

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

Monitoring Report 2018/19



Working in Partnership



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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 2018 to 31 March 2019, but also includes some relevant data and information up to December 2019.

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 objective of the Plan. The Joint Minerals Local Plan (JMLP) was adopted in July 2018 and work is now underway on the Single Issue Soft Sand Review of the JMLP, as required by Policy M2 (Soft Sand).

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 22 years for sharp sand and gravel and 6.2 years for soft sand. The latest West Sussex Local Aggregate Assessment (2019) was published in May 2020.

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 three 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 88 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 2018/19 was 2.2mt and based on the high growth rate scenario in the forecasts that underpinned the WLP, the amount of waste that may arise in 2031 may be close to 2.3 million tonnes which is approximately 150,000 tonnes higher than anticipated when the WLP was prepared. The greatest increase in waste is anticipated in CD&E waste, of which 75% is inert waste that is recovered for beneficial use, following recycling and there is flexibility in the WLP to respond to this increase.

Chapter 6 summarises the planning applications and appeals that have been determined over the monitoring period. During the monitoring year 23 minerals and waste planning applications were considered in West Sussex.

Chapter 7 explains the role of the Compliance and Enforcement Teams. During the monitoring year 33 investigations were resolved; there were seven Planning Contravention Notices/Requests for information and two Enforcement Notices.

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

The Local Authorities

- 1.1 West Sussex County Council (WSSCC) 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. WSSCC 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 (JMLP) which was adopted in July 2018. The Authorities are undertaking a Single Issue Review, as required by Policy M2 (Soft Sand), of the JMLP. The review will set the strategy for meeting the demand for soft sand in the county. As well as preparing local plans, the Authorities are responsible for determining planning applications for minerals and waste development, and ensuring such development is carried out in accordance with approved plans and any conditions and legal agreements attached to the planning permission.

What is the Authority Monitoring Report?

- 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) 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 District Site Allocation DPD (January 2019);
 - Crawley Borough Local Plan (December 2015);
 - Horsham District Planning Framework (2015);
 - Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031 (2015);

- South Downs National Park Local Plan (July 2019);
 - Worthing Core Strategy (2011).
- 1.4 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 & 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 2018 to 31 March 2019 but some of the data for minerals and waste relates to the calendar year 2019.

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 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 Fishergate 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 of 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 April 2020. This sets out the programme for the preparation of the minerals and waste policy documents until 2021.

Signpost

For more information on the timetable, please refer to the [West Sussex Minerals and Waste Development Scheme 2020-2023](#) and the [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 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 Following the examination hearings in 2017, the Inspector issued his final report in May 2018 confirming that the Plan was sound and legally compliant, subject to modifications. The JMLP was formally adopted by the County Council and South Downs National Park Authority in July 2018.
- 2.5 Policy M2 of the JMLP requires the Authorities to undertake a Single Issue Soft Sand Review (SSR) of the JMLP. In accordance with the MWDS, the SSR was submitted to the Secretary of State in April 2020 and the examination hearings are expected to take place between July and August 2020.

Stage	Date
Call for sites, evidence gathering, and undertaking relevant technical studies	July-December 2018
Informal public and stakeholder consultation (Reg. 18 stage) for period of eight weeks	January-March 2019 Approved by Cabinet Member
Summarising representations/preparation of Proposed Submission Draft and Final Sustainability Appraisal Report	April-September 2019
Representations' period (Reg. 19) on Proposed Submission and Final Sustainability Appraisal Report for period of eight weeks	January-March 2020 Approved at Full Council
Summarising representations/preparation of Submission Plan and Final Sustainability Appraisal Report	March-April 2020
Submission of final document and Sustainability Appraisal Report to Secretary of State	April 2020
Preparation for Public Examination Hearing	May-June 2020
Pre-Meeting (as required)	June 2020
Public Examination Hearing	July-August 2020
Receive Inspector's Report	October-November 2020
Adoption	December 2020 Subject to approval at Full Council
Publication	January 2021

Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan

- 2.6 The Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan (JAAP) which aims to deliver regeneration and associated infrastructure was adopted in October 2019. It was prepared by Adur District Council, Brighton & Hove City Council, Shoreham Port Authority, and West Sussex County Council (the Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Partnership). 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.

Signpost

For more information, please refer to West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan: Assessment of Need for Aggregates: Local Aggregate Assessment 2019 (May 2020), available on the County Council's [Local Aggregate Assessment](#) web page.

Table 1: Aggregate sales, reserves and landbank summary (West Sussex Local Aggregate Assessment, 2019)

Aggregate	2018 sales (mt) (2017 sales in brackets)	Trend (previous year sales)	10-year average sales (mtpa) 2009-2018	3-year average sales (mt) 2016-2018	LAA Rate (mtpa)	Reserves (mt)	Landbank (years) (based on LAA Rate)	Capacity (mtpa)	Comments
Sharp Sand & Gravel	Confidential (Confidential)	Up	0.023	0.084	0.036 ¹	0.795	22	0.250	Incidental sales from one soft sand quarry in 2018.
Soft Sand	0.306 (0.282)	Up	0.289	0.316	0.372	2.300	6.2	0.502	-
Recycled/Secondary Aggregates	0.391 (0.393)	Down	0.444	0.421	0.444	-	-	06.10	Data derived from EA WDIs and reporting on 2018/19. Survey response rates too low for accurate figures.
Marine Sand & Gravel (landings)	1.319 (1.307)	Up	1.106	1.293	1.737	-	-	2.070	Headroom capacity of 0.167mtpa (using updated LAA rate).
Rock Imports by Sea	0.090 (0.164)	Down	0.106	0.097	0.166	-	-		
Rail Depot Sales (S&G)	0.108 (0.084)	Up	0.117	0.090	0.184	-	-	1.380	Headroom capacity of 0.238mtpa (using updated LAA rate)
Rail Depot Sales (CR)	0.675 (0.568)	-	0.610	0.599	0.958	-	-		

Table notes:

- The LAA rates applied are those which show the highest theoretical requirement per annum (i.e., the 10-year average + the highest demand scenario).

¹ The 3-year average is more than 50% higher than the LAA rate. The landbank based on the 3-year average is 9.5 years and therefore there would be a theoretical shortfall to 2033 of 0.38mt.

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 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 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)	17.8mt
Sales (all sites)	0.30mt
No. active brickworks	Five
No. brickworks with at least 25-year Landbank	Three

- 4.2 There are five active brick clay extraction sites in West Sussex (Appendix B). Brick clay supply is not subject to an apportionment figure but still has an important role to play in West Sussex and the wider economy. Overall, there is a total permitted reserve of 17.8mt across the five sites.
- 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 currently three brickworks in West Sussex that have landbanks of 25 years or more.
- 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. Policy M5 (Clay) of the JMLP also allows for proposals for the extraction of brick clay to come forward subject to criteria.

Table 2: Brick Clay Permitted Reserves and Annual Sales (2009 to 2018)

Year	Total brick clay reserve remaining on sites with planning permission (mt)	Annual Sales (mt)
2009	15.9	0.35
2010	17.3	0.39
2011	16.8	0.33
2012	14.5	0.29
2013	14.3	0.25
2014	16.1	0.35
2015	18.7	0.28
2016	18.3	0.33
2017	18.0	0.33
2018	17.8	0.30
Annual Average	-	0.32

Table Notes:

- For 2009, 2010, and 2015, the reserve figure has increased due to an operator returning a figure to replace an estimate in the previous AMR.

Table 3: List of active Brickworks in West Sussex and clay type

SDNP/ WSCC	Brickworks	Clay Type	Product	Landbank
SDNP	Pitsham Brickworks	Gault Formation	Handmade bricks, chimneys, tiles (Independent works)	Less than 25 years
WSCC	Wealden/Warnham Brickworks	Weald Clay Formation	Commercial bricks	In excess of 25 years
WSCC	Laybrook Brickworks	Weald Clay Formation	Commercial bricks	25 years
WSCC	Freshfield Lane Brickworks	Wadhurst Clay; East Grinstead Clay; Tunbridge Wells Sandstone	Commercial bricks	In excess of 25 years
WSCC	West Hoathly	Wadhurst Clay Formation	Commercial bricks	Less than 25 years

Table Notes:

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

Building Stone (Sandstone)

Summary	
Permitted reserve	2.64mt
Sales	0.022mt
No. active quarries.....	Four

- 4.5 There are four active building stone extraction sites in West Sussex (Appendix B). Three of these sites are extracting stone for building on a small scale and one site has diversified into landscaping stone. The estimated permitted reserve of building stone is 2.6mt. 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.
- 4.6 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 204(f) of the NPPF requires MPAs to “consider how to meet any demands for small scale extraction of building stone at, or close to, relic quarries needed for the repair of heritage assets, taking into account the need to protect designated sites”.
- 4.7 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 (2009 to 2018)

Year	Total building stone reserve remaining on sites with planning permission (mt)	Annual Sales (mt)
2009	2.77	0.026
2010	2.75	0.022
2011	2.75	0.001
2012	2.73	0.024
2013	2.71	0.021
2014	2.73 (revised estimate)	0.022
2015	2.70	0.022
2016	2.70	0.022
2017	2.66	0.022
2018	2.64	0.022
Annual Average	-	0.020

Table Notes:

- The total permitted reserve figures include bulk fill material and building stone.

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

Chalk

Summary

Permitted reserve	Confidential
Sales	Confidential
No. active quarries.....	Two
Landbank	88 years

- 4.8 There are two active chalk pits in West Sussex (Appendix B) and three inactive chalk pits. The estimated landbank for 2018/19 is 88 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.
- 4.9 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 (2009 to 2018)

Year	Total chalk reserve remaining on sites with planning permission (mt)	Annual Sales (mt)
2009	12.48	Confidential
2010	12.43	Confidential
2011	12.43	Confidential
2012	12.41	Confidential
2013	12.03	Confidential
2014	Confidential	Confidential
2015	Confidential	Confidential
2016	Confidential	Confidential
2017	Confidential	Confidential
2018	Confidential	Confidential
Annual Average	-	Confidential

Table Notes:

- For 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.

- For 2015, 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.
- Some information may be based on estimates therefore updated reserve data should be provided in support of any planning applications.

Oil and Gas

Summary

No. of active sites Three

- 4.10 There are three active sites in West Sussex where oil production is permitted; Storrington, Lidsey and Singleton (Appendix B). Oil exploration has taken place at Markwells Wood near Rowlands Castle and an application to allow the production of hydrocarbons for a 20-year period (Ref: SDNP/16/04679/CM) was withdrawn during 2016/17. Temporary planning permission (until 2021) was granted in January 2018 at Lower Stumble, Balcombe for the exploration and appraisal of the existing hydrocarbon borehole. Temporary planning permission (until 2020) was granted in September 2018 allowing retention of the Broadford Bridge/Woodbarn Farm oil exploration site.
- 4.11 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:

Sales415,000 tonnes

Capacity529,500 tonnes

Secondary Aggregates:

Estimated capacity 11,000 to 56,000 tonnes

- 4.12 In 2018/19 it was estimated that 415,000 tonnes of Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste was recycled. 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.
- 4.13 Sites in West Sussex that process recycled aggregate have an estimated maximum capacity of 529,500tpa. The figure comprises the following:
- 276,000tpa at aggregate recycling sites (temporary or permanent sites that process inert waste into aggregates);
 - 253,500tpa 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).

- 4.14 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: C&D Waste Arisings and Recycled Aggregate Production (2009-2018)

Monitoring Year	C&D Waste Arisings (tonnes)	Recycled Aggregate Production (tonnes)
2009	1,340,000	629,000
2010	949,000	630,000
2011	949,000	446,000
2012	949,000	446,000
2013	1,273,000	261,000
2014	1,323,500	377,000
2015	1,002,000	393,000
2016	1,198,000	456,000
2017	1,295,500	391,000
2018	1,272,500	415,000
10-Year Average (2009-2018)	1,155,150	444,400

Table Notes:

- Before 2010/11, some C&D waste was recorded as recycled but was in fact managed in other ways.
 - For 2011 and 2012, the figure for recycled aggregate production is taken from AEAT Waste Forecast Report (2013).
 - The figures for recycled aggregate production 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.
- 4.15 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. An estimate of the likely capacity for the production of secondary aggregates has been calculated and is presented in Table 7.
- Planning permission has been granted for a waste treatment facility at Ford which includes a gasification plant generating energy from waste (Ref: WSCC/096/13/F). The gasification process is estimated to produce 21,000 tonnes of residue ash each year which will be transported off-site for recycling or concrete product manufacture.
 - The bottom ash from the Energy from Waste plant at Lancing is processed for Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregates (IBAA) Purposes. In 2014, this amounted to 11,031 tonnes.

Table 7: Estimated Secondary Aggregate Capacity Scenarios

Secondary Aggregate Recycling Capacity	Capacity Scenario 1 (tonnes)	Capacity Scenario 2 (tonnes)	Capacity Scenario 3 (tonnes)
Lancing Energy from Waste	11,000	11,000	11,000
Ford Energy from Waste	-	21,000	21,000
Remaining sites in WLP	-	-	24,000 ²
Total	11,000	32,000	56,000

Table Notes:

- Capacity Scenario 1: Current Situation – Lancing Energy from Waste Plant.
- Capacity Scenario 2: Energy from Waste Plant + Ford Site.
- Capacity Scenario 3: Lancing Energy from Waste Plant + Ford Site + remaining capacity in WLP. To meet the shortfall of non-inert recovery capacity of 270,000 as set out in Policy W1 of the Waste Local Plan 2014. The remaining capacity is calculated to be 130,000tpa (270,000 – 140,000 = 130,000tpa).
- The above table does not include the Horsham EfW that was permitted at appeal in February 2020.

² An estimate of the amount of bottom ash that could be generated from the remaining WLP sites has been calculated using a conversion factor of 5.5. This is an average of the conversion factors of the Lancing and Ford Sites (4.5 and 6.6 respectively).

5. Waste

Summary: Waste Arisings

Estimated total arisings were 2.2mt. Based on the high growth rate scenario in the forecasts that underpinned the WLP, the amount of waste that may arise in 2031 may be close to 2.3mt which is approximately 150,000 tonnes higher than anticipated when the WLP was prepared. Most of the increase is CD&E waste which is managed by a combination of permanent and temporary recycling sites, as well as inert recovery projects (landscape engineering, or quarry/sandpit restorations) and the WLP is flexible enough to respond accordingly.

The total permitted annual capacity of waste facilities is 3.1mt (of which 2.67mt is 'operational', and 0.42mt is 'not operational'). The capacity is 0.8mt higher than the arisings that are expected in 2031 under the WLP high growth scenarios.

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 3.24mt and if all the remaining sites operate at 'full capacity' the remaining 'recovery' capacity would run out by 2021/22 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 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 F 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 review of the WLP undertaken in 2019 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.

Signpost

For more detailed information, please refer to the Waste Local Plan Review 2019 on the County Council's [Minerals and Waste Policy](#) web pages.

Waste Arisings

5.9 Waste arisings are presented in Table 8. 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** – ‘Point of production’ methodology. 2017/18 figures have been rolled forward for this Monitoring Report because the South East WPAs are in the process of working together to agree a consistent methodology for calculating arisings;
- **CD&E** – The ‘point of production’ methodology used in previous years has been updated using 2018 data.

Table 8: Management of waste in West Sussex by waste stream and management method

MSW

Monitoring Year	Landfilled (tonnes)	Recycled/Composted (tonnes)	Other Recovery (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
2009/10	227,000	169,000	0	436,000
2010/11	175,000	172,000	56,000	403,000
2011/12	171,000	170,000	84,000	425,000
2012/13	158,000	160,000	96,000	414,000
2013/14	171,000	161,000	104,000	436,000
2014/15	170,000	166,000	109,000	445,000
2015/16	164,000	169,000	114,000 ³	447,000
2016/17	200,000	177,000	66,000 ⁴	443,000
2017/18	171,000	201,000	63,000	435,000
2018/19	130,000	202,000	103,000	435,000

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

C&I

Monitoring Year	Landfilled (tonnes)	Recycled/Composted (tonnes)	Other Recovery (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
2009/10	163,000	288,000	65,000	517,000
2010/11	113,000	345,000	147,000	605,000
2011/12 ⁵	113,000	345,000	147,000	605,000
2012/13	113,000	345,000	147,000	605,000
2013/14 ⁶	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	498,250
2017/18	64,000	204,000	188,000	456,000
2018/19 ⁷	64,000	204,000	188,000	456,000

CD&E

Monitoring Year	Landfilled (tonnes)	Recycled/Composted (tonnes)	Other Recovery (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
2009/10	469,000	630,000	241,000	1,340,000
2010/11	282,000	446,000	221,000	949,000
2011/12	282,000	446,000	221,000	949,000
2012/13	282,000	446,000	221,000	949,000
2013/14 ⁸	250,000	526,000	497,000	1,273,000
2014/15	315,000	418,500	440,500	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	1,272,500
2018/19 Totals	848,000	821,000	494,000	2,163,000

⁵ Figures rolled forward from 2010/11 as no waste forecast was carried out.

⁶ 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.

⁷ The figures for C&I arisings in 2018/19 have been rolled forward from 2017/18. Should any updated data become available, the AMR will be updated.

⁸ 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.

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 9). 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 9: 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%

MSW

5.11 MSW arisings are monitored by the Waste Management department at WSCC. The total MSW arisings figure for 2018/19 is 435,000 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 slightly higher than had been anticipated, with a peak in 2015 of 447,000 tonnes, compared to the anticipated (baseline) 2015 figure of 413,000 tonnes. The updated arisings data suggests that MSW arisings may be as high as 467,000 tonnes in 2031, rather than 445,000 tonnes, that was forecast in the high growth scenario underpinning the WLP. This only represents an increase of 22,000 tonnes, which is not considered significant.

5.12 The amount of MSW waste going to landfill has been falling since 2013 to its lowest in 2018/19 (130,000 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 scenarios⁹. 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.

⁹ Ricardo – AEA (2013). West Sussex Waste Forecasts and Capacity Review 2013.

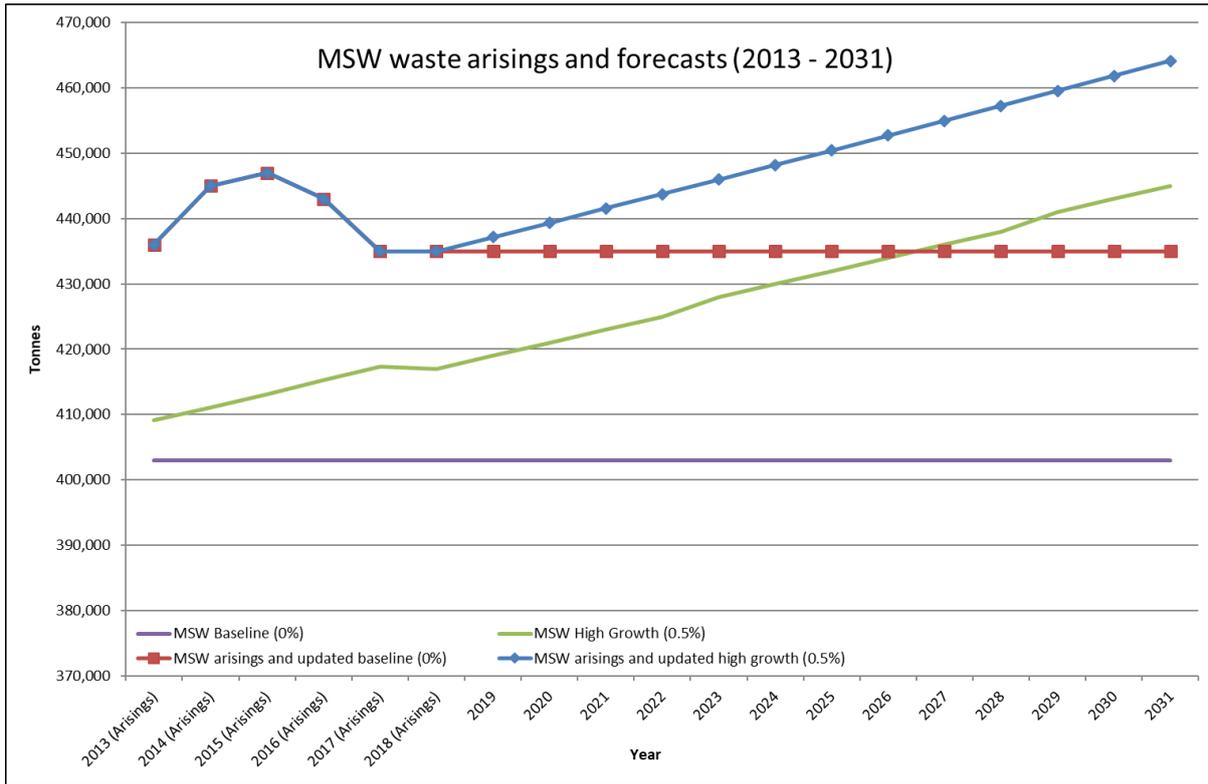


Figure 1: MSW Waste Arisings and Forecasts (2013-2031)

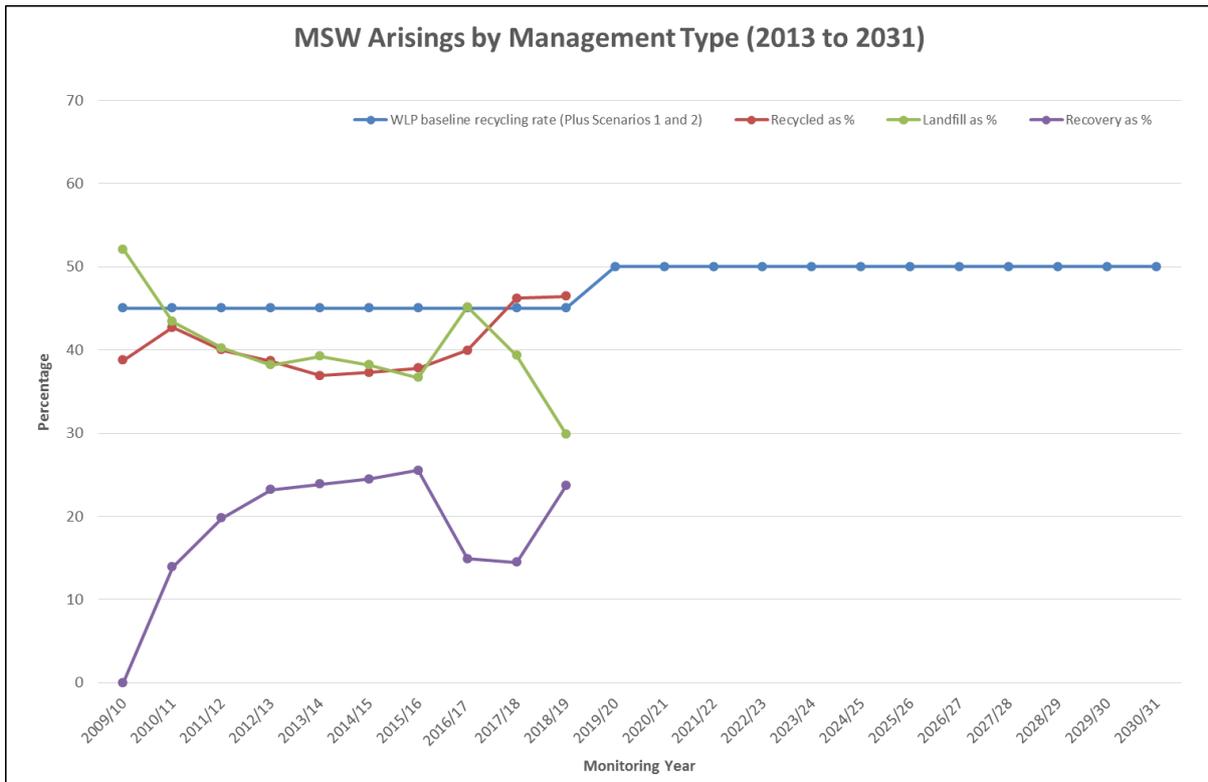


Figure 2: MSW Arisings by Management Type (2013-2031)

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 in the Environment Agency (EA), which is collated via data that operators must submit to the EA as part of the waste permitting regime. This methodology was deemed to be sound at examinations of other authority plans nationally, therefore, this approach was also applied to West Sussex. The total C&I arisings figure for 2018/19 is 456,000 tonnes. Figure 3 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 (to 2017).
- 5.14 Figure 3 shows that arisings are likely to be lower than originally anticipated, with a fall of almost 200,000 tonnes between 2015 and 2016 (due to the change in methodology). When applying the new methodology and using that as the basis for the updated forecasts, it shows that in 2031, C&I arisings may be 524,000 tonnes, rather than the originally forecasted 701,000 tonnes. This means that, in 2031, C&I arisings will likely be 177,000 tonnes lower than anticipated (at the highest growth rates) when the WLP was prepared.
- 5.15 The amount of C&I waste going to landfill has been falling since 2013 (from 113,000tpa), down to between 47,000 and 64,000 tonnes per annum in the last four years, and recovery has been broadly increasing which is in line with the WLP's aspiration to achieve 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031. Recycling rates were broadly in line with the scenarios that underpin the WLP until 2016/17 when it fell to between 42% and 45% which could be as a result of the rise in recovery rates at the same time. C&I recycling rates are between 12% and 18% below those forecasted in the WLP.

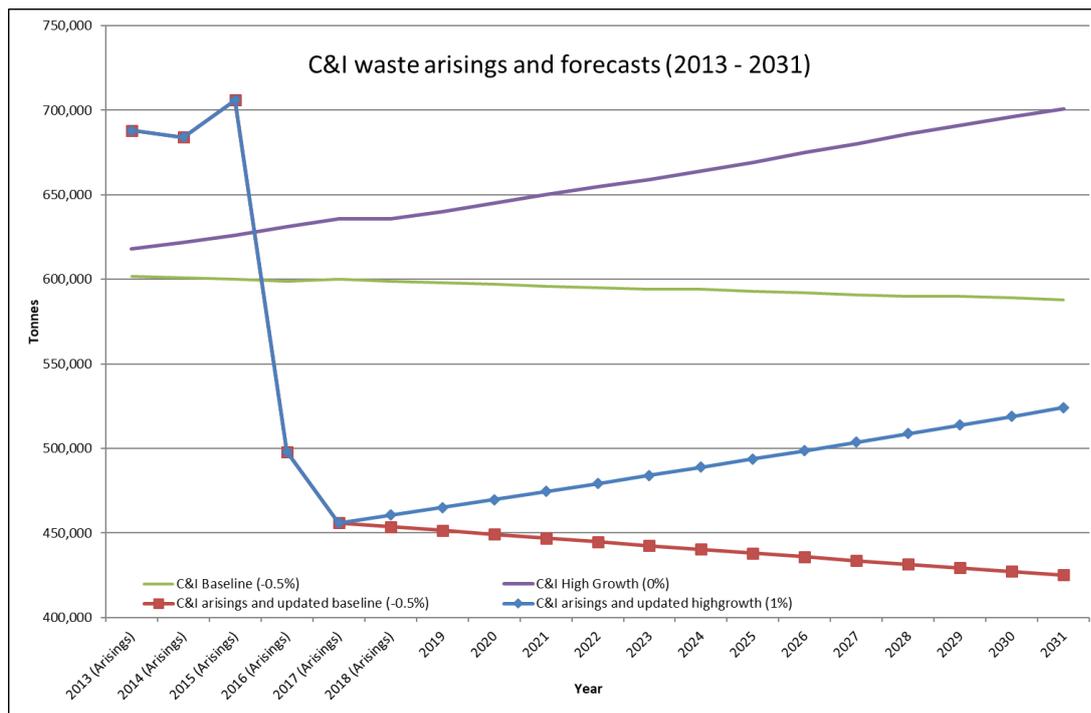


Figure 3: C&I Waste Arisings and Forecasts (2013-2031)

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 sets an over estimation but is considered to be more accurate than attempting to split it and risk under forecasting.

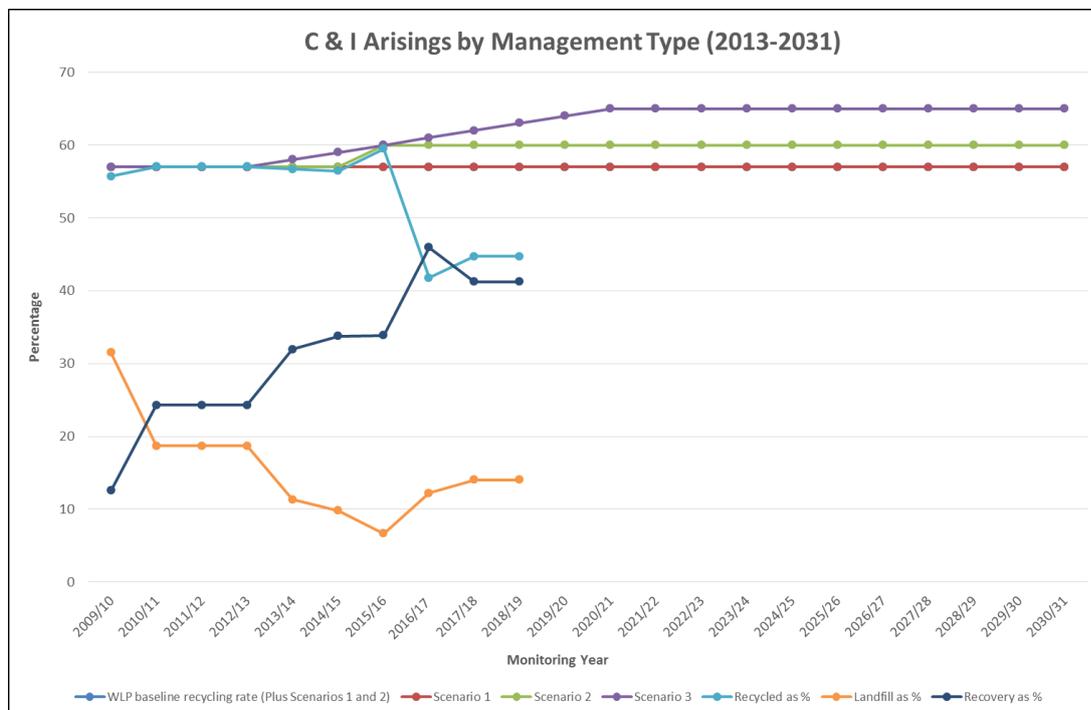


Figure 4: C&I Arisings by Management Type (2013-2031)

CD&E Waste

- 5.16 Arisings for CD&E waste in 2018/19 were calculated using the 'reconcile methodology' methodology which was considered to be a more accurate was of forecasting CD&E arisings. The 'reconcile methodology' has been used since 2013/14.
- 5.17 Figure 5 shows that CD&E waste arisings are anticipated to be higher than the forecasts that underpinned the WLP. In 2031, it is anticipated that CD&E waste arisings could be as high as 1.4 million tonnes (high growth scenario) which is 350,000 tonnes higher than the original high growth forecast at 2031 (1.05mt).
- 5.18 The percentage of CD&E waste being recycled has fallen steadily over the 10-year period, notably since 2013/14, and has been below the recycling rates in the scenarios that underpinned the WLP forecasts. This pattern can be explained by the change to the 'reconcile' methodology in 2013/14. Although the percentage of CD&E waste going to landfill is on a broadly upward trend, most of the inert element is likely to be used in recovery projects such as engineering operations and the restoration of former mineral workings and can therefore be classed as 'recovered'.

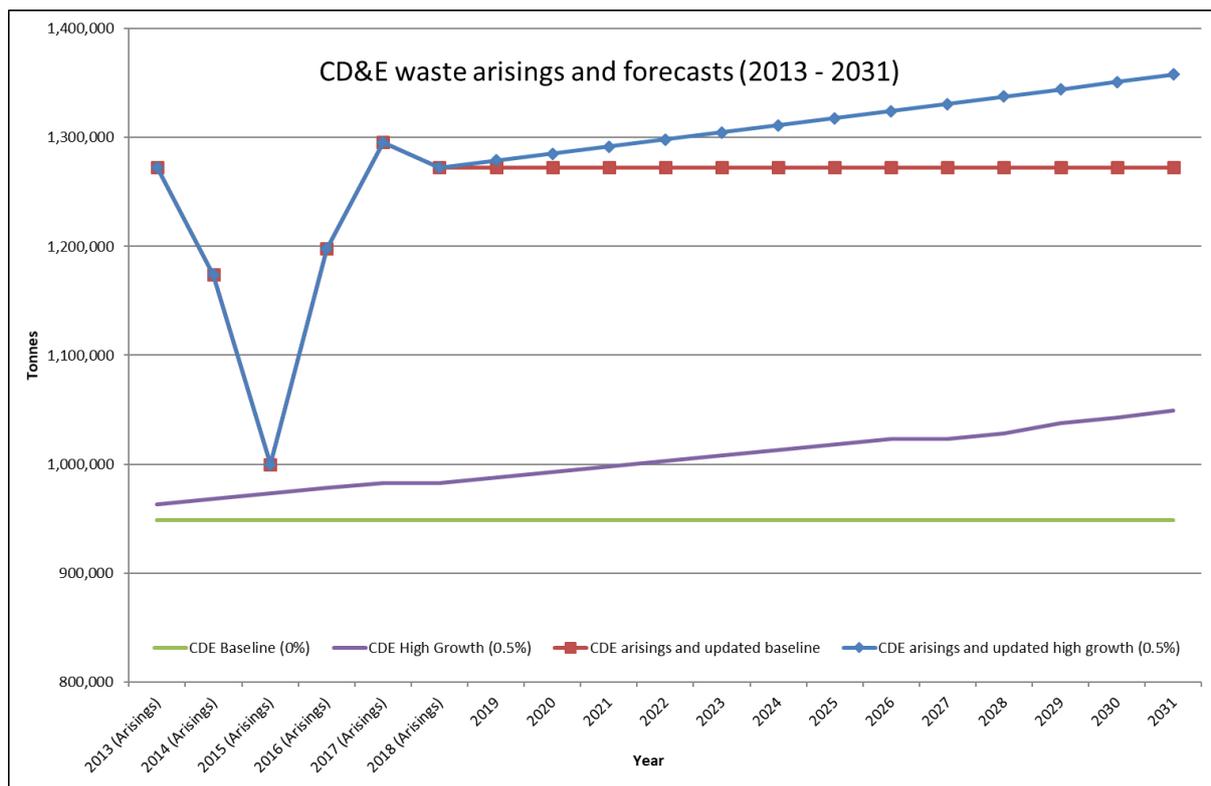


Figure 5: CD&E Waste Arisings and Forecasts (2013-2031)

Total Waste

5.19 The estimated overall arisings of controlled waste in West Sussex in 2018/19 was 2.2mt. Figure 6 sets out a combined forecast for all waste streams and compares it to the forecasts that underpinned the WLP. It shows that the amount of waste that may arise in 2031 may be close to 2.3 million tonnes (high growth); approximately 150,000 tonnes higher than anticipated when the WLP was prepared. This is not considered to be a significant amount and the WLP could respond accordingly. The major increase in waste is anticipated in CD&E waste, of which 75% is inert waste that is recovered for beneficial use, following recycling.

Table 10: 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	464,000	+19,000
C&I (1%)	701,000	519,000	-182,000
CD&E (0.5%)	1,049,000	1,358,000	+309,000
Total	2,195,000	2,341,000	+146,000

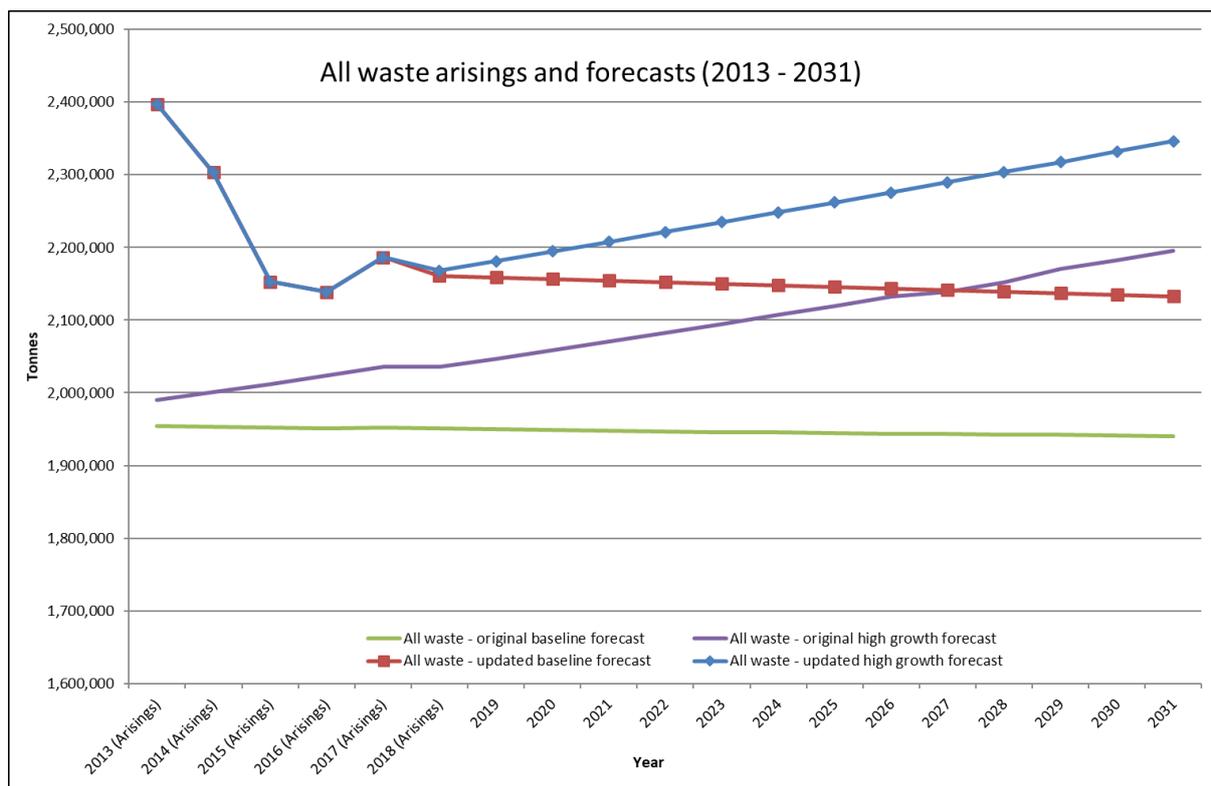


Figure 6: All waste arisings and forecasts (2013-2031)

Waste Management Capacity in West Sussex

- 5.20 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. 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

- 5.21 There has been a general increase in capacity across all waste management categories from the baseline capacities in the adopted WLP. Total capacity (for all waste facilities, excluding that for inert recovery and non-inert landfill), is circa 3.1mt (2.67mt = 'operational' and 0.42mt = 'not operational'). The high growth scenario (which was planned for in order to give contingency), shows that arisings may be as high as 2.3mt which means that current planned capacity is 0.8mt higher than the arisings expected in 2031 under the high growth scenarios. Table 11 shows waste site capacities against the shortfalls in Policy W1 of the WLP. In summary this shows:

- **Transfer capacity** - New capacity has been permitted to meet the shortfalls in Policy W1. There is an additional 15,000 tonnes of capacity that is 'not operational' at this time also. 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 which may result in a shortfall;
- **Recycling and composting of non-inert waste** - New capacity has been permitted to meet the shortfalls in Policy W1. There is also an additional 75,000 tonnes of capacity that is currently 'not operational'. The figures for recycling capacity and the shortfalls/surplus (Table 11) 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** - There is 518,250 tonnes of 'operational' recycling capacity and a further 11,250 tonnes of capacity at permitted sites that are 'not operational'. There is no shortfall in the WLP for aggregate recycling, but when compared to estimated sales, there is a headroom capacity of at least 103,250 tonnes. 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 a need for new aggregate recycling sites to be permitted as temporary sites close;
- **Non-inert waste recovery** - There is no new 'operational' capacity since the WLP was adopted, meaning operationally, there is still a shortfall of 270,000 tonnes. However, there is 320,000 tonnes of permitted capacity that is 'not operational' yet, which, if implemented, would lead to a surplus of 100,000 tonnes.

- 5.22 It is important to note that there is a need for a mix of facilities to deal with the various waste streams and types and that sites such as transfer stations do not provide a final treatment/disposal for waste, as they largely store, sort, bulk and move waste on for treatment/disposal at other facilities. This often results in waste being recorded at multiple facilities, resulting in double counting in the Environment Agency data.
- 5.23 Policy W10 of the WLP allocates five sites for meeting the identified shortfalls (for C&I and CD&E built waste facilities) – Table 11. Two sites remain unpermitted for permanent built waste facilities at the allocations, with a total potential capacity of 250,000tpa which when combined with the current capacity (if permitted), would provide a total of 3.4mt, over 1 million tonnes higher than the expected arisings in 2031.

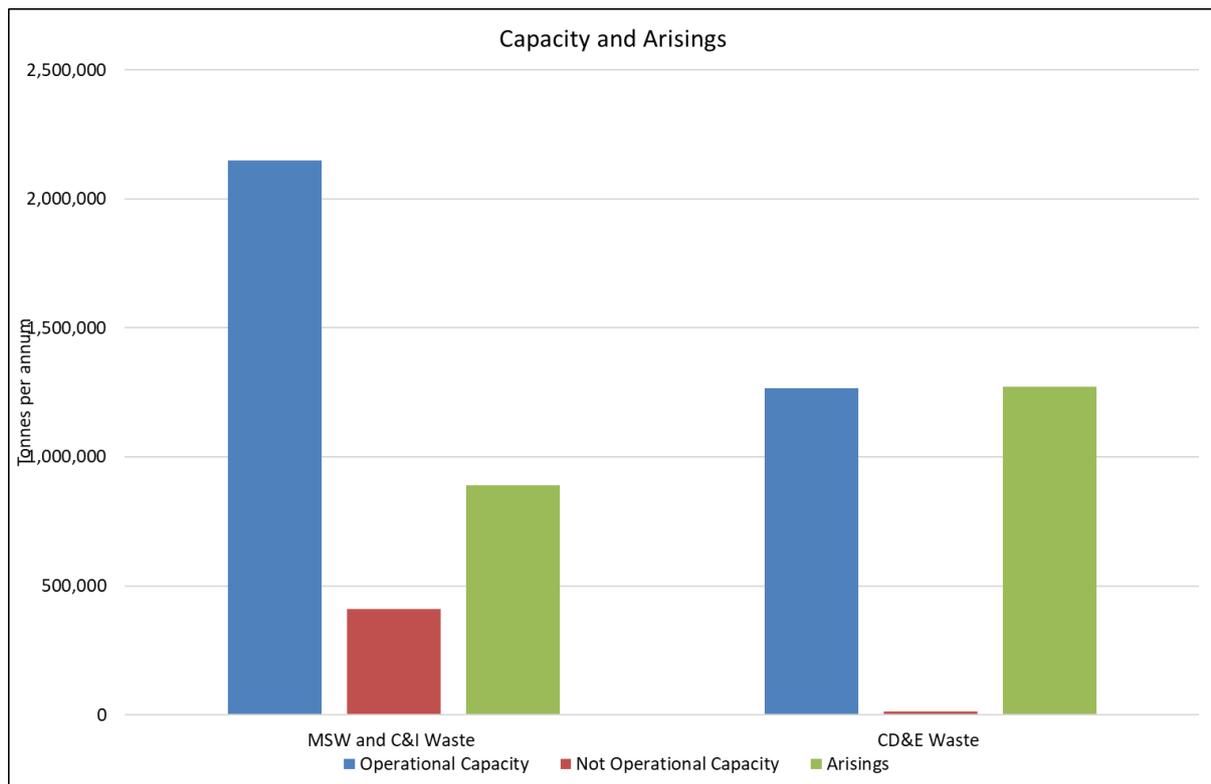


Figure 7: Capacity and Arisings 2018/19

Note: The capacities include all transfer capacity and the contribution transfer sites make to recycling therefore there is an element of double counting.

Non-Inert Landfill

- 5.24 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.
- 5.25 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/NH) and a soil washing facility (WSCC/051/19/NH) 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

- 5.26 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 2018/19 it was estimated that 654,055 tonnes of inert waste was managed in this way. In 2018/19 there were nine sites with permitted capacity to accept inert waste for 'recovery'. The total amount of 'recovery capacity' is 3.24mt which is an increase from the previous monitoring year due to a permission at Sandgate Park for the continuation of working and mineral restoration involving the importation of 1.8mt of inert waste (WSCC/044/18/SR). If all the sites operate at 'full capacity' the remaining 'recovery' capacity would run out by 2021/22 (Appendix C), however, experience has shown that new proposals generally come forward to meet demand. Planning applications are assessed against Policy W8 (Recovery of Operations involving the Depositing of Inert Waste to Land).

Table 11: Waste Site Capacities (2018/2019)

Waste Site	Shortfall in Policy W1 (tonnes)	WLP Baseline Capacity (tonnes)	Capacities (December 2019)			Shortfalls (December 2019): Capacity Still Required	
			Operational (tonnes)	Not Operational (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)	Operational Sites Only	Operational and Not Operational Sites
All Transfer Capacity (HWRS, Mobile Transfer Sites, Merchant Transfer Stations, Clinical Transfer Stations)	140,000	1,169,725	1,307,995 ¹⁰	15,000	1,322,995	1,280	-13,270
Non-inert Recycling and Composting (MSW and C&I) (OWC, IVC, MRF, Contribution to recycling from transfer sites, Metal Recycling)	270,000	450,253	736,017	75,000	811,017	-15,764	-90,764
CD&E Recycling (aggregate recycling) (Dedicated C&D/Inert recycling sites and Waste Transfer Sites where recycling takes place)	No figure specified	573,378	518,250	11,250	529,250	N/A	N/A
Non-inert Waste Recovery (MSW and C&I) (MBT, EfW/Thermal Treatment)	270,000	377,000	377,000	320,000	697,000	270,000	-100,000
Inert Recovery (annual capacity)	No figure specified	765,491	746,600	-	746,600	N/A	N/A
Inert Landfill	No figure specified	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Non-inert Landfill Capacity	605,000	1,750,000	0	0	0	605,000	605,000

Table Notes:

- Non-inert Recycling and Composting excludes specialist recycling facilities (wood recycling, road sweeping facilities, tyre recycling) which is not available for general recycling capacity.
- Non-inert Waste Recovery excludes Anaerobic Digestion which manages mainly on-farm agricultural waste but may manage small amounts of C&I waste.
- The figure for Inert Recovery is an estimate of the amount of inert waste that was 'deposited to land' during 2018/19 based on information about annual fill rates from planning applications and the EA Waste Data Interrogator.
- The 230,000tpa Waste Transfer Station at the Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham (WSCC/018/14/NH) is included under 'Operational Capacity' 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/NH) is included under 'Not-operational capacity' 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/NH) if it is implemented.

¹⁰ Excludes Council Transfer capacity (32,701 tonnes) which is not available for general transfer capacity.

Table 12: Status of Site Allocations in Waste Local Plan (2014)

Remaining Allocated Sites	Potential Capacity	Status
Site North of Wastewater Treatment Works, Ford	Up to c.250,000tpa	WSCC/096/13/F – Permission granted for a Materials Recovery Facility and residual waste treatment facility creating energy from waste through gasification (MRF = 60,000tpa, Gasification = 140,000tpa).
Hobbs Barn, near Climping	c.50,000tpa	WSCC/067/15/CM – Permission granted for a waste transfer station with 50,000tpa capacity.
Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester	c.50,000tpa	WSCC/058/13/0 – 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 is currently being considered by Chichester District Council at the Fuel Depot (19/00619/FUL), which excludes the north east area for waste development.
Brookhurst Wood, Near Horsham	c.300,000tpa	WSCC/018/14/NH – 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. WSCC/015/18/NH – 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	WSCC/003/14/NH - Permission granted for the Installation and operation of a temporary aggregate treatment and recycling facility (230,000tpa). WSCC/050/19/NH – Temporary permission granted for a soil heat treatment facility (10,000tpa). WSCC/051/19/NH – Temporary permission granted for a soil washing facility (100,000tpa).

Imports and Exports

- 5.27 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.
- 5.28 In 2018, West Sussex was a net exporter of all waste (net export of 60,069 tonnes). Across all waste streams, there were net exports of waste to landfill (106,759 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, West Sussex was a net exporter of waste for treatment, which includes recycling sites, (net export of 7,964 tonnes) and a net importer of 24,799 tonnes of waste for metal recycling. Although West Sussex did not achieve neutral imports and exports for recycling during 2018, 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, 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.
- 5.29 Figure 8 shows the trend in net imports and exports since the WLP was adopted, however, it should be noted that it shows total figures for each management type and therefore does not show the variation between different waste streams. Transfer and metal recycling have largely remained stable showing only small deviations from neutral imports and exports. Landfill and treatment are moving towards net exports.

Table 13: Waste Imports into West Sussex in 2018

Basic Waste Category	Site Category					Total
	Landfill	Treatment	Transfer	On/In Land	MRS	
Hazardous	-	1,748	416	-	2,331	4,495
Household/Industrial/Commercial	23,330	177,758	19,980	4,834	37,370	263,272
Inert/C&D	78,810	75,972	22,492	139,662	6,693	323,629
Total	102,140	255,477	42,888	144,496	46,394	591,395

Table 14: Waste Exports into West Sussex in 2018

Basic Waste Category	Site Category					Total
	Landfill	Treatment	Transfer	On/In Land	MRS	
Hazardous	266	13,067	5,480	-	2,490	21,303
Household/Industrial/Commercial	125,078	139,535	41,195	180	14,658	320,646
Inert/C&D	83,554	110,839	23,576	87,100	4,446	309,515
Total	208,898	263,441	70,251	87,280	21,595	651,464

Table 15: Balance between Imports and Exports in West Sussex in 2018

Basic Waste Category	Site Category					Total
	Landfill	Treatment	Transfer	On/In Land	MRS	
Hazardous	-266	-11,320	-5,064	-	-159	-16,809
Household/Industrial/Commercial	-101,749	38,223	-21,214	4,654	22,712	-57,374
Inert/C&D	-4,744	-34,867	-1,084	52,563	2,247	14,114
Total	-106,759	-7,964	-27,363	57,217	24,799	-60,069

Table Notes: Negative Figure = Net Export; Positive Figure = Net Import.

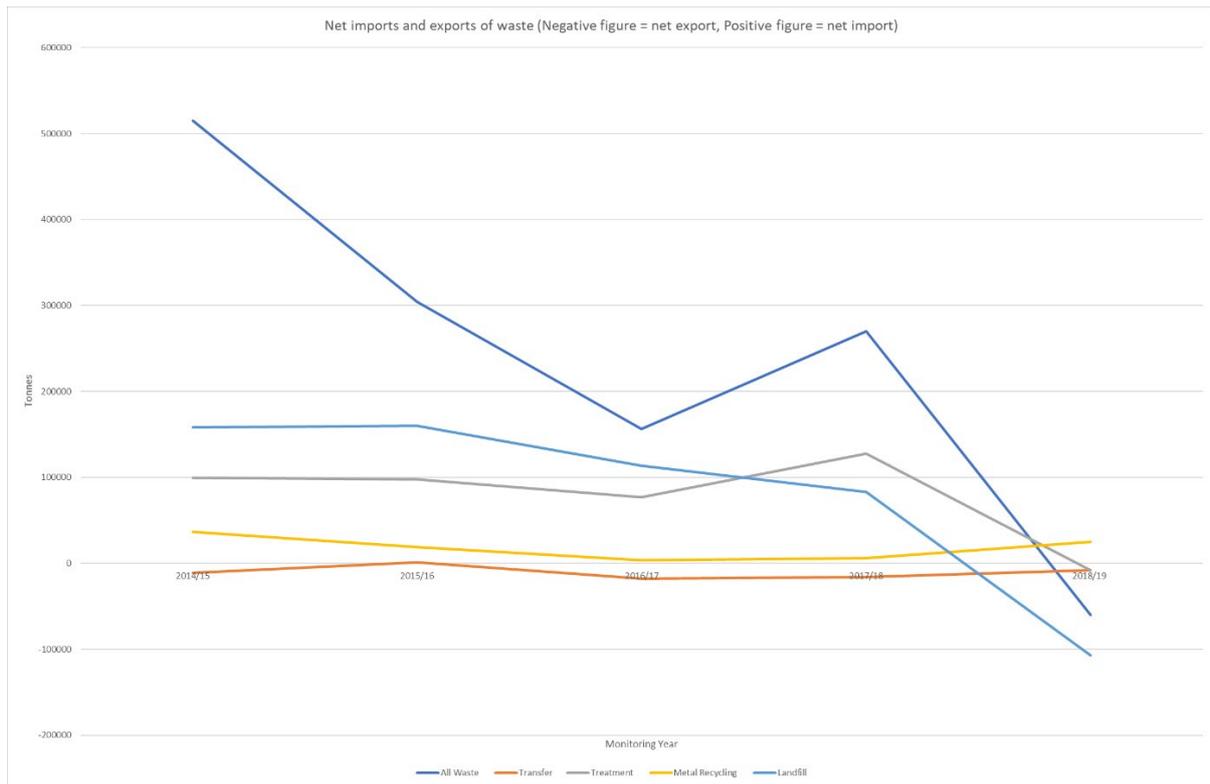


Figure 8: Net imports and exports of waste in West Sussex 2014/15 to 2018/19

6. Planning Applications

- 6.1 There were 23 minerals and waste planning applications between 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019. This is broken down as 6 minerals planning applications, and 17 waste planning applications. A full list of the applications determined within the monitoring period is provided in Appendix D.

Signpost

Full details of all these planning applications and appeals, including decision notices and other relevant planning documents, can be viewed online at:

[Find a Planning Application \(WSCC\)](#)

[Search for Planning Applications \(SDNPA\)](#)

7. Enforcement/Monitoring

Summary

In 2018/19 there were:

33 Investigations resolved, of which 9 were within the SDNP

7 Planning Contravention Notices (PCNs)/Request for Information (s330), of which 1 within the SDNP

2 Enforcement Notices, of which 1 within the SDNP

0 Breach of Condition Notices

0 Stop Notices (a reduction of 6 from 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 and 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 16 shows the investigations work carried out by the Compliance and Enforcement Teams during the monitoring period in 2017/18, compared to the number carried out in the previous monitoring periods.
- 7.5 There were no breach of condition notices in 2018/19, 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.

Table 16: Investigations carried out by WSCC and the SDNPA

Monitoring Year	Investigations received during this period	Investigations resolved during this period
2008/09	76	69
2009/10	65	61
2010/11	61	78
2011/12	17	8
2012/13	71	18
2013/14	34	0
2014/15	69	58 (5 SDNPA)
2015/16	44	31 (3 SDNPA)
2016/17	37	27 (7 SDNPA)
2017/18	45	38 (17 SDNP)
2018/19	22	33 (9 SDNP)

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

Monitoring Year	Request for Information (s330)/PCN	Breach of Condition Notice	Enforcement Notice	Stop Notice	Prosecution
2009/10	7	1	3	2	0
2010/11	2	0	0	0	0
2011/12	0	2	0	1	0
2012/13	25	2	2	1	0
2013/14	29	0	3	2 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 SDNP)	2	0	0	0
2018/19	7 (0 SDNP)	0	2 (1 SDNP)	0	0

Table Notes:

- 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.

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 on-going and constructive engagement with other bodies in relation to planning of strategic cross boundary matters. Authorities are also required to consider whether to consult on, or prepare joint approaches, on local development documents.
- 8.2 The Authorities are actively engaged in the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG) and the South East England Aggregates Working party (SEEAWP). Both working parties meet on a quarterly basis and help to fulfil the Duty to Co-operate requirements.
- 8.3 A summary of the active and ongoing engagement that has taken place as part of DtC since April 2018 is set out in Table 18. The Authorities have cooperated with other MPAs and LPAs to prepared SoCG and Position Statements addressing strategic matters including:
- Statement of Common Ground 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).

Signpost

West Sussex JMLP Soft Sand Review:

[Duty to Co-operate Statement \(January 2020\)](#)

[Addendum \(April 2020\)](#)

Table 18: Summary of Duty to Co-operate engagement since last monitoring report

Date	Engagement	Issues Discussed
16 April 2018	SEEAWP Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion on Position statement on Soft Sand in the South East. ▪ Maintaining an adequate supply of sharp sand and gravel.
26 April 2018	SEWPAG Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-inert Landfill Statement of Common Ground. ▪ Annual Monitoring Report.
31 May 2018	Meeting with the South East MPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting to discuss regional supply of soft sand. ▪ Need for a separate meeting with West Sussex and SDNPA with regard to meeting the shortfall in West Sussex.
12 June 2018	Meeting between WSCC, SDNPA, KCC and ESCC (including Brighton and Hove City Council)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The aim of the meeting was to discuss in further detail the issues regarding soft sand which are unique to these four authorities, including the soft sand issues raised by the Inspector's report into the West Sussex and South Downs National Park Minerals Local Plan and work on the SoCG.
16 July 2018	SEEAWP Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aggregate Monitoring Report. ▪ Discussion of LAAs.
31 July 2018	SEWPAG Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-inert Landfill Joint Position Statement. ▪ Approaches to Site Identification. ▪ Annual Monitoring Report.
19 November 2018	SEEAWP Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion of the Kent, East Sussex, West Sussex, and South Downs National Park – Statement of Common Ground. ▪ Position Statement on Soft Sand in the South East. ▪ Maintaining an adequate supply of sharp sand and gravel. ▪ Maintaining an adequate supply of crushed rock.

Date	Engagement	Issues Discussed
9 October 2018	SEWPAG Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-inert Landfill Joint Position Statement. ▪ Approaches to Site Identification. ▪ Annual Monitoring Report. ▪ Waste forecasting. ▪ Waste Operator Survey.
22 January 2019	SEWPAG Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste operator survey of capacity 2018. ▪ Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the South East. ▪ Joint Position Statement on permanent deposit of inert waste to land.
27 February 2019	Meeting between WSCC, SDNPA, KCC and ESCC (including Brighton and Hove City Council)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The aim of the meeting was to discuss issues regarding soft sand and the SOCG.
9 April 2019	SEEAWP Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion of the Kent, East Sussex, West Sussex, and South Downs National Park – Statement of Common Ground. ▪ Position Statement on Soft Sand in the South East. ▪ Maintaining an adequate supply of marine aggregates. ▪ Identification of potential sites.
2 May 2019	SEWPAG Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste operator survey. ▪ Hazardous Waste Joint Position Statement. ▪ Annual Monitoring Report.
27 June 2019	SEEAWP Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion of the Kent, East Sussex, West Sussex, and South Downs National Park – Statement of Common Ground. ▪ Maintaining an adequate supply of crushed rock. ▪ Maintaining an adequate supply of marine aggregates. ▪ Maintaining an adequate supply of soft sand.

Date	Engagement	Issues Discussed
9 July 2019	SEWPAG Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste operator survey. ▪ Hazardous Waste Joint Position Statement. ▪ Annual Monitoring Report. ▪ SEWPAG Memorandum of Understanding. ▪ Joint Position Statement on Heathrow.
29 July 2019	SoCG between Kent County Council, East Sussex County Council, Brighton and Hove City Council, West Sussex County Council, and the South Downs National Park Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statement of Common Ground on the issue of Soft Sand Supply signed off.
July, October 2019, and January 2020	Meeting and consultation (via email) with the Planning Policy Officer's Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion about, and consultation on, the draft Statement of Common Ground relating to matters relating to minerals and waste and other statutory and non-statutory functions provided by WSCC.
April 2020	SoCG between WSCC and local D&B LPAs, including the SDNPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demonstrates agreed positions on matters relating to minerals planning, waste planning and other statutory and non-statutory functions and services provided by WSCC.
14 April 2020	South East Mineral Planning Authorities – Soft Sand Position Statement signed by WSCC and SDNPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sets out technical information with respect to soft sand supply in the South East. ▪ 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.

Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

Acronym	Term	Explanation
-	Aggregates	Sand, gravel, and crushed rock (known as primary aggregates), mineral waste such as colliery spoil, industry wastes and recycled materials (known as secondary aggregates), and such material as construction and demolition waste (recycled aggregates). Aggregates are used in the construction industry to produce concrete, mortar, asphalt, etc.
-	Agricultural waste	Only a small proportion is subject to waste land use planning system or waste management licensing.
AD	Anaerobic Digestion	A process in which biodegradable material is encouraged to break down in the absence of oxygen. Waste is broken down in an enclosed vessel under controlled conditions, resulting in the production of digestate and biogas.
AMR	Authority Monitoring Report	A report that presents an analysis of existing ('saved') policies, progress on the Local Development Scheme (see below) noting if any adjustments to the scheme are needed, and updating relevant data.
C&I	Commercial and Industrial Waste	Commercial waste originates from premises used for trade or business (e.g., shops and offices) or for the purposes of sport, recreation, or entertainment. Industrial waste comes from factories or premises used in connection with public transport (land, water, or air), supply of gas, water, electricity, and sewerage, postal or telecommunications services.
C&D	Construction and Demolition Waste	Waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures. Although often described as inert, that can be misleading as C&D waste may include material such as timber, metal, plastics, paper, and paint, which need to be separated out if the waste is to be re-used, e.g., as inert fill, or if disposed of at a site licensed only for inert waste.
-	Composting	A biological process which produces a bulk reduced, stabilised residue known as compost. Compostable wastes include the putrescible part of refuse e.g., food scraps and garden wastes, sewage sludge, manure, and organic processing residues.

Acronym	Term	Explanation
-	Controlled waste	Essentially waste that is subject to regulation by the Environment Agency through the site licensing system – includes household, industrial, commercial, construction and demolition, and hazardous wastes.
DtC	Duty to Co-operate	Introduced through Section 110 of the Localism Act (2011). Requires planning authorities to carry out on-going constructive and active engagement throughout the preparation of development plan documents where there are cross-boundary issues or impacts.
EiP	Examination in Public	An external Panel, appointed by the Planning Inspectorate to hold an Examination into a plan in public and write a report on its findings.
EU	European Union	The European Union (EU) is an economic and political union of 27 member states committed to regional integration.
-	Hazardous waste	Waste that may be hazardous to humans and that requires specific and separate provision for dealing with it. Categories are defined by regulations. Now includes many “everyday” items such as electrical goods. Also referred to as Special Waste.
-	Inert waste	Waste that does not normally undergo any significant physical, chemical, or biological change when deposited at a landfill site. It may include materials such as rock, concrete, brick, sand, soil or certain arisings from road building or maintenance. Most of the category “construction and demolition” waste is inert waste.
HWRS	Household Waste Recycling Site	A facility where the public can dispose of household waste. They are run by the local authority. Also known as Civic Amenity site.
IVC	In-Vessel Composting	The aerobic decomposition of shredded and mixed organic waste within an enclosed container, where the control systems for material degradation are fully automated. Moisture, temperature, and odour can be regulated, and a stable compost can be produced much more quickly than outdoor windrow composting.
JAAP	Joint Area Action Plan	A type of Development Plan Document focused upon a specific location or an area subject to conservation or significant change (for example major regeneration).
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.

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

Acronym	Term	Explanation
MRF	Materials Recycling Facility	A special sorting 'factory' where mixed recyclables are separated into individual materials prior to despatch to re-processors who wash and prepare the materials for manufacturing into new recycled products.
mt	-	Million Tonnes
mtpa	-	Million Tonnes per Annum
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Areas	Areas of known mineral resources that are of sufficient economic or conservation value to warrant protection for generations to come.
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste	More commonly known as rubbish, trash, or garbage – consists of everyday items such as product packaging, grass clippings, furniture, clothing, bottles, food scraps, newspapers, appliances, paint, and batteries.
MWDS	Minerals and Waste Development Scheme	A timetable and project plan for the production of all the LDD relating to mineral and waste issues in West Sussex.
MWMS	Municipal Waste Management Strategies	A strategy produced by local authorities to deliver more sustainable waste management and break the link between economic growth and the amount of waste produced so that the disposal of waste is the last option for dealing with it.
-	Non-inert waste	Waste that is potentially biodegradable or may undergo any significant physical, chemical, or biological change when deposited at a landfill site. It can originate from household, industrial, and commercial waste streams. Referred to as "non-hazardous waste" in EU Directives.
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework	Introduced in 2012, and updated in 2019, 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.
OWC	Open Windrow Composting	The aerobic decomposition of appropriate shredded biodegradable waste using open linear heaps known as 'windrows', which are approximately three metre high and four to six meters across. The process involves mechanical turning of the waste until the desired temperature and residence times are achieved to enable effective degradation. This results in a bulk-reduced, stabilised residue known as compost. Windrow composting can take place outdoors or within buildings and the process takes around three months.

Acronym	Term	Explanation
-	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Introduced reforms to the Planning System in 2004 including the revocation of Structure Plans and Local Plans and replaced them with the Local Development Framework system.
-	Primary Aggregates	Virgin materials such as sand and gravel which are extracted from the ground.
-	Recycled Aggregates	Aggregate which has been extracted from the ground (as primary aggregate), but which has subsequently been used and recovered for re-use. It comprises material derived from construction and demolition waste.
-	Residual Waste	The term used for waste that cannot be recycled/reprocessed and is left over after any recovery processes. Without any alternative management process available, residual waste is sent to landfill.
-	Secondary Aggregates	These are usually by-products of other industrial processes not previously used in construction. Secondary Aggregates can be further sub-divided into manufactured and natural, depending on their source. Examples of manufactured secondary aggregates are pulverised fuel ash (PFA) and metallurgical slags. Natural secondary aggregates include china clay sand and slate aggregate (Source: WRAP website).
SA	Sustainability Appraisal	A single appraisal tool which provides for the systematic identification and evaluation of the economic, social, and environmental impacts of a proposal. Now incorporates SEA.
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement	The processes by which the community will be engaged in consultation on each type of LDD and at every stage of its preparation. The SCI will also show how residents will be consulted on major planning applications.
SDNPA	South Downs National Park Authority	The South Downs National Park Authority is the lead organisation responsible for promoting the purposes and duty of the National Park, working in partnership with other Local Authorities and organisations. From April 2011 the SDNPA became responsible for all planning in the National Park.
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment	A process to ensure that significant environmental effects arising from policies, plans and programmes are identified, assessed, mitigated, communicated to decision-makers, monitored and that opportunities for public involvement are provided.

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

Appendix B: Mineral and Waste Sites in West Sussex

Key to Local Authorities:

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

Mineral Extraction Sites

Safeguarded sites are those that are proposed to be safeguarded under clause (a) of Policy M9 of the Proposed Submission 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 D.

Sharp Sand and Gravel Sites

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (CDC)	Kingsham Gravel Pit, Kingsham Road, Chichester	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	Ten years after 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	Britania Crest Recycling Ltd	Five years from the commencement of development	510675 113821	(I) Permission for the continued extraction for 2 years lapsed (ref: WSCC/104/13/SR) now lapsed.	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Rock Common Sandpit, Washington, Pulborough	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	31.12.20	512561 113456	(A) Sand extraction. Concrete batching plant. Aggregates imported are virgin, and for blending with sand for various products, not recycling.	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Sandgate Park Quarry, Water Lane, Sullington, Storrington	CEMEX UK Operations	21.02.42	510254 114007	(A) Winning and working of sand. Restoration to landscaped lake for fishing and nature conservation. 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 is currently under consideration.	Yes

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
SDNPA	West Heath Quarry, West Harting, Petersfield	CEMEX UK Operations	Extension expires – 2025. Older part of the site expires in 2042	478400 122800	(A) Winning and working of sand. Restoration to heathland. Planning permission until 2042. An application for determination of conditions permitted on 23 May 2016. Winning and working of minerals and site restoration must be completed by 21 February 2042. Extension to quarry expires in 2021.	Yes
SDNPA	Heath End Quarry, Duncton, Petworth	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	31.12.21	496300 118800	(A) Permission granted on appeal in September 2016.	Yes
SDNPA	Minsted Sandpit, Minsted Common, Midhurst	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	30.11.24	485500 121500	(A) ROMP review approved, and site restoration date is 30.11.2024.	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	(A) Winning and working of clay, major extension area. Restoration to mixed habitats and ponds.	Yes
SDNPA	Pitsham Brickworks, Cocking	Lambs	2042	487600 119589	(A) Winning and working of clay and brickmaking. Restoration by natural regeneration. Planning permission until 2042.	Yes

Building Stone Quarries

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

Local Authority Area	Site Name and Address	Operator	Restoration Date	Grid Reference	Comments (A) = Active, (I) = Inactive, (D) = Dormant	Safeguarded Site in JMLP
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
WSCC (MSDC)	Hook Stone Quarry		21.02.2042	535553 131310	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) Application for temporary permission for exploration and appraisal of the existing hydrocarbon lateral borehole granted.	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	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/079/19).	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
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	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 the JMLP
WSCC (CDC)	Portfield, Chichester	Tarmac	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	(A)	525737 104775	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	Turberville and Penneys Wharf, Shoreham	Dudman	(A)	523993 104901	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	New Wharf, Shoreham	Kendalls	(A)	522461 105128	Yes
SDNP	Minsted Quarry, Midhurst	Dudman	(A) Concrete batching plant is ancillary to the operational	485500 121500	Safeguarded for soft sand resources
SDNP	Valdoe, Lavant	Dudman	Planning Permission expired.	487796 108400	No
WSCC	More House Farm	Cemex	-	533888 127659	Yes

Coated Roadstone Plant

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

Minerals Wharves

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

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

Waste Sites

Estimated capacity of waste sites in West Sussex for the 2018/19 monitoring year (May 2020).

Site	Facility Type	WLP Baseline Total Capacity (tpa)	Operational Sites	Permitted (Not Operational)	Total
Transfer Stations	HWRS	581,800	683,997	0	683,997
	Mobile Transfer Capacity	3,500	4,998	0	4,998
	Merchant Waste Transfer Stations	571,420	596,000	15,000	611,000
	Clinical Transfer Station	13,005	23,000	0	23,000
	Council Transfer Station	32,701	32,701	0	32,701
	Sub Total	1,169,725	1,340,696	15,000	1,355,696
Recycling and Composting	Open Windrow Composting	231,000	174,251	0	174,251
	IVC	40,000	7,500	0	7,500
	MRF	100,000	160,000	50,000	210,000
	Recycling	79,253	204,750	0	204,750
	Metal Recycling and End of Life Vehicles	-	189,516	25,000	214,516
	Sub Total	-	736,017	75,000	811,017
	Wood Recycling	-	75,000	0	75,000
	Road Sweeping Recycling Facilities	-	100,000	0	100,000
	Tyre Recycling	-	14,000	0	14,000 ¹¹
	Soil Treatment	-	0	110,000	110,000
	Other specialist recycling	-	75,420	0	75,420
	Sub Total	-	264,420	110,000	374,420
	C&D/Inert Recycling (dedicated sites)	224,065	276,000	0	276,000
	C&D/Inert Recycling at Waste Transfer Stations	349,313	242,250	11,250	253,500
	Sub Total (C&D/Inert Recycling)	573,378	518,250	11,250	529,500
	Total (all recycling)	1,023,631	1,518,687	196,250	1,714,937
Treatment and Recovery	MBT (MSW and some C&I)	327,000	327,000	0	327,000
	Anaerobic Digestion (Sites manage mainly agricultural waste)	-	83,760	50,000	133,760
	Thermal Treatment/Energy Recovery	50,000	50,000	320,000	370,000
	Deposition of waste to land/Inert Recovery	240,000	746,600	See Appendix C for trajectory of permitted capacity	746,000
	Sub Total	617,000	1,207,360	370,000	1,687,360
Landfill	Inert Landfill	0	0	0	0
	Non-inert landfill	1,750,000	0	0	0

¹¹ Excludes some HWRS sites and Merchant Transfer Sites that may manage very small amounts of tyres.

Table Notes:

- WLP Baseline figures are the estimated capacities used in the waste forecasts in the Waste Local Plan (2014).
- C&D/Inert Recycling at Waste Transfer Stations: 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.
- Deposition of waste to land/Inert Recovery: 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.
- 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 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	127,500	-	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	Wyvern Waste	(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	(A) Reception of household waste and recyclables	4,999	-	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	Estimated 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 (CDC)	Cutmills Depot, Newells Lane Bosham	Palmer Garry Christopher	(A) Proposed inert and non-inert waste recycling and transfer station including the use of required plant and machinery skip and container use.	5,000	-	480153 105620	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 Sips Ltd	(A) Transfer Station for commercial/industrial waste	50,000	-	499962 102567	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Sussex Waste Recycling (Rabbit Skips), Marlborough Rd, Churchill Industrial Estate, Lancing	Rabbit Skips/Sussex Waste Recycling	(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, Polthooks Lane, 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.	25,000	-	498560 102698	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	Skips Direct, Oakham Farm, Church Lane, Oving	GR Ayling	(I) Waste transfer and recovery facility. Granted 13/12/11	-	5,000	490952 105555	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Britannia Crest	(A) Waste transfer facility to handle inert and non-inert waste with associated inert waste recycling operations.	230,000	-	517063 134354	Yes
WSCC (CDC)	7 Gravel Lane, Chichester	Spire Metals	(I) New site	-	10,000	487064 104218	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	Sterisort	(A)	10,000	-	501765 102839	Yes

Council 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 (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**

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 (CBC)	Pease Pottage Composting Site	KPS Composting	(A)	25,000	-	526592 133385	Yes
WSCC (WBC)	North Barn Farm, Titnore Lane, Worthing	Bull Recycling (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

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)	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

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
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

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)	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 Transfer Station (New 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	-	498961 103130	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Britannia Crest Ltd	(I) Recycling, Recovery and Renewable Energy Facility and Ancillary Infrastructure	-	50,000	517063 134354	Yes

C&D Recycling

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 (CBC)	Crawley Goods Yard, Gatwick Road, Crawley	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)	75,000	-	528670 138931	Yes
WSCC (MSDC)	Eastlands Farm, Lewes Road, Scaynes Hill (WSCC/00039/14/LR) (Granted 09/09/14)	Mr Denis Nicholls	(A) Processing, recycling, and storage of top soil, hardcore and storage of road planings.	5,000	-	491409 102122	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

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)	Portfield Quarry, Portfield Quarry, Oving	TJ Group of Companies	(I) Temporary recycling activities have ceased due to redevelopment of the site.	-	-	488096 105302	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	-	(A)	-	-	527944 139633	Yes
SDNPA	Shoreham Cement Works, Upper Beeding	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	(A) Permission for the importation, storage, and treatment of inert material to produce recycled/secondary aggregates renewed until 31st October 2019 (SDNP/15/02718/CW)	50,000	-	520236 108763	Yes
SDNPA	Valdoe Quarry, Lavant Road, Goodwood, Chichester	Dudman Aggregates Ltd	(I) Aggregate recycling ceased.	-	-	487796 108400	Yes
SDNPA	Newtimber Chalk Works, London Road, Pyecombe, Hassocks	Robins of Herstmonceux	(A) Application SDNP/13/02319/CW was granted on the 9th February 2015.	25,000	-	527697 113703	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	Thistleworth Farm Cottage (R/O Wyevalles Garden Centre), Copthorne Road, Crawley	-	(A)	75,000	-	530311 138296	Yes

Soil 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 (HDC)	Brookhurst Wood, Langhurstwood Road (Soil Washing)	Biffa	(I) Granted permission in February 2020.	-	100,000	517459 134887	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Brookhurst Wood, Langhurstwood Road (Soil heat treatment)	Biffa	(I) Granted permission in February 2020.	-	10,000	517459 134887	Yes

Specialist Recycling Facilities

Tyre Recycling

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 (WBC)	Pountney Tyres Ltd, Meadow Road, Worthing	Pountney Tyres Ltd	(A)	14,000	-	516456 103605	Yes

Road Sweeping

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)	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

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	MNH Sustainable Cabin Services, Rowfant Business Centre (Airport waste)	Mr Matthew Rance	(A) Sorting and transfer of airline waste for recycling.	75,000	-	532975 136570	Yes

Wood Recycling

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	Firland Park Industrial Estate	Olus Environmental Ltd	(A) Processes wood and bulky waste form HWRS	75,000	-	524725 117879	Yes

Metal Recycling

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)	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

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 (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
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	0	-	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 (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)	1,000	-	484694 099979	Yes
WSCC (CBC)	International Park, Priestley Way, Manor Road Industrial Estate, Crawley	H Ripley and Co Ltd	(A)	-	25,000	487064 104218	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
WSCC (ADC)	Sefter Farm, Pagham Road, Bognor Regis	Barfoots of Botley	(A) On-farm anaerobic digestion plant	75,000	-	489119 099457
WSCC (CDC)	Crouchlands Farm, Plaistow	Crouchland Biogas Ltd	(I) Closed following appeal and enforcement notice.	-	-	501245 129673
WSCC (ADC)	Wicks Farm, Ford Lane, Ford, Arundel	Wicks Farm (Biogas Ltd)	(I) On-farm anaerobic digestion plant.	-	50,000	499140 103927
WSCC (HDC)	Wappingthorn Farm	D B Agri Ltd	(A) On Farm AD Plant	8,760	-	517237 113551

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	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Baystone Farm Closed Landfill Site, Mill Lane, Itchingfield, Horsham	WSCC Wastes Management	(A)	-	514180 129713	Yes

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (HDC)	Horton Closed Landfill Site, Henfield Road, Small Dole, Upper Beeding	Viridor Waste Management Ltd	(A)	-	520918 112382	Yes
WSCC (ArDC)	Lidsey Landfill Site, Lidsey Road, Bognor Regis	-	(A)	-	492976 103758	Yes

Inert Deposit to Land (C&D Recovery)

WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC	Brookhurst Wood Landfill	Biffa	(I) Site being restored.	10,000tpa until 2015	517400 134800	Yes (Safeguarded as a landfill site)
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	-	-	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 Limited	(A) Commenced 3 February 2016	135,000 tonnes (70,000tpa for 2 years)	478483 107566	No
WSCC	Knepp Castle	-	(A) Commenced February 2014. Planning permission extended until April 2020 for importation and restoration.	404,250 tonnes (115,500tpa for 3.5 years) July 2017	-	No
WSCC	Rudgwick Brickworks, Lynwick Street, Rudgwick	-	(A) Commenced summer 2015.	717,600 over 6 years based on application for extension of time	-	No
SDNP	Washington, Hampers Lane	-	(A) Commenced importing inert material February 2015	372,000 (93,000tpa)	-	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	-	Deadline for restoration 6 January 2020	391,000	489000 120000	No
WSCC	Horton Clay Pit	-	(A) Started in August 2018	92,000m ³	-	-
WSCC	Sandgate Park	-	(I)	1,800,000	510254 114007	-

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.	50,000	-	517380 103931	Yes
WSCC (ADC)	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	521899 114248	Yes
WSCC (HDC)	Former Wealden Brickworks, Langhurstwood Road, Horsham	Britannia Crest Ltd	(I) Recycling, Recovery and Renewable Energy Facility and Ancillary Infrastructure	-	180,000	517063 134354	Yes

Disposal**Non-inert Landfill**

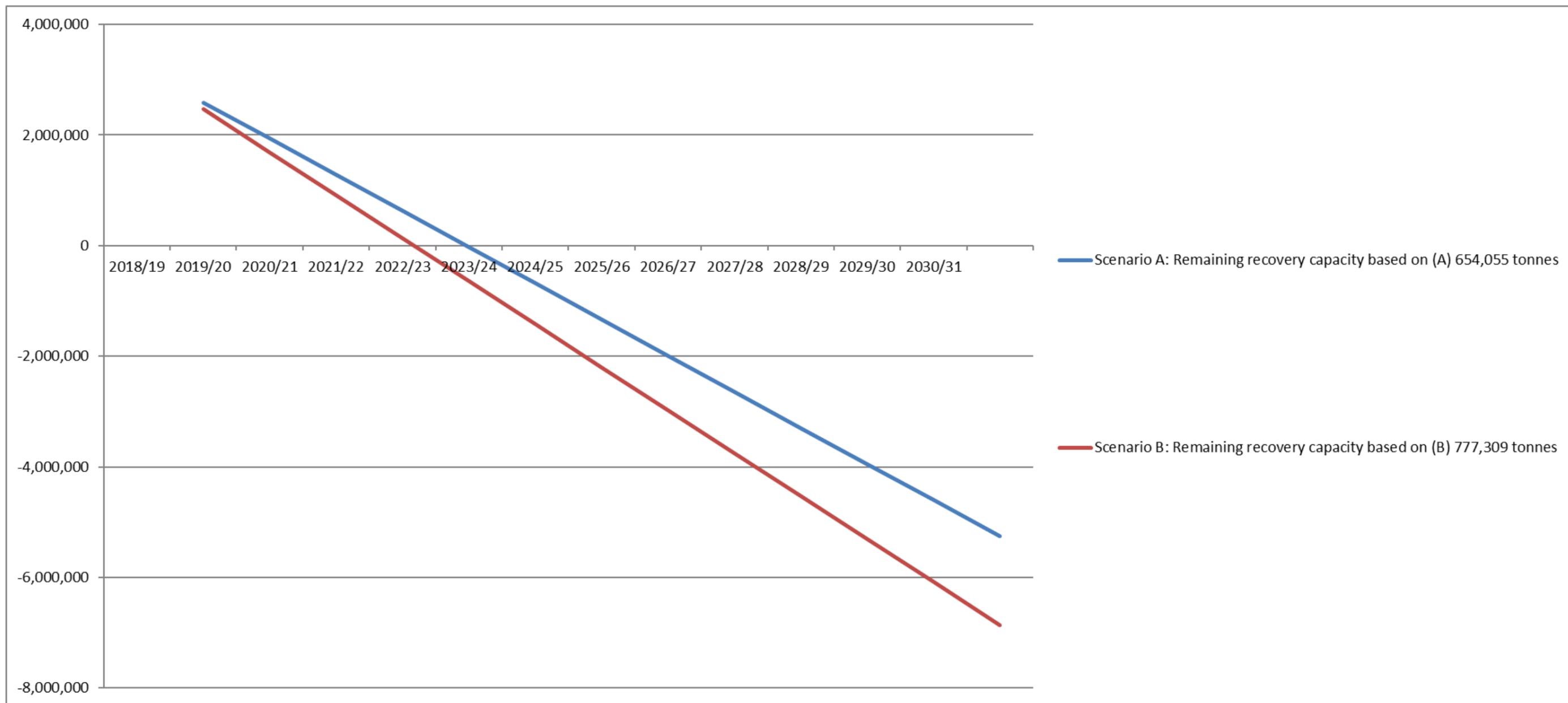
WPA (District/Borough)	Site Name	Operator	(A) = Active (I) = Inactive (D) = Dormant	Est. maximum operational capacity (tpa)	Grid Reference	Safeguarded Site
WSCC (ArDC)	Lidsey Landfill Site, Headhone Farm, Lidsey Road, Woodgate	Lidsey Landfill Ltd	(I) No further importation of any kind expected. In restoration.	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 Waste Services Ltd	Non-inert landfilling ceased in December 2018.	250,000tpa	517184 134885	No (Proposed extension allocated in WLP is safeguarded)
WSCC (HDC)	Rough and Windmill Landfill Site (The), Windmill Quarry, The Hollow, Washington	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	(I) Planning permission granted to allow site to remain as is. No further restoration to take place. Site in aftercare.	N/A	512895 113405	No

Note: Information in this table is indicative only and is liable to change. Reference should be made to the relevant planning consents for full details.

Appendix C: Recovery Capacity in West Sussex

The remaining void space at permitted sites which are accepting inert waste for a beneficial use ('recovery capacity') in 2017 was 3,244,000 tonnes (see Appendix B for list of sites). The amount of inert waste that was used for 'recovery' projects in West Sussex in 2018 was estimated to be 654,055 tonnes. This figure is likely to vary annually but has been used as a 'proxy' of future throughput to indicate the likely decline in recovery capacity. The graph below also shows the decline based on the five-year average of the amount of material used for 'recovery' projects (777,309 tonnes). Based on these assumptions, it is estimated that the remaining inert 'recovery' capacity will run out in 2021/22. However, experience has shown that new proposals generally come forward to meet demand.

Type of Capacity	Tonnes	2018/19	2019/20	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 2018	1,272,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(A) Inert waste deposited to land – 2018 data (tpa)	654,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B) Inert waste deposited to land – 5-year average (tpa)	777,309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total remaining deposit capacity at all sites (3,244,000 in 2018)	3,244,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scenario A: Remaining recovery capacity based on (A) 654,055 tonnes	-	2,589,945	1,935,890	1,281,835	627,780	-26,275	-680,330	-1,334,385	-1,988,440	-2,642,495	-3,296,550	-3,950,605	-4,604,660	-5,258,715
Scenario B: Remaining recovery capacity based on (B) 777,309 tonnes	-	2,466,691	1,689,382	912,073	134,764	-642,545	-1,419,854	-2,197,163	-2,974,472	-3,751,781	-4,529,090	-5,306,399	-6,083,708	-6,861,017



Appendix D: List of Planning Applications

Minerals

Application Reference	Proposal	Address Description	Decision Date	Decision
WSCC/047/18/BN	Variation of a planning condition (condition number 4) on the current permission for the site (ref: WSCC/008/18/BN) to allow the flowing of hydrocarbons 24 hours and seven days per week	Lidsey Oil Site, Lidsey Road, Bognor Regis, PO22 9PH	15/02/2019	Granted
WSCC/043/18/CR	Variation of Condition 5 (hours of operation) of planning permission CR/22/81 to allow extended hours of operation of the concrete batching plant only to include between 6.00 pm and 7.00 am on Mondays to Fridays inclusive up to a maximum of 12 times per calendar month	Crawley Goods Yard (Cemex Site), Gatwick Road, Crawley, RH10 9RE	20/12/2018	Granted
WSCC/033/18/WC	Amendment of condition no. 1 of planning permission WSCC/032/17/WC to enable the retention of security fencing, gates, and cabins for a further 18 months	Woodbarn Farm, Adversane Lane, Broadford Bridge, Billingshurst, RH14 9ED	21/09/2018	Granted
WSCC/032/18/WC	Amendment of Condition 1 of planning permission ref: WSCC/029/17/WC extending the permission by 18 months to enable the completion of phase 4 site retention and restoration	Woodbarn Farm, Adversane Lane, Broadford Bridge, Billingshurst, RH14 9ED	20/09/2018	Granted

Application Reference	Proposal	Address Description	Decision Date	Decision
WSCC/022/18/HK	Siting of office and welfare accommodation for a temporary period of 3 years	Freshfield Lane Brickworks, Freshfield Lane, Danehill, Haywards Heath, RH17 7HH	26/07/2018	Granted
WSCC/008/18/BN	Retention of Lidsey oil site including two existing wells and production plant and equipment within the existing site to produce hydrocarbons for a further period of 10 years	Lidsey Oilfield, Lidsey Road, Bognor Regis	25/04/2018	Granted

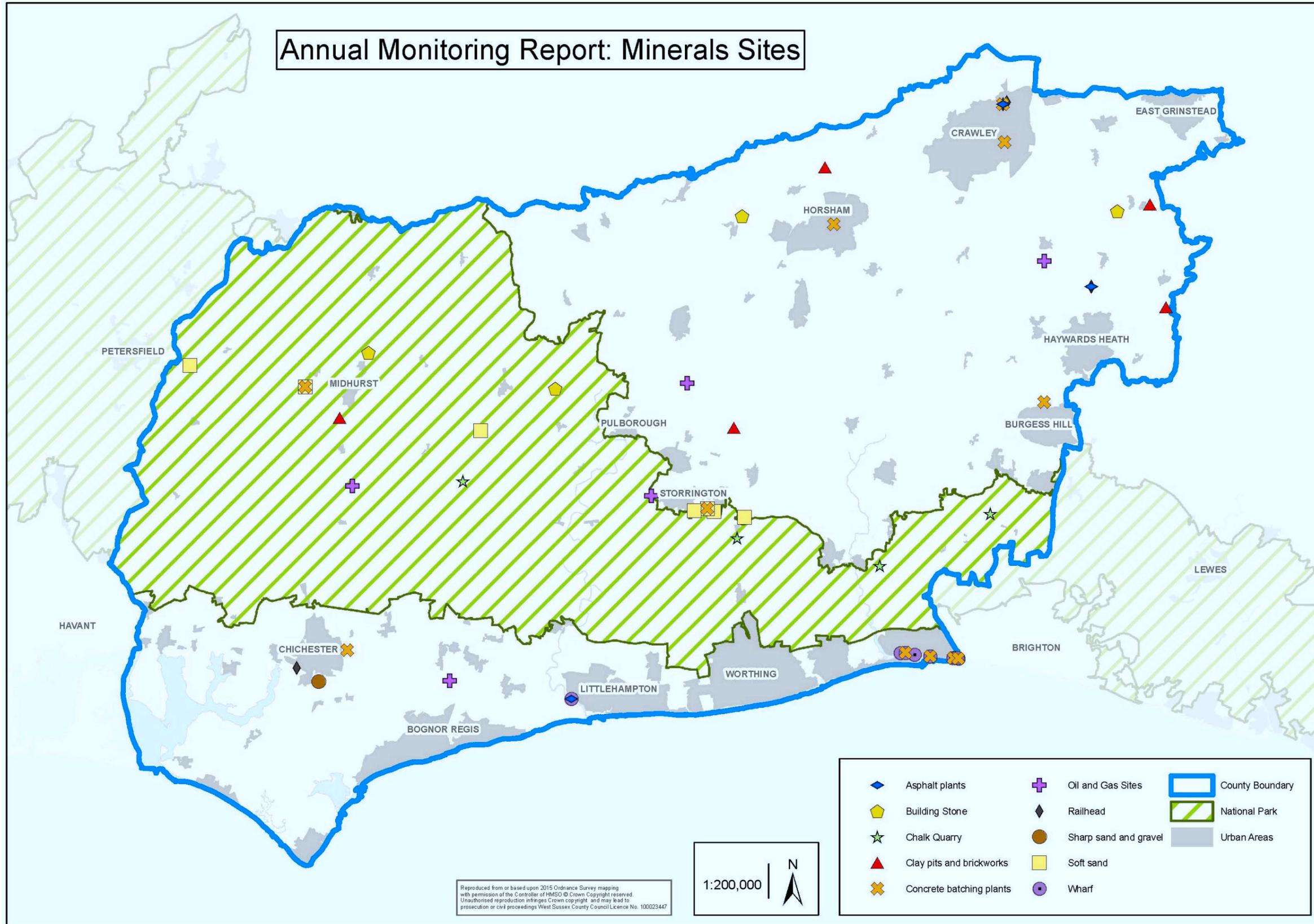
Waste

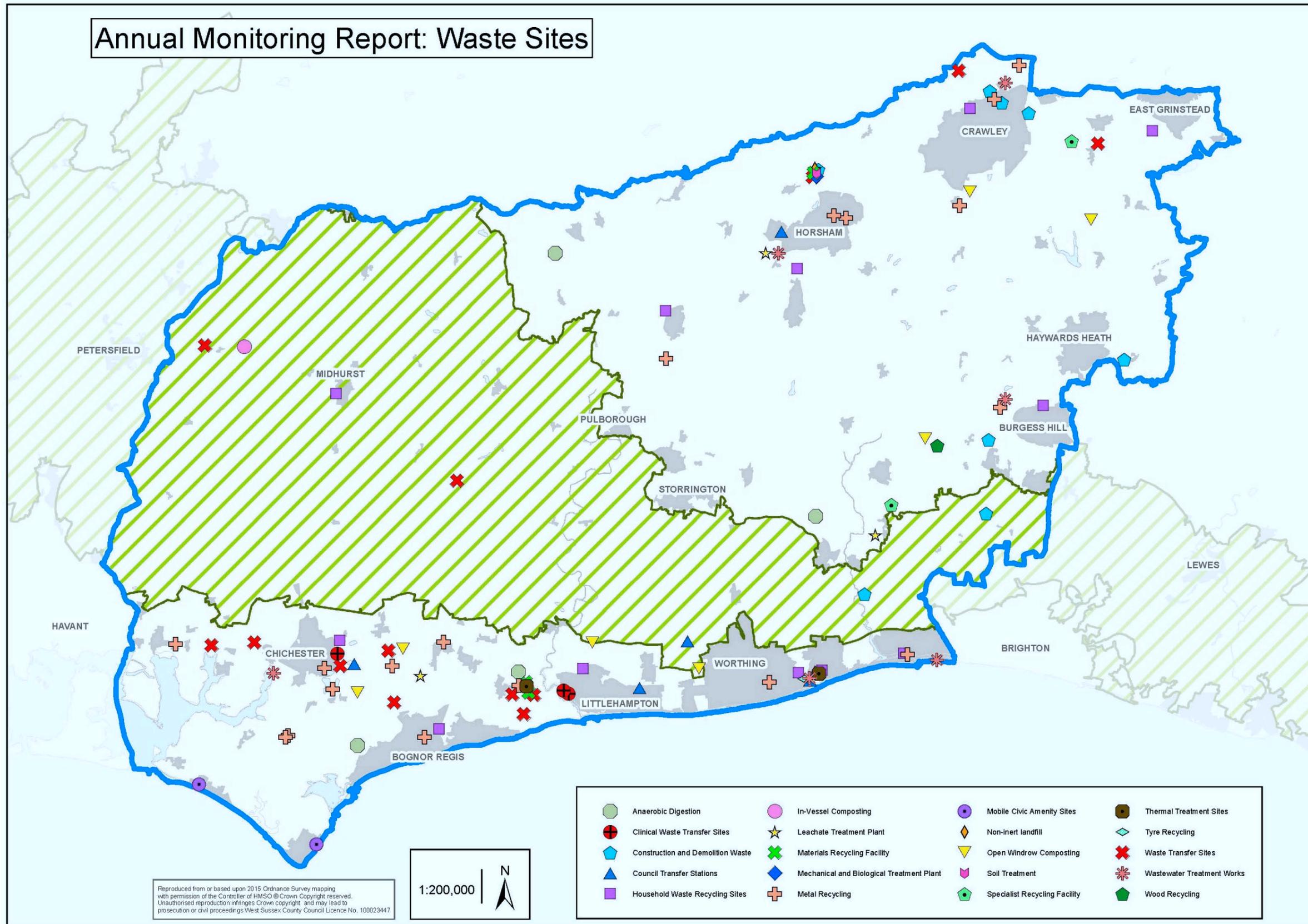
Application Reference	Proposal	Address Description	Decision Date	Decision
WSCC/002/19/CM	Proposed Inert Waste Recycling Facility, with new building, car parking, access track and boundary treatment	Northwood Farm, Burndell Road, Yapton, Arundel, BN18 0HR	12/03/2019	Withdrawn
WSCC/039/18/SI	Change of use of land to form part of metal recycling yard including hard surfacing and new boundary walls (retrospective)	The Old Coal Yard, Jury Lane, Sidlesham Common, Chichester, PO20 7PX	05/12/2018	Granted
WSCC/037/18/CR	Change of use to a metal recycling facility involving the storage, bulking and distribution of recycled metal materials. To include creating an additional access to facilitate vehicle circulation within the site	International Park, Priestley Way, Manor Road Industrial Estate, Crawley, RH10 9NT	07/11/2018	Granted
WSCC/040/18/BL	New welfare cabin	Billingshurst Household Waste Recycling Site, Newbridge Road, Billingshurst, RH14 9HZ	25/10/2018	Granted

Application Reference	Proposal	Address Description	Decision Date	Decision
WSCC/029/18/SP	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 (amendment to WSCC/037/17/SP)	Knepp Castle, West Grinstead, Horsham, RH13 8LJ	04/10/2018	Granted
WSCC/034/18/CR	Amendment of condition 4 of planning permission WSCC/051/16/CR to restrict requirement for sheeting of vehicles to HGVs only	Rivington Farm, Antlands Lane, Shipley Bridge, Horley, RH6 9SR	12/09/2018	Refused
WSCC/002/18/CC	Installation of 9.92km wastewater pipeline and associated infrastructure including air vents, air valves, washout chambers, compounds, and haul routes	Pipeline Stretching from South of Salthill Lane, to Tangmere WWTW	12/09/2018	Granted
WSCC/003/18/CC	Installation of pumping station comprising above and below ground plant including kiosks, draw pit and valve chamber, hardstanding, and fencing	Land to the south of Salthill Lane, north of Clay Lane and to the east of New Bridge Farm, Chichester	12/09/2018	Granted
WSCC/004/18/WH	Installation of pumping station comprising above and below ground plant including kiosks, draw pit and valve chamber, hardstanding, and fencing	Land to the west of Old Place Lane and Old Place House and east of River Lavant near Madgwick Lane, Chichester	12/09/2018	Granted
WSCC/005/18/TG	Installation of pumping station comprising above and below ground plant including kiosks, draw pit and valve chamber, hardstanding, and fencing	Land to south of Gamecock Terrace, Tangmere, Chichester	12/09/2018	Granted

Application Reference	Proposal	Address Description	Decision Date	Decision
WSCC/009/18/SR	Proposed variation of Conditions 2 (cessation) and 3 (approved plans) of and removal of Condition 27 (b) (HGV numbers) from Planning Permission WSCC/104/13/SR	Washington Sand Pit, Hampers Lane, Sullington, West Sussex, RH20 4AF	31/08/2018	Granted
WSCC/012/18/HF	Construction of a wash down platform, and the installation of 3no. material conveyors	Unit 1, The Old Brickworks, Shoreham Road, Henfield, BN5 9SE	26/07/2018	Granted
WSCC/035/18/FB	Variation of conditions 2, 13 & 19 of planning permission WSCC/053/13/FB to allow external screening and crushing of inert construction and demolition waste	Unit 9, Polthooks Farm, Clay Lane, Fishbourne, Chichester, PO18 8AH	18/07/2018	Withdrawn
WSCC/015/18/NH	Recycling, Recovery and Renewable Energy Facility and Ancillary Infrastructure	Former Wealden Brickworks (Site HB), Langhurstwood Road, Horsham, RH12 4QD	11/07/2018	Refused
WSCC/016/18/WK	Removal of condition 10 of planning permission WSCC/33/17/WK requiring establishment of local liaison group	Unit 29, Firmland Park Industrial Estate, Henfield Road, Albourne, Hassocks, BN6 9JJ	20/06/2020	Refused
WSCC/030/17/F	New access road	New Circular Technology Park (former Ford Blockworks), Ford Airfield Industrial Estate, Ford, Arundel, BN18 0HY	01/06/2018	Withdrawn
WSCC/006/18/NH	Proposed removal of Condition 3 (Time Limit) from and the amendment of Condition 6 (Parking Layout) of Planning Permission WSCC/028/16/NH	Former Wealden Brickworks (Site HB), Langhurstwood Road, Horsham, RH12 4QD	01/05/2018	Granted

Appendix E: Minerals and Waste Site Maps





Appendix F: Waste Local Plan Indicators

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
W1: Self Sufficiency in Waste Management	Planning permissions granted for waste management facilities as indicated within Policy W1	Monitored through the Annual Monitoring Report which will show capacity annually and set out any shortfall required following any new permissions (previous permitted capacity + new permitted capacity – shortfalls set out in Policy W1 = additional capacity still required through Plan period).	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 (See Table 11 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 (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%) (See waste chapter for breakdown of waste arisings by management type.)

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
W1: Self Sufficiency in Waste Management	Waste imports and exports by type and area (tonnes per annum)	Declining net importation of waste for landfill. Neutral imports/exports of waste for recycling and treatment by 2031.	<p>Net imports and exports by waste management type:</p> <p>2013/14: All waste = 391,607 tonnes net imports</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>(See waste chapter for discussion of waste imports and exports.)</p>

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure	Transfer, recycling, and treatment capacity (tonnes)	No net loss	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) Note: All figures include specialist recycling facilities and exclude inert 'recovery' capacity.
	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).
W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities	Number of applications for the transfer, recycling or treatment of waste permitted per annum	n/a	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
	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 = 1% 2014/15 = 13% 2015/16 = 34% 2016/17 = 38% 2017/18 = 36% 2018/19 = 41%
	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
	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

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
W4: Inert Waste Recycling	Number of applications for inert waste recycling permitted per annum	n/a	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
	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%) Percentage of inert waste recycled as a % of CD&E arisings is shown in brackets
W5: Open Windrow Composting	Number of applications for open-windrow composting permitted per annum	n/a	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
	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 Due to the difficulty in calculating green waste arisings, green waste recycling capacity is presented.
W6: Management of Wastewater and Sewage Sludge	Number of applications for new or extended wastewater treatment works permitted per annum	No trend identified	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
	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
W7: Hazardous and Low-Level Radioactive Waste	Number of applications for the management of hazardous waste permitted per annum	n/a	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
	Management of hazardous waste (capacity, tonnes per annum)	No net loss	No hazardous waste capacity in the county

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
W8: Recovery of Operations involving the Depositing of Inert Waste to Land	Number of applications for depositing of inert waste to land permitted per annum	n/a	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
	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%) Percentage of CD&E arisings shown in brackets.
W9: Disposal of Waste to Land	Number of applications for landfilling per annum, and % of total arisings	n/a	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
	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%)
W10: Strategic Waste Site Allocations	Number of applications for waste management facilities on allocated sites permitted per annum. Types of facilities permitted on allocated sites per annum	n/a In line with the requirements of the Plan area as set out in Policy W1.	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
W11: Character	Number of applications refused on character grounds per annum (including percentage against total applications received)	No trend/target identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	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 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 1 (6%)
W12: High Quality Development	Number of applications permitted that include low carbon energy initiatives/sources (including percentage against total applications received)	No trend/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	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 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 1 (5%) 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 0 (0%)

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
W13: Protected Landscapes	Number of applications refused in the AONBs and SDNP (including percentage against total applications received) for large scale and small-scale facilities	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	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 (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
W14: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Number of applications refused on biodiversity and geodiversity grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	n/a	Number of applications refused on biodiversity and geodiversity grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 (0%) 2014/15 = 1 (5%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 1 (5%) 2017/18 = 0 (0%) 2018/19 = 0 (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
W15: Historic Environment	Number of applications refused on historic grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications refused on historic grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 (0%) 2014/15 = 0 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 0 (0%) 2018/19 = 0 (0%)
W16: Air, Soil, and Water	Applications refused on air quality, soil, and water grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Applications refused on air quality, soil, and water grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 (0%) 2014/15 = 0 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 1 (6%)
W17: Flooding	Applications refused on flooding grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Applications refused on flooding grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 (0%) 2014/15 = 0 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 0 (0%) 2018/19 = 0 (0%)

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
W17: Flooding	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 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 5 (26%) 2017/18 = 6 (21%) 2018/19 = 4 (24%)
	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 (0%) 2016/17 = 1 (5%) 2017/18 = 2 (7%) 2018/19 = 2 (12%)
W18: Transport	Number of applications refused on transport grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	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%)
W19: Public Health and Amenity	Number of applications refused on health and amenity grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	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%)
W20: Restoration and Aftercare	Applications permitted with restoration and aftercare conditions (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	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%)
W21: Cumulative Impact	Number of applications refused on cumulative impact grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications refused on cumulative impact grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 (0%) 2014/15 = 1 (5%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 1 (3%) 2018/19 = 1 (6%)

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Anticipated Trend/Target	Monitoring Data
W22: Aviation	Number of applications refused on aviation grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	No trends/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications.	Number of applications refused on aviation grounds (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 0 (0%) 2014/15 = 0 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 0 (0%) 2018/19 = 0 (0%)
W23: Waste Management within Development	Applications permitted with site waste management plans (including percentage against total applications received)	Upward trend of applications permitted, as a percentage of total. All Local Plans to recognise the importance of managing waste arising from development projects. This will be reflected in the AMR.	Applications permitted with site waste management plans (including percentage against total applications received in brackets): 2013/14 = 1 (4%) 2014/15 = 0 (0%) 2015/16 = 0 (0%) 2016/17 = 0 (0%) 2017/18 = 0 (0%) 2018/19 = 0 (0%)

Appendix G: Joint Minerals Local Plan Indicators

The West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan was adopted in July 2018. There are 27 policies in the Plan, 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	Trend/Target	2018/19 Data (Baseline – adopted JMLP)
M1: Sharp Sand and Gravel	Landbank for sharp sand and gravel	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.	Zero applications. Landbank – 22 years.
M2: Soft Sand	Soft sand sales. Permitted soft sand reserves.	Soft sand continues to be adequately supplied to the construction industry in West Sussex. 100% of decisions made on planning applications for soft sand extraction are consistent with Policy M2.	Zero applications. Landbank = 6.2 years.
M3: Silica Sand	Stock of permitted silica sand reserves. Duty to co-operate discussions show that there is unmet need elsewhere which could be viably be replaced by resource from West Sussex.	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.	Zero applications
M4: Chalk	Planning permissions granted for chalk quarries. Level of chalk reserves. Demand for chalk in West Sussex.	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.	Zero applications. Chalk landbank = 88 years.
M5: Clay	Planning permissions granted for clay pits. Stock of permitted clay reserves at individual brickworks.	100% of decisions made on planning applications for clay excavation are consistent with Policy M5. 25 years permitted reserves at brickworks.	Zero applications. Three brickworks with at least 25 years of permitted reserves.
M6: Building Stone	Planning permissions granted for stone quarries. Level of stone reserves. Demand for stone in West Sussex.	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.	Zero applications. Reserves = 2,637,364 tonnes. Sales = 22,450 tonnes.
M7a: Hydrocarbon Development Not Involving Hydraulic Fracturing 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.	100% of decisions made on planning applications for hydrocarbon development are consistent with Policies M7a and M7b. None should be granted.	3 decisions made on planning applications for hydrocarbon development consistent with Policies M7a and M7b (100%)

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Trend/Target	2018/19 Data (Baseline – adopted JMLP)
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.	No trend/targets identified, as it is not expected that unacceptable proposals will progress to planning applications	One permitted
M9: Safeguarding Minerals	Sterilisation of important mineral resources	There should not be any sterilisation unless the benefits of the development outweigh the loss of the mineral	None
M10: Safeguarding Minerals Infrastructure	Loss or unacceptable impact on sites listed in the policy	No loss of, or unacceptable impact on, the sites listed	None. Note: The Kingston Railway Wharf has now relocated.
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.	n/a. In line with the requirements of the Plan area as set out in Policy M11.	None
M12: Character	Number of applications refused on character grounds per annum (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M12	None
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	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M13	None
	Number of applications for minerals facilities permitted per annum within protected landscapes	-	One
M14: Historic Environment	Number of applications refused on historic grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M14	None
M15: Air and Soil	Applications refused on air quality and soil (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M15	None
M16: Water Resources	Applications refused on water grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M16	None
M17: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Number of applications refused on biodiversity and geodiversity grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	n/a. 100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M17.	None
	Number of applications with associated mitigation measures provided	-	One (17%)
M18: Public Health and Amenity	Number of applications refused on health and amenity grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M18	None
M19: Flood Risk Management	Applications refused on flooding grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M19	None
	Permissions granted with associated mitigation measures (including percentage against total applications received)	-	Two (33%)
	Number of applications refused/permitted in flood risk zones 2b and 3 (including percentage against total applications received)	-	None

Policy	Measure/Indicator	Trend/Target	2018/19 Data (Baseline – adopted JMLP)
M20: Transport	Number of applications refused on transport grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M20	None
M21: Aerodrome Safeguarding	Upward trend of minerals applications refused as a result of unacceptable impacts on aviation safety arising from the proposal	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M21	None
M22: Cumulative Impact	Number of applications refused on cumulative impact grounds (including percentage against total applications received)	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M22	None
M23: Design and Operation of Mineral Developments	Number of applications refused because of unacceptable scale, form, or layout. Number of applications permitted that include low carbon energy initiatives/sources (including percentage against total applications received).	100% of decisions made on planning applications are consistent with Policy M23	None
M24: Restoration and Aftercare	Sites restored in a timely manner and to a satisfactory standard	Sites restored in a timely manner. Site restored to a satisfactory standard.	One (Brookhurst wood) - extension of time for change of restoration plans (17%)
M25: Community Engagement	Number of sites permitted with liaison committees	Increase in the number liaison committees	One (17%)
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. Recycling of inert waste (capacity, tonnes per annum, and % of total arisings).	Upward trend	Recycling of inert waste (415,000 tonnes) is 78% of total capacity (529,500 tonnes)