing Core Strategy (2011).
- 1.4. The Worthing Local Plan was formally submitted to the Secretary of State on Friday 11 June 2021 for independent examination. Reference should also be made to the Authority Monitoring Reports produced by the District and Borough Councils and for the South Downs Local Plan.
- 1.5. Some of the primary data required to complete the monitoring report is not directly available for the monitoring year. This is partly due to issues surrounding commercial sensitivity of data (particularly the case for minerals data) and partly because the data has not been systematically collected on an annual basis (such as recycling figures for Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste). This means that some figures used are calculated based on a methodology. This monitoring report is for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 but some of the data for minerals and waste relates to the calendar year 2021.

### **The County of West Sussex**

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



- 1.8. The varied geology of the County has given rise to a series of attractive landscapes including the chalk of the South Downs, the clay of the Low Weald, and the sandstones of the High Weald. National landscape designations cover over half of West Sussex, comprising the South Downs National Park (SDNP) and the High Weald and Chichester Harbour Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

## 2. Local Plan Progress

### Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

- 2.1. Information on the plans and timetables for the preparation of both JMLP and WLP are set out in detail within the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS). The most recent update to the MWDS was formally approved in June 2021. This sets out the programme for the preparation of the minerals and waste policy documents until 2024.

#### Signpost

For more information on the timetable, please refer to the [West Sussex Minerals and Waste Development Scheme 2021-2024](#) and the latest [Local Development Scheme \(LDS\) for the South Downs National Park Authority](#), which refers to the West Sussex MWDS.

### West Sussex Waste Local Plan

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

### West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan

- 2.4. The West Sussex Joint Minerals Local plan (JMLP) was adopted in July 2018 by the joint planning authorities, following examination hearings in 2017, and the appointed Planning Inspector confirming the plans soundness in May 2018. The JMLP required the Authorities to undertake a single-issue soft sand review following the plans adoption.
- 2.5. The joint planning authorities undertook the soft sand review (SSR), submitting it to the Secretary of State for examination in April 2020. Public examination hearings that took place in August 2020, virtually via video link due to the pandemic restrictions. Following hearing sessions for the examination, the Planning Inspector suggested modifications to ensure the SSR was sound. WSCC and SDNPA prepared these modifications, which were subject to a period of representations between 9 November 2020 and 8 January 2021. The Inspector issued his final report and concluded that the changes identified through the SSR satisfy the legal requirements and meet the criteria for soundness set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. The changes were incorporated into the JMLP and the Joint Minerals Local Plan, 2018 (Partial Review 2021) was adopted in March 2021.

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

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

### 3. Aggregates

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

#### **Signpost**

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

**Table 1: Aggregate sales, reserves, and landbank summary (West Sussex Local Aggregate Assessment 2021)**

Source	2020 Sales (mt) (2019 sales)	Trend (previous year sales)	10-year Avg Sales (mtpa) (2011-2020)	3-year Avg Sales (mt) (2018-2020)	Annual Provision Rate (APR) (mtpa) <sup>1</sup>	Reserves (mt)	Landbank (years) (based on APR)	Capacity (mtpa)	Comments
Sharp Sand & Gravel (SS&G)	0.109 (0.100)	↑ Up	0.056	0.111	0.083/0.111 <sup>2</sup>	Confidential	7.9/5.9	0.250	There is only one dedicated SS&G site (permitted reserve) at which operations commenced in 2017. Incidental sales from soft sand sites account for 60% of total SS&G sales during the 10-year period 2011-20, and 34% of total SS&G sales during the 3-year period 2018-20.
Soft Sand	0.289 (0.303)	↓ Down	0.282	0.299	0.365	1.736	4.8	0.502	There are three allocations for soft sand in the Joint Minerals Local Plan.
Recycled/ Secondary Aggregates	0.236 (0.388)	↓ Down	0.381	0.346	0.381			0.613 <sup>3</sup>	Data derived from EA WDIs, and reporting on 2019/20. Survey response rates too low for accurate figures.
Marine Sand & Gravel (landings)	1.023 (1.213)	↓ Down	1.152	1.167	1.719			2.070 <sup>4</sup>	Headroom capacity of 0.203mtpa (using updated LAA rate). Crown Estate landings data used for 2019 marine sand and gravel.
Rock Imports by Sea	0.110 (0.123)	↓ Down	0.099	0.108	0.148				Headroom capacity of 0.203mtpa (using updated LAA rate).
Rail Depot Sales (sand and gravel)	0.076 (0.103)	↓ Down	0.093	0.095	0.137			1.380 <sup>5</sup>	Headroom capacity of 0.296mtpa (using updated LAA rate).
Rail Depot Sales (crushed rock)	0.587 (0.675)	↓ Down	0.643	0.627	0.948				Headroom capacity of 0.296mtpa (using updated LAA rate).

<sup>1</sup> The Annual Provision Rate (APR) is an indicator for aggregates demand. The rates applied are those which show the highest theoretical requirement per annum (i.e. the 10-year average + the highest demand scenario).

<sup>2</sup> Both the 10-year average derived LAA rate (high growth scenario) and 3-year average derived LAA rate of are presented. The landbanks are 7.9 and 5.9 years respectively. There are three soft sand quarries in West Sussex that have produced incidental SS&G during the previous six years. In assessing any proposals for sharp sand and gravel extraction, both the 10- and 3-year average derived LAA rates and landbanks will be considered.

<sup>3</sup> Total permitted capacity.

<sup>4</sup> Total wharf capacity.

<sup>5</sup> Total rail capacity.



## 4. Non-Aggregate Minerals

### Silica Sand

#### Summary

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

- 4.1. In West Sussex, silica sand occurs in the upper reaches of the Lower Greensand formation. The Soft and Silica Sand Study<sup>6</sup> confirms that most, if not all, of the Folkestone Formation sands are likely to be capable of containing silica sand. The 2012 Soft Sand Study<sup>7</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 was considered through the preparation of the JMLP which contains no allocations for silica sand. Development proposals for silica sand extraction will be considered against Policy M3 (Silica Sand) of the JMLP.

### Brick Clay

#### Summary

Permitted reserve (all sites): .....	14.2mt
Sales (all sites): .....	0.31mt
No. active brickworks: .....	Four
No. active brickworks with at least 25-years of reserves.....	Two

- 4.2. There are four active brick clay extraction sites in West Sussex ('Appendix B: Mineral Sites in West Sussex'). Brick clay supply is not subject to an apportionment figure but still has an important role to play in West Sussex and the wider economy. Overall, there is a total permitted reserve of 14.2mt across five sites (four active and one inactive).
- 4.3. Paragraph 208 of the NPPF states that MPAs should plan for maintaining a stock of permitted reserves to support the level of actual and proposed investment required for new or existing plant, and the maintenance and improvement of existing plant and equipment. For brick clay reserves should be at least 25 years. There are estimated to be two brickworks in West Sussex with at least 25 years of reserves.
- 4.4. Policy M11 of the JMLP allocates an extension to West Hoathly clay pit to provide two to three years of additional supply of Wadhurst clay. However, since the last Monitoring Report, West Hoathly Brickworks permanently ceased production in March 2020.

<sup>6</sup> Cuesta Consulting Ltd (2016): Soft and Silica Sand Study.

<sup>7</sup> Capita Symonds (2012): Soft Sand Study.

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

**Table 2: Brick Clay Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales (2011 to 2020)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Brick Clay Reserve Remaining on Sites with Planning Permission (mt)</b>	<b>Annual Sales (mt)</b>
2011	16.8	0.33
2012	14.5	0.29
2013	14.3	0.25
2014	16.1	0.35
2015	18.7 <sup>8</sup>	0.28
2016	18.3	0.33
2017	18.0	0.33
2018	17.8	0.30
2019	17.5	0.31
2020	14.2	0.31
Annual Average	-	0.31

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

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

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

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



## Building Stone (Sandstone)

### Summary

Permitted reserve: .....	2.55mt
Sales .....	0.022mt
No. active quarries.....	Four

- 4.6. There are four active building stone extraction sites in West Sussex ('Appendix B: Mineral Sites in West Sussex'). Three of these sites are extracting stone for building on a small scale and one site has diversified into landscaping stone. The estimated permitted reserve of building stone is 2.55mt. However, it should be noted that the permitted reserve figure may include a high proportion of material that is not suitable as a building stone product and is only used for bulk fill. One operator estimated that generally only 15% of permitted reserves at quarries are viable as a building stone product.
- 4.7. There is no requirement for the Authorities to make provision for the production of building stone as it is generally a small-scale industry which provides stone of distinctive character. Paragraph 211(f) of the NPPF requires MPAs to "consider how to meet any demands for the extraction of building stone needed for the repair of heritage assets, taking account of the need to protect designated sites".
- 4.8. There are no sites allocated for the extraction of building stone in the JMLP. Policy M6 (Building Stone) of the JMLP allows for proposals for the extraction of building stone to come forward subject to criteria set out in the policy.

**Table 4: Building Stone Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales (2011 to 2020)**

Year	Total Building Stone Reserve Remaining on Sites with Planning Permission (mt) <sup>9</sup>	Annual Sales (mt)
2011	2.75	0.001
2012	2.73	0.024
2013	2.71	0.021
2014	2.73 <sup>10</sup>	0.022
2015	2.70	0.022
2016	2.70	0.022
2017	2.66	0.022
2018	2.64	0.022
2019	2.58	0.022
2020	2.55	0.022
Annual Average	-	0.020

<sup>9</sup> The total permitted reserve figures include bulk fill material and building stone.

<sup>10</sup> Revised estimate of reserve.

## Chalk

### Summary

Permitted reserve: .....	Confidential
Sales .....	Confidential
No. active quarries.....	Two
Landbank .....	86 years

- 4.9. There are two active chalk pits in West Sussex ('Appendix B: Mineral Sites in West Sussex') and three inactive chalk pits. The estimated landbank for 2020/21 is 86 years. Sites that are not extracting chalk are either being used for aggregate recycling or will remain inactive until operators have further demand for chalk. The chalk figures fluctuate greatly, due to changes in the amount of chalk being produced and sold and more accurate estimates of permitted reserves being provided by operators. Since the extraction of chalk for use in the cement making process ceased at Shoreham Cement Works in 1991, the annual production of the mineral has declined significantly. However, there remains a large, permitted reserve of chalk at Shoreham Cement Works but any future working is subject to a review of the permission.
- 4.10. Some of the annual production figures are shown as confidential due to operators' commercial confidentiality. Policy M4 (Chalk) of the JMLP enables proposals for chalk extraction to come forward subject to the policy criteria.

**Table 5: Chalk Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales (2011 to 2020)**

Year	Total Chalk Reserve Remaining on Sites with Planning Permission (mt)	Annual Sales (mt)
2011	12.43	Confidential
2012	12.41	Confidential
2013	12.03	Confidential
2014	Confidential <sup>11</sup>	Confidential
2015	Confidential <sup>12</sup>	Confidential
2016	Confidential	Confidential
2017	Confidential	Confidential
2018	Confidential	Confidential
2019	Confidential	Confidential
2020	Confidential	Confidential
Annual Average	-	Confidential

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

<sup>11</sup> 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.

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

## Oil and Gas

### Summary

No. of active sites ..... Three

- 4.11. There are three active sites in West Sussex where oil production is permitted; Storrington, Lidsey, and Singleton (within the SDNPA). Temporary planning permission was refused in March 2021 at Lower Stumble, Balcombe for further exploration and appraisal of the existing hydrocarbon borehole, and there is currently an appeal in progress. Temporary planning permission (until March 2022) was granted in July 2020 allowing retention of the Broadford Bridge/Woodbarn Farm oil exploration site and there is currently a live application to further extend this time period (WSSCC/002/22).
- 4.12. There is no requirement for West Sussex to provide a landbank of oil and/or gas. This is due to the uncertainty of where oil and gas may be located, which means that it is not feasible to allocate oil or gas sites, or to safeguard potential areas of oil or gas from other development, as it is for other minerals.

## Production of Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

### Summary

Recycled Aggregates:

Sales/Production..... 236,000 tonnes

Capacity ('Operational Sites') ..... 538,000 tonnes

- 4.13. In 2020/21 it was estimated that 236,000 tonnes of Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) waste was recycled. This is a 40% reduction from the previous monitoring year which is likely to be attributed to the reduced construction activity during the pandemic. At its peak, recycled aggregate sales have been as high as 630,000 tonnes, indicating that capacity in the past has been higher than current estimates.
- 4.14. The capacity of 'operating sites' in West Sussex that process recycled aggregate is 538,000tpa. The figure comprises the following:
- 316,000tpa at aggregate recycling sites (temporary or permanent sites that process inert waste into aggregates);
  - 267,000tpa at merchant transfer sites (permanent sites that process inert waste. This figure is 75% of the total amount of C&D waste that these sites manage which is an average of the estimated recycling rate achieved at these sites).
- 4.15. There is currently adequate capacity for recycling C&D waste within West Sussex. The temporary nature of sites means that capacity varies year to year, and supply can often respond to demand relatively quickly.

**Table 6: CD&E Waste Arisings and Recycled Aggregate Production (2011 to 2020)**

<b>Monitoring Year</b>	<b>C&amp;D Waste Arisings (tonnes)</b>	<b>Recycled Aggregate Production (tonnes)</b>
2011/12	949,000	446,000 <sup>13</sup>
2012/13	949,000	446,000 <sup>14</sup>
2013/14	1,273,000	261,000 <sup>15</sup>
2014/15	1,323,500	377,000
2015/16	1,002,000	393,000
2016/17	1,198,000	456,000
2017/18	1,295,500	391,000
2018/19	1,272,500	415,000
2019/20	1,274,000	388,000
2020/21	805,000	236,000
<b>10-year average (2011-2020)</b>	<b>1,134,150</b>	<b>380,900</b>

4.16. In West Sussex, the by-products from chalk and building stone have been used as secondary aggregates. Other sources of secondary aggregate include bottom ash from waste treatment facilities at two sites. In 2020 17,241 tonnes of incineration waste was produced from sites within West Sussex.

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

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

<sup>13</sup> Figure taken from AEAT Waste Forecast Report (2013).

<sup>14</sup> Figure taken from AEAT Waste Forecast Report (2013).

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

## 5. Waste

### Summary

#### Waste Arisings

The estimated overall arisings of controlled waste in West Sussex in 2020/21 was 1.67mt. This is a fall from previous years (mainly a drop in CD&E arisings) and likely to be as a result of the pandemic. For monitoring purposes, it is considered that this is an anomalous year and that arisings are more likely to return to pre-pandemic levels in the future.

The total permitted annual capacity of waste facilities is 4.4mt (of which 3.9mt is 'operational' and 0.51mt is 'not operational').

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

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

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

The estimated remaining 'recovery' capacity for inert waste at permitted sites is 3.0mt and if all the remaining sites operate at 'full capacity' the remaining 'recovery' capacity would come to an end in 2024/25 (Scenario A) or 2025/26 (Scenario B) but generally new permissions are granted to meet demand.

### Roles and Responsibilities

- 5.1. WSCC and the SDNPA, as Waste Planning Authorities (WPA), are responsible for strategic and local waste land use planning policy, including the preparation of local plans and determining planning applications. WSCC is also the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) with responsibility for co-ordinating and managing the disposal of municipal waste, which includes Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), some commercial and industrial (C&I) waste, and waste deposited at Household Waste Recycling Sites (HWRS). The district and borough councils are responsible for the collection of waste (Waste Collection Authorities – WCA).
- 5.2. A Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) for West Sussex is jointly prepared by the WDA, WCA, and the Environment Agency. A Joint Materials Resource Management Strategy (JMRMS) for West Sussex (2005-2035) was published in 2006. The JMRMS policies, objectives and commitments and action plan will deliver:
  - 45% recycling and composting through the Recycling and Waste Handling Contract 'Reclaim' in partnership with the District and Borough Councils by 2015.
  - 80,000 tonnes of waste diverted from landfill through waste prevention per year by 2015.

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

### **Waste Local Plan (2014)**

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

#### **Signpost**

For more detailed information, please refer to Waste Local Plan Review 2019 at [www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf](http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf).

### **Waste Arisings**

- 5.9. Waste arisings are presented in Table 7. Arisings are calculated for each waste stream as follows.
- **MSW** – taken from Waste Data Flow which comprises data collected by the Waste Management department.

- **C&I** – ‘C&I arisings have been calculated using the ‘reconcile’ methodology which was updated in 2016 from the ‘point of production’ method that was used to underpin the WLP.
- **CD&E** – The ‘point of production’ methodology used in previous years has been updated using 2020 data.

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

**MSW**

Monitoring Year	Landfilled (tonnes)	Recycled/Composted (tonnes)	Recovery/Other Management (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
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>16</sup>	447,000
2016/17	200,000	177,000	66,000 <sup>17</sup>	443,000
2017/18	171,000	201,000	63,000	435,000
2018/19	130,000	202,000	103,000	435,000
2019/20	76,000	201,000	146,000	423,000
2020/21	37,000	210,000	175,000 <sup>18</sup>	422,000

**C&I**

Monitoring Year	Landfilled (tonnes)	Recycled/Composted (tonnes)	Recovery/Other Management (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
2011/12 <sup>19</sup>	113,000	345,000	147,000	605,000
2012/13	113,000	345,000	147,000	605,000
2013/14 <sup>20</sup>	78,000	390,000	220,000	688,000
2014/15	67,000	386,000	231,000	684,000
2015/16	47,000	420,000	239,000	706,000
2016/17	61,000	208,000	229,000	498,000
2017/18	64,000	204,000	188,000	456,000

<sup>16</sup> 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.

<sup>17</sup> 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.

<sup>18</sup> Includes 48,000 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.

<sup>19</sup> Figures rolled forward from 2010/11 as no waste forecast was carried out.

<sup>20</sup> The figures for C&I arisings from 2013/14 onwards have been based on the ‘Reconcile’ methodology that considers a number of datasets to capture the quantities of C&I waste that are managed.

Monitoring Year	Landfilled (tonnes)	Recycled/Composted (tonnes)	Recovery/Other Management (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
2018/19 <sup>21</sup>	64,000	204,000	188,000	456,000
2019/20	85,000	251,000	94,000 <sup>22</sup>	431,000
2020/21	46,000	313,000	85,000	444,000

**CD&E**

Monitoring Year	Landfilled (tonnes)	Recycled/Composted (tonnes)	Recovery/Other Management (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
2011/12	282,000	446,000	221,000	949,000
2012/13	282,000	446,000	221,000	949,000
2013/14 <sup>23</sup>	250,000	526,000	497,000	1,273,000
2014/15	315,000	418,500	441,000	1,174,000
2015/16	323,000	449,000	230,000	1,002,000
2016/17	411,000	456,000	331,000	1,198,000
2017/18	683,000	391,000	221,000	1,295,000
2018/19	654,000	415,000	203,000	1,273,000
2019/20	541,000	388,000	345,000	1,274,000
2020/21	257,000	236,000	312,000	805,000
<b>2020/21 Totals</b>	<b>340,000</b>	<b>759,000</b>	<b>572,000</b>	<b>1,669,000</b>

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

**Table 8: WLP Growth Rates**

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

<sup>21</sup> The figures for C&I arisings in 2018/19 were rolled forward from 2017/18.

<sup>22</sup> Includes 'treatment sites' which may receive both CD&E and C&I waste but are classed as 'treatment' due to the processes applied to the CD&E waste. The C&I waste is simply transferred, perhaps with a minor manual processing to remove recycling element.

<sup>23</sup> The figures for C&D arisings from 2013/14 onwards have been updated from the previous Monitoring Reports because a new methodology (point of production method) has been used which provides a better estimate of C&D recycling.



## MSW

5.11. MSW arisings are monitored by the Waste Management team at WSCC. The total MSW arisings figure for 2020/21 is 422,000 tonnes. Figure 1 shows the baseline and high growth forecasts that underpinned the WLP, as well as updated forecasts, taking account of actual arisings since adoption of the WLP. It shows that MSW arisings have been higher than the baseline figures that underpinned the WLP. The updated arisings data suggests that MSW arisings may be 445,799 tonnes in 2031, rather than 445,000 tonnes forecasted in the high growth scenario that underpinned the WLP. This represents an increase of 799 tonnes, which is not considered significant.

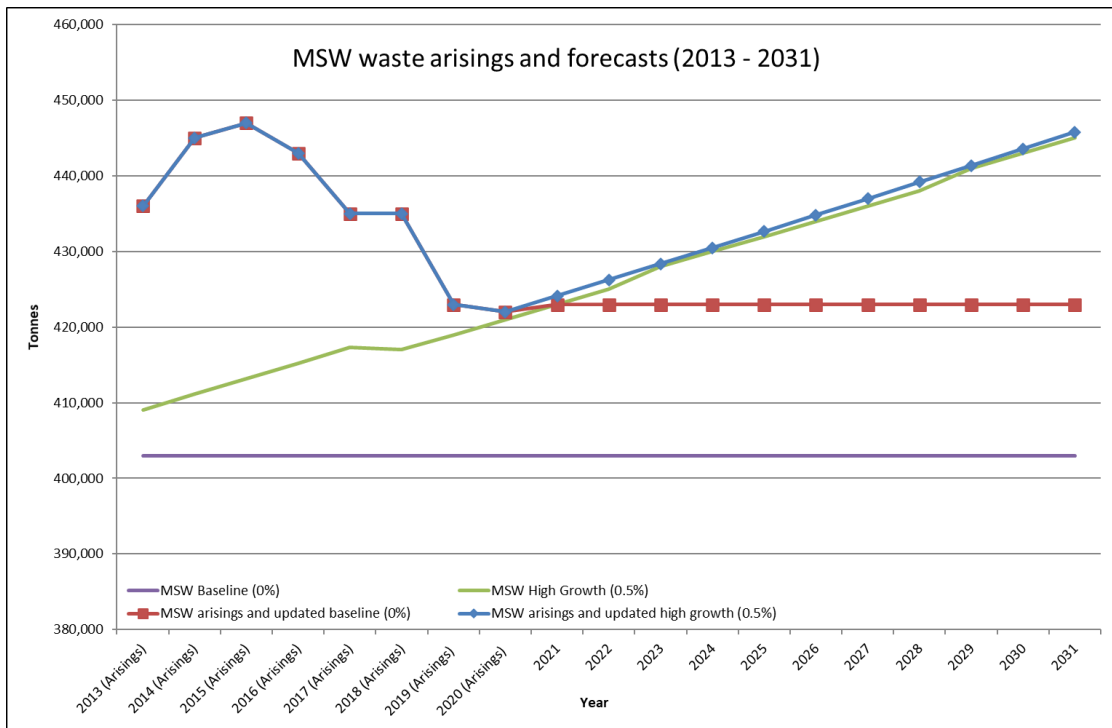
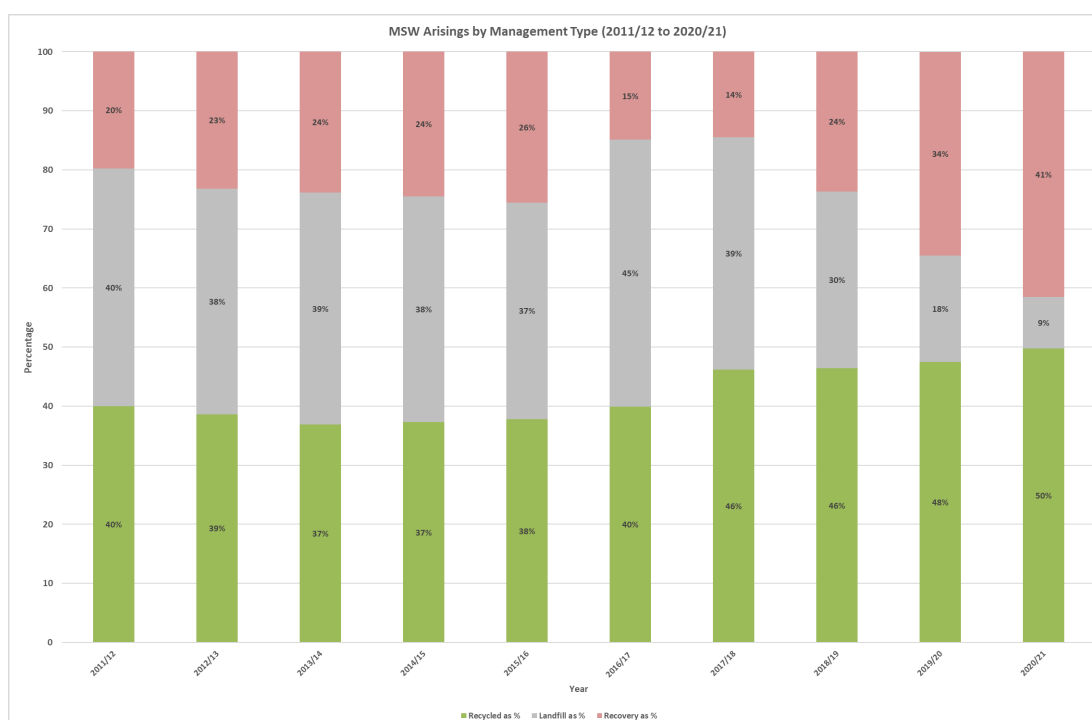


Figure 1: MSW Waste Arisings and Forecasts (2013-2031)

5.12. The amount of MSW waste going to landfill has been falling since 2013 to its lowest in 2020/21 (37,000 tonnes) and recovery has been broadly increasing. There was a deviation from this trend in 2016/17 and 2017/18 due to an interim contract to send waste to landfill. Since 2017/18 recycling rates have been rising in line with the rates forecasted in the scenarios and, as of 2020/21, are at 50% which is the highest rate so far<sup>24</sup>. Prior to this, they were below 45%. The management of MSW waste is broadly performing in line with the scenarios that underpinned the WLP for an increase in recycling rates, an increase in waste going to recovery and a declining amount going to landfill which is in line with the WLP’s aspiration to achieve ‘zero waste to landfill’ by 2031. There are no active non-inert landfill sites within West Sussex, therefore waste is exported out of the county for landfill.



**Figure 2: MSW Arisings by Management Type (2011/12-2020/21)**

## C&I Waste

5.13. C&I arisings are calculated using the ‘reconcile method’ which was updated in 2016 from the ‘point of production’ method that was used to underpin the WLP. Rather than applying data based on business profiles and waste production factors, a method first applied in 2009 through a Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) survey, the ‘reconcile method’ makes use of data published by the Environment Agency (EA) that operators submit t as part of the waste permitting regime. This methodology was deemed to be sound at examinations of other Waste Local Plans nationally, therefore this approach was also applied to West Sussex. The total C&I arisings figure for 2020/21 is 444,000 tonnes. Figure 3 shows the baseline and high growth forecasts

<sup>24</sup> Ricardo AEA (2013): West Sussex Waste Forecasts and Capacity Review 2013.

that underpinned the WLP, as well as updated forecasts, taking account of actual arisings since adoption of the WLP.

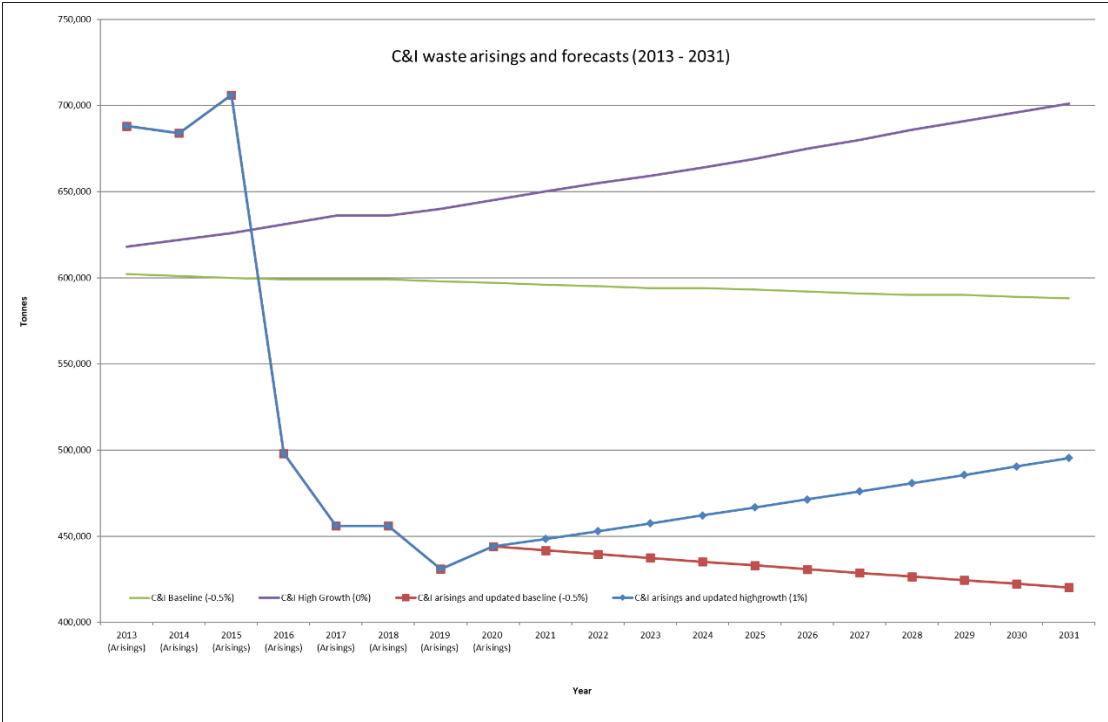
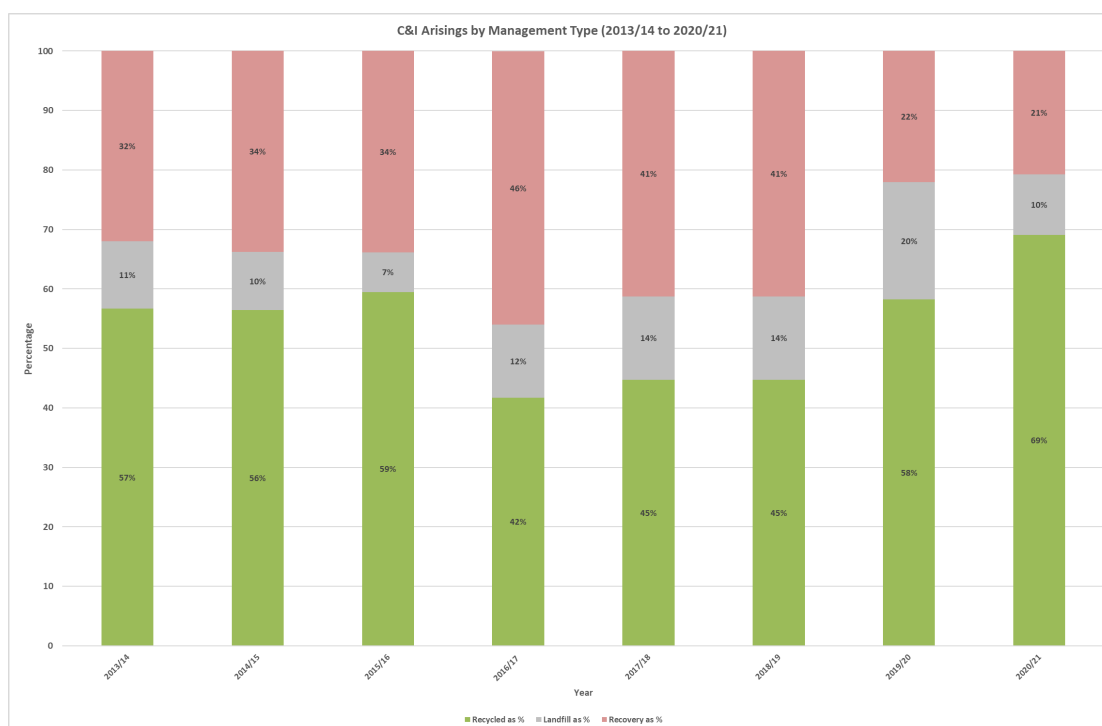


Figure 3: C&I Waste Arisings and Forecasts (2013-2031)

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

- 5.14. Figure 3 shows that, under the high growth scenario, arisings in 2031 are likely to be 206,000 tonnes lower than originally anticipated when the WLP was prepared. However, there was a change in methodology in 2016 which resulted in a lower C&I arisings figure.
- 5.15. The amount of C&I waste going to landfill has been falling since 2013 and the proportion of C&I waste that is sent for recycling or 'other management' has been broadly increasing which is in line with the WLP's aspiration to achieve 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031. C&I recycling rates for this monitoring year were 69% which is the highest they have been and above the forecasted scenarios that underpinned the WLP.



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

## CD&E Waste

- 5.16. Arisings for CD&E in 2020/21 were 805,000 tonnes and were calculated using the 'reconcile methodology' methodology. The 'reconcile methodology' has been used since 2013/14. The 37% fall in arisings compared to 2019/20 is likely to be attributed to reduced levels of construction during the pandemic, and unlikely to be representative of CD&E waste arisings over the remaining plan period. A return to pre-pandemic levels is anticipated, therefore the 2019/20 arisings are used as a baseline for future arisings rather than the data from 2021/21. This shows that in 2031, it is anticipated that CD&E waste arisings could be as high as 1,346,000 tonnes (high growth scenario) which is 297,000 tonnes higher than the original high growth forecast that underpinned the WLP (1,049,000 tonnes).
- 5.17. The percentage of CD&E recycled was previously on a broadly upward trend but fell to 29% of all CD&E arisings in 2020/21, down from 42% in 2019/20, that is likely attributed to the pandemic. Most inert waste that is not recycled is likely to be used in recovery projects such as engineering operations and the restoration of former mineral workings, or as part of landfill restoration, and can therefore be classed as 'recovered'.

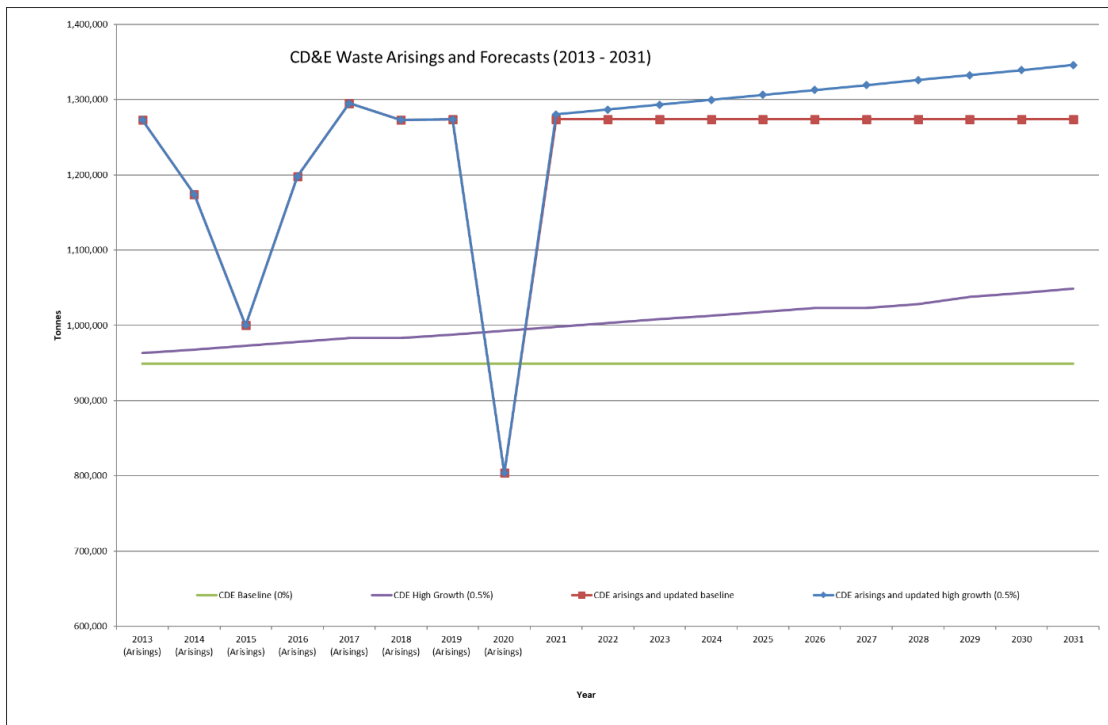


Figure 5: CD&E Waste Arisings and Forecasts (2013-2031)

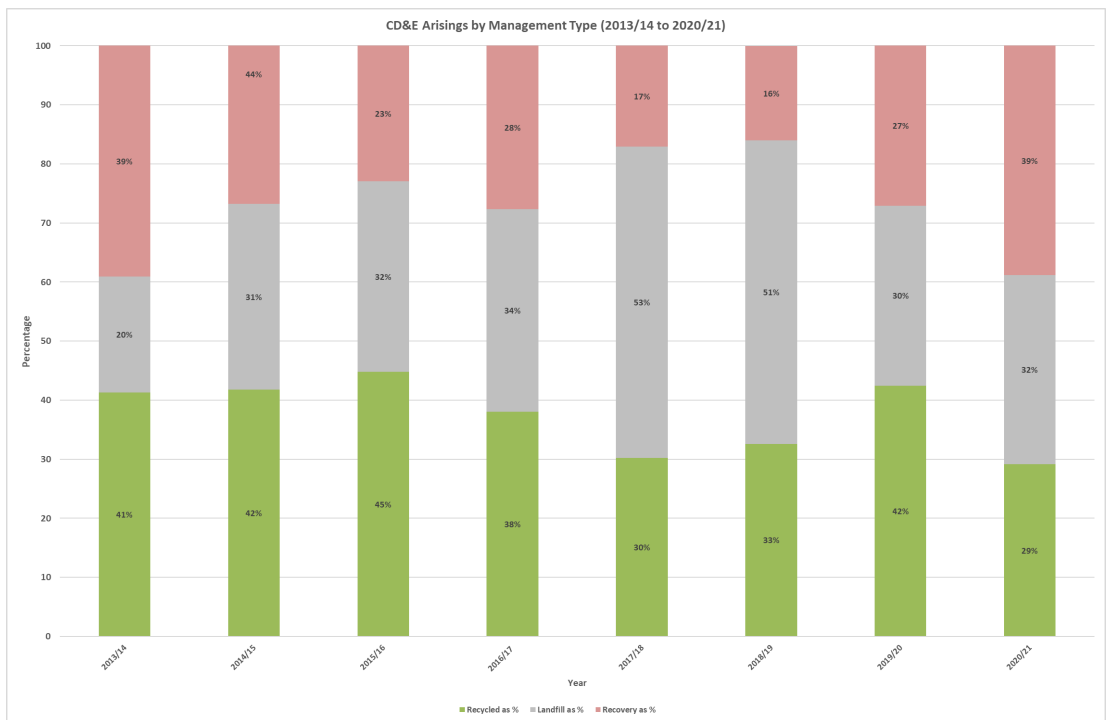


Figure 6: Management of CD&E Waste by Type (2013-2031)

### Total Waste

5.18. The estimated overall arisings of controlled waste in West Sussex in 2020/21 was 1.67mt which is a decrease from the previous year, that can be attributed to the fall in CD&E waste during the pandemic, and unlikely to be indicative of a general downward trend in arisings. It is anticipated that arisings will return to levels closer to pre-pandemic levels and this

will continue to be monitored. For the purpose of updating the arisings, the forecasts for CD&E waste are based on 2019/20 data.

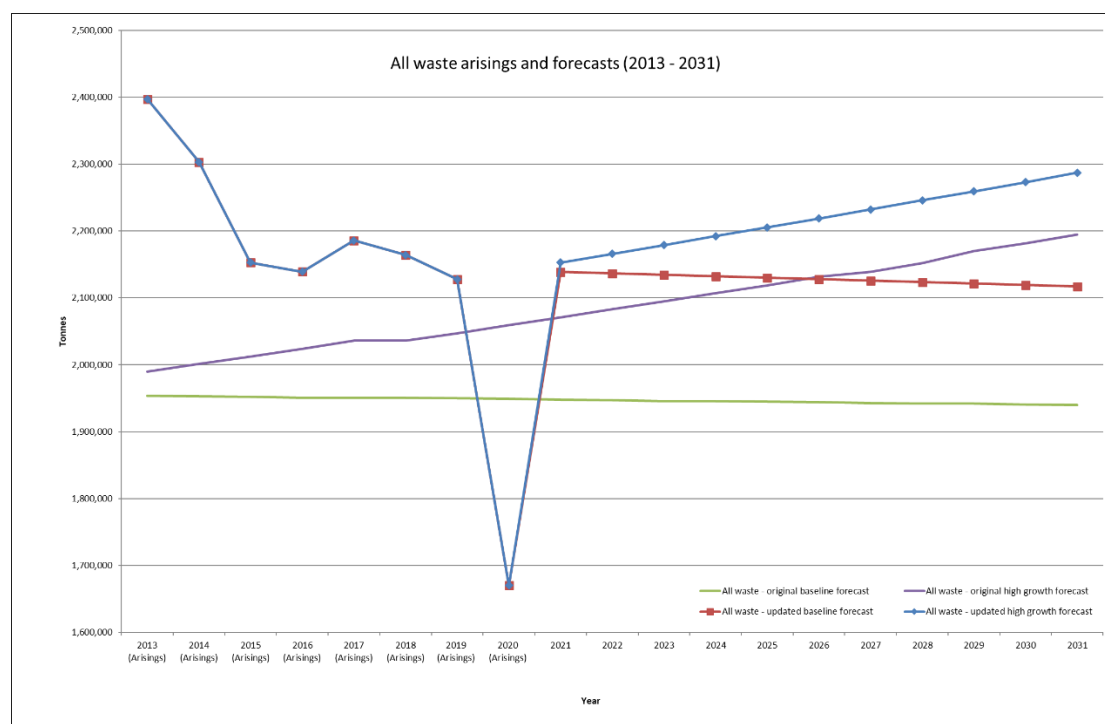


Figure 7: All waste arisings and forecasts (2013-2031)

Table 9: Updated waste forecast (high growth)

Waste Stream	Original High Growth Forecast (at 2031)	Updated High Growth Forecast (at 2031)	Difference
MSW (0.5%)	445,000	446,000	+1,000
C&I (1%)	701,000	495,000	-206,000
CD&E (0.5%)	1,049,000	1,346,000 <sup>25</sup>	+297,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,195,000</b>	<b>2,287,000</b>	<b>+92,000</b>

### Waste Management Capacity in West Sussex

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

### Built Waste Management Capacity

5.20. There has been a general increase in capacity across all waste management categories from the baseline capacities in the adopted WLP Table 10). Total operational capacity for waste facilities in West Sussex,

<sup>25</sup> The fall in CD&E waste arisings can be attributed to the pandemic and are expected to return to levels closer to those before the pandemic in the next monitoring year. Therefore, for CD&E, the updated high growth forecast applies to the previous years (2019/20) data.

excluding inert recovery and non-inert landfill is 3.3mt. There is also additional capacity of sites that are 'not operational' of 0.5mt. Operational capacity is therefore 1.0mt higher than the forecasted arisings in 2031 (high growth scenarios). However, the following should be noted with regard to the total capacity figure:

- It includes the capacity at all transfer sites as well as a proportion of this capacity that is calculated as contributing to C&I and C&D recycling, therefore there will be an element of double counting.
- The temporary nature of aggregate recycling sites means that capacity tends to fluctuate annually;
- The forecasts for CD&E waste are based on 2019/20 data; and
- Sites with permission but are 'not operational' may not be implemented which is why they are reported separately.

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

- **Transfer capacity** – New capacity has been permitted to meet the shortfalls in Policy W1. If the recycling, recovery, and renewable energy facility allowed on appeal in February 2020 at the Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham (WSCC/015/18/NH) is implemented, this will supersede the transfer capacity that is currently operational at the site. This may result in a shortfall as there would be a 180,000tpa net loss in transfer capacity.
- **Recycling and composting of non-inert waste** – New capacity has been permitted to meet the shortfalls in Policy W1. There is an additional 50,000 tonnes of capacity that is 'not operational'. The figures for recycling capacity and the shortfalls/surplus (Table 10) should be treated with some caution as recycling capacity includes an amount that may take place at transfer sites which is difficult to assess due to the range of activities taking place at these sites.
- **Aggregate Recycling** – The capacity of 'operational' sites is 583,000tpa with a further 30,000tpa of capacity at permitted sites that are 'not operational'. Compared to the estimate of aggregate production (236,000tpa), there is 347,000tpa 'headroom' capacity at 'operational' sites but this is likely to be due to a fall in production of recycled aggregates due to the pandemic. Levels of recycled aggregate production are expected to return to pre-pandemic levels in for the rest of the monitoring year. The temporary nature of aggregate recycling sites means that capacity tends to fluctuate annually. There will continue to be a need to restore quarries and therefore new aggregate recycling sites to be permitted as temporary sites close.
- **Non-inert waste recovery** – The capacity of 'operational' sites has increased by 25,000tpa<sup>26</sup> since the WLP was adopted, and is currently 402,000. There is a further 320,000tpa of permitted capacity that is 'not operational' (Table 11). Previous Monitoring Reports did not

<sup>26</sup> Capacity of operational sites has increased by 25,000tpa due to information received by the site operator in response to the 2019 Waste Operator Survey.

include the Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) output from the MBT at Brookhurst Wood, which manages mainly MSW waste, when calculating the shortfalls<sup>27</sup>. This was because a separate contract was being procured to manage it (para. 4.5.8 of the WLP). The RDF is currently exported for energy recovery but should be included in the shortfalls to ensure West Sussex is net self-sufficient in the management of waste arising in the county. Based on the permitted capacity of the MBT facility (327,000tpa), the RDF output is estimated to be 206,010tpa, that has been included in the 'need' figures. The shortfall is estimated to be around 451,000tpa.

### **Non-Inert Landfill**

- 5.22. There are currently no active non-inert landfill sites in the county. Brookhurst Wood landfill stopped accepting non-hazardous waste in 2018 and Lidsey landfill stopped accepting non-inert waste in December 2015. Both sites are now being restored.
- 5.23. The WLP identified a 0.61mt shortfall in non-inert landfill capacity and Policy W10 (Strategic Waste Allocations) allocates an extension to the Brookhurst Wood landfill site which could provide 0.86mt of additional capacity if required. Planning permission was granted in January 2020 for a soil heat treatment facility (WSCC/050/19) and a soil washing facility (WSCC/051/19) on the proposed allocation for non-inert landfill at Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site. Permission was granted for a temporary period (three years), after which consideration will be given as to whether the land is required for landfill.

### **Inert Waste Landfill and Recovery**

- 5.24. There are no active inert landfill sites within the county. Inert waste that cannot be recycled is 'recovered' through engineering projects such as quarry restoration, non-inert landfill cover, agricultural improvements, landscaping schemes and noise bunds. In 2020/21 there were seven sites with permitted capacity to accept inert waste for 'recovery'. The total amount of 'recovery capacity' is 3.0mt. It is estimated that the remaining inert 'recovery' capacity will run out in 2024/25 (Scenario A) and 2023/24 (Scenario B) – see 'Appendix E: Recovery Capacity in West Sussex'. Experience has shown that new proposals generally come forward to meet demand.

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<sup>27</sup> The appeal decision for the recycling, recovery and renewable energy facility at the former Wealden brickworks in Horsham (WSCC/015/18/NH) concluded that the RDF output is a waste and had not been accounted for in the shortfalls in the 2017/18 AMR (para. 12 of the appeal decision). Although the RDF is currently exported to Europe for energy recovery it is classed as a waste which needs to be managed and would increase the shortfall in recovery capacity.



Table 10: Waste Site Capacities (2020/21)

Waste Site	(A) Current 'need' over Plan period until 2031 (tpa)	(B) Capacities: Operational (tpa)	(C) Capacities: Not Operational (tpa)	(D) Total Capacity (tpa) (B) + (C) = (D)	(E) Shortfalls: Capacity still required Operational sites only (A) - (B) = (E)	(F) Shortfalls: Capacity still required Total Capacity (A) - (D) = F
<b>All Transfer Capacity</b> (HWRs, Mobile Transfer Sites, Merchant Transfer Stations, Clinical Transfer Stations)	1,309,725	1,355,996 <sup>28</sup>	0	1,355,996	-46,271	-46,271
<b>Non-inert Recycling and Composting (MSW and C&amp;I)<sup>29</sup></b> (OWC, IVC, MRF, Contribution to recycling from transfer sites, Metal Recycling)	720,253	713,864	50,000	763,864	6,389	-43,611
<b>CD&amp;E Recycling (aggregate recycling)</b> (Dedicated C&D/Inert recycling sites and Waste Transfer Sites where recycling takes place)	N/A	583,000	30,000	613,000	N/A	N/A
<b>Non-inert Waste Recovery (MSW and C&amp;I)<sup>30</sup></b> (MBT, EfW/Thermal Treatment)	853,000 <sup>31</sup>	402,000	320,000	722,000	451,000	131,000
<b>Inert recovery (annual capacity)<sup>32</sup></b>		678,000		678,000	N/A	N/A
<b>Inert Landfill</b>		0	0	0	N/A	N/A
<b>Non-inert landfill capacity</b>		0	0	0	605,000	605,000

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

<sup>28</sup> Excludes Council Transfer capacity (32,701 tonnes) which is not available for general transfer capacity.

<sup>29</sup> Excludes specialist recycling facilities (wood recycling, road sweeping facilities, tyre recycling, and paint and airport industry recycling) which is not available for general recycling capacity.

<sup>30</sup> Excludes Anaerobic Digestion which manages mainly on farm agricultural waste but may manage small amounts of C&I waste.

<sup>31</sup> The need for non-inert recovery capacity includes RDF produced by the MBT facility, which manages mainly MSW waste, that is still considered waste and requires managing.

<sup>32</sup> Figure is an estimate of the amount of inert waste that was 'deposited to land' during 2020/21 based on information about annual fill rates from planning applications and the EA Waste Data Interrogator.

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

<b>Remaining Allocated Sites</b>	<b>Potential Capacity</b>	<b>Status</b>
Site North of Wastewater Treatment Works, Ford	Up to c.250,000tpa	<b>WSCC/096/13/F</b> - Permission granted for a Materials Recovery Facility and residual waste treatment facility creating energy from waste through gasification (MRF = 60,000tpa, Gasification = 140,000tpa). <b>WSCC/036/20</b> - Demolition of existing buildings and structure and construction and operation of an energy recovery facility and a waste sorting and transfer facility for treatment of municipal, commercial, and industrial wastes, including ancillary buildings, structures, parking, hardstanding, and landscape works - decision pending.
Hobbs Barn, near Climping	c.50,000tpa	<b>WSCC/067/15/CM</b> - Permission granted for a waste transfer station with 50,000tpa capacity.
Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester	c.50,000tpa	<b>WSCC/058/13/O</b> - Permission for waste transfer station granted but now expired. Chichester District Council approved a hybrid outline planning application for the redevelopment of the Fuel Depot site (14/04284/OUT). WSCC raised no objection as the proposal excluded an area of the Fuel Depot (north east area) for future waste uses, and therefore was consistent with Policy W10. A further hybrid application was approved on the 29.04.2021 by Chichester District Council at the Fuel Depot (19/00619/FUL), which excludes the northeast area for waste development. There were no objections on the basis that the land within the blue line will be retained for future waste use, in line with the West Sussex Waste Local Plan (2014).
Brookhurst Wood, near Horsham	c.300,000tpa	<b>WSCC/018/14/NH</b> - Permission for a Waste Transfer Facility to handle inert and non-inert waste with associated open air inert waste recycling operations with a capacity of 230,000tpa. <b>WSCC/015/18/NH</b> - Permission granted on appeal for a Recycling, Recovery and Renewable Energy Facility with a capacity (MRF = 50,000tpa, EfW = 180,000tpa).
Land West of Wastewater Treatment Works, Goddards Green	c.200,000tpa	No application to date.
Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill, Horsham	860,000 tonnes	<b>WSCC/003/14/NH</b> - Permission granted for the Installation and operation of a temporary aggregate treatment and recycling facility (230,000tpa). <b>WSCC/050/19</b> - Temporary permission granted for a soil heat treatment facility (10,000tpa). <b>WSCC/051/19</b> - Temporary permission granted for a soil washing facility (100,000tpa). <b>WSCC/044/21</b> - Application being considered for the construction of a Hydrogen Generation Facility.

## Imports and Exports

- 5.25. Waste travels beyond administrative boundaries and is managed based on commercial decisions. Larger waste operators are likely to take a national and regional view on the locations of their facilities. Data for imports and exports is not readily available and EA data is used to calculate import and exports.
- 5.26. In 2020, West Sussex was a net exporter of all waste (net export of -9,874 tonnes). Across all waste streams, there were net exports of waste to landfill (-91,673 tonnes), transfer (-13,442 tonnes), incineration (-66,202 tonnes) mainly for household and commercial waste which is to be expected as there are no active landfill sites for managing non-inert waste in West Sussex. For recycling and transfer, West Sussex was a net importer which includes recycling sites, (net import of 64,826 tonnes) and a net importer of 17,700 tonnes of waste for metal recycling. Although West Sussex did not achieve neutral imports and exports for recycling during 2020/21, it is expected that this picture will continue to change as the waste industry continue to move waste according to markets. In the South East, the Waste Planning Authorities, through the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG), have signed up to a Memorandum of Understanding, which sets out that the authorities will all plan for net self-sufficiency, allowing for waste to continue to move as required, whilst all plan areas provide sufficient capacity for waste arisings.
- 5.27. Transfer and metal recycling have largely remained stable showing only small deviations from neutral imports and exports. Landfill has moved towards net export due to there no longer being landfill capacity in West Sussex.



**Table 12: Waste imports into West Sussex in 2020/21**

Basic Waste Category	Landfill	Treatment	Transfer	On/In Land	MRS	Incineration	Total
Hazardous	-	2,946	353	-	1,497	-	4,796
Hhold/Ind/Com	846	181,691	29,263	2,420	24,938	-	239,158
Inert/C&D	69,229	103,427	17,437	95,363	4,554	-	290,010
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,075</b>	<b>288,064</b>	<b>47,053</b>	<b>97,783</b>	<b>30,989</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>533,964</b>

**Table 13: Waste exports from West Sussex in 2020/21**

Basic Waste Category	Landfill	Treatment	Transfer	On/In Land	MRS	Incineration	Total
Hazardous	28,292	25,888	2,193	-	1,633	1,135	59,142
Hhold/Ind/Com	70,927	119,263	37,905	18	6,112	65,067	299,292
Inert/C&D	62,528	78,087	20,397	18,848	5,544	-	185,403
<b>Total</b>	<b>161,748</b>	<b>223,238</b>	<b>60,495</b>	<b>18,865</b>	<b>13,289</b>	<b>66,202</b>	<b>543,838</b>

**Table 14: Balance between imports and exports in West Sussex for 2020/21**

Basic Waste Category	Landfill	Treatment	Transfer	On/In Land	MRS	Incineration	Total
Hazardous	-28,292	-22,942	-1,840	-	-136	-1,135	-54,346
Hhold/Ind/Com	-70,081	62,428	-8,642	2,403	18,826	-65,067	-60,134
Inert/C&D	6,701	25,340	-2,960	76,516	-990	-	104,607
<b>Total</b>	<b>-91,673</b>	<b>64,826</b>	<b>-13,442</b>	<b>78,918</b>	<b>17,700</b>	<b>-66,202</b>	<b>-9,874</b>

**Notes:**

- Negative figure = Net Export; Positive figure = Net Import.
- Table 12, Table 13, and Table 14 include agricultural waste.
- Excludes waste categorised as 'storage', 'mobile plant' and 'combustion' which account for small amounts of waste movements.
- The net export figure for incinerator waste (66,202 tonnes) does not account for the Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) that remains following the processing of waste at the MBT plant. Currently this waste is managed outside the county under a contract.

## 6. Planning Applications

- 6.1. There were 21 minerals and waste planning applications between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021. This is broken down as 4 minerals planning applications, and 17 waste planning applications. Of these waste planning applications, 0 applications were for Certificates of Lawful Development, and 0 applications were made to the SDNPA. A full list of the applications determined within the monitoring period is provided in 'Appendix F: List of Planning Applications'.

### **Signpost**

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

## 7. Enforcement/Monitoring

### Summary

In 2020/21 there were:

33 Investigations resolved, of which 18 were within the SDNP

1 Planning Contravention Notices (PCNs) of which 1 within the SDNP

1 Enforcement Notices, of which 1 within the SDNP

0 Breach of Condition Notices

0 Stop Notices (this is the same as the previous year)

0 Prosecutions

- 7.1. The West Sussex Compliance and Enforcement Team monitor all authorised minerals (quarries) and waste disposal landfill sites in West Sussex. The SDNPA Minerals and Waste team monitor sites in West Sussex which fall within the boundary of the South Downs National Park. Enforcement monitoring is undertaken through a 'fees-monitoring' system introduced by Government Legislation in 2006. Under this system, the County Council and SDNPA charges operators or landowners for its compliance checks on mineral sites and landfill sites. Inactive sites are visited once per year and active sites are visited between 1-8 times per year, depending on issues such as the sensitivity of the site and location, the activity on the site, and whether the site has had any recent problems with non-compliance with conditions in the past.
- 7.2. Any potential breaches of planning control are investigated by the Compliance and Enforcement Team. This includes breaches found at authorised sites under the fees-monitoring scheme, and breaches at sites where development has not been permitted and permitted sites not covered under the 'fees monitoring' system. Where possible, the team will aim to resolve breaches as quickly as possible through informal means. However, where this is not possible, and where it is expedient to do so, formal action such as serving notices may take place.
- 7.3. The team reported that the 'fees-monitoring' system has increased operators' understanding of the need for compliance with conditions and has resulted in better communications and improved relationships between the Team and operators/agents. As a result of this, the fees-monitoring work is showing, from an already good level of compliance, a trend of increased compliance with conditions.
- 7.4. Table 15 shows the investigations work carried out by the Compliance and Enforcement Teams during the monitoring period in 2020/21, compared to the number carried out in the previous monitoring periods.

**Table 15: Investigations carried out by WSCC and the SDNPA**

Monitoring Year	Investigations received during this period	Investigations resolved during this period
2011/12	17	8
2012/13	71	18
2013/14	34	0
2014/15	69	58 (5 SDNPA)
2015/16	44	31 (3 SDNPA)
2016/17	37	27 (7 SDNPA)
2017/18	45	38 (17 SDNP)
2018/19	22	33 (9 SDNP)
2019/20	21	13 (3 SDNP)
2020/21	30 (4 SDNPA)	33 (18 SDNPA)

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

Year	PCN	BCN	Enforcement Notice	Stop Notice	Prosecution
2009/10	7	1	3	2	0
2010/11	2	0	0	0	0
2011/12	0	2	0	1	0
2012/13	25	2	2	1	0
2013/14	29	0	3	2 (temp)	0
2014/15	31	3	4	0	0
2015/16	14	0	11	0	0
2016/17	7 (1 SDNPA)	0	3 (1 SDNPA)	6 (2 SDNPA) 2 temp	0
2017/18	9 (1 SDNPA)	2	0	0	0
2018/19	7 (0 SDNPA)	0	2 (1 SDNPA)	0	0
2019/20	2 (0 SDNPA)	0 (0 SDNPA)	1 (1 SDNPA)	0 (0 SDNPA)	0 (0 SDNPA)
2020/21	1 (1 SDNPA)	0	1 (1 SDNPA)	0	0

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

- 7.5. There were no breaches of condition notices in 2020/21 and no prosecutions. Wherever possible, the Compliance and Enforcement Teams will attempt to resolve matters through negotiation with the responsible party, who will be informed of the breach and advised to resolve it swiftly, before formal action is considered.



## 8. Duty to Co-Operate

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

**Table 17: Summary of Duty to Cooperate activities April 2020 to December 2021**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Engagement</b>	<b>Issues Discussed</b>
April 2020	SoCG between WSCC and local D&B LPAs, including the SDNPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Demonstrates agreed positions on matters relating to minerals planning, waste planning and other statutory and non-statutory functions and services provided by WSCC.</li> </ul>
14 April 2020	South East Mineral Planning Authorities – Soft Sand Position Statement signed by WSCC and SDNPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sets out technical information with respect to soft sand supply in the South East.</li> <li>▪ The Statement is supported by the South East Mineral Planning Authorities and will be used as a basis for any relevant Statements of Common Ground.</li> </ul>
11 October 2019	Duty to Cooperate Statement incorporating a SoCG with Worcestershire CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Duty to Cooperate Statement, incorporating a Statement of Common Ground was signed by WSCC, specifically around silica sand.</li> </ul>
February 2021	Updated Statement of Common Ground for Shoreham Harbour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Update to Shoreham Harbour Statement of Common Ground.</li> </ul>
February 2021 August 2021 November 2021 January 2022 February 2021 June 2020 February 2021	DtC Correspondence from other authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Central and Eastern Berkshire on strategic minerals and waste movements.</li> <li>▪ Hampshire County Council on strategic minerals and waste movements.</li> <li>▪ Hertfordshire County Council on strategic waste movements.</li> <li>▪ Greater Manchester, Merseyside, and Warrington on strategic waste movements.</li> <li>▪ London Borough of Wandsworth on strategic waste movements.</li> </ul>
July 2020 October 2020 January 2021 April 2021 July 2021 October 2021	SEWPAG meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Joint Position Statement on Construction, Demotion and Excavation Waste Recycling.</li> <li>▪ Duty to cooperate on Waste – National Practice Guide for WPAs – Feedback on Use.</li> <li>▪ WDI User Guide.</li> <li>▪ Hazardous Waste Joint Position Statement.</li> </ul>

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<b>Date</b>	<b>Engagement</b>	<b>Issues Discussed</b>
March 2021 July 2021	POS Minerals and Waste Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Net Gain working group</li></ul>
April 2020 July 2020 November 2020 April 2021 October 2021	SEEAWP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Local Aggregates Monitoring Survey</li><li>▪ Local Aggregates Assessment</li><li>▪ SEEAWP Annual Report</li><li>▪ AM Survey working group</li><li>▪ Statements of Common Ground</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.
-	Composting	A biological process which produces a bulk reduced stabilised residue known as compost. Compostable wastes include the putrescible part of refuse, e.g., food scraps and garden wastes, sewage sludge, manure, and organic processing residues.
-	Controlled waste	Essentially waste that is subject to regulation by the Environment Agency through the site licensing system – includes household, industrial, commercial, construction and demolition, and hazardous wastes.
-	Hazardous waste	Waste that may be hazardous to humans and that requires specific and separate provision for dealing with it. Categories are defined by regulations. Now includes many “everyday” items such as electrical goods. Also referred to as Special Waste.
-	Inert waste	Waste that does not normally undergo any significant physical, chemical, or biological change when deposited at a landfill site. It may include materials such as rock, concrete, brick, sand, soil, or certain arisings from road building or maintenance. Most of the category “construction and demolition” waste is inert waste.
-	Landbank	The landbank is a stock of planning permissions for mineral extraction and it is used to secure and maintain an adequate supply of minerals. The length of the landbank is calculated by dividing the total reserve remaining on sites with planning permission by the annual requirement (based on the average of ten years of sales).

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

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

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

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



<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
MWMS	Municipal Waste Management Strategies	A strategy produced by local authorities to deliver more sustainable waste management and break the link between economic growth and the amount of waste produced so that the disposal of waste is the last option for dealing with it.
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework	Introduced in 2012, and revised in July 2021, the NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. There is a separate NPPW for waste which was published in 2014.
NPPW	National Planning Policy for Waste	This document sets out the government's detailed waste planning policies.
OWC	Open Windrow Composting	The aerobic decomposition of appropriate shredded biodegradable waste using open linear heaps known as 'windrows', which are approximately three metres high and four to six metres across. The process involves mechanical turning of the waste until the desired temperature and residence times are achieved to enable effective degradation. This results in a bulk-reduced, stabilised residue known as compost. Windrow composting can take place outdoors or within buildings and the process takes around three months.
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance	Provides further information in support of the implementation of planning policy. This includes waste planning.
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel	A fuel produced from various types of waste including, MSW and C&I waste. The waste is shred, dried, baled and can be burned to produce electricity.
SA	Sustainability Appraisal	A single appraisal tool which provides for the systematic identification and evaluation of the economic, social, and environmental impacts of a proposal. Now incorporates SEA.
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement	The processes by which the community will be engaged in consultation on each type of LDD and at every stage of its preparation. The SCI will also show how residents will be consulted on major planning applications.
SDNPA	South Downs National Park Authority	The South Downs National Park Authority is the lead organisation responsible for promoting the purposes and duty of the National Park, working in partnership with other Local Authorities and organisations. From April 2011 the SDNPA became responsible for all planning in the National Park.

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

## Appendix B: Mineral Sites in West Sussex

Key to local authorities:

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

### Mineral Extraction Sites

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

### Sharp Sand and Gravel Sites

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

### Soft Sand Sites

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

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

### Clay Sites and Brickworks

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
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	(I) Winning and working of clay, major extension area. Restoration to mixed habitats and ponds.	Yes
SDNPA	Pitsham Brickworks, Cocking	Lambs	2042	487600 119589	(A) Winning and working of clay and brickmaking. Restoration by natural regeneration. Planning permission until 2042.	Yes

### Building Stone Quarries

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

### Chalk Quarries

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

### Oil and Gas Exploration and Production

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC	Lower Stumble Farm, Balcombe	Cuadrilla Resources Ltd	2021	531022 129238	(I) Temporary planning permission (until 2021) was granted in January 2018 at Lower Stumble, Balcombe for the exploration and appraisal of the existing hydrocarbon borehole, and there is currently an application for further testing.	Yes
WSCC	Wood Barn Farm, Broadford Bridge, Billingshurst	Celtique Energie Weald Ltd	11.02.19 Three years from the date of site construction.	509017 121725	(A) Siting and development of a temporary borehole, well site and compound access road for the exploration, testing and evaluation of hydrocarbons. Current application being considered to extend the permission by 24 months (WSCC/002/22).	Yes
SDNPA	Singleton Oilfield, Singleton, nr Chichester	IGAS Energy Plc	31.12.31 or within 6 months from the completion of oil and gas production.	488400 115400	(A) Oil production. Planning permission until December 2031 (SDNP/16/02229/CM). Planning conditions were discharged on 04.12.2018 (SDNP/18/05428/DCOND)	Yes

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 Oil Site, Lidsey Road, Bognor Regis	Angus Energy Weald Basin No. 3 Ltd	28.04.2028 or within 6 months of completion of oil production	494400 103400	(A) Permission granted for continued flowing of hydrocarbons (WSCC/047/18/BN)	Yes
WSCC	Storrington Oil Site	IGAS Energy Plc	31.12.2032 or within six months of completion of oil production.	506800 114800	(A) Planning permission granted for the retention of the wellsite until 2032.	Yes
SDNPA	Markwells Wood	UK Oil and Gas Investments Plc	30.09.2016	475724 113395	(I) Planning permission until 30 September 2016. Application to allow the production of hydrocarbons for a 20 year period (SDNP/16/04679/CM) was withdrawn.	No

## Other Minerals Infrastructure

### Concrete Batching Plants

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

### Coated Roadstone Plants

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

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC (ArDC)	Littlehampton Wharf, Littlehampton	Tarmac	(A)	501898 102302	Yes

### Minerals Wharves

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

### Railheads

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive	Grid Reference	Proposed Safeguarded Site in JMLP
WSCC (MSDC)	Ardingly Rail Depot, Ardingly	Hanson UK	(A) Aggregate railhead.	533901 127609	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Chichester Rail Depot, Cathedral Way, Chichester	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	(A) Aggregate railhead and storage.	485094 104523	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	EWS Goods Yard, Gatwick Road, Crawley, RH10 9RE	Aggregate Industries	(A) Crushed stone rail imports and aggregates recycling	528592 138760	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Crawley Goods Yard	Day Group Ltd as Day Aggregates	(A) Crushed stone rail imports, aggregates recycling and concrete batching.	528668 138930	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Tinsley Goods Yard, Gatwick Road, Crawley	Cemex Uk Materials Ltd	(I) Aggregate storage, concrete batching.	528708 139021	Yes



## Appendix C: Estimated Capacity of Waste Sites

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

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

### Transfer Stations

Facility Type	Total Capacity (tonnes per annum) WLP Baseline	Operational Sites 2020/21 Monitoring Year	Permitted (Not Operational) 2020/21 Monitoring Year	Total 2020/21 Monitoring Year
HWRS	581,800	701,998	0	701,998
Mobile Transfer Capacity	3,500	4,998	0	4,998
Merchant Waste Transfer Stations	571,420	626,000	0	626,000
Clinical Transfer Station	13,005	23,000	0	23,000
Council Transfer Station	32,701	32,701	0	32,701
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,169,725</b>	<b>1,388,697</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,388,697</b>

### Recycling and Composting

Facility Type	Total Capacity (tonnes per annum) WLP Baseline	Operational Sites 2020/21 Monitoring Year	Permitted (Not Operational) 2020/21 Monitoring Year	Total 2020/21 Monitoring Year
Open Windrow Composting	231,000	149,251	0	149,251
IVC	40,000	7,500	0	7,500
MRF	100,000	160,000	50,000	210,000
C&I Recycling	79,253	202,500	0	202,500
Metal Recycling and End of Life Vehicles	-	194,613	0	194,613
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>713,864</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>763,864</b>
Wood Recycling	-	75,000	0	75,000
Road Sweeping Recycling Facilities	-	100,000	0	100,000
Tyre Recycling	-	25,000	0	25,000 <sup>33</sup>
Soil Treatment	-	0	110,000	110,000
Other specialist recycling	-	75,420	0	75,420
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>310,000</b>
C&D/Inert Recycling (dedicated sites)	224,065	316,000	3,000	346,000
C&D/Inert Recycling at Waste Transfer Stations <sup>34</sup>	349,313	267,000	0	267,000
<b>Sub Total (C&amp;D/Inert Recycling)</b>	<b>573,378</b>	<b>583,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>613,000</b>
<b>Total (all recycling)</b>	<b>1,023,631</b>	<b>1,496,864</b>	<b>190,000</b>	<b>1,686,864</b>

<sup>33</sup> Excludes some HWRS sites and Merchant Transfer Sites that may manage very small amounts of tyres.

<sup>34</sup> Figure is 75% of total estimated C&D capacity at Merchant Waste Transfer sites as an estimate of the amount of C&D waste that is likely to be recycled. Capacity for these sites appears under 'Transfer' and 'Recycling and Composting' categories as some sites may undertake both activities.



## Treatment and Recovery

Facility Type	Total Capacity tonnes per annum) WLP Baseline	Operational Sites 2020/21 Monitoring Year	Permitted (Not Operational) 2020/21 Monitoring Year	Total 2020/21 Monitoring Year
MBT (MSW and some C&I)	327,000	327,000	0	327,000
Anaerobic Digestion (Sites manage mainly agricultural waste)	-	108,760	50,000	158,760
Thermal Treatment/Energy Recovery	50,000	75,000	320,000	395,000
Deposition of waste to land/Inert Recovery <sup>35</sup>	240,000	678,000	See 'Appendix E: Recovery Capacity in West Sussex' for trajectory of permitted capacity	678,000
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>617,000</b>	<b>1,080,000</b>	<b>320,000</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>

## Landfill

Facility Type	Total Capacity (tonnes per annum) WLP Baseline	Operational Sites 2020/21 Monitoring Year	Permitted (Not Operational) 2020/21 Monitoring Year	Total 2020/21 Monitoring Year
Inert Landfill	0	0	0	0
Non-inert landfill	1,750,000	0	0	0

<sup>35</sup> Capacity figure for 'deposition of waste to land'/inert recovery' is an estimate of the amount of inert material received at sites that were operational in the monitoring year.

## Appendix D: Waste Sites in West Sussex

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

### Transfer Sites

#### Household Waste Recycling Sites

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (HDC)	Billingshurst HWRS, Junction of A272 & A29 Bypass, Newbridge Road	Viridor	(A) Opened September 2005	15,000	-	508324 125955	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Bognor Regis HWRS, Shripney Road, Bognor	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables	15,600	-	493888 100592	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Burgess Hill HWRS, Fairbridge Way, Burgess Hill	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables and aggregates recycling	148,500	-	531181 120541	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Crawley HWRS, Metcalfe Way, Crawley RH11 3DH	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	74,999	-	526569 138586	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	East Grinstead HWRS, Imberhorne Lane, East Grinstead	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	75,000	-	537891 137193	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Horsham HWRS, Hop Oast Roundabout, Horsham	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	18,200	-	515895 128707	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Lancing WTS, Lancing Business Park, Lancing	Viridor	(A)	116,700	-	517468 103884	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Littlehampton HWRS, Mill Lane, Littlehampton	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	16,000	-	502746 104048	Yes
SDNPA	Midhurst HWRS, Bepton Road, Midhurst	Viridor/WSCC	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables	2,000 (capacity updated 2020/21)	-	487494 120876	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Shoreham HWRS, Brighton Road, Shoreham	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	24,999	-	522576 105105	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Westhampnett WTS/HWRS, Coach Road, Chichester	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables.	120,000	-	488000 105899	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	Worthing HWRS, Dominion Way, Worthing	Viridor	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables. *Replacement permitted at Willowbrook Road.	75,000	-	515877 103992	Yes

#### Mobile Transfer Sites

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

### Merchant Waste Transfer Stations

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (ArDC)	Hobbs Barn, Gravetts Lane, Climping	Arun Waste Services	(A) New site with planning permission to manage skip waste.	50,000	-	499179 101186	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Burleigh Oaks Farm, East Street, Turners Hill (Cox Skips)	Cox Skips	(A) Certificate of Lawful Use as Waste Transfer Station/recycling	75,000	-	534578 136405	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Elbridge Farm, Chichester Road, Bersted	Recycle Southern Ltd	(A)Waste transfer station and materials recycling facility.	30,000	-	491362 102119	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Ford Waste Recycling Centre and Transfer Station, Units 9/10, Hanger 3, Rudford Industrial Estate, Ford, near Arundel	South Coast Skips Ltd	(A) Transfer Station for commercial/ industrial waste	50,000	-	499962 102567	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Sussex Waste Recycling (Rabbit Skips), Marlborough Road, Churchill Industrial Estate, Lancing	Rabbit Waste Management Ltd	(A) Waste transfer and energy recovery facility.	100,000	-	517380 103931	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Gatwick Care Centre, Gatwick Airport, Larkins Road	DHL Supply Chain Ltd	(A)	5,000	-	-	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Maxi Skips, 2-3, Clay lane, Fishbourne	Maxi Skips	(A) Recycling and waste transfer facility.	6,000	-	482773 105780	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Northwood Farm, Burndell Road, Yapton	TJ Waste	(A) Material recycling facility to handle C&D waste. Planning application WSCC/037/19 in the monitoring year 2020/21 for 60,000 inert waste recycling.	60,000	-	498560 102698	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Britanniacrest	(A) Waste transfer facility to handle inert and non-inert waste with associated inert waste recycling operations.	230,000	-	517063 134354	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Duncton Quarry, East Lavington	Goss Skips Mini	(A) New site permitted by SDNPA SDNP/15/06504/CW	20,000	-		Yes

### Clinical Waste Transfer

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

**Council Transfer Sites**

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

**Recycling and Composting****Open Windrow Composting**

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

**In-Vessel Composting**

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

**Materials Recycling Facility**

<b>WPA (District/Borough)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Operator</b>	<b>(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant</b>	<b>Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)</b>	<b>Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Safeguarded Site</b>
WSCC (ArDC)	Ford MRF, Ford Airfield, Ford Road, Yapton	Viridor	(A) Initially 65,000 but rising to 100,000 in 2017/18)	100,000	-	499603 102897	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Ford Circular Technology Park	Grundon Waste Management Ltd	(Partly Active) Planning permission granted (WSCC/096/13/F) for new waste treatment facility and residual waste treatment facility creating energy from waste through Gasification.	60,000	-	499460 103310	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Britanniacrest Ltd	(I) Recycling, Recovery and Renewable Energy Facility and Ancillary Infrastructure	-	50,000	517063 134354	Yes

**C&D Recycling**

<b>WPA (District/Borough)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Operator</b>	<b>(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant</b>	<b>Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)</b>	<b>Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Safeguarded Site</b>
WSCC (CBC)	Crawley Goods Yard, Gatwick Road, Crawley	Day Group Ltd as Day Aggregates	(A) Planning permission for the erection of a C&D waste recycling plant and storage bays was granted in (WSCC/016/12/CR).	45,000	-	528670 138931	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Eastlands Farm, Lewes Road, Scaynes Hill (WSCC/00039/14/LR) (Granted 09/09/14)	D J Nichols Transport Ltd	(I) Processing, recycling, and storage of top soil, hardcore and storage of road planings.	-	5,000	536151 123119	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	(Former) Hurstpierpoint Sewage Treatment Works, Off Cuckfield Road, Hurstpierpoint	Edburton Contractors	(A) Importing, processing of inert waste and distribution of recycled materials.	16,000	-	527865 118221	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	EWS Goods Year, Crawley	Aggregate Industries	(A) Storage of recycled asphalt planings prior to reuse in existing asphalt plant.	30,000	-	528670 138931	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Rowley Farm, Lowfield Heath	Cook & Son Ltd	(A)	75,000	-	527944 139633	Yes

<b>WPA (District/Borough)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Operator</b>	<b>(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant</b>	<b>Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)</b>	<b>Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Safeguarded Site</b>
SDNPA	Shoreham Cement Works, Upper Beeding	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	(A) Application SDNP/19/04569 approved for a Variation of SDNP/15/02718/CW restore the site by 31.10.2024	60,000	-	520236 108763	Yes
SDNPA	Newtimber Chalk Works, London Road, Pyecombe, Hassocks	Robins of Herstmonceux	(A) Application SDNP/13/02319/CW was granted on 9 February 2015.	25,000	-	527697 113703	Yes
WSCC (HBC)	Thistleworth Farm Cottage, Dial Post, Horsham, RH13 8NY	Penfold Verrall Ltd	(A)	75,000	-	515357 118647	Yes
WSCC (HBC)	Land at Thistleworth Farm, Grinders Lane, Dial Post Horsham, RH13 8NR	A. Hyatt Contractors	(I) WSCC/009/20 application permitted in the 2020/21 monitoring year, so assumed to not yet be active.	25,000	-	515426 118945	

### Soil Treatment

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

### Specialist Recycling Facilities

#### Tyre Recycling

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

**Road Sweepings**

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

**Other Specialist Recycling****Wood Recycling**

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

**Metal Recycling**

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



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

### Other Recovery (including Treatment)

#### Anaerobic Digestion

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



**Leachate Treatment**

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

**Inert Deposit to Land (Recovery)**

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

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC	Rudgwick Brickworks, Lynwick Street, Rudgwick	-	(A) Commenced summer 2015. (Application WSCC/050/20 approved on 17/03/2021 was an extension in time to complete the approved remodelling of the landform and subsequent restoration scheme	717,300 over 6 years based on application for extension of time	-	No
SDNP	Washington, Hampers Lane	-	(A)Continued extraction until January 2021.	477,000		No
WSCC	Kingsham (Quarry restoration)	-	(A) Active for gravel extraction. Infill = 504,000 tonnes capacity in total. 12 years from start date	45,000tpa	486315 103375	Yes (Safeguarded as a mineral site)
SDNP	Pendean Quarry	-	(A) Deadline for restoration 6 January 2020.	391,000	489000 120000	No
WSCC	Horton Clay Pit	-	(A) Started in August 2018	138,000		No
WSCC	Sandgate Park	-	(I)	1,800,000	510254 114007	Yes (Safeguarded mineral site)

### Mechanical Biological Treatment

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

### Thermal Treatment/Energy Recovery

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)	Est. Permitted (Not Operational) Capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (ADC)	Sussex Waste Recycling (Rabbit Skips) (see also transfer)	Sussex Waste Recycling Ltd	(A) Energy Recovery Facility using residual materials permitted	75,000	-	517380 103931	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	New Circular technology Park, Ford	Grundon Waste Management Ltd	(I) Planning permission granted (WSCC/096/13/F) for new waste treatment facility and residual waste treatment facility creating energy from waste through Gasification.	-	140,000	499368 103338	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Britanniacrest Ltd.	(I) Recycling, Recovery and Renewable Energy Facility and Ancillary Infrastructure	-	180,000	517063 134354	Yes

## Disposal

### Non-Inert Landfill

<b>WPA (District/Borough)</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Operator</b>	<b>(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant</b>	<b>Est. Maximum Operational Capacity (tpa)</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Safeguarded Site</b>
WSCC (ArDC)	Lidsey Landfill Site, Headhone Farm, Lidsey Road, Woodgate	Lidsey Landfill Ltd	(I) No further importation of any kind expected. In restoration.	N/A	492786 103599	No
WSCC (HDC)	Horton Landfill Site, Horton Brooks, Small Dole	Viridor	(I) Non-inert landfill with winning of clay for capping, concurrent restoration.	N/A	520320 112341	No
WSCC (HDC)	Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Biffa	(I) Non-inert landfilling ceased in December 2018. The last recorded remaining void figure in 2016/17 was 100,000tpa.	250,000tpa	517184 134885	No (proposed extension allocated in WLP is safeguarded)

## Appendix E: Recovery Capacity in West Sussex

The remaining void space at permitted sites which are accepting inert waste for a beneficial use ('recovery capacity') in 2020 was 3.0 mt (see 'Appendix B: Mineral Sites in West Sussex' for a list of sites). The table and graph below show how the remaining 'void' space would decline using two scenarios:

- **Scenario A:** Five year average of recorded inert waste deposits (using WDI data) at operational sites (603,000 tpa).
- **Scenario B:** Five-year average of CD&E waste 'deposited to land' or 'recovered' as per Table 8 (678,000 tpa).

It is estimated that there would be no more inert 'recovery' capacity from 2024/25 onwards, however, experience has shown that new proposals generally come forward to meet demand.

Type of Capacity	Tonnes	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
CD&E Arisings in 2020	805,000											
Scenario A: Inert waste deposited to land - Five year average of WDI recorded deposits	603,000											
Scenario B: Inert waste deposited to land - five year average of CD&E Arisings forecast	678,000											
Total remaining deposit capacity at all sites (3,000,000)	3,000,000											
Scenario A: Remaining recovery capacity based on (A) 603,000 tpa		2,397,000	1,794,000	1,191,000	588,000	-15,000	-618,000	-1,221,000	-1,824,000	-2,427,000	-3,030,000	-3,633,000
Scenario B: Remaining recovery capacity based on (B) 678,000 tpa		2,322,000	1,644,000	966,000	288,000	-390,000	-1,068,000	-1,746,000	-2,424,000	-3,102,000	-3,780,000	-4,458,000

## Appendix F: List of Planning Applications

### Minerals

Application Reference	Proposal	Address Description	Decision Date	Decision
WSCC/071/19	Remove drilling fluids and carry out an extended well test. This proposal is a two-stage activity: 1) Pumping out previously used drilling fluids to ascertain any oil flow (up to 4 weeks) 2) Should oil be seen to flow, an extended well test would be carried out over a period of 3 years.	Lower Stumble Exploration Site, off London Road, Balcombe, Haywards Heath, RH17 6JH	01/05/2020	Withdrawn
WSCC/078/19	Amendment of condition no. 1 of planning permission WSCC/033/18/WC to enable the retention of security fencing, gates, and cabins for a further 24 months	Wood Barn Farm, Adversane Lane, Broadford Bridge, Billingshurst, RH14 9ED	14/07/2020	Granted with conditions
WSCC/079/19	Amendment of condition no. 1 of planning permission WSCC/032/18/WC extending the permission by 24 months to enable the completion of phase 4 site retention and restoration at Wood Barn Farm	Wood Barn Farm, Adversane Lane, Broadford Bridge, Billingshurst, RH14 9ED	14/07/2020	Granted with conditions
WSCC/045/20	Temporary permission for exploration and appraisal comprising the removal of drilling fluids and subsequent engineering works with an extended well test for hydrocarbons along with site security fencing and site restoration	Lower Stumble Exploration Site, off London Road, Balcombe, Haywards Heath RH17 6JH	10/03/2021	Refused

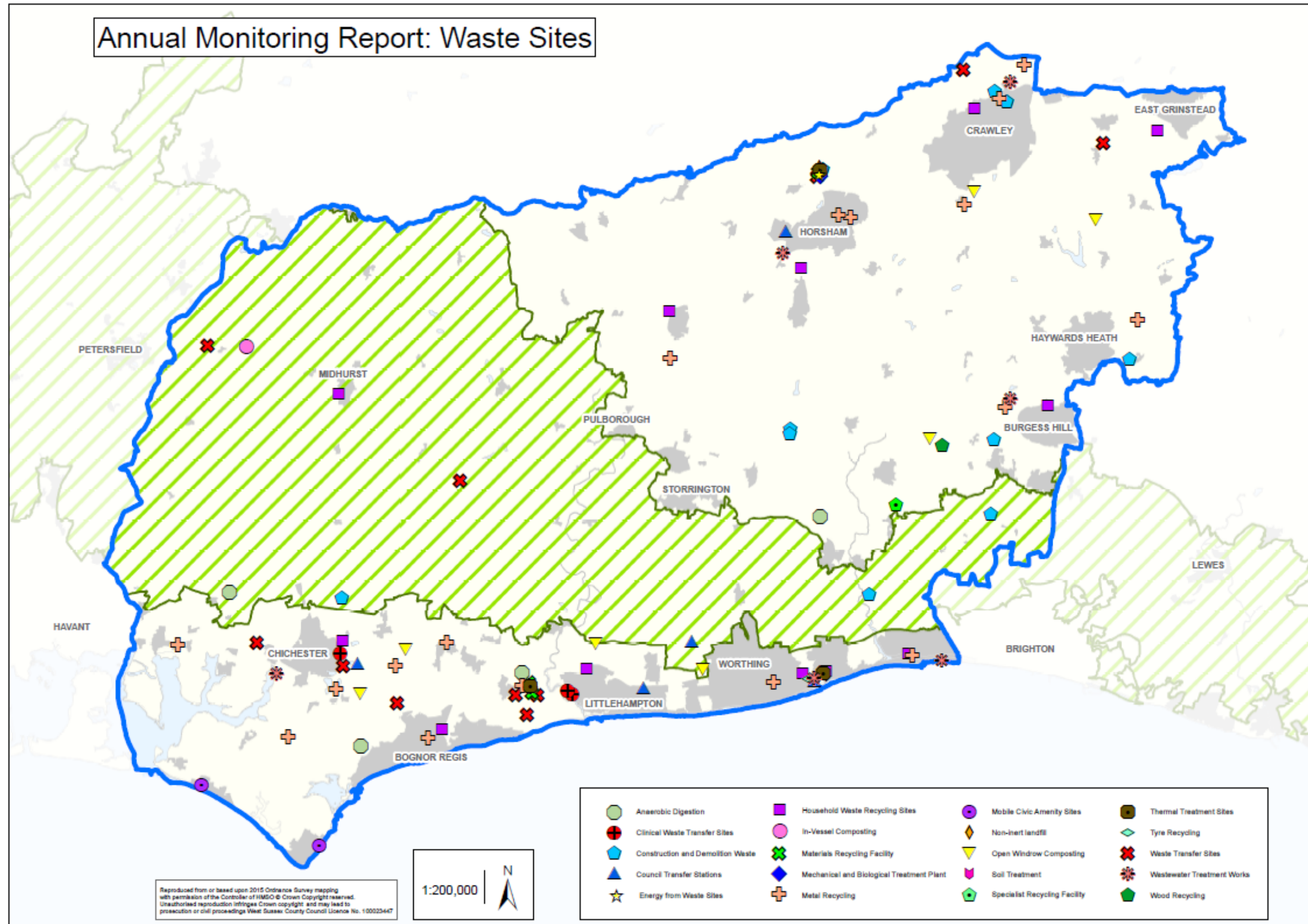
### Waste

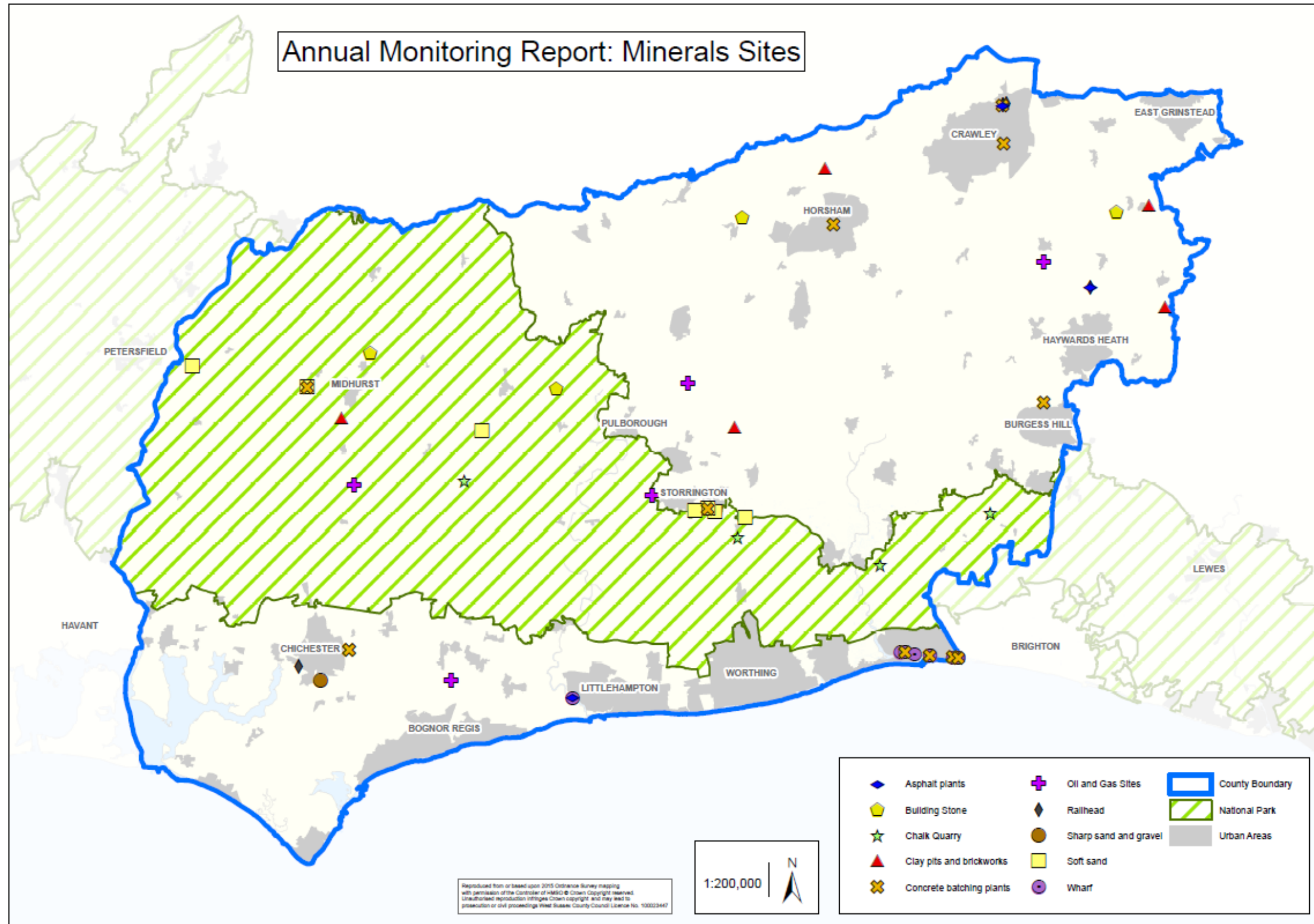
Application Reference	Proposal	Address Description	Decision Date	Decision
WSCC/020/19/AR	Infilling of a hollow to restore grazing land	Fulling Mill Farm, Selsfield Road, Ardingly, Haywards Heath, RH17 6TJ	01/07/2020	Granted with Conditions
WSCC/021/19/AR	Infilling of a hollow to restore garden land at	Fulling Mill Farmhouse, Selsfield Road, Ardingly, Haywards Heath, RH17 6TJ	01/07/2020	Granted with conditions
WSCC/037/19	Proposed Inert Waste Recycling Facility, with new building, hardstanding, car parking, boundary treatment and re-aligned access to the agricultural unit. Includes variation to approved site landscaping and use of internal spaces within the existing MRF	T J Waste, Burndell Road, Yapton, Arundel, BN18 0HR	06/08/2020	Granted with Conditions
WSCC/052/19	Variation of condition 7 of planning permission WSCC/053/16/CR to allow 24 hour operations Monday to Friday	Crawley Goods Yard, Gatwick Road, Crawley, RH10 9RE	29/04/2020	Granted with Conditions
WSCC/053/19	Amendment of conditions 2, 3, 7 and 17 of planning permission WSCC/007/12/WE to allow extension of time for completion of restoration works by 18 months and variation of schemes	Hambrook Marlpit, Marlpit Lane, Hambrook, Westbourne, PO18 8UL	27/08/2020	Granted with conditions
WSCC/068/19	Erection of a bund on the northern boundary	Land at Five Oaks Farm, Haven Road, Slinfold	28/04/2020	Withdrawn
WSCC/066/19	Replacement of existing below ground drainage to provide an improved foul and waste drainage system for existing dwellings at the property, comprising the installation of new pipes, a new bio-digester and field drain	Climping College The Mill, Climping Street, Climping, BN17 5RN	25/03/2021	Granted with Conditions
WSCC/081/19	Proposed Temporary Concrete Crushing and Soil Recycling Facility	Kilmarnock Farm, Charlwood Road, Ifield, RH11 0JY	09/07/2020	Refused
WSCC/009/20	Change of use from agricultural land to a construction/demolition/excavation waste recycling facility	Land at Thistleworth Farm, Grinders Lane, Dial Post, Horsham, RH13 8NR	29/10/2020	Granted with conditions
WSCC/015/20	Amendment to application WSCC/029/18/SP to allow extension of time to 31 December 2020 to carry out restoration works to Knepp Mill Pond by dredging and construction of landscape enhancement features using imported inert materials, together with the provision of public access and amenity	Knepp Castle, West Grinstead, Horsham, RH13 8LJ	29/04/2020	Granted with Conditions
WSCC/018/20	Installation of Timber Fencing at East Worthing Waste Water Treatment Works	Western Road, Worthing, West Sussex, BN11 2PN	27/05/2020	Granted with conditions

<b>Application Reference</b>	<b>Proposal</b>	<b>Address Description</b>	<b>Decision Date</b>	<b>Decision</b>
WSCC/025/20	Amendment of conditions to allow extension of time for restoration of quarry with inert material to 31 December 2021; and reconfiguration of approved restoration scheme	Boxgrove Quarry, Tinwood Lane, Boxgrove, Chichester, PO18 0LH	15/07/2020	Granted with conditions
WSCC/034/20	Improvement to previously-restored land through use of imported inert material	Ounces Barn Livery, Halnaker, Chichester, PO18 0NP	01/10/2020	Granted with Conditions
WSCC/036/20	Demolition of existing buildings and structures and construction and operation of an energy recovery facility and a waste sorting and transfer facility for treatment of municipal, commercial, and industrial wastes, including ancillary buildings, structures, parking, hardstanding, and landscape works	Ford Circular Technology Park, Ford Road, Ford, Arundel BN18 0XL	31/03/2021	Withdrawn
WSCC/042/20	Erection of replacement dwelling, including acoustic bund along west boundary	Dan Tree Farm, London Road, Bolney, Haywards Heath, RH17 5QF	17/12/2020	Granted with Conditions
WSCC/050/20	Variation of conditions of planning permission WSCC/040/19 for an extension in time to complete infill and restoration and alterations to the approved scheme	Rudgwick Brickworks, Lynwick Street, Rudgwick, Horsham, RH12 3DH	17/03/2021	Granted with Conditions
WSCC/051/20	Variation of conditions of planning permission WSCC/004/19/RW for an extension in time to complete the approved remodelling of the landform and subsequent restoration scheme	Rudgwick Brickworks, Lynwick Street, Rudgwick, Horsham, RH12 3DH	17/03/2021	Granted with Conditions



Appendix G: Minerals and Waste Site Maps







## Appendix H: Waste Local Plan Indicators

### Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Intervention Levels	Monitoring Data	Comments
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).	Transfer/recycling/treatment tonnages and/or applications show a downward trend. The capacities set out in Policy W1 are not achieved or exceeded which may indicate a need for further review. Disposal of waste to landfill shows an upward trend. Waste imports into the County show an upward trend.	Number of permissions for new waste sites: 2013/14 = 16 2014/15 = 11 2015/16 = 5 2016/17 = 3 2017/18 = 2 2018/19 = 2 2019/20 = 2 2020/21 = 2	See Table 10 for capacities against WLP shortfalls.
Waste arisings (in line with appropriate data collection cycles).	Trend of waste arisings to be in line with the waste forecasts		Total waste arisings: 2012/13 = 1.97mt 2013/14 = 2.39mt 2014/15 = 2.45mt 2015/16 = 2.15mt 2016/17 = 2.14mt 2017/18 = 2.19mt 2018/19 = 2.16mt 2019/20 = 2.13mt 2020/21 = 1.67mt	Lower total arisings like to be due to the effects of the pandemic and particularly the fall in C, D&E waste arisings during 2020. See waste chapter for discussion of trend against WLP forecasts.
Disposal of waste to land (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Downward trend Zero waste to landfill by 2031		Percentage of total waste arisings going to landfill: 2012/13 = 636,000 (32%) 2013/14 = 499,000 (21%) 2014/15 = 552,000 (23%) 2015/16 = 534,000 (25%) 2016/17 = 672,000 (31%) 2017/18 = 918,000 (42%) 2018/19 = 848,000 (39%) 2019/20 = 702,000 (33%) 2020/21 = 340,000 (20%)	See waste chapter for breakdown of waste arisings by management type.

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Intervention Levels	Monitoring Data	Comments
<p>Waste imports and exports by type and area (tonnes per annum)</p>	<p>Declining net importation of waste for landfill. Neutral imports/exports of waste for recycling and treatment by 2031.</p>	<p>Transfer/recycling/treatment tonnages and/or applications show a downward trend. The capacities set out in Policy W1 are not achieved or exceeded which may indicate a need for further review. Disposal of waste to landfill shows an upward trend. Waste imports into the County show an upward trend.</p>	<p>Net imports and exports by waste management type: 2013/14: All waste = 391,607 tonnes net imports 2014/15: All waste = 514,906 tonnes net imports Transfer = 11,351 tonnes net exports Treatment = 99,328 tonnes net imports Metal recycling = 36,343 tonnes net imports. Landfill = 157,864 tonnes net imports 2015/16: All waste = 304,417 tonnes net imports Transfer = 1,165 tonnes net imports Treatment = 97,603 tonnes net imports Metal recycling = 18,763 tonnes net imports Landfill = 160,255 tonnes net imports 2016/17: All waste = 156,246 tonnes net imports Transfer = 17,915 tonnes net exports Treatment = 76,961 tonnes net imports Metal recycling = 3,782 tonnes net imports Landfill = 113,827 tonnes net imports 2017/18: All waste = 270,000 tonnes net imports Transfer = 16,078 tonnes net exports Treatment = 127,520 tonnes net imports Metal recycling = 6,000 tonnes net imports Landfill = 83,155 tonnes net imports 2018/19: All waste = 60,069 tonnes net exports Transfer = 7,964 tonnes net exports Treatment = 7,969 tonnes net exports Metal recycling = 24,799 tonnes net imports. Landfill = 106,759 tonnes net exports Incineration = 25,516 net exports 2019/20: All waste = 255,880 tonnes net imports Transfer = 17,787 tonnes net exports Treatment = 191,604 tonnes net imports Metal recycling = 58,535 tonnes net imports In/On Land = 174,493 tonnes net imports Landfill = 95,515 tonnes net exports Incineration = 55,450 tonnes net exports 2020/21 All waste = 9,874 tonnes net exports Transfer = 13,442 tonnes net exports Treatment = 64,826 tonnes net imports Metal recycling = 17,700 tonnes net imports In/On Land = 78,918 tonnes net imports Landfill = 91,673 tonnes net exports Incineration = 66,202 tonnes net exports</p>	

**Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure**

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Intervention Levels	Monitoring Data	Comments
Transfer, recycling, and treatment capacity (tonnes)	No net loss	A loss of capacity occurs, with less waste being processed at facilities. Several safeguarded sites are redeveloped for other uses contrary to advice. Waste sites lost to competing land uses, resulting in inadequate provision of management capacity across the County.	Transfer, recycling, and treatment capacity (tonnes): 2012/13 = 2.6mt 2013/14 = 2.4mt 2014/15 = 2.9mt 2015/16 = 3.3mt 2016/17 = 3.7mt 2017/18 = 3.7mt Note: Figures until 2016/18 are a total of 'operational' and 'not operational' sites. 2018/19 = 3.9mt (Operational capacity = 3.3mt, Not operational capacity = 0.58mt) 2019/20 = 3.4mt (Operational capacity = 3.0mt, Not operational capacity = 0.4mt) 2020/21 = 3.6mt (Operational capacity = 3.15mt, Not operational capacity = 0.45mt) Note: All figures include specialist recycling facilities and exclude inert 'recovery' capacity.	One site closed but no overall loss of capacity due to new sites and additional capacity at existing sites.
Number of safeguarded waste sites redeveloped for other uses (contrary to advice)	Zero		Number of safeguarded sites redeveloped for other uses: 2013/14 = 0 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0 (Temporary planning permission was granted for waste uses on the proposed allocation for non-inert landfill at Brookhurst Wood landfill site but this was not contrary to advice). 2019/20 = 0 2020/21 = 0	Pease Pottage composting site closed due to redevelopment. Application being considered for the construction of a Hydrogen Generation Facility at 'Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill'.

**Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities**

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Intervention Levels	Monitoring Data	Comments
Number of applications for the transfer, recycling or treatment of waste permitted per annum	n/a	A downward trend of applications and capacity for transfer/recycling/treatment. Waste facilities are built in unsuitable locations or are not being built at all which could result in insufficient waste capacity, the need for additional landfill or land-use conflict and impacts on amenity.	Number of applications for the transfer, recycling or treatment of waste permitted per annum: 2013/14 = 4 2014/15 = 8 2015/16 = 3 2016/17 = 3 2017/18 = 2 2018/19 = 4 2019/20 = 3 2020/21 = 3	
Transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Upward trend		Percentage of capacity surplus over arisings (includes 'operational' and 'not operational' capacity): 2012/13 = 23% 2013/14 = 11% 2014/15 = 13% 2015/16 = 34% 2016/17 = 38% 2017/18 = 36% 2018/19 = 41% 2019/20 = 61% 2020/21 = 56% Note: There will be an element of double counting as a proportion of transfer capacity if categorised as recycling.	See waste chapter for discussion of trend against WLP forecasts
Number of facilities built on previously-developed (brownfield) land	Upward trend		Number of facilities built on previously-developed (brownfield) land: 2013/14 = 13 2014/15 = 8 2015/16 = 3 2016/17 = 2 2017/18 = 2 2018/19 = 1 2019/20 = 3 2020/21 = 2	
Number of facilities built on greenfield land	Downward trend		Number of facilities built on greenfield land: 2013/14 = 3 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 1 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 4 2019/20 = 0 2020/21 = 1	

**Policy W4: Inert Waste Recycling**

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Intervention Levels	Monitoring Data	Comments
Number of applications for inert waste recycling permitted per annum	n/a	A downward trend of inert waste recycling. An increasing amount of inert waste is sent to landfill rather than recycled, potentially impacting on landfill availability for non-inert wastes.	Number of applications for inert waste recycling permitted per annum: 2013/14 = 0 2014/15 = 6 2015/16 = 2 2016/17 = 2 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 1 2019/20 = 2 2020/21 = 3	Although there has been a reduction in the amounts of inert waste being recycled in the last two years, it is considered that this is due to the effect of reduced construction during the pandemic rather than a failure of the WLP policy. The allocations in the WLP provide potential for further capacity, whilst continued mineral extraction in West Sussex means there will continue to be a need to restore quarries, therefore aggregate recycling operations will continue to come forward (and be determined against this and other policies in the plan).
Recycling of inert waste (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Upward trend		Amount of inert waste recycled: 2012/13 = 446,000 tonnes (47%) 2013/14 = 261,000 tonnes (21%) 2014/15 = 377,000 tonnes (28%) 2015/16 = 393,000 tonnes (39%) 2016/17 = 456,000 tonnes (38%) 2017/18 = 391,000 tonnes (30%) 2018/19 = 415,000 tonnes (33%) 2019/20 = 388,000 tonnes (30%) 2020/21 = 236,000 tonnes (29%) Percentage of inert waste recycled as a % of CD&E arisings is shown in brackets	

**Policy W5: Open Windrow Composting**

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Intervention Levels	Monitoring Data	Comments
Number of applications for open-windrow composting permitted per annum	n/a	A downward trend of green waste recycling. An increasing amount of green waste is sent to landfill rather than recycled, potentially impacting on landfill availability for other non-inert wastes.	Number of applications for open-windrow composting permitted per annum: 2013/14 = 0 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0 2019/20 = 0 2020/21 = 0	
Recycling of green wastes (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Upward trend		Green waste recycling capacity: 2012/13 = 231,000tpa 2013/14 = 193,000tpa 2014/15 = 193,000tpa 2015/16 = 193,000tpa 2016/17 = 189,250tpa 2017/18 = 174,251tpa 2019/20 = 174,251tpa 2020/21 = 149,251tpa Due to the difficulty in calculating green waste arisings, green waste recycling capacity is presented.	It is difficult to ascertain how much recycling is taking place of green waste, therefore total capacity provides a good indicator of whether or not there is an issue. There has been a fall in capacity since 2019/20 due to the closure of a site due to redevelopment.

**Policy W6: Management of Wastewater and Sewage Sludge**

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Intervention	Monitoring Data	Comments
Number of applications for new or extended wastewater treatment works permitted per annum	No trend identified	Planning applications for wastewater treatment facilities come forward on unsuitable land or on land allocated for other uses resulting in impacts on waste capacity generally and/or amenity. A loss of capacity of existing wastewater treatment facilities or a significant increase in capacity requirements.	Number of applications for new or extended wastewater treatment works permitted per annum: 2013/14 = 6 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 4 2018/19 = 4 2019/20 = 0 2020/21 = 1	Application for the installation of Timber Fencing at East Worthing Waste Water Treatment Works.
Management of wastewater and sewage sludge (capacity, tonnes per annum)	No net loss		Loss of wastewater management capacity: 2013/14 = no net loss 2014/15 = no net loss 2015/16 = no net loss 2016/17 = no net loss 2017/18 = no net loss 2018/19 = no net loss 2019/20 = no net loss 2020/21 = no net loss	

**Policy W7: Hazardous and Low-Level Radioactive Waste**

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Intervention Levels	Monitoring Data	Comments
Number of applications for the management of hazardous waste permitted per annum	n/a	A loss of capacity of existing hazardous waste treatment facilities and/or a significant increase in capacity requirements.	Number of applications for the management of hazardous waste permitted: 2013/14 = 0 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0 2019/20 = 2 2020/21 = 0	Due to the specific requirements for the management of hazardous wastes and the small amounts generated, it is likely to be managed on a regional or national scale.
Management of hazardous waste (capacity, tonnes per annum)	No net loss		No net loss	

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

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Intervention Levels	Monitoring Data	Comments
Number of applications for depositing of inert waste to land permitted per annum	n/a	An increasing amount of inert waste is sent to landfill rather than recycled, resulting in increased pressure on existing sites and/or sites in neighbouring authorities. An upward trend (as a percentage) of inert waste sent for disposal to land.	Number of applications for depositing of inert waste to land permitted: 2013/14 = 3 2014/15 = 3 2015/16 = 2 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 1 2018/19 = 1 2019/20 = 0 2020/21 = 6	Most deposit to land of inert waste is recovery projects for beneficial use (restoration/engineering works).
Depositing of inert waste to land (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Trend within capacity set out within Policy W1		Amount of inert waste deposited on land: 2012/13 = 282,000 tonnes (30%) 2013/14 = 250,000 tonnes (20%) 2014/15 = 315,000 tonnes (24%) 2015/16 = 323,000 tonnes (32%) 2016/17 = 411,000 tonnes (34%) 2017/18 = 683,000 tonnes (53%) 2018/19 = 654,000 tonnes (51%) 2019/20 = 656,000 tonnes (51%) 2020/21 = 569,000 tonnes (70%) Percentage of CD&E arisings shown in brackets	Most deposit to land of inert waste is recovery projects for beneficial use (restoration/engineering works).



**Policy W9: Disposal of Waste to Land**

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Intervention Levels	Monitoring Data	Comments
Number of applications for landfilling per annum, and % of total arisings	n/a	An upward trend (measured as a percentage) waste sent for disposal to land. An increasing amount of waste is sent to landfill rather than treated or recovered, resulting in increased inputs into existing sites or sites in neighbouring authorities.	Number of applications for landfill: 2013/14 = 1 (amendment to design) 2014/15 = 2 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 1 2018/19 = 0 2019/20 = 0 2020/21 = 0	The applications permitted since the adoption of the WLP were for amendments to existing/closed landfill sites. There have been no planning applications for new landfill sites during the monitoring year and the policy is performing as expected in accordance with the aspiration for zero waste to landfill. There are no active non-inert landfill sites in West Sussex, therefore it is being managed outside of West Sussex.
Disposal of waste to land (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)	Downward trend (tpa) (% of total waste)		Percentage of non-inert waste going to landfill of total non-inert arisings 2012/13 = 271,000 tonnes (22%) 2013/14 = 249,000 tonnes (22%) 2014/15 = 237,000 tonnes (21%) 2015/16 = 211,000 tonnes (18%) 2016/17 = 261,000 tonnes (28%) 2017/18 = 235,000 tonnes (26%) 2018/19 = 194,000 tonnes (22%) 2019/20 = 161,000 tonnes (19%) 2020/21 = 83,000 tonnes (10%) Percentage of non-inert waste (MSW and C&I) arisings shown in brackets.	

**Policy W10: Strategic Waste Site Allocations**

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Intervention Levels	Monitoring Data	Comments
Number of applications for waste management facilities on allocated sites permitted per annum. Types of facilities permitted on allocated sites per annum	In line with the requirements of the Plan area as set out in Policy W1.	A downward trend of applications on allocated sites (compared with applications on unallocated sites). Loss of allocations to non-waste uses or use for built waste facilities determined as being undeliverable. A disparity between the type of waste facilities permitted and the type required as set out within Policy W1.	Number of applications for waste management facilities on allocated sites: 2013/14 = 1 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 1 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0 2019/20 = 3 2020/21 = 0	See Table 11 of status of allocated sites and types of facilities permitted.

**Policy W11: Character**

<b>Measure/Indicator</b>	<b>Anticipated Trend/Target</b>	<b>Intervention levels</b>	<b>Monitoring Data</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Number of applications refused on character grounds per annum (including percentage against total applications received)	No trend/target identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Planning applications for waste facilities which conflict with the character and identity of the surrounding land are permitted against advice.	Number of applications refused on character grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 3 (14%) 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 1 (6%) 2019/20 = 2 (8%) 2020/21 = 1 (6%)	

**Policy W12: High Quality Development**

<b>Measure/Indicator</b>	<b>Anticipated Trend/Target</b>	<b>Intervention Levels</b>	<b>Monitoring Data</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Number of applications permitted that include low carbon energy initiatives/sources (including percentage against total applications received)	No trend/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Downward trend of applications permitted that include low carbon energy initiative/sources. Applications are permitted against design quality advice.	Number of applications permitted that include low carbon energy initiatives/sources (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 1 (5%) 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 0 2019/20 = 0 2020/21 = 1 (6%)	

**Policy W13: Protected Landscapes**

<b>Measure/Indicator</b>	<b>Anticipated Trend/Target</b>	<b>Intervention Levels</b>	<b>Monitoring Data</b>	<b>Comments</b>
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.	Upward trend of waste applications refused as a result of unacceptable impacts on protected landscapes arising from the proposal. Applications permitted against protected landscape advice.	Number of applications refused in the AONBs and SDNP (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 1 (5%) 2015/16 = 1 (4%) 2016/17 = 1 (5%) 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 0 2019/20 = 0 2020/21 = 0	
Number of applications for depositing of inert waste to land permitted per annum within protected landscapes	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.		Number of applications for depositing of inert waste to land permitted per annum within protected landscapes: 2013/14 = 1 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0 2019/20 = 0 2020/21 = 3	Applications for the deposit of inert waste to land were for beneficial use.

**Policy W14: Biodiversity and Geodiversity**

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Intervention Levels	Monitoring Data	Comments
Number of applications refused on biodiversity and geodiversity grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	n/a	Upward trend of waste applications refused as a result of unacceptable impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity arising from the proposal.	Number of applications refused on biodiversity and geodiversity grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 2014/15 = 1 (5%) 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 1 (5%) 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0 2019/20 = 0 2020/21 = 0	
Number of applications with associated mitigation measures provided	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.		Number of applications with associated mitigation measures provided: 2013/14 = 2 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 2 2017/18 = 4 2018/19 = 0 2019/20 = 3 2020/21 = 0	

**Policy W15: Historic Environment**

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Intervention Levels	Monitoring Data	Comments
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.	Upward trend of waste applications refused as a result of unacceptable impacts on the historic environment arising from the proposal.	Number of applications refused on historic grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0 2019/20 = 0 2020/21 = 0	The policy does not specifically refer to heritage setting. Reference to setting is included in the NPPF (including within previous versions), of the importance of setting, particularly in paragraphs 190 and 194. Furthermore, the definition of 'setting of assets' is provided in Annex 2 of the NPPF.  With the supporting text and PPG both stating that setting requires consideration, coupled with the fact that there have not been any issues raised, whereby there has been loss of a heritage asset due to setting not being considered, it is considered that the policy remains relevant and effective.

**Policy W16: Air, Soil, and Water**

<b>Measure/Indicator</b>	<b>Anticipated Trend/Target</b>	<b>Intervention Levels</b>	<b>Monitoring Data</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Applications refused on air quality, soil, and water grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Upward trend of waste applications refused as a result of unacceptable impact on air, soil and the water environment arising from the proposal.	Applications refused on air quality, soil, and water grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 1 (6%) 2019/20 = 0 2020/21 = 0	

**Policy W17: Flooding**

<b>Measure/Indicator</b>	<b>Anticipated Trend/Target</b>	<b>Intervention Levels</b>	<b>Monitoring Data</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Applications refused on flooding grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Upward trend of waste applications refused as a result of unacceptable flooding impacts arising from the proposal. (NB: WLP refers to transport impacts which is a typographical error).	Applications refused on flooding grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0 2019/20 = 0 2020/21 = 0	
Permissions granted with associated mitigation measures (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.		Permissions granted with associated mitigation measures (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 5 (26%) 2017/18 = 6 (21%) 2018/19 = 4 (24%) 2019/20 = 4 (17%) 2020//21 = 2 (12%)	
Number of applications refused/permitted in flood risk zones 2b and 3 (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.		Number of applications refused/permitted in flood risk zones 2b and 3 (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 1 (5%) 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 1 (5%) 2017/18 = 2 (7%) 2018/19 = 2 (12%) 2019/20 = 1 (4%) 2020/21 = 1 (6%)	

**Policy W18: Transport**

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Intervention Levels	Monitoring Data	Comments
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.	Upward trend of waste applications refused as a result of unacceptable transport impacts arising from the proposal.	Number of applications refused on transport grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 2 (7%) 2014/15 = 1 (5%) 2015/16 = 1 (4%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 1 (4%) 2019/20 = 0 (0%) 2020/21 = 1 (6%)	

**Policy W19: Public Health and Amenity**

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Intervention Levels	Monitoring Data	Comments
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.	Upward trend of waste applications refused as a result of impacts on human health and amenity.	Number of applications refused on health and amenity grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 1 (5%) 2015/16 = 1 (4%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 3 (10%) 2018/19 = 3 (18%) 2019/20 = 0 (0%) 2020/21 = 1 (6%)	

**Policy W20: Restoration and Aftercare**

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Intervention Levels	Monitoring Data	Comments
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.	Upward trend of waste applications refused as a result of inadequate restoration and aftercare proposals.	Applications permitted with restoration and aftercare conditions (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 5 (19%) 2014/15 = 4 (18%) 2015/16 = 3 (13%) 2016/17 = 8 (42%) 2017/18 = 3 (10%) 2018/19 = 2 (12%) 2019/20 = 7 (29%) 2020/21 = 7 (41%)	

**Policy W21: Cumulative Impact**

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Intervention Levels	Monitoring Data	Comments
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.	Upward trend of waste applications refused on grounds of cumulative impacts.	Number of applications refused on cumulative impact grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 2014/15 = 1 (5%) 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 1 (6%) 2019/20 = 0 2020/21 = 0	

**Policy W22: Aviation**

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Intervention Levels	Monitoring Data	Comments
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.	Upward trend of waste applications refused on aviation grounds.	Number of applications refused on aviation grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0 2019/20 = 0 2020/21 = 0	

**Policy W23: Waste Management within Development**

Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Intervention levels	Monitoring Data	Comments
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.	Downward trend of applications submitted that are not accompanied by site waste management plans, as a percentage of all relevant applications received. Developments across the County occur without the benefit of good site waste management that could result in an increase in waste production from the construction process.	Applications permitted with site waste management plans (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 0 2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0 2019/20 = 0 2020/21 = 0	



## Appendix I: Joint Minerals Local Plan Indicators

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

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Intervention Levels	Trend/Target	Data	Comments
Policy M1: Sharp sand and gravel	Landbank for sharp sand and gravel.	Breach of benchmark over two successive years.	100% of decisions made on planning applications for sharp sand and gravel extraction are consistent with Policy M1. Target = maintain landbanks of at least 7 years of permitted reserves Trigger for a review of the Plan = landbank falls below 7 years of supply.	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> No. Applications: 0 Landbank: 22 years <b>2019/20</b> No. Applications: 0 Landbank: 9 years (10-year average) and 7.4 years (3-year average) <b>2020/21</b> No. Applications: 0 Landbank: 7.9 years (10-year average) and 5.9 years (3-year average)	There is only one dedicated SS&G site (permitted reserve) at which operations commenced in 2017. Incidental sales from soft sand sites account for 60% of total SS&G sales during the 10-year period 2011-20, and 34% of total SS&G sales during the 3-year period 2018-20
Policy M2: Soft Sand	Soft sand sales Permitted soft sand reserves	Lack of sites coming forward that are able to demonstrate exceptional circumstances.	Declining landbank within the South Downs National Park. Soft sand continues to be adequately supplied to the construction industry in West Sussex.	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> No. Applications: 0 Landbank: 6.2 years <b>2019/20</b> No. Applications: One (33%) Landbank: 6.6 years <b>2020/21</b> No. Applications: 0 Landbank: 4.8 years	There are three allocations for soft sand in the Joint Minerals Local Plan.
Policy M3: Silica Sand	Stock of permitted silica sand reserves. Duty to Co-Operate discussions show that there is unmet need elsewhere which could viably be replaced by resource from West Sussex.	Breach of benchmark over two successive years.	If appropriate site(s) has/have been permitted in the Plan area to meet specific demand for silica sand, a stock of permitted reserves for individual sites of at least 10 years to supply existing processing plant and 15 years for plant where significant new capital, unless planning policy, environmental and amenity material considerations demonstrate that this would be unacceptable. 100% of decisions made on planning applications for silica sand extraction are consistent with Policy M3.	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> No. Applications: 0 <b>2019/20</b> No. Applications: 0 <b>2020/21</b> No. Applications: 0	

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Intervention Levels	Trend/Target	Data	Comments
Policy M4: Chalk	Planning permissions granted for chalk quarries. Level of chalk reserves Demand for chalk in West Sussex	Outcome of application determination is not consistent with policy.	100% of decisions made on planning applications for chalk excavation are consistent with Policy M4 No landbank requirement but monitoring will show levels of chalk reserves Landbank will provide an indicator of demand against supplies.	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> No. Applications: 0 Landbank: 88 years <b>2019/20</b> No. Applications: 0 Chalk landbank: 87 years <b>2020/21</b> No. Applications: 0 Chalk landbank: 86 years	There have been no new planning permissions for chalk quarries since the adoption of the JMLP. Chalk is extracted on a small scale basis and therefore the landbank remains high.
Policy M5: Clay	Planning permissions granted for clay pits. Stock of permitted clay reserves at individual brickworks	Landbank of permitted reserves decreases below 25 years. Outcome of application determination is not consistent with policy.	100% of decisions made on planning applications for clay excavation are consistent with Policy M5 25 years permitted reserves at brickworks.	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> No. Applications: 0 Three brickworks with at least 25 years of permitted reserves <b>2019/20</b> No. Applications: 0 Three brickworks with at least 25 years of permitted reserves. <b>2020/21</b> No. Applications: 0	There are estimated to be two brickworks with at least 25 years of permitted reserves. Policy M5 allows for applications for clay extraction to maintain a stock of permitted reserves at brickworks.
Policy M6: Building Stone	Planning permissions granted for stone quarries Level of stone reserves Demand for stone in West Sussex	Outcome of application determination is not consistent with Policy M6.	100% of decisions made on planning applications for stone excavation are consistent with Policy M6 Sufficient to meet demand No related target – measure used to determine sufficiency of reserves	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> No. Applications: 0 Reserves: 2.64mt (est.) Sales: 0.022mt (est.) <b>2019/20</b> No. Applications: 0 Reserves: 2,58mt (est.) Sales: 0.022mt (est.) <b>2020/21</b> No. Applications: 0 Reserves: 2,55mt (est.) Sales: 0.022mt (est.)	
Policy M7a: Hydrocarbon development not involving hydraulic fracturing Policy M7b: Hydrocarbon development involving hydraulic fracturing	Decisions on planning applications for hydrocarbon development. Whether permissions are granted for surface development within the defined no go areas	A downward trend in the volume of hydrocarbons permitted to be extracted. Permissions granted in the defined no go areas.	100% of decisions made on planning applications for hydrocarbon development are consistent with Policies M7a and M7b. None should be granted	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> No. Applications: 3 decisions made on planning applications for hydrocarbon development consistent with Policies M7a and M7b. <b>2019/20</b> No. Applications: 0 <b>2020/21 (Baseline)</b> No. Applications: 2 decisions made on planning applications for hydrocarbon development consistent with Policies M7a and M7b.	Applications for hydrocarbons have been granted at existing sites.

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Intervention Levels	Trend/Target	Data	Comments
Policy M8: Mineral processing at mineral sites	Number of mineral extraction proposals that include plant, processing, and secondary activities. Number of proposals for plant, processing or secondary proposals that are refused because of unsatisfactory impacts on the mineral working scheme	Upward trend in proposals involving plant, processing or secondary activities that are refused.	No trend/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> No. Applications: 1 <b>2019/20</b> No. Applications: 1 <b>2020/21</b> No. Applications: 0	
Policy M9: Safeguarding minerals	Sterilisation of important mineral resources	Significant sterilisation of safeguarded minerals.	There should not be any sterilisation unless the benefits of the development outweigh the loss of the mineral	<b>2018 – 2020</b> 73 (28 consultations in error, 25 = no objection, 10 = response /advice provided). Include consultations affecting safeguarded waste sites. <b>2020/21</b> 84 (57 consultations in error, 7 – response given, 11 no objection/advice given, 3 = minerals infrastructure, 6 waste infrastructure)	Prior to April 2020, safeguarding consultations were recorded according to the timing of changes to the minerals and waste safeguarding guidance. Changes have been made to safeguarding guidance and training provided to the district and boroughs to ensure that the MPA is consulted correctly and that policy M9 is applied.
Policy M10: Safeguarding minerals infrastructure	Loss or unacceptable impact on sites listed in the policy	Loss or unacceptable impact on the sites listed.	No loss of, or unacceptable impact on, the sites listed	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> <b>2019/20</b> No. Applications: 1 Note: The Kingston Railway Wharf has now relocated. <b>2020/21</b> No. Applications: 0	
Policy M11: Strategic minerals site allocations	Number of applications for minerals working on allocated sites permitted per annum. Type of facilities permitted on allocated sites per annum.	A downward trend in applications on allocated sites (compared with applications on unallocated sites). Loss of allocations to non-minerals uses or use for minerals determined as being undeliverable.	In line with the requirements of the Plan area as set out in Policy M11	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> None <b>2019/20</b> None <b>2020/21</b> None	No applications received on allocated sites.
Policy M12: Character	Number of applications refused on character grounds per annum (including percentage against total applications received)	Planning applications for minerals facilities which conflict with the character and identity of the surrounding land are permitted against advice.	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M12	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> None <b>2019/20</b> None <b>2020/21</b> None	
Policy M13: Protected Landscape	Number of applications refused in the AONBs and SDNP (including percentage against total applications received) for large scale and small scale facilities	Upward trend of minerals applications refused as a result of unacceptable impacts on protected landscapes arising from the proposal. Applications permitted against landscape advice.	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M13	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> None <b>2019/20</b> None <b>2020/21</b> No. Applications: 2	

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Measure/Indicator</b>	<b>Intervention Levels</b>	<b>Trend/Target</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Policy M13: Protected Landscape	Number of applications for minerals facilities permitted per annum within protected landscapes	Upward trend of minerals applications refused as a result of unacceptable impacts on protected landscapes arising from the proposal. Applications permitted against landscape advice.		<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> No. Applications: 1 <b>2019/20</b> No. Applications: 1 <b>2020/21</b> None	
Policy M14: Historic Environment	Number of applications refused on historic grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	Upward trend of minerals applications refused as a result of unacceptable impacts on the historic environment arising from the proposal.	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M14	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> None <b>2019/20</b> None <b>2020/21</b> None	A change was made to the JMLP following the examination hearing sessions to specifically make reference to setting in the policy text.
Policy M15: Air and Soil	Applications refused on air quality and soil (including percentage against total applications received)	Upward trend in mineral applications refused as a result of unacceptable impact on air, soil and the water environment arising from the proposal.	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M15.	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> None <b>2019/20</b> None <b>2020/21</b> None	
Policy M16: Water Resources	Applications refused on water grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	Upward trend in mineral applications refused as a result of unacceptable impact on air, soil and the water environment arising from the proposal.	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M16.	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> None <b>2019/20</b> None <b>2020/21</b> None	
Policy M17: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Number of applications refused on biodiversity and geodiversity grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	Upward trend of minerals applications refused as a result of unacceptable impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity arising from the proposal.	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M17	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> None <b>2019/20</b> None <b>2020/21</b> None	
Policy M17: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Number of applications with associated mitigation measures provided	Upward trend of minerals applications refused as a result of unacceptable impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity arising from the proposal.		<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> No. Applications: 1 <b>2019/20</b> No. Applications: 1 <b>2020/21</b> None	
Policy M18: Public health and amenity	Number of applications refused on health and amenity grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	Upward trend of minerals applications refused as a result of impacts on human health and amenity.	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M18	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> None <b>2019/20</b> None <b>2020/21</b> None	

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Intervention Levels	Trend/Target	Data	Comments
Policy M19: Flood Risk Management	Applications refused on flooding grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	Upward trend of minerals applications refused as a result of unacceptable impacts on flood regime arising from the proposal.	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M19	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> None <b>2019/20</b> None <b>2020/21</b> None	
Policy M19: Flood Risk Management	Permissions granted with associated mitigation measures (including percentage against total applications received)	Upward trend of minerals applications refused as a result of unacceptable impacts on flood regime arising from the proposal.	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M19	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> No. Applications: 2 (33%) <b>2019/20</b> No. Applications: 2 (67%) <b>2020/21</b> None	
Policy M19: Flood Risk Management	Number of applications refused/permited in flood risk zones 2b and 3 (including percentage against total applications received)	Upward trend of minerals applications refused as a result of unacceptable impacts on flood regime arising from the proposal.	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M19	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> No. Applications: 0 <b>2019/20</b> No. Applications: 1 (33%) <b>2020/21</b> None	
Policy M20: Transport	Number of applications refused on transport grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	Upward trend of mineral applications refused as a result of unacceptable transport impacts arising from the proposal.	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M20	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> None <b>2019/20</b> None <b>2020/21</b> None	
Policy M21: Aerodrome Safeguarding	Upward trend of minerals applications refused as a result of unacceptable impacts on aviation safety arising from the proposal.	Upward trend in minerals applications refused on aviation grounds	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M21	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> None <b>2019/20</b> None <b>2020/21</b> None	
Policy M22: Cumulative impact	Number of applications refused on cumulative impact grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	Upward trend of mineral applications refused on grounds of cumulative impacts.	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M22	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> None <b>2019/20</b> None <b>2020/21</b> None	
Policy M23: Design and operation of mineral developments	Number of applications refused because of unacceptable scale, form, or layout	Upward trend in applications refused because of unacceptable scale, form, or layout.	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M23	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> None <b>2019/20</b> None <b>2020/21</b> None	

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Intervention Levels	Trend/Target	Data	Comments
Policy M23: Design and operation of mineral developments	Number of applications permitted that include low carbon energy initiatives/sources (including percentage against total applications received)	Downward trend of applications permitted that include low carbon energy initiative/sources	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M23	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> None <b>2019/20</b> None <b>2020/21</b> None	
Policy M24: Restoration and aftercare	Sites restored in a timely manner and to a satisfactory standard.	One site left unrestored for prolonged period of time. Restoration of one site does not achieve environmental enhancements and/or benefits to the community in accordance with Plan expectations.	Sites restored in a timely manner. Site restored to a satisfactory standard.	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> No. Sites: One (Brookhurst Wood) - extension of time for change of restoration plans <b>2019/20</b> No. Sites: Two (67%) <b>2020/21</b> None	
Policy M25: Community engagement	Number of sites permitted with liaison committees	Downward trend in the number of sites with liaison committees.	Increase in the number liaison committees	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> No. Applications: 1 <b>2019/20</b> None <b>2020/21</b> None	
Policy M26: Maximising the use of secondary and recycled aggregates	Number of planning permissions permitted per annum where the use of recycled and secondary aggregate has been considered as part of the proposal	A downward trend in the production capacity and tonnage of secondary and recycled materials.	Upward trend	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> None <b>2019/20</b> 1 <b>2020/21</b> None	2019/20 – Application at Sandgate Park (WSCC/044/18/SR) involved a screener and crusher to create restoration soils from imported inert material.
Policy M26: Maximising the use of secondary and recycled aggregates	Recycling of inert waste (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings)		Upward trend	<b>2018/19 (Baseline)</b> Recycling of inert waste (415,000 tonnes) is 78% of total capacity (529,500 tonnes). <b>2019/20</b> Recycling of inert waste (388,000 tonnes) is 69% of total capacity (565,875 tonnes). <b>2020/21</b> Recycling of inert waste (236,000 tonnes) is 38% of total capacity: 613,000 tonnes (includes 'operational' and 'not operational' capacity).	Recycling of inert waste as a percentage of total arisings has fallen as the amount of recycled aggregate has decreased during 2020/21 due to the effect of the pandemic and reduced construction activity.