

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

Minerals and Waste Safeguarding Guidance

March 2020



Working in Partnership



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Date	Summary of Main Changes to Document
July 2016	Draft Minerals Safeguarding Guidance for Regulation 19 consultation.
May 2017	Draft Minerals Safeguarding Guidance for submission (including changes following Regulation 19 consultation): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ inclusion of thresholds; ▪ reference to local plans and neighbourhood plans; ▪ reference to the pre-application process.
October 2019	Minerals Safeguarding Guidance published after adoption of the Joint Minerals Local Plan. Main changes included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ higher thresholds for proposals for non-mineral development within the weald clay and building stone Mineral Consultation Areas; ▪ reference to safeguarding waste sites and title of guidance changed to 'Minerals and Waste Safeguarding Guidance'.

1. Approach to Safeguarding Minerals Resources and Minerals and Waste Infrastructure

Background and Introduction

- 1.1 This document provides guidance on how the safeguarding of minerals resources and infrastructure associated with minerals supply (e.g. wharves, railheads, processing plants) and waste management will take place in West Sussex. It explains how the safeguarding policies in the West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan 2018 (JMLP) and the West Sussex Waste Local Plan 2014 (WLP) will be implemented in practice.
- 1.2 This Guidance explains:
- when, and how, district and borough councils are expected to consult the Mineral and Waste Planning Authority (MPA/WPA), i.e. West Sussex County Council (WSCC), in areas defined as Mineral Consultation Areas (MCA) and Waste Consultation Areas (WCA);
- Note:** For applications that are determined by WSCC and the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA), safeguarding will automatically be taken into consideration when making decisions on planning applications.
- when to hold pre-application discussions;
 - the information to be provided where minerals and waste safeguarding is a consideration and consultation with the MPA/WPA is necessary;
 - the criteria for mineral extraction prior to the main development;
 - matters that should be addressed when considering the impact of a proposed development on minerals and waste infrastructure;
 - when, and how, the MPA/WPA should be consulted on proposed allocations for new development in Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans.

Policy M9 (Safeguarding Mineral Resources)

- 1.3 Sand (sharp, soft, and silica) and gravel, brick-making clay, building stone (sandstone), and chalk are regarded as economically important minerals in West Sussex. Therefore, it is important that they are protected from sterilisation by surface development. The extent of the resources of these minerals that are to be safeguarded is shown as Mineral Safeguarding Areas¹ (MSA) on the policies maps in the JMLP. Defining MSAs does not mean that there is a presumption that minerals will be worked. It indicates where Policy M9 will apply and is a tool to protect the resource from potential sterilisation from non-mineral development.

¹ A Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA) is an area designated by a Mineral Planning Authority that covers known deposits of minerals, which are desired to be kept safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development (Paragraph 221, National Planning Practice Guidance).

- 1.4 The approach to safeguarding each mineral type differs (see paragraph 2.1 below) and is explained in the supporting text to Policy M9 (Safeguarding Minerals) of the JMLP. Safeguarding covers existing and proposed minerals extraction sites, as well as identified unexploited mineral resources. Local Planning Authorities (LPA) should show the MSAs on their local plan policy maps². To ensure effective consultation with the MPA, and to ensure safeguarded mineral resource areas are protected from non-mineral development, Minerals Consultation Areas³ (MCA) have been defined based upon the safeguarded areas. These are shown in Appendix D and Appendix E.
- 1.5 As well as areas of mineral resource, any new minerals sites that are granted planning permission will be safeguarded by Policy M9 of the JMLP. A list of existing sites that are safeguarded will be maintained and published in the WSCC Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) each year. The AMR contains the latest list of safeguarded sites and can be viewed in the [Minerals and Waste Policy](#) section of the County Council's website.

Policy M10 (Safeguarding Minerals Infrastructure)

- 1.6 Certain types of infrastructure play an important role in the supply of minerals to West Sussex, particularly wharves and railheads, which are used for the importation of crushed rock and sand and gravel. Other infrastructure is used in the processing of minerals, such as coated roadstone plants and concrete batching plants.
- 1.7 The approach to safeguarding minerals infrastructure is set out in Policy M10 (Safeguarding Minerals Infrastructure) of the JMLP. New and existing minerals infrastructure will be protected from inappropriate neighbouring developments that may prejudice their continuing efficient operation. Therefore, safeguarded sites (including a 250-metre buffer) are included within the MCA to ensure that the MPA is consulted on proposals for non-mineral development, on or close to minerals infrastructure (see section 3).
- 1.8 The MCA maps, which will be updated as necessary, are included in Appendix D and Appendix E. They show the mineral infrastructure sites that are safeguarded by Policy M10, including:
- existing planned and potential wharves, railheads, associated storage, handling, and processing facilities;
 - concrete batching facilities;
 - facilities for the manufacture of coated roadstone;
 - facilities for the handling, processing, and distribution of substitute, recycled, and secondary aggregates material;

² Planning Practice Guidance: Paragraph 005; Reference ID: 27-005-20140306.

³ A Minerals Consultation Area (MCA) is a geographical area, based on a Mineral Safeguarding Area, where the district or borough council should consult the Mineral Planning Authority for any proposals for non-minerals development (Paragraph 221, Planning Practice Guidance).

- hydrocarbon exploration, appraisal, and production sites; and
- brickworks.

Policy W2 (Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure)

- 1.9 It is essential for the network of waste management sites to be safeguarded as they could be lost to higher value land uses, or their operations prevented or prejudiced by non-compatible neighbouring development. The approach to safeguarding waste management sites and infrastructure is set out in Policy W2 of the WLP. The existing (active and permitted) waste sites that are safeguarded by Policy W2 are listed in the [AMR](#) and will be updated as necessary. The sites are included in the WCA shown in Appendix D and Appendix E with a 250-metre buffer to capture proximal development.
- 1.10 Wastewater treatment works and pumping stations are safeguarded by Policy W2 of the WLP but are not included in the WCA. The relevant water company should be contacted if a proposal falls within close proximity to wastewater treatment infrastructure. The relevant water company may have separate safeguarding guidance.

2. Safeguarding Minerals Resources

Safeguarded Minerals Resources in West Sussex

- 2.1 The following minerals resources are safeguarded as described below:
- sharp sand and gravel – the resource (including urban areas);
 - soft sand (including potential silica sand) – the resource (including urban areas);
 - chalk – existing sites with permitted reserves;
 - Wadhurst clay – the resource (including urban areas);
 - Weald clay – the resource (excluding urban areas⁴);
 - building stone – the resource (excluding urban areas) (see paragraph 2.5 below).
- 2.2 All MSAs include a 250-metre buffer to protect the resources from inappropriate proximal development.

When to Consult the Minerals Planning Authority

- 2.3 MCAs have been defined to ensure that, where appropriate, an application triggers a consultation with the MPA. For minerals resources, the MCAs cover the same area as the MSAs and have been issued to the district and borough councils as a GIS layer. Maps of the MCAs are included in Appendix D and Appendix E. The MCAs will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis and the GIS data will be reissued if new sites have become active or sites have been redeveloped for other uses. As the MSAs form policy, they can only be changed through a review of the JMLP.
- 2.4 The process of consultation between the MPAs and LPAs is illustrated in Appendix C. The thresholds in Table 1 should be applied to proposals for non-mineral development.

⁴ Urban areas are based on the settlement boundaries as defined in the District and Borough Local Plans. The MCAs will be updated periodically to ensure that any changes to settlement boundaries are taken into account.

Table 1: Thresholds

Location of Proposed Non-Mineral Development	Residential Applications: When to Consult MPA	Non-Residential Applications: When to Consult MPA
Within 250m of existing, permitted and allocated mineral sites	All applications	All applications
Within the sharp sand and gravel MCA	All applications for 10 dwellings or more or on 0.5ha or more – subject to the exceptions below	All applications for 1,000sqm or more or on 1ha or more – subject to the exceptions below
Within the soft sand (including potential silica sand) MCA	All applications for 10 dwellings or more or on 0.5ha or more – subject to the exceptions below	All applications for 1,000sqm or more or on 1ha or more – subject to the exceptions below
Within the Wadhurst clay MCA	All applications for 10 dwellings or more or on 0.5ha or more – subject to the exceptions below	All applications for 1,000sqm or more or on 1ha or more – subject to the exceptions below
Within the Weald clay MCA	All applications for non-mineral development on 3ha or more – subject to the exceptions below	All applications for non-mineral development on 3ha or more – subject to the exceptions below
Within the building stone MCA	All applications for non-mineral development on 3ha or more – subject to the exceptions below	All applications for non-mineral development on 3ha or more – subject to the exceptions below

The following **exceptions** apply to proposals for non-mineral development that fall above the thresholds set out in Table 1:

- applications for development and extensions to existing buildings within the curtilage of existing development (residential and commercial);
- applications for Conservation Area Consent;
- applications for Listed Building Consent;
- applications for Advertisement Consent;
- applications for reserved matters including subsequent applications after outline consent has been granted unless minerals related issues have been raised at outline stage;

- minor amendments to planning permissions;
- Prior Notifications (telecoms, forestry, agriculture, demolition);
- Certificates of lawfulness of existing use or development (CLEUD) and Certificates of lawfulness of proposed use or development (CLOPUD);
- applications for extensions of time;
- applications for works to trees.

Building Stone

- 2.5 Building stone is extracted in West Sussex on a small scale. The Hythe Formation, Horsham Stone, Ardingly Sandstone, and Cuckfield Stone are included in the building stone MSA for stone matching purposes. Due to the extent of the safeguarded resource and the low level of demand, the LPA should consider whether a proposal may lead to sterilisation of building stone resources that are important for the repair of historic buildings. A gazetteer of all stone quarries is available as part of the Strategic Stone Study⁵ and will help the LPAs identify whether a site is located close to (defined as within 250 metres) a quarry and whether they are linked to buildings of historic importance. LPAs should consider seeking advice from their heritage and conservation officers to gain a further understanding of the importance of any stone in the local area. The onus is on the applicant to undertake a Minerals Resource Assessment (MRA) (see section below) to determine whether the proposal will lead to mineral sterilisation and they are encouraged to identify whether there is a safeguarding issue early on in the planning process to ensure it is adequately addressed.

Mineral Resource Assessment

- 2.6 Unless the MRA can prove that there is no economically viable resource present, sterilisation will occur. The MRA will then need to address points (ii) and (iii) of Policy M9 to determine whether it is appropriate or practicable to extract the mineral prior to the development taking place or whether the overriding need for the development outweighs the safeguarding of the minerals and it has been demonstrated that prior extraction is not practicable or feasible.
- 2.7 Applicants are strongly advised to have pre-application discussions with the MPA where the development site is underlain by a safeguarded resource. Pre-application discussions and advice should cover minerals safeguarding and the need for, and scope of, minerals resource assessments.
- 2.8 The need for an MRA is included on the local validation list (Local List). This means that, where it is required, a planning application cannot be validated unless it is accompanied by an MRA. It is the responsibility of the LPA to validate the MRA based on the information provided in this guidance. The MPA can provide advice on the content of the MRA and whether it addresses the policy requirements. An MRA should be proportional to the size of the site and the scarcity of the mineral and may include the following⁶:

⁵ Historic England (June 2015). The [Strategic Stone Study](#): A Building Atlas of West Sussex (including part of the South Downs National Park).

⁶ Further information about the content of Mineral Resource Assessments and Minerals Infrastructure Statements is set out in the Mineral Products Association (MPA) and Planning Officers' Society (POS) Minerals Safeguarding Practice Guidance (April 2019).

- an assessment of the geological information about the site including quarrying history, Geological memoirs, mineral assessments, and market appraisals;
- site investigations/borehole data (applicants may be required to carry out borehole testing if this information is not already available);
- consideration of other locations for the development that are outside the MSA;
- assessment of whether the proposal can be modified to avoid sterilisation;
- assessment of the potential for the use of the mineral in the proposed development and whether it is feasible and viable to extract the mineral resource ahead of the development;
- an explanation of the viability of prior extraction and how it will be carried out (e.g. environmental impacts, timescales, availability of the market to deal with the increase in the mineral);
- discussions with potential 'users' of the mineral;
- an explanation of how any voids will be 'backfilled' in preparation for development and/or incorporated into the design and layout of the development;
- building stone – an assessment of quarries (including active, inactive, and dormant), historic buildings using the stone, and alternative supplies of the stone⁷ .

Prior Extraction

- 2.9 Proposals for prior extraction will be considered as part of a proposal for non-mineral development overlying a safeguarded minerals resource and their suitability will be considered against the policies in the JMLP.
- 2.10 Proposals for prior extraction must not cause unacceptable adverse impacts to the environment or communities and will be considered in the same way as a mineral application, taking into account matters such as flood risk, noise and dust, highways impacts, the historic environment, and biodiversity. Conditions will be included to control prior extraction including those that ensure that the site can be adequately restored to a satisfactory after use should the main development be delayed or not implemented.
- 2.11 Prior extraction will alter the ground conditions and the need to 'backfill' with inert material in preparation for development should be addressed as part of an MRA. Consideration should be given to how the void spaces that are created could be incorporated into the development, for example through: landscaping; the creation of green infrastructure (and links to other green infrastructure); or the creation of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems (SUDs). Such schemes could provide benefits to a development through surface water attenuation and associated climate change

⁷ Historic England (June 2015). The [Strategic Stone Study](#): A Building Atlas of West Sussex (including part of the South Downs National Park).

mitigation. There may also be opportunities for the extracted material itself to be used during the construction process.

Example of Prior Extraction: Rolls Royce Development, Chichester

In 2002, sharp sand and gravel was extracted prior to the development of the Rolls Royce factory at Westhampnett near Chichester. The sharp sand and gravel was taken for processing nearby and the factory was built within the resulting landform to reduce its visual impact.

3. Safeguarding Minerals and Waste Infrastructure

- 3.1 Paragraph 8 of the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) (2014) states that:

“When determining planning applications for non-waste development, local planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities, ensure that the likely impact of proposed, non-waste related development on existing waste management facilities, and on sites and areas allocated for waste management, is acceptable and does not prejudice the implementation of the waste hierarchy and/or the efficient operation of such facilities.”

- 3.2 Certain types of development that are more sensitive (e.g. residential, medical, and educational establishments) may not always be compatible with minerals and waste infrastructure, which can be industrial in nature. Policy M10 of the JMLP and Policy W2 of the WLP expect the presence of minerals and waste infrastructure to be taken into account when making decisions on proposals in the vicinity of such infrastructure⁸.
- 3.3 MCAs and WCAs exist around all safeguarded Minerals and Waste Infrastructure (Appendix D and Appendix E). Minerals and waste infrastructure is defined by the site boundary⁹ and includes a buffer zone of 250 metres to ensure that the impact of noise sensitive developments is taken into account. The LPAs will consult the MPA/WPA¹⁰ on all planning applications that fall within the MCA and WCA for minerals and waste infrastructure.

Minerals or Waste Infrastructure Statement

- 3.4 The need for the proposed development will be weighed against the need to retain the minerals and/or waste facility and the relevant criteria in Policy M10 of the JMLP and Policy W2 of the WLP. For proximate development, consideration will be given to whether it can proceed without compromising the ability of the site to operate effectively or whether mitigation would reduce the sensitivity of the development to an acceptable level, in accordance with the ‘agent of change’ principle. Information that allows the MPA/WPA and LPA to make this assessment should be submitted with an application and should address matters including¹¹:

⁸ See also paragraph 182 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which refers to the ‘agent of change’ principle.

⁹ The boundary of the site is that specified by the permission for the site and may, where appropriate, include the access road.

¹⁰ For applications that are determined by WSCC and the SDNPA, safeguarding will automatically be taken into consideration when making decisions on planning applications.

¹¹ Further information about the content of Mineral Resource Assessments and Minerals Infrastructure Statements is set out in the Mineral Products Association (MPA) and Planning Officers’ Society (POS) Minerals Safeguarding Practice Guidance (April 2019).

- the distance of the proposal from the safeguarded site;
 - any existing screening from buildings or vegetation;
 - identification of pre-existing conditions such as background noise, light, odours, vibration, dust, and other emissions;
 - the potential for the site to deliver suitable mitigation including the identification of the means by which the development has introduced layout, design, and other mitigation measures to mitigate potential effect on and from the safeguarded site;
 - confirmation of pre-application consultation/engagement with the minerals or waste infrastructure operator (to demonstrate a full understanding of the existing and potential future operation of the site, including hours of operation, level of activity, and likely sources of noise, light, odours, vibration, dust, and other emissions);
 - where appropriate, a full assessment of issues such as noise and light;
 - statement of the overall compatibility of the development with the minerals or waste infrastructure.
- 3.5 There may be occasions when the loss of minerals or waste infrastructure can be justified because the redevelopment of a site or area would have wider social/economic benefits. In these instances, the safeguarding policies require a suitable replacement site to be identified and permitted, which should be addressed in a supporting statement.
- 3.6 The safeguarding policies set out the circumstances when minerals and waste infrastructure may be replaced by non-minerals development. This includes ensuring that a suitable replacement site or infrastructure has been identified and permitted.
- 3.7 Replacement minerals and waste infrastructure capacity must be at least equivalent in terms of tonnage, accessibility, location in relation to the market, suitability, availability of land for processing, and stockpiling of minerals.
- 3.8 In the case of wharves, the following matters should be considered:
- the depth of the water at the berth;
 - the size of the berth for dredgers, barges, or ships;
 - accessibility of the wharf at various stages of the tide;
 - the size and suitability of adjacent land for processing plant, weighbridges, and stockpiles;
 - existing, planned, or proposed development that may constrain operations at the replacement site at the required capacity;
 - vehicular access and egress and the potential need for off-site highway improvement.
- 3.9 Applicants are strongly advised to undertake pre-application discussions with the MPA/WPA where the development site is on, or within close proximity to, safeguarded infrastructure (within the MCA or WCA). It may also be appropriate to engage with the site operator to gain a better

understanding of the particular amenity issues associated with the site. Pre-application discussions and advice should include:

- whether the proposal would prejudice the operation of the safeguarded site;
- whether any mitigation measures would enable the development to go ahead without compromising the site;
- the need to provide replacement capacity, if considered necessary.

The advice received should be reflected in the information submitted with the application.

4. Consulting the MPA/WPA on Proposed Allocations in Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans

- 4.1 District, borough, and parish/town councils should have regard to the safeguarded areas and sites in the JMLP and WLP when identifying suitable sites for development in their Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans¹². If a potential site falls within a safeguarded area, further information should be sought from the site promoter of the allocation in the form of a MRA (see page 7) or a Minerals/Waste Infrastructure Statement (see page 10) to address how the proposed allocation would comply with Policies M9 or M10 of the JMLP and Policy W2 of the WLP. It is recommended that the need for this information is included as part of the considerations in the 'call for sites' exercise to ensure that minerals are considered at the earliest opportunity.
- 4.2 The MPA/WPA should be consulted on the proposals at an early stage in the plan-making process. Taking into account the information provided by the promoter, the MPA/WPA will provide advice about whether development coming forward at the proposed allocation would affect safeguarded sites/resources. The MPA/WPA may suggest policy wording or a development principle to ensure that safeguarding issues are adequately addressed at the planning application stage. If the proposed allocation does not comply with Policies M9 and M10 of the JMLP and Policy W2 of the WLP, the MPA/WPA may raise an objection.

¹² Paragraph 005 of the Planning Practice Guidance.

Appendix A

Minerals Safeguarding Policies in the Joint Minerals Local Plan (2018)

Policy M9: Safeguarding Minerals

- (a) Existing minerals extraction sites will be safeguarded against non-mineral development that prejudices their ability to supply minerals in the manner associated with the permitted activities.
- (b) Soft sand (including potential silica sand), sharp sand and gravel, brick making clay, building stone resources, and chalk reserves¹³ are safeguarded against sterilisation. Proposals for non-mineral development within the MSAs (as shown on maps in Appendix E) will not be permitted unless:
 - (i) mineral sterilisation will not occur; or
 - (ii) it is appropriate and practicable to extract the mineral prior to the development taking place, having regards to the other policies in this Plan; or
 - (iii) the overriding need for the development outweighs the safeguarding of the mineral and it has been demonstrated that prior extraction is not practicable or environmentally feasible.

Policy M10: Safeguarding Minerals Infrastructure

- (a) Development on, or near to, sites hosting permanent minerals infrastructure, that would prevent or prejudice its operation will not be permitted unless:
 - (i) the site or infrastructure is no longer suitable for continued minerals use; or
 - (ii) redevelopment of the site or loss of the infrastructure would form part of a strategy or scheme that has wider social and/or economic benefits that clearly outweigh the retention of the site or the infrastructure for minerals use; and,
 - (iii) a suitable replacement site or infrastructure has been identified and is available.
- (b) Where safeguarded infrastructure is situated within a host quarry, wharf, or rail depot facility, it is safeguarded for the life of the host site.
- (c) The following permanent wharves and railheads are safeguarded for the purposes of mineral transportation:
 - (i) ARC Wharf, Shoreham (Policies Map 2);
 - (ii) Turberville and Penneys Wharf, Shoreham (Policies Map 2);
 - (iii) Halls Wharf, Shoreham (Policies Map 2);

¹³ Chalk reserves specified in the Annual Monitoring Report will be safeguarded.

- (iv) Rombus Wharf, Shoreham¹⁴ (Policies Map 2);
 - (v) Railway Wharf, Littlehampton (Policies Map 4);
 - (vi) Chichester Railway Sidings (Policies Map 5);
 - (vii) Ardingly Rail Depot (Policies Map 6);
 - (viii) Tinsley Goods Yard, Crawley (Policies Map 7);
 - (ix) Crawley Goods Yard (Policies Map 7);
 - (x) Crawley Goods Yard (Policies Map 7).
- (d) Development on, or near to, sites hosting temporary minerals infrastructure, that would prevent or prejudice its operation, will not be permitted, for the duration of the temporary permission, unless:
- (i) the site or infrastructure is no longer in, or suitable for, continued minerals use; or
 - (ii) redevelopment of the site or loss of the infrastructure would form part of a strategy or scheme that has wider social and/or economic benefits that clearly outweigh the retention of the site or the infrastructure for minerals use.
- (e) The following temporary wharves are safeguarded for the purpose of mineral transportation:
- (i) Kingston Railway Wharf (Policies Map 3);
 - (ii) New Wharf (Policies Map 3).

¹⁴ Rombus wharf is safeguarded for its potential to import minerals in future.

Appendix B

Policy W2 of the West Sussex Waste Local Plan (2014)

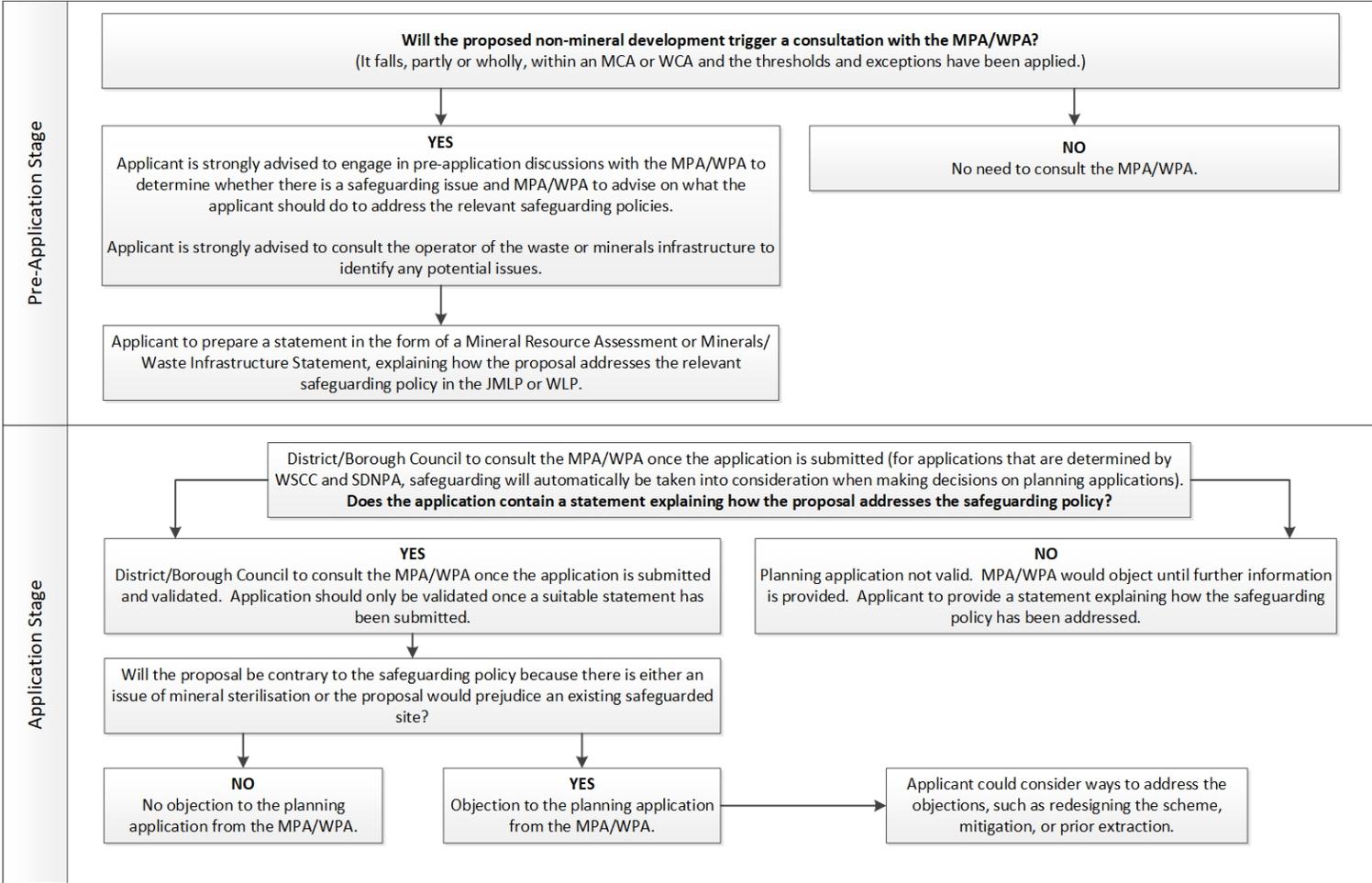
Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure

Development that would prevent or prejudice the use of existing waste management sites or infrastructure that make an important contribution to the transfer of waste will not be permitted unless:

- (a) the current use is temporary and the site or infrastructure is unsuitable for continued waste use;
- (b) continued use of the site or infrastructure for waste management purposes would be unacceptable in terms of its impact on local communities and/or the environment;
- (c) redevelopment of the site or loss of the infrastructure would form part of a strategy or scheme that has wider social and/or economic benefits that clearly outweigh the retention of the site or the infrastructure for waste use; or
- (d) a suitable replacement site or infrastructure has been identified and permitted.

Appendix C

Consultation Flow Chart



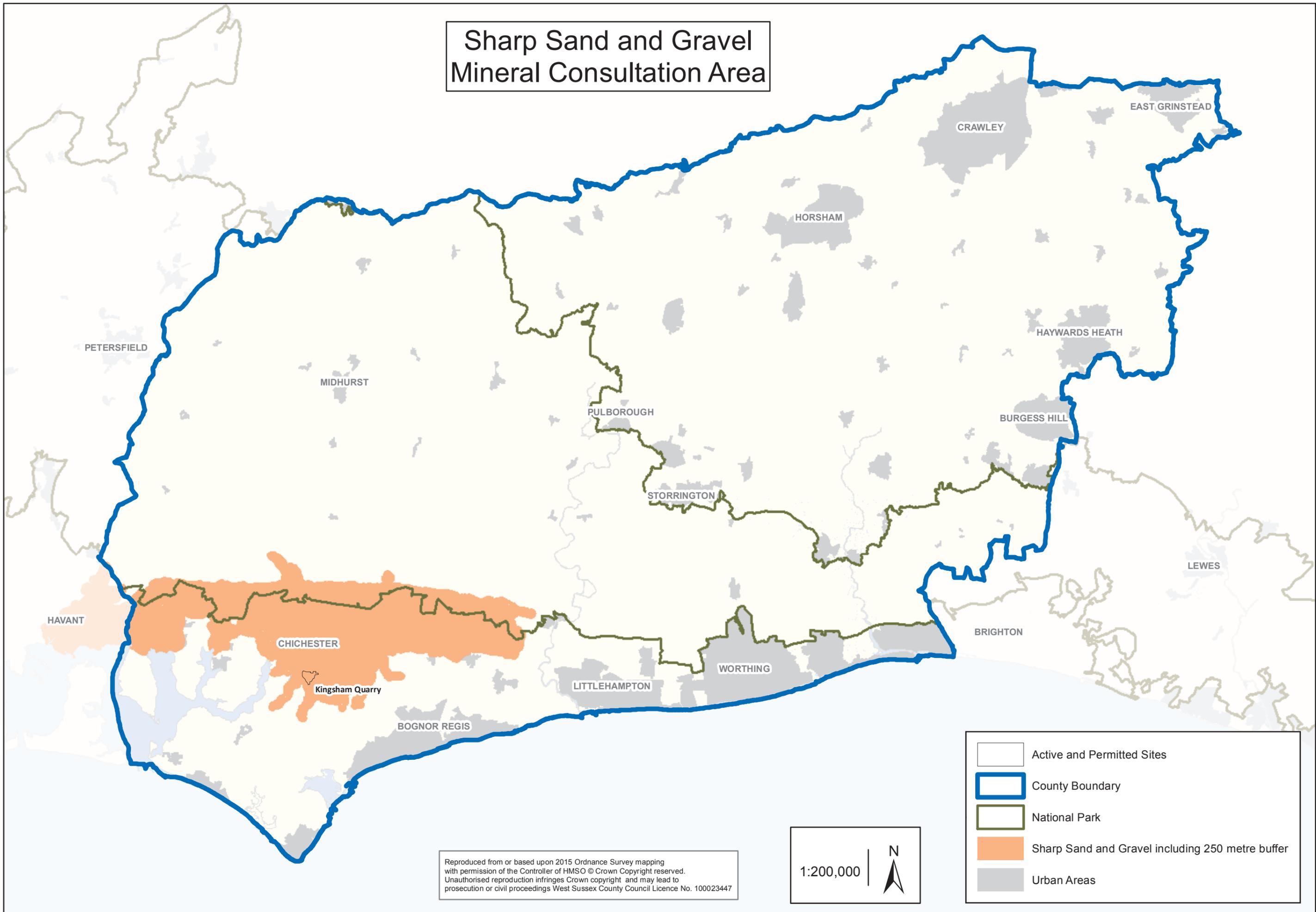
Appendix D

Mineral and Waste Consultation Area Maps (County Wide)

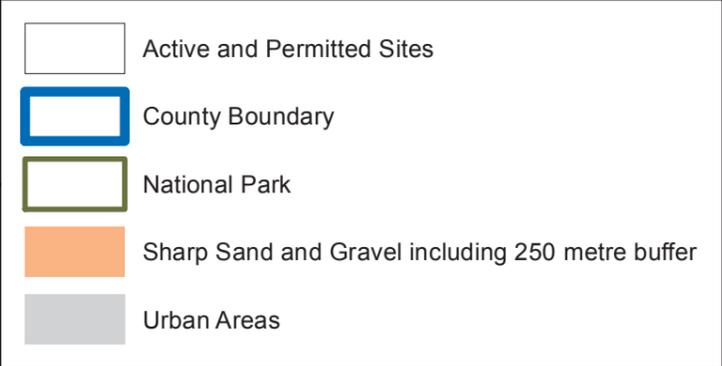
This appendix contains the following maps that show the county wide mineral and waste consultation areas:

- Sharp Sand and Gravel Mineral Consultation Area;
- Soft Sand Resource (including potential silica sand) Mineral Consultation Area;
- Brick Clay Mineral Consultation Area;
- Chalk Resource Mineral Consultation Area;
- Building Stone Mineral Consultation Area;
- Wharves and Railheads Mineral Consultation Area;
- Oil and Gas Sites Mineral Consultation Area;
- Concrete Batching Sites Mineral Consultation Area;
- Asphalt Plant Sites Mineral Consultation Area;
- Aggregate Recycling Sites Mineral Consultation Area;
- Waste Sites Consultation Areas.

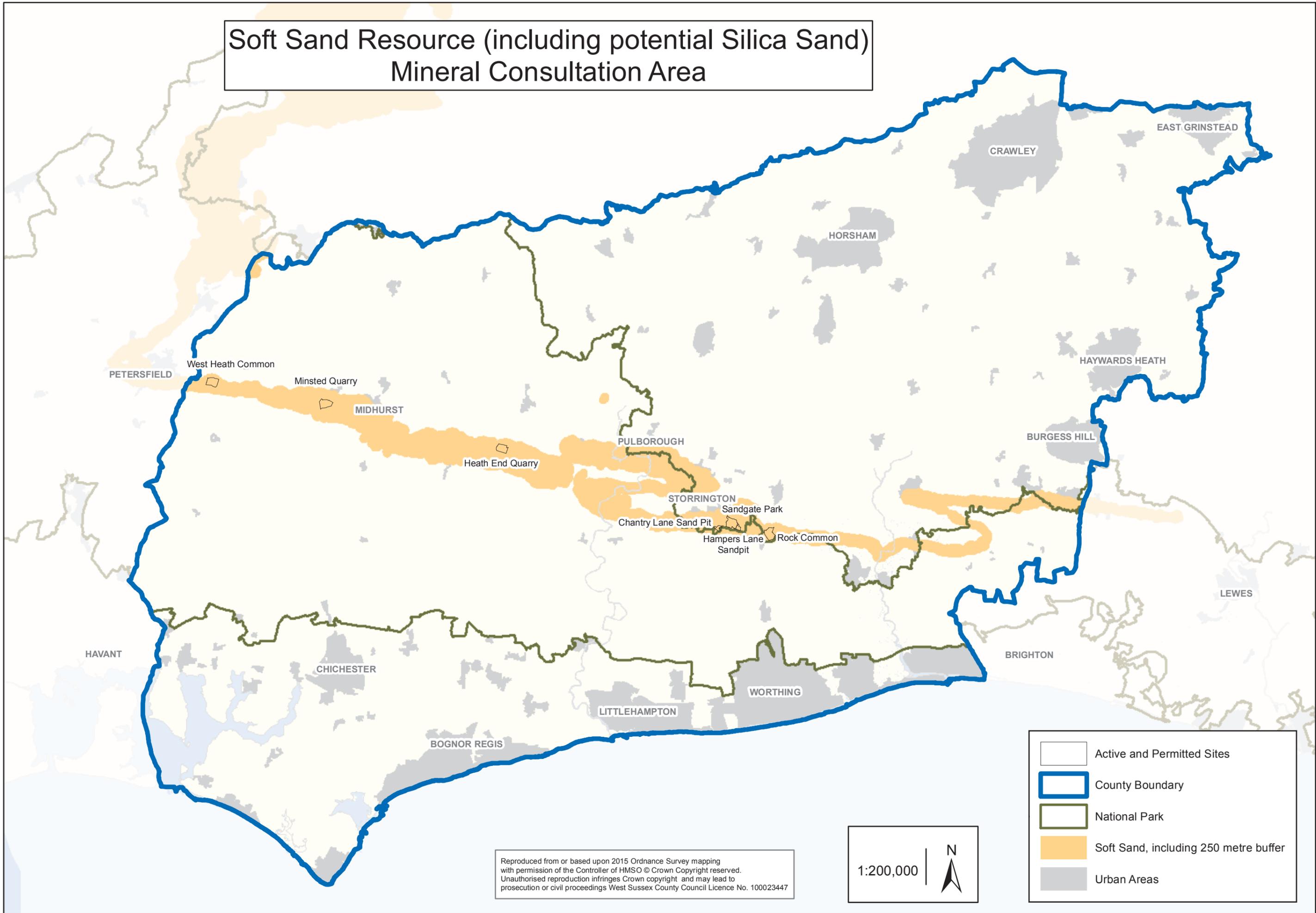
Sharp Sand and Gravel Mineral Consultation Area



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Soft Sand Resource (including potential Silica Sand) Mineral Consultation Area

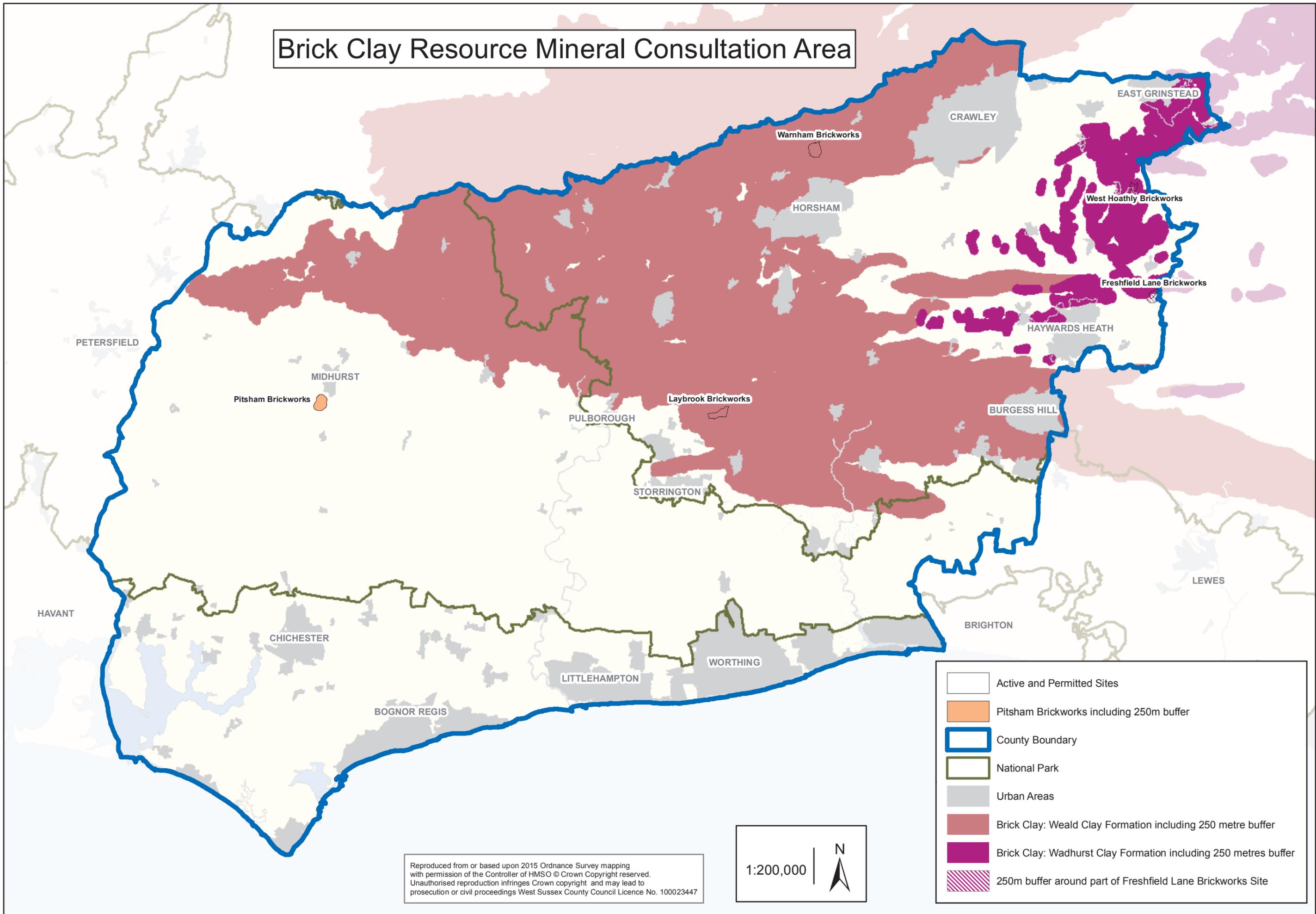


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- Active and Permitted Sites
- County Boundary
- National Park
- Soft Sand, including 250 metre buffer
- Urban Areas

Brick Clay Resource Mineral Consultation Area

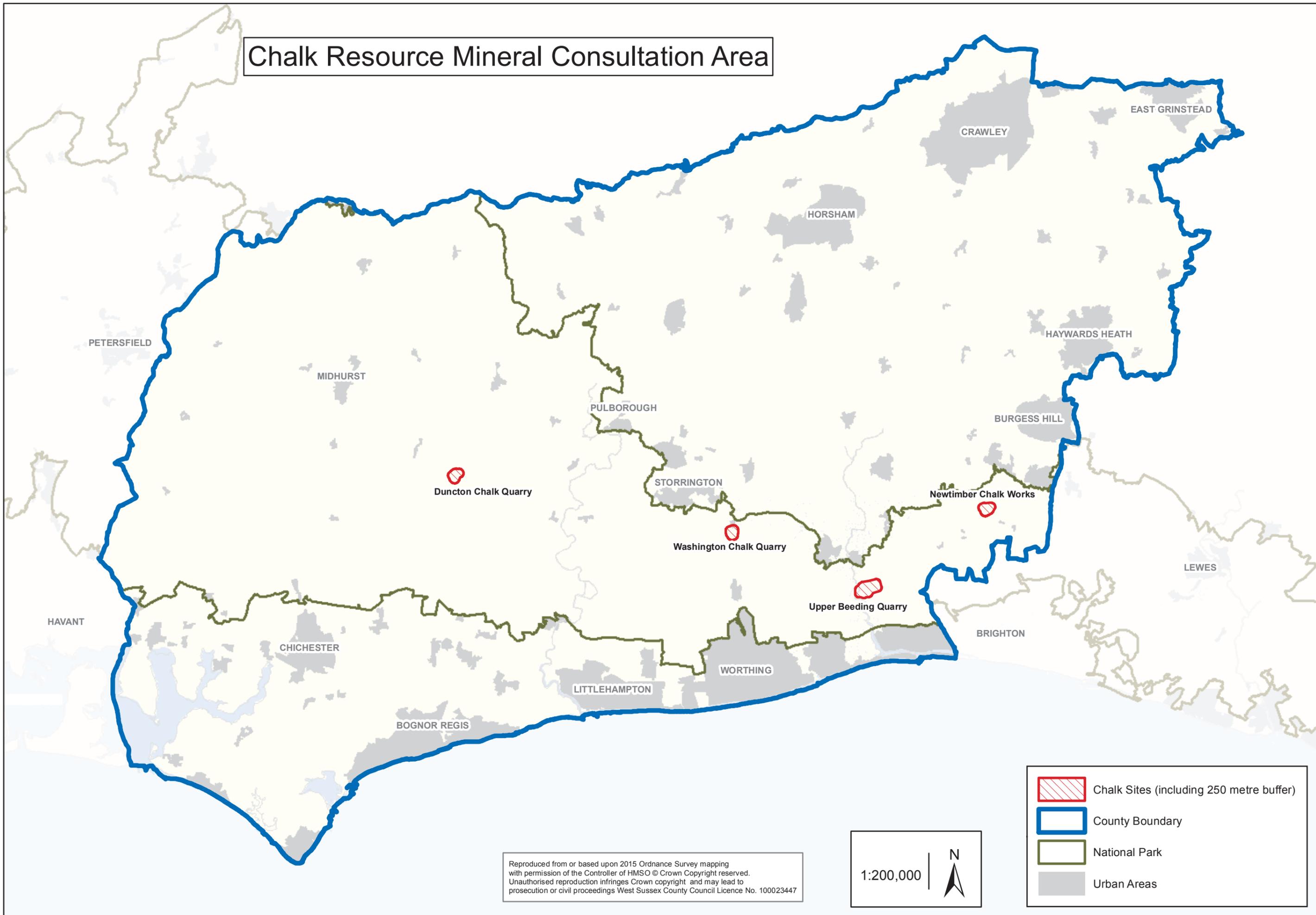


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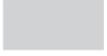
- Active and Permitted Sites
- Pitsham Brickworks including 250m buffer
- County Boundary
- National Park
- Urban Areas
- Brick Clay: Weald Clay Formation including 250 metre buffer
- Brick Clay: Wadhurst Clay Formation including 250 metres buffer
- 250m buffer around part of Freshfield Lane Brickworks Site

Chalk Resource Mineral Consultation Area

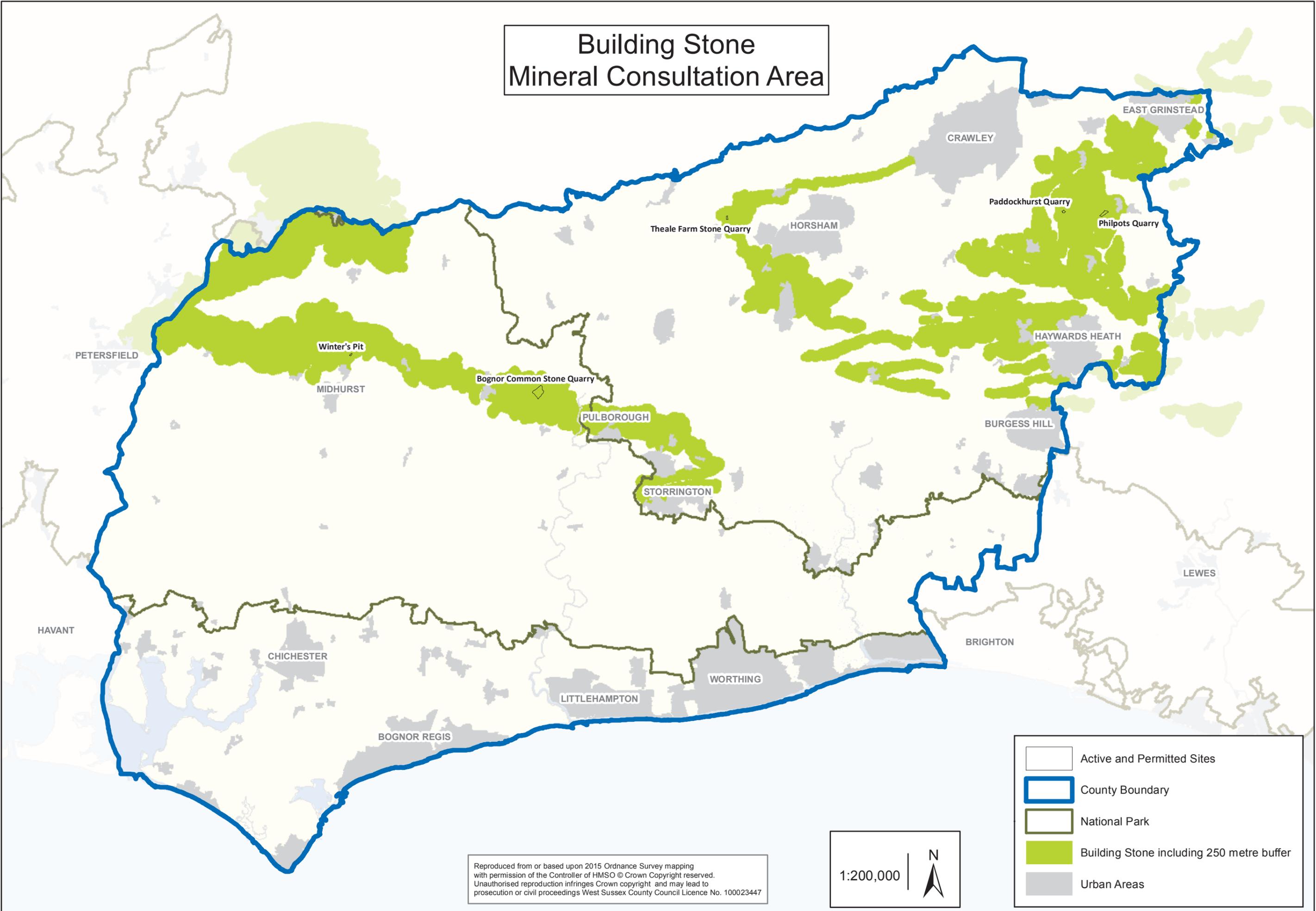


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-  Chalk Sites (including 250 metre buffer)
-  County Boundary
-  National Park
-  Urban Areas

Building Stone Mineral Consultation Area

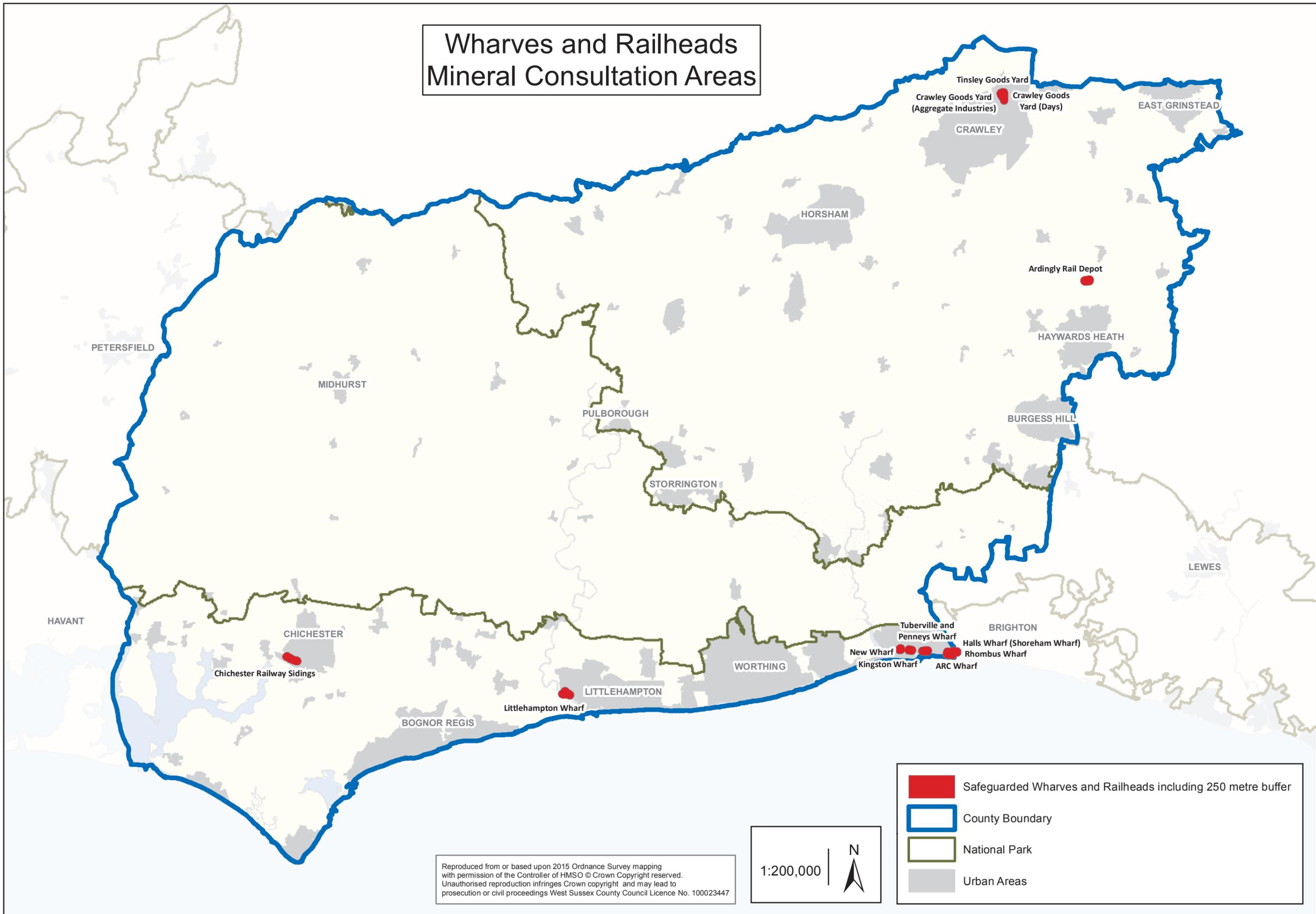


- Active and Permitted Sites
- County Boundary
- National Park
- Building Stone including 250 metre buffer
- Urban Areas

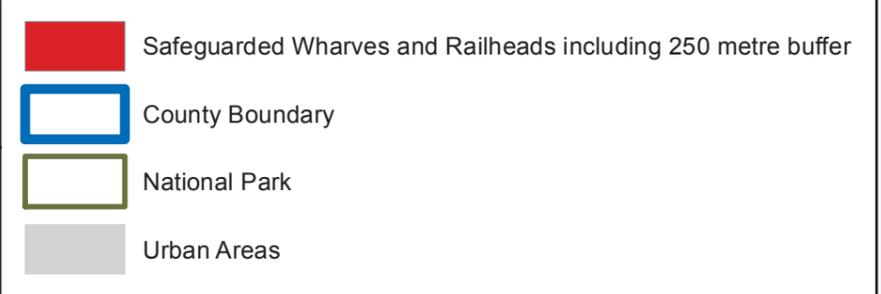


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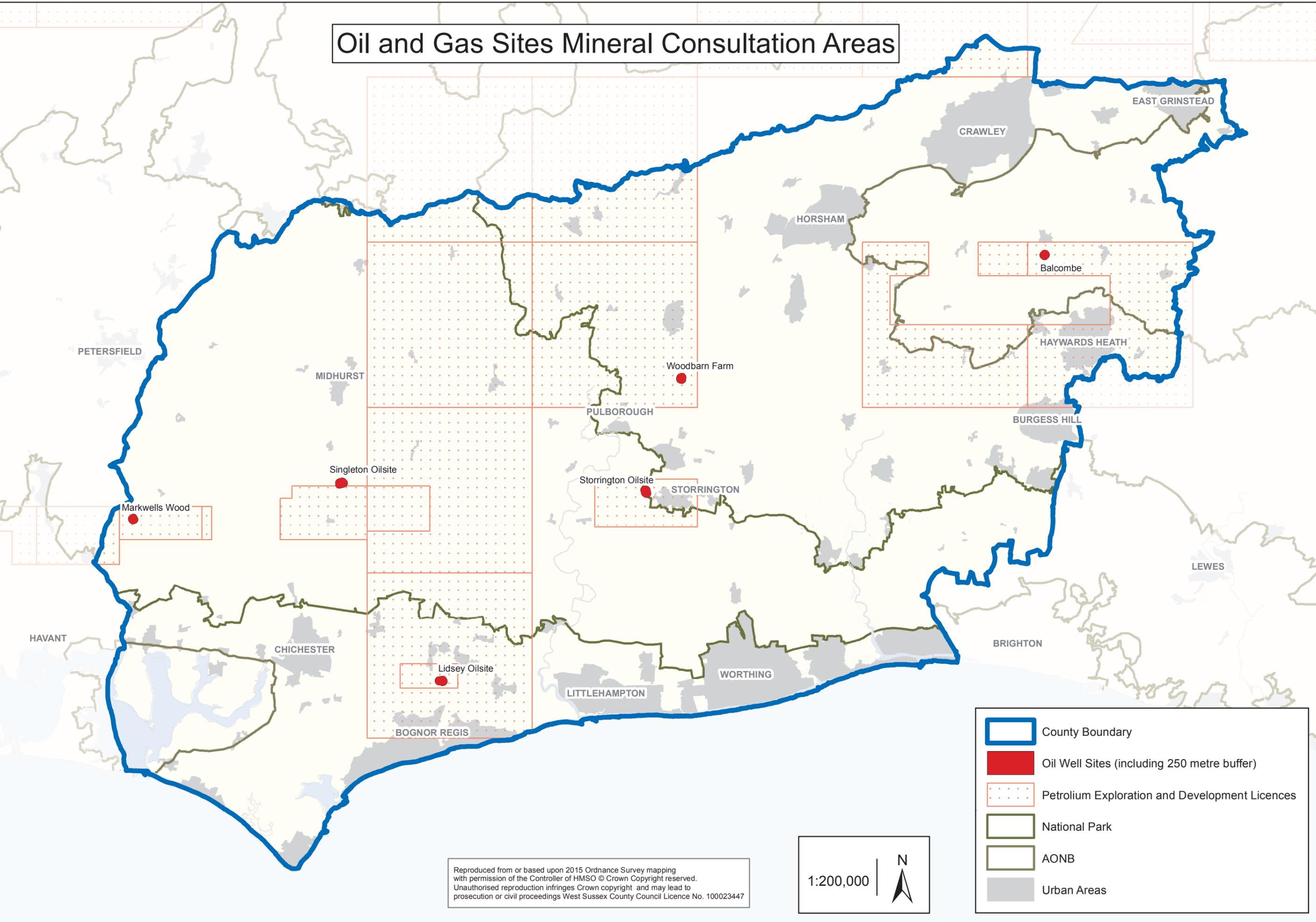
Wharves and Railheads Mineral Consultation Areas



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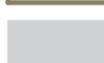


Oil and Gas Sites Mineral Consultation Areas

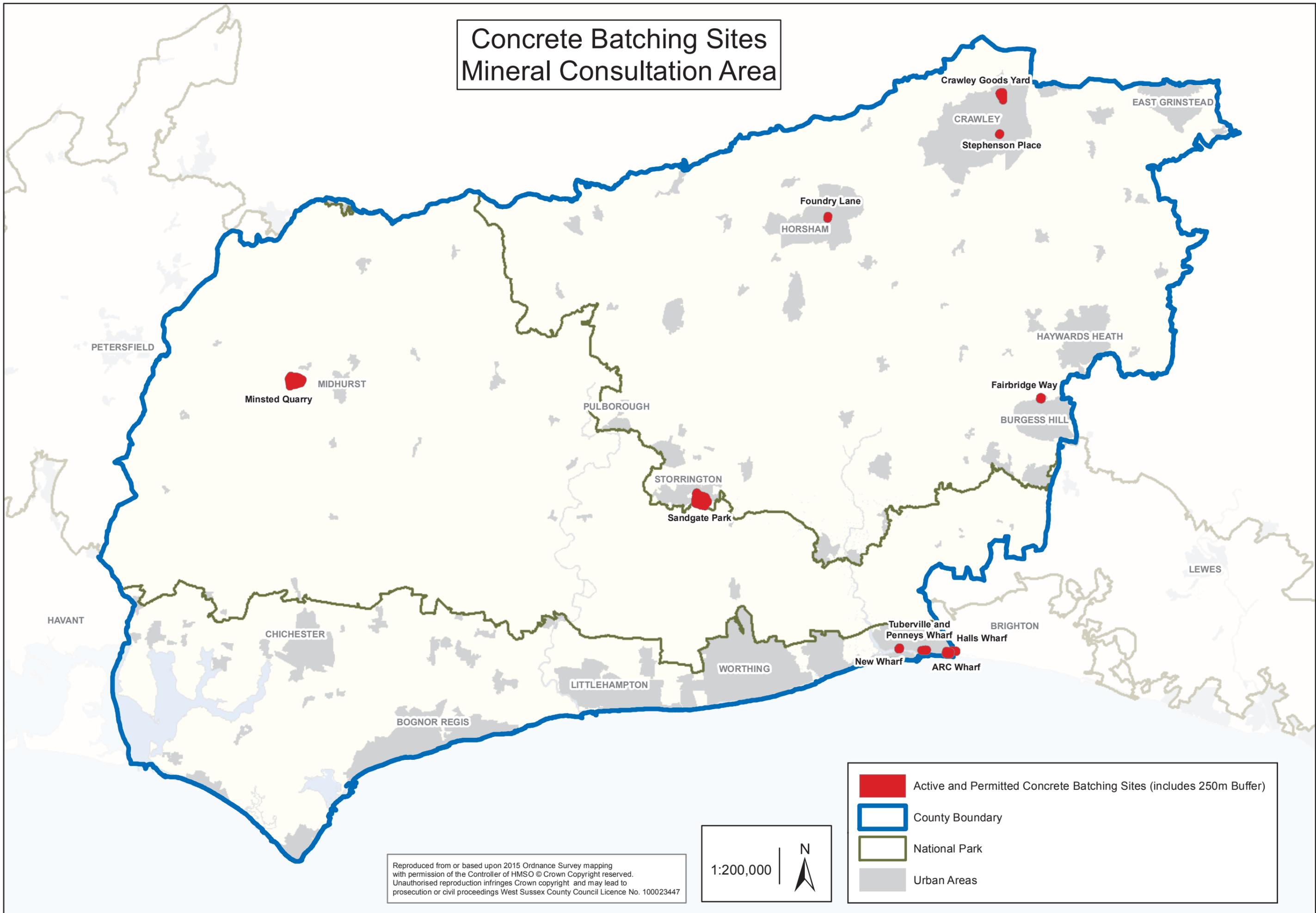


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-  County Boundary
-  Oil Well Sites (including 250 metre buffer)
-  Petroleum Exploration and Development Licences
-  National Park
-  AONB
-  Urban Areas

Concrete Batching Sites Mineral Consultation Area

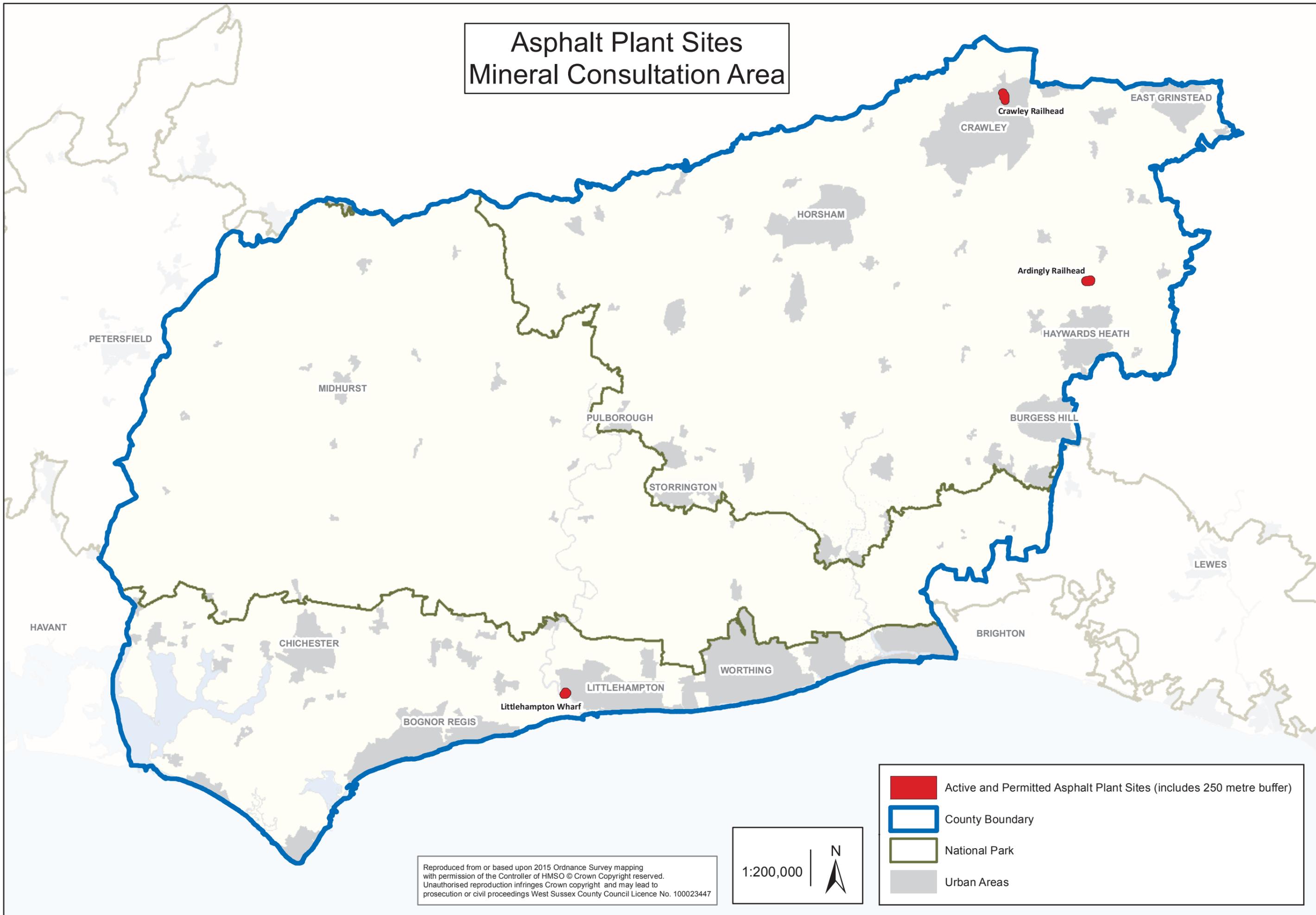


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	Active and Permitted Concrete Batching Sites (includes 250m Buffer)
	County Boundary
	National Park
	Urban Areas

Asphalt Plant Sites Mineral Consultation Area



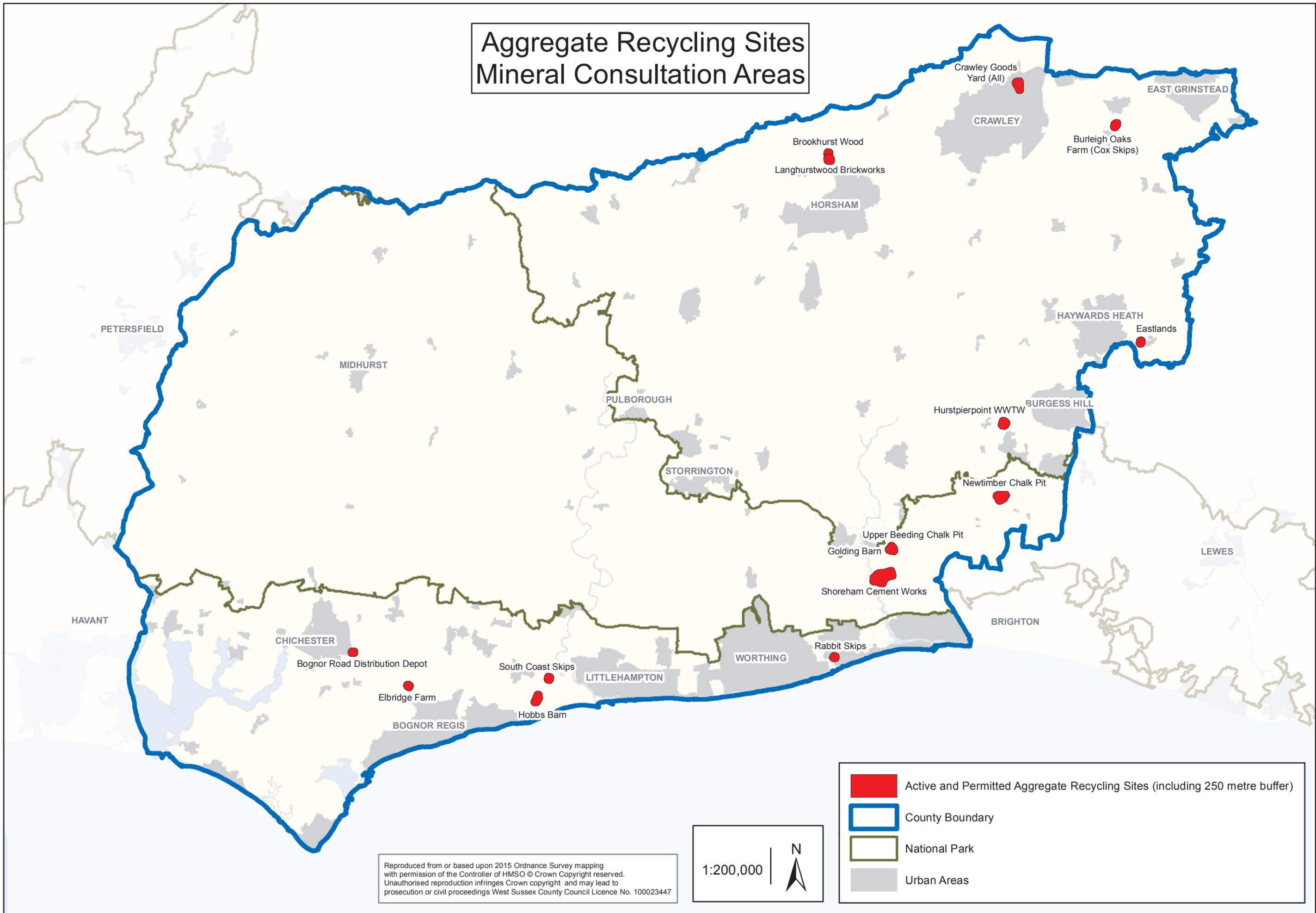
-  Active and Permitted Asphalt Plant Sites (includes 250 metre buffer)
-  County Boundary
-  National Park
-  Urban Areas

1:200,000



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Aggregate Recycling Sites Mineral Consultation Areas



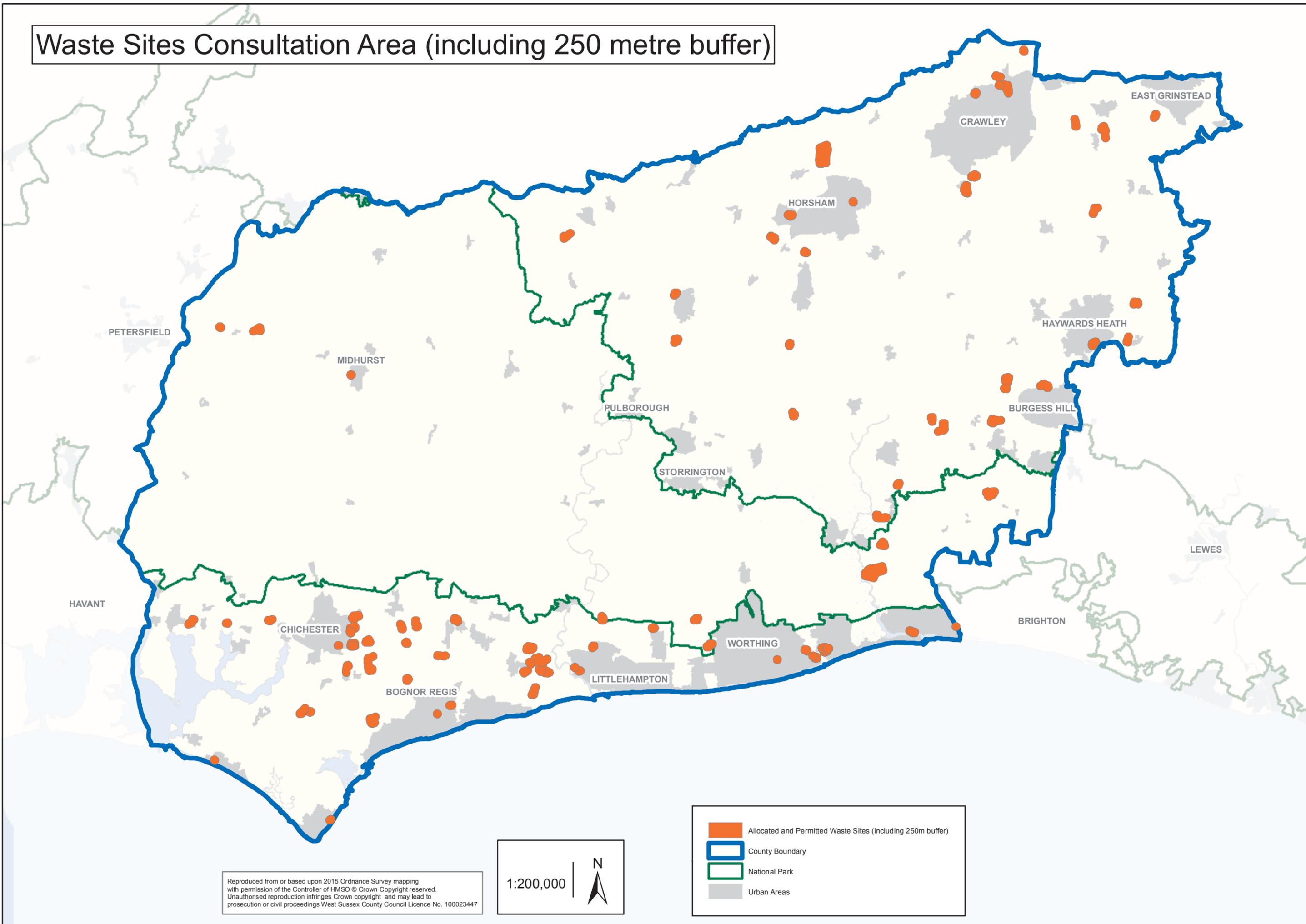
- Active and Permitted Aggregate Recycling Sites (including 250 metre buffer)
- County Boundary
- National Park
- Urban Areas

1:200,000

N

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Waste Sites Consultation Area (including 250 metre buffer)



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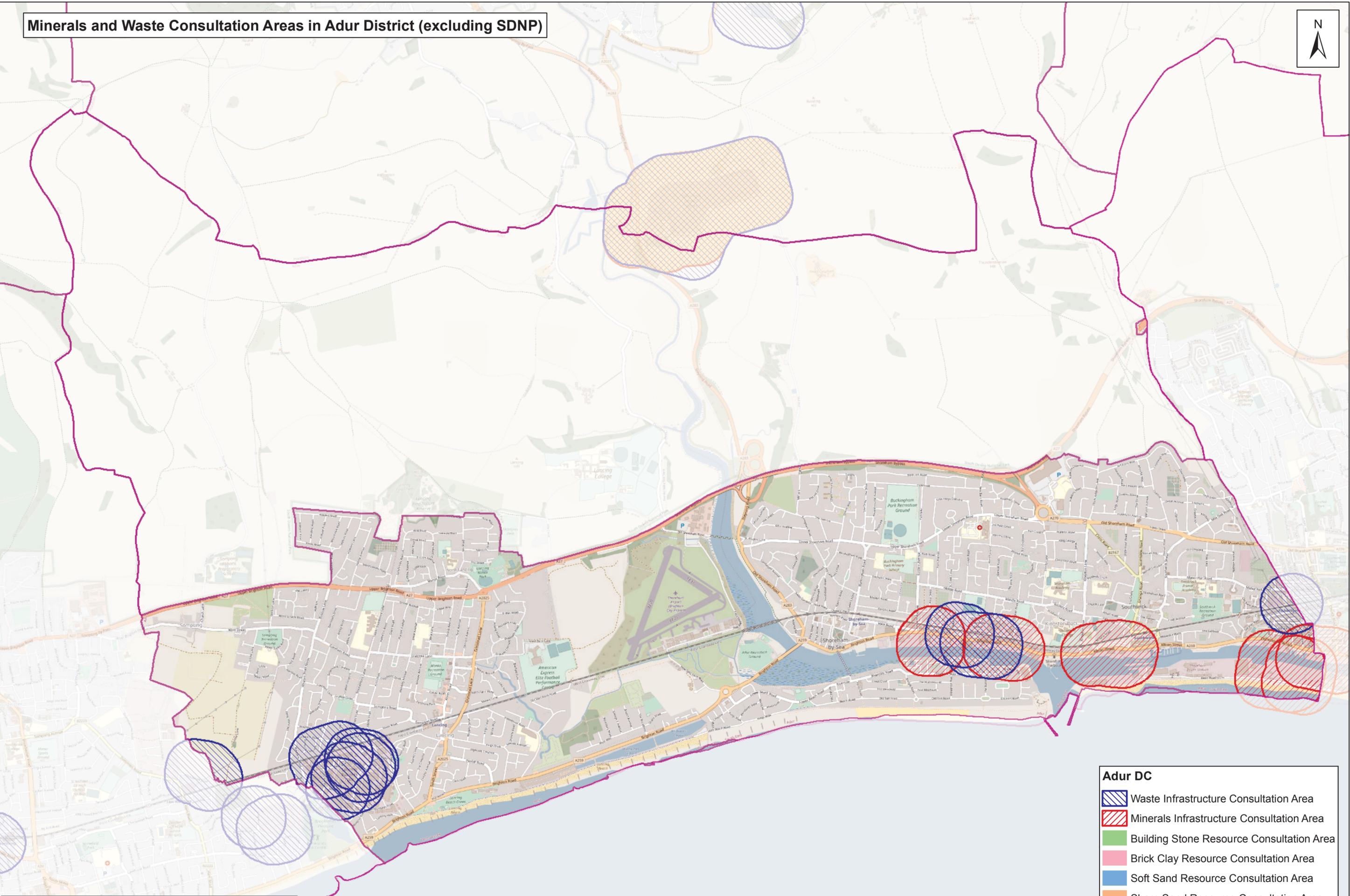
Appendix E

Mineral and Waste Consultation Area Maps by Local Authority

This appendix contains the following maps that show the mineral and waste consultation areas:

- Adur District;
- Arun District;
- Chichester District;
- Crawley Borough;
- Horsham District;
- Mid Sussex District;
- South Downs National Park within West Sussex (Eastern area);
- South Downs National Park within West Sussex (Western area);
- Worthing Borough.

Minerals and Waste Consultation Areas in Adur District (excluding SDNP)



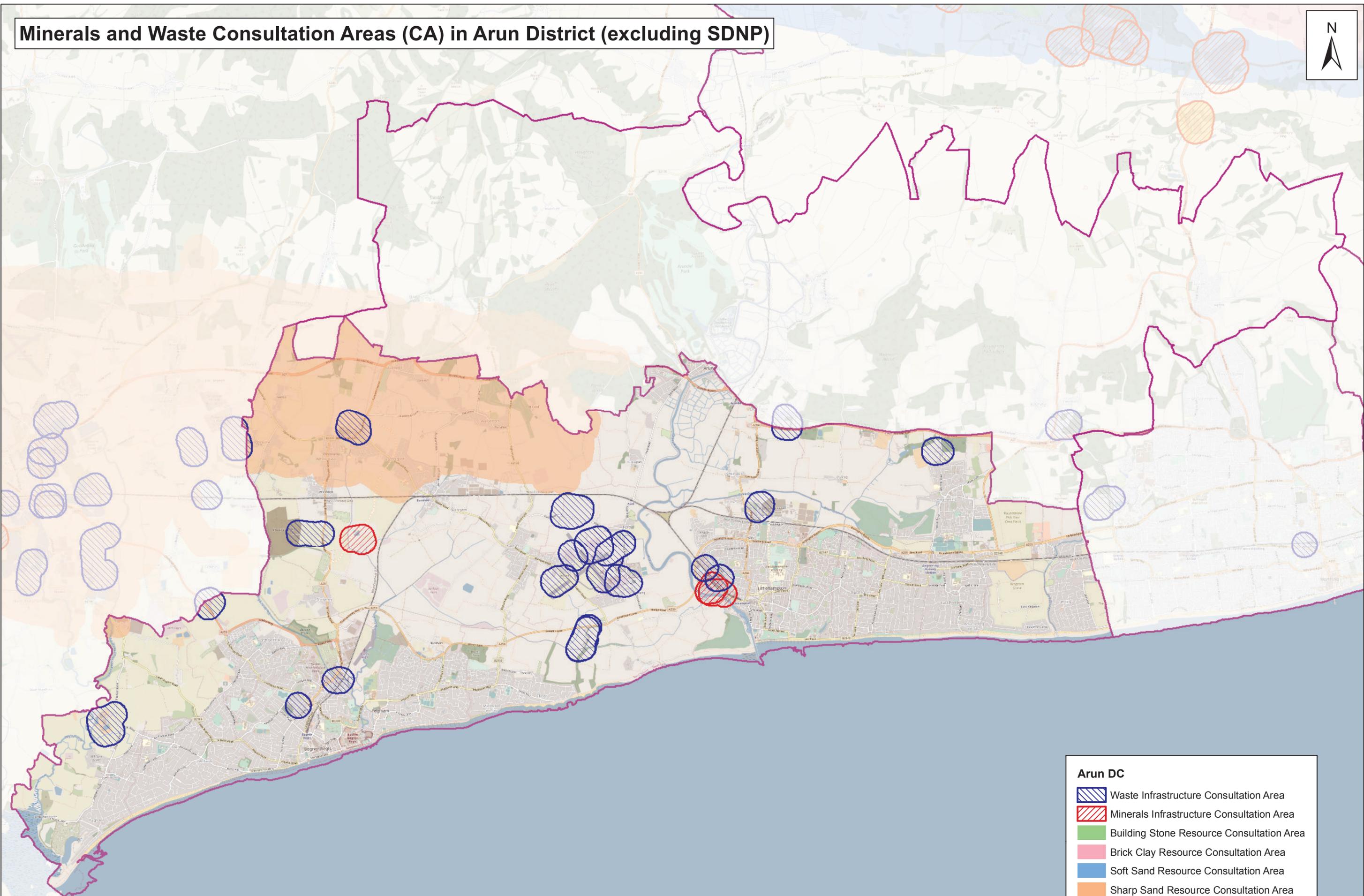
Adur DC

- Waste Infrastructure Consultation Area
- Minerals Infrastructure Consultation Area
- Building Stone Resource Consultation Area
- Brick Clay Resource Consultation Area
- Soft Sand Resource Consultation Area
- Sharp Sand Resource Consultation Area
- Chalk Resource Consultation Area

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Minerals and Waste Consultation Areas (CA) in Arun District (excluding SDNP)



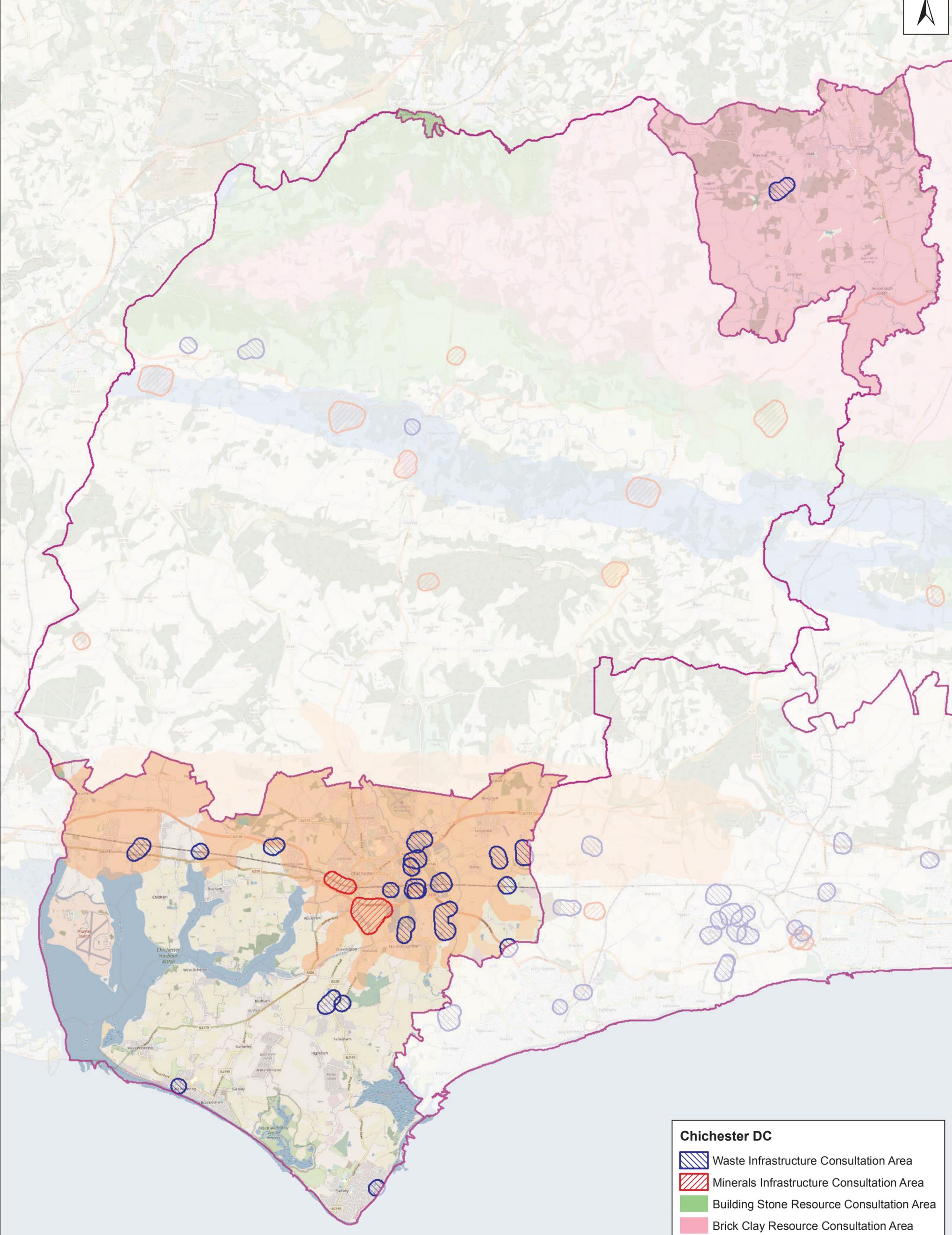
Arun DC

-  Waste Infrastructure Consultation Area
-  Minerals Infrastructure Consultation Area
-  Building Stone Resource Consultation Area
-  Brick Clay Resource Consultation Area
-  Soft Sand Resource Consultation Area
-  Sharp Sand Resource Consultation Area
-  Chalk Resource Consultation Area

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Minerals and Waste Consultation Areas (CA) in Chichester District (excluding SDNP)



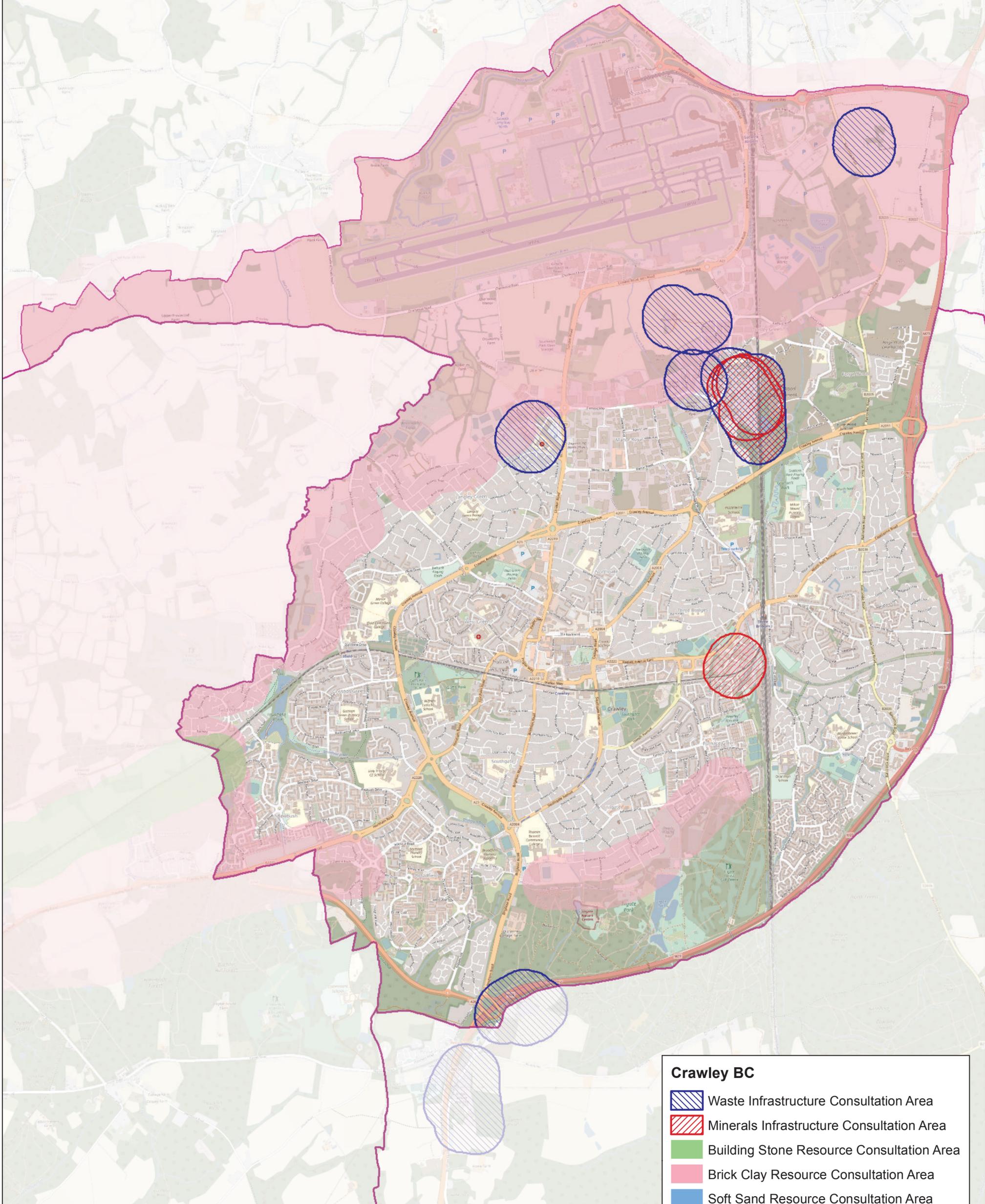
Chichester DC

-  Waste Infrastructure Consultation Area
-  Minerals Infrastructure Consultation Area
-  Building Stone Resource Consultation Area
-  Brick Clay Resource Consultation Area
-  Soft Sand Resource Consultation Area
-  Sharp Sand Resource Consultation Area
-  Chalk Resource Consultation Area

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Minerals and Waste Consultation Areas Crawley Borough



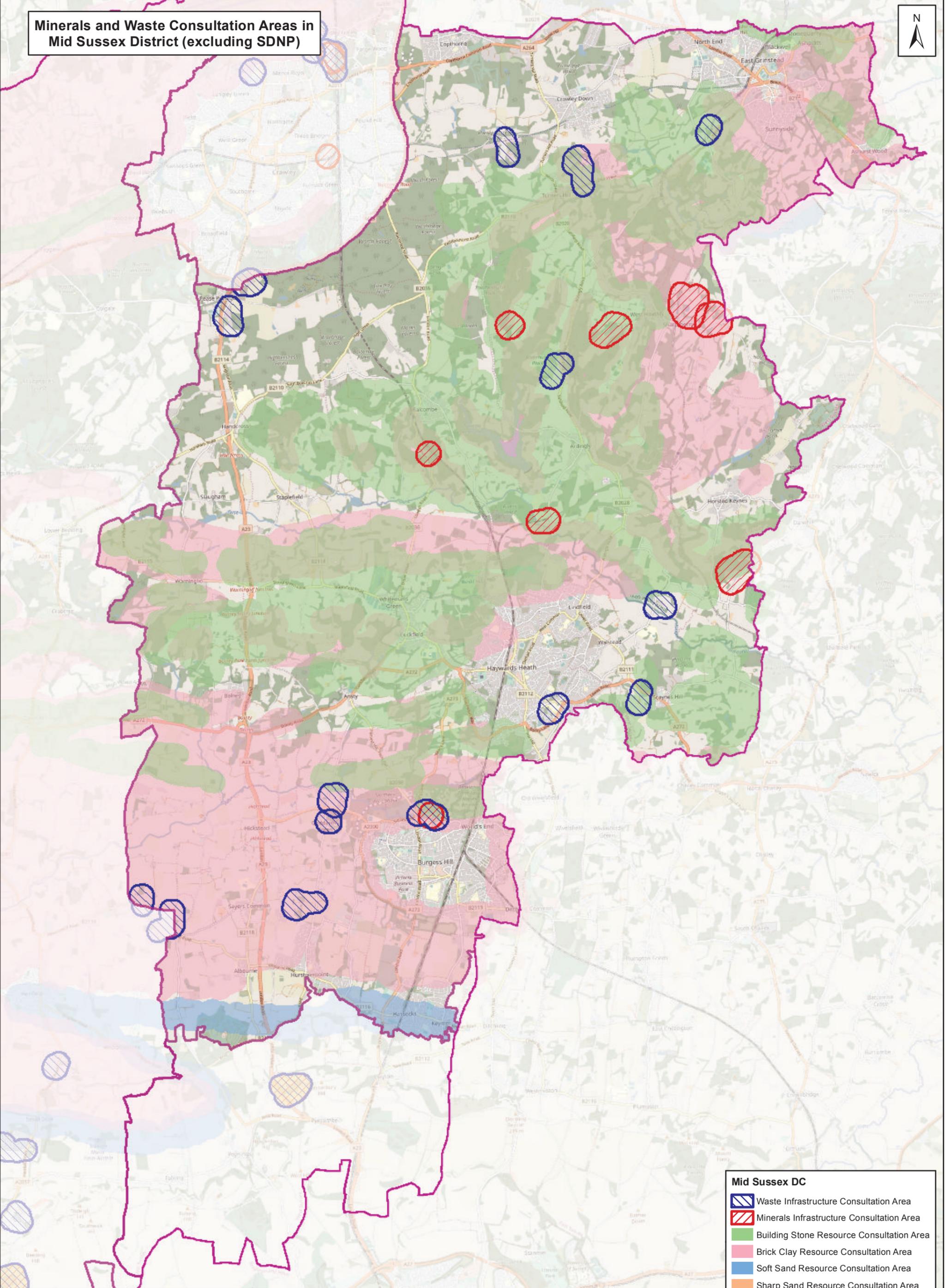
Crawley BC

-  Waste Infrastructure Consultation Area
-  Minerals Infrastructure Consultation Area
-  Building Stone Resource Consultation Area
-  Brick Clay Resource Consultation Area
-  Soft Sand Resource Consultation Area
-  Sharp Sand Resource Consultation Area
-  Chalk Resource Consultation Area

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0 0.5 1 2 Kilometres

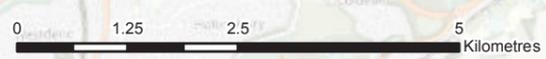
Minerals and Waste Consultation Areas in Mid Sussex District (excluding SDNP)



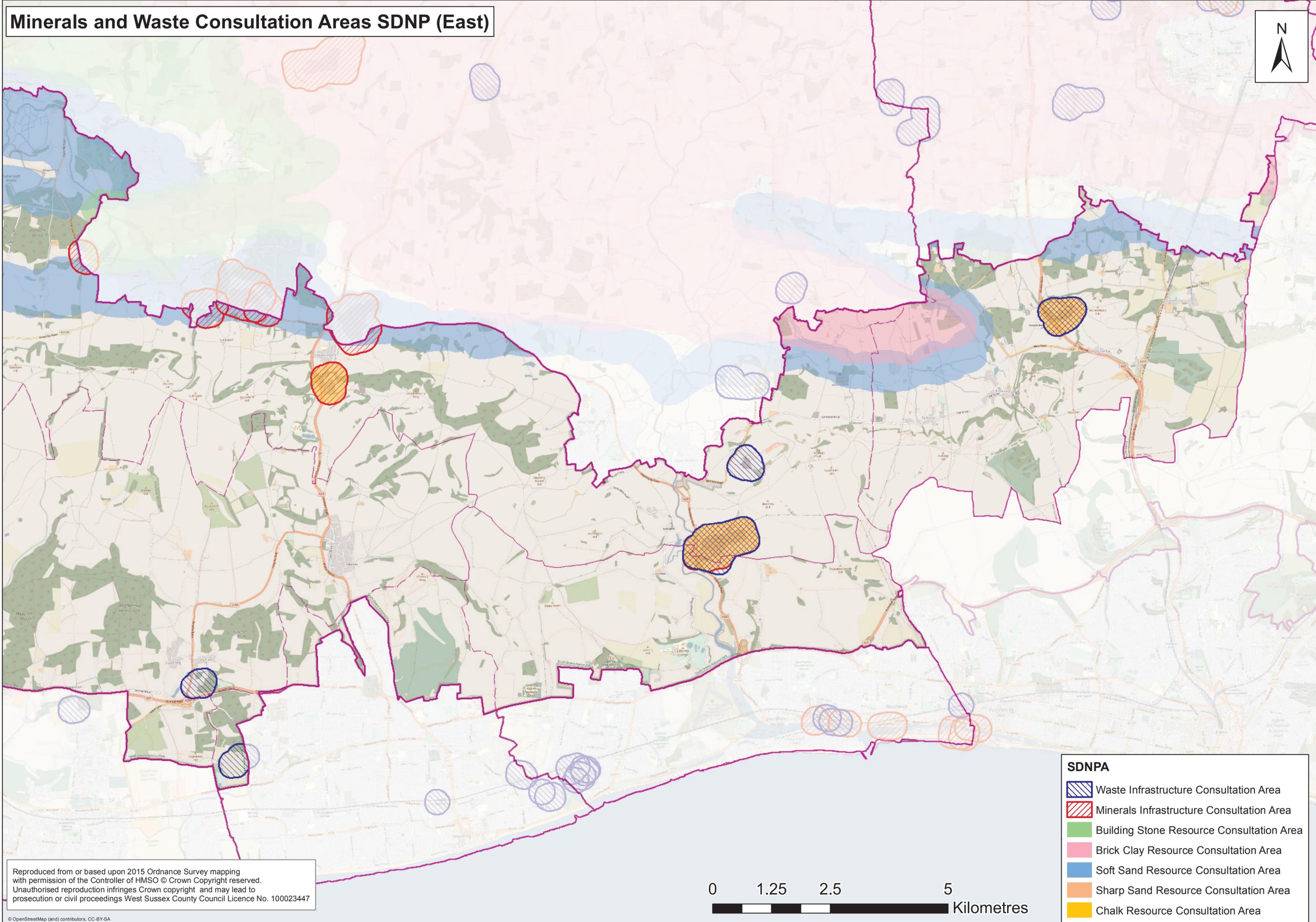
Mid Sussex DC

-  Waste Infrastructure Consultation Area
-  Minerals Infrastructure Consultation Area
-  Building Stone Resource Consultation Area
-  Brick Clay Resource Consultation Area
-  Soft Sand Resource Consultation Area
-  Sharp Sand Resource Consultation Area
-  Chalk Resource Consultation Area

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Minerals and Waste Consultation Areas SDNP (East)



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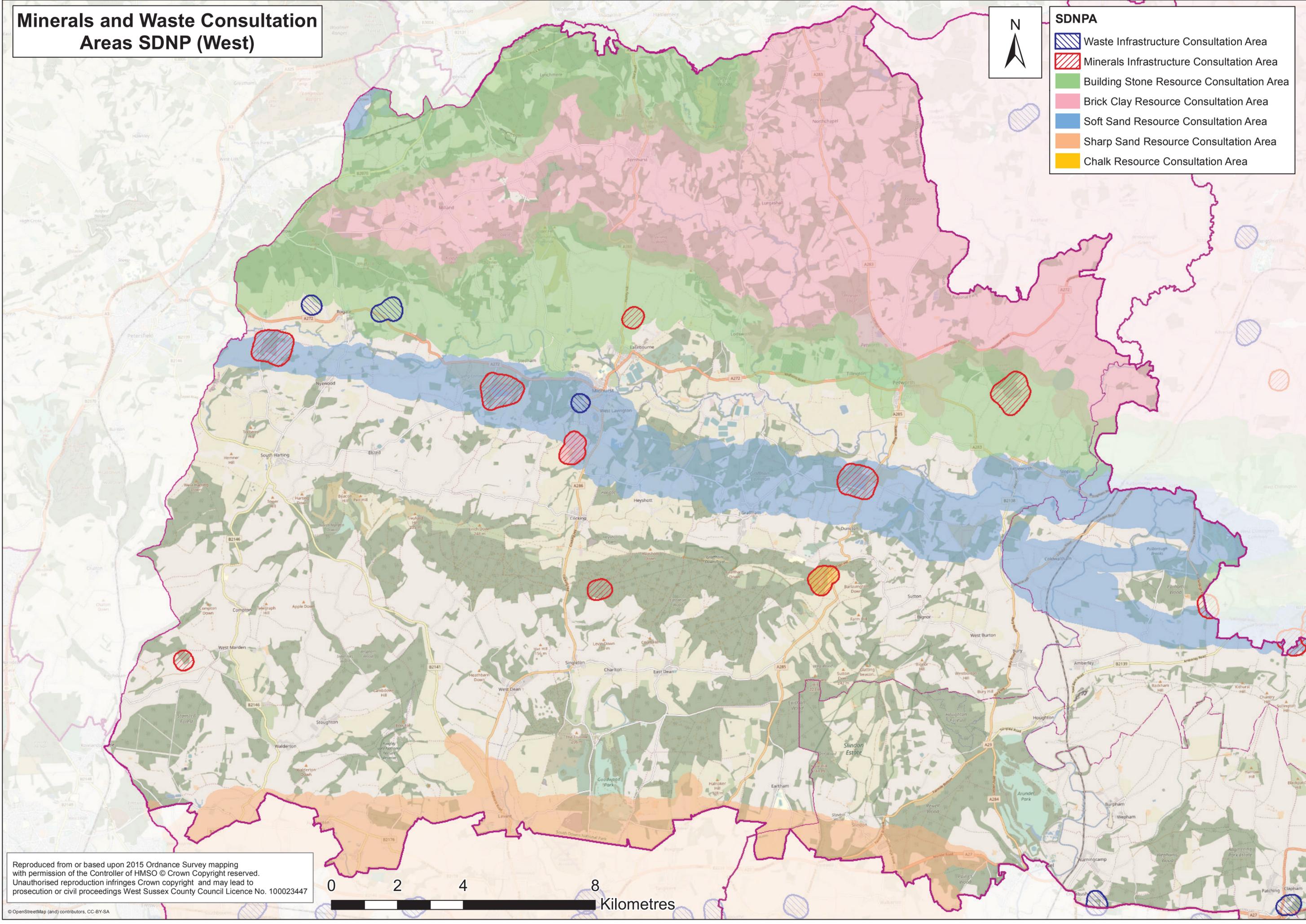
SDNPA

-  Waste Infrastructure Consultation Area
-  Minerals Infrastructure Consultation Area
-  Building Stone Resource Consultation Area
-  Brick Clay Resource Consultation Area
-  Soft Sand Resource Consultation Area
-  Sharp Sand Resource Consultation Area
-  Chalk Resource Consultation Area

Minerals and Waste Consultation Areas SDNP (West)



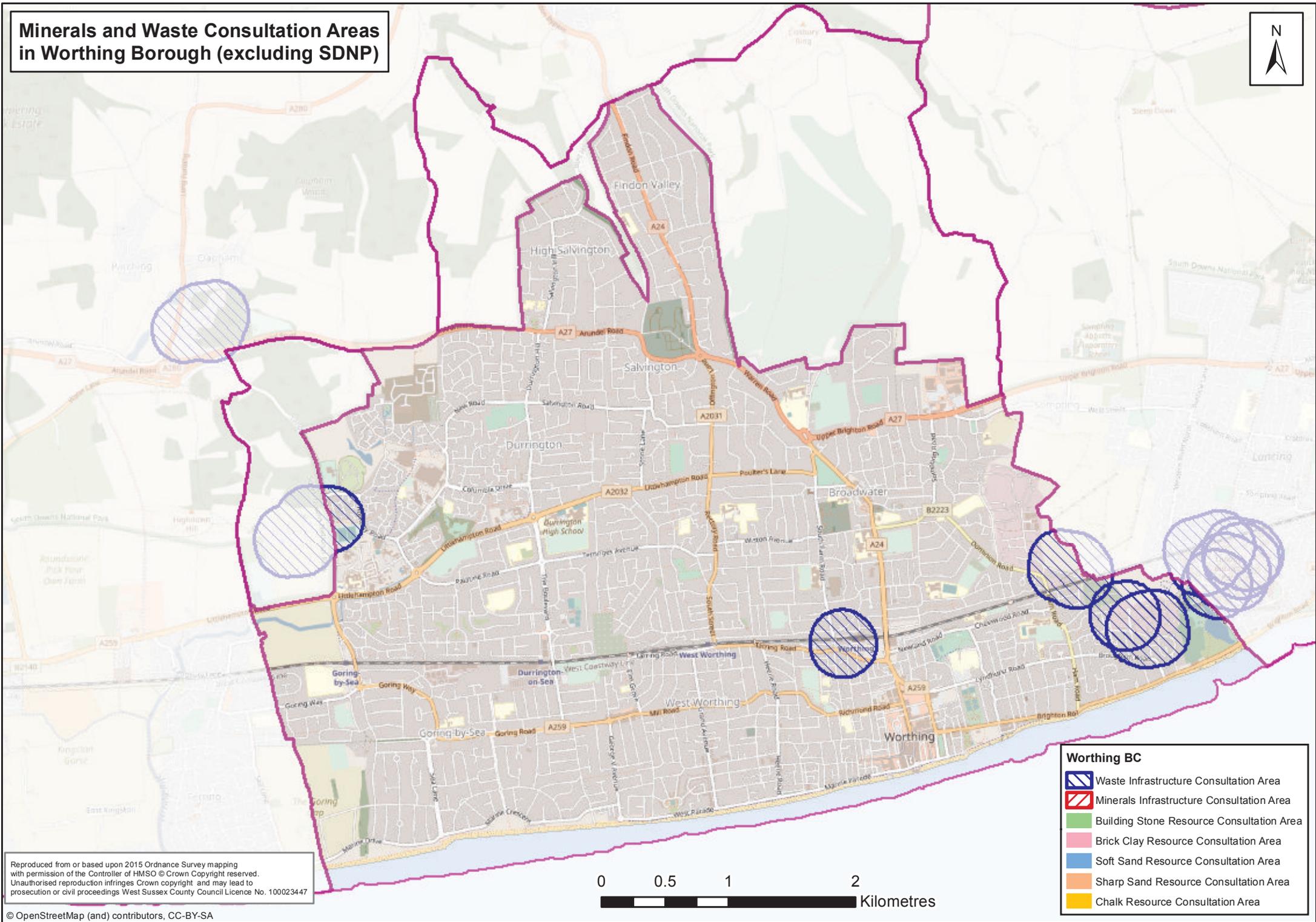
- SDNPA**
- Waste Infrastructure Consultation Area
 - Minerals Infrastructure Consultation Area
 - Building Stone Resource Consultation Area
 - Brick Clay Resource Consultation Area
 - Soft Sand Resource Consultation Area
 - Sharp Sand Resource Consultation Area
 - Chalk Resource Consultation Area



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Minerals and Waste Consultation Areas in Worthing Borough (excluding SDNP)



- Worthing BC**
-  Waste Infrastructure Consultation Area
 -  Minerals Infrastructure Consultation Area
 -  Building Stone Resource Consultation Area
 -  Brick Clay Resource Consultation Area
 -  Soft Sand Resource Consultation Area
 -  Sharp Sand Resource Consultation Area
 -  Chalk Resource Consultation Area

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