

EAST SUSSEX ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2005/2006 - MINERALS AND WASTE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

East Sussex County Council, as a Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, is required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (P&CPA) to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). It monitors the implementation of the strategy and minerals and waste policies in the adopted East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Structure Plan (1991-2011), Minerals Local Plan (1996-2006) (MLP) and the Waste Local Plan (2006-2015) (WLP) for the period 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006, as well as progress in meeting the milestones in the Council's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS). This is the second AMR to be produced.

PROGRESS ON THE MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

A revised timetable for preparing documents forming part of the MWDS was brought into effect on 13 October 2006 following an earlier update in February 2006. Revisions were made to the scheduling of proposed Development Plan Documents (DPDs) for the next three years. The main change involves the new intention to prepare a Waste and Minerals Core Strategy (DPD) jointly with Brighton & Hove City Council instead of a joint Core Strategy for waste and a separate Minerals Core Strategy just for East Sussex. The production of the Minerals DPD had been delayed by the diversion of resources to maintain the proposed programme for the WLP and the loss of experienced staff. The situation has been exacerbated by a high peak workload on development control matters.

The WLP was adopted and came into operation in February 2006 in accordance with the programme in the MWDS in place at that time. A High Court Challenge to the WLP was made and the claim was dismissed by a High Court Judge in November 2006.

The Council's Construction & Demolition Waste Supplementary Planning Document was also adopted in February 2006 in accordance with the programme in the MWDS. It is hoped that the implementation of this document will improve the quality of recycled aggregates data in the future.

Following a Public Examination into objections in September 2006, the County Council adopted a Statement of Community Involvement at its meeting on 5 December 2006.

PERFORMANCE OF MINERALS AND WASTE POLICIES

National Core Indicators (NCI) are set by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) for the monitoring of Minerals and Waste Plans. They allow for the measurement of quantifiable activities affected by planning policies. There are four NCI's for minerals and waste. Performance is also measured against two 'Local Indicators' (LI), which monitor areas of particular interest to the Council.

A summary of the performance against the indicators is provided below:

Minerals Performance Indicators

- **NCI 5a - The Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates**

Actual data is confidential. Policy M3 in Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9) - Waste and Minerals, requires East Sussex and Brighton & Hove to maintain a landbank of permitted reserves for land won sand and gravel sufficient for at least seven years extraction throughout the period to 2016, at a rate of 10,000 tonnes per annum. This target can be met by permitted reserves.

- **NCI 5b – The Production of Secondary/Recycled Aggregates**

Information continues to be limited because of constraints in national and local surveys. At present the best estimate is 370,000 tonnes per annum. There are twelve sites which produce recycled aggregates in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove, the details of which are provided in Appendix 5. Potential for growth in production of these materials is high. Further analysis and collation of data is being undertaken and following this work it should be possible to report on performance against the proposed Regional Assembly's apportionment target for the production of secondary and recycled aggregates in next year's AMR.

- **L1a - Aggregate Imports and Marine Dredged Material**

Figures for landings of marine dredged sand and gravel show a slight decrease since 2002 in aggregates imports into East Sussex with a total of 478,000 tonnes for 2004 (data for 2005 is currently being verified by the Government/Regional Assembly and will be reported in next year's AMR). The expectation for the future is that imports of aggregate materials and marine dredged material will continue to be the major source for use in East Sussex.

- **L1b - Extraction of and Employment in Non-Aggregate Minerals**

Figures show the relatively stable nature of employment in the non-aggregate minerals sector in East Sussex. Owing to the historic confidentiality of figures to protect the small number of clay operators, data regarding clay extraction is limited, however the information from the Office of National Statistics shows that clay production is stable. In order to measure performance against the regional policies, from 2005 onwards, more accurate data for brick clay output and reserves will be collected. There is only one operational chalk quarry in East Sussex and there is very limited data on current chalk production. There is one site for gypsum mining with approximately 30 years of reserves remaining.

Waste Performance Indicators

- **NCI6a – Capacity of New Waste Management Facilities**

Information on new capacity is presented in the AMR. Within the monitoring period a planning application was considered for:

- transfer of up to 85,000 tonnes of municipal waste per annum at Maresfield Camp, Maresfield.
- A household waste recycling site at Maresfield Camp with a throughput capacity of up to 6,000 tonnes per annum.

It was subsequently approved on 12 October 2006. Planning applications submitted by Veolia for three other significant new facilities in East Sussex await determination.

- **NCI 6b - Municipal Waste Arisings**

Total municipal waste arisings for East Sussex in 2005/6 was 276,065 tonnes. There are annual fluctuations in recorded municipal waste arisings, however the general trend is forecast to continue to increase. The WLP has a target to recycle 30% of household waste and recover 40% of municipal waste by 31 March 2006. The recycling/composting rate for East Sussex for 2005/6 was 27 % slightly below the WLP target for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove. The recovery rate for municipal waste was 25.5 %. The achievement of the WLP recovery target will require the provision of major new facilities.

SAVING POLICIES IN THE MINERALS LOCAL PLAN

This year's AMR includes the background to the Council's consideration for saving policies in the MLP beyond the statutory minimum of three years (i.e. beyond September 2007) before adopting revised policies developed under the new system provided by the P&CPA. It is intended to retain all the policies even though there has been little activity in relation to some of the issues or sites. This is because the policies are required to judge future planning applications.

KEY FINDINGS

- Accuracy of monitoring performance against certain indicators continues to be affected by the lack of available data. This is due to the confidential nature of certain information and the lack of adequate surveys. Steps are being taken to work more closely with the Environment Agency to improve the quality and availability of waste data.
- The amount of household waste recycled / composted and the amount of municipal waste recovered for East Sussex did not meet the targets in the WLP for 2005/6.
- Target for NCI 5a can be met.
- Progress towards the preparation of DPDs is being made in accordance with the current MWDS.

KEY UPDATES FROM LAST YEAR'S AMR

- A procedure for recording capacity and throughput data as new planning permissions are granted for waste and minerals facilities has been established.
- Closer monitoring of clay production is underway. This will allow monitoring of performance against the regional apportionment in next year's AMR.

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION.....	7
1.1	BACKGROUND TO EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL'S ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT (AMR) 2005-2006.....	7
1.2	THE MINERALS AND WASTE PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK IN EAST SUSSEX.....	8
1.3	FUTURE DOCUMENTS.....	8
2	MINERALS AND WASTE IN EAST SUSSEX - BACKGROUND	9
2.1	MINERALS.....	9
2.2	WASTE	9
2.3	EXISTING PLANNING POLICIES	9
2.4	GEOGRAPHY OF EAST SUSSEX.....	10
2.5	DEMOGRAPHY OF EAST SUSSEX.....	11
3	PROGRESS ON THE MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME	12
3.1	THE MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME	12
4	PERFORMANCE OF MINERALS AND WASTE POLICIES - ISSUES AND PROBLEMS	15
4.1	ASSESSING PERFORMANCE OF POLICIES	15
4.2	NATIONAL CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR MINERALS	15
4.3	CLAY	20
4.4	CHALK	21
4.5	GYP SUM	22
4.6	KEY CONCLUSIONS – MINERALS	23
4.7	NATIONAL CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR WASTE	24
4.8	MUNICIPAL WASTE ARISING	28
4.9	MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL WASTE	29
4.10	KEY CONCLUSIONS – WASTE	32
5	SAVING OF MINERALS LOCAL PLAN POLICIES.....	33
6	ISSUES FOR MONITORING	35
7	KEY FINDINGS OF THE AMR	35
	APPENDIX 1 – TABLE A 1 - STRUCTURE OF MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK.....	37
	APPENDIX 2 - TABLE A.2 - REVISED PROGRAMME FOR THE MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (APPROVED OCTOBER 2006).....	38
	APPENDIX 3 - TABLE A.3.....REVIEW OF CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS WITH REFERENCE TO 'SAVED' POLICIES IN THE STRUCTURE PLAN, MINERALS LOCAL PLAN AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN	40
	APPENDIX 4 - TABLE A.4 EXISTING OPERATIONAL SITES AND PERMITTED AGGREGATE RESERVES (AS OF MARCH 2006).....	43
	APPENDIX 5 - TABLE A.5 SECONDARY & RECYCLED AGGREGATES FACILITIES IN EAST SUSSEX AND BRIGHTON & HOVE 2005	44
	APPENDIX 6 - TABLE A.6 SAVED MINERALS LOCAL PLAN POLICIES.....	45
	GLOSSARY	52

Tables

Table 2.1 - Population and Household Projections (Policy based) 2006- 2026

Table 4.1 - Aggregate Imports and Marine-Dredged Material - Incorporating Landings of Marine Borne Aggregates through East Sussex Wharves, 1998-2004

Table 4.2 – Status of Sites with Current/Historic Chalk Production

Table 4.3 – RPG9 Waste & Minerals - Annual Average Tonnages of Waste to be Managed in East Sussex & Brighton & Hove

Table 4.4 - Planning Permissions Granted for Waste Management Facilities in the Monitoring Period

Table 4.5 – Major Planning Applications for Waste Management Facilities Submitted Since April 2005

Table 4.6 – Municipal and Household Waste Arisings and Household Waste Arisings 1998/99-2005/06

Table 4.7 – Total Municipal and Household Waste Arising Managed 1998/99 – 2005/06

Table 4.8 - Change in Management of Municipal Waste and Household Waste from 1998/99 to 2005/06

Tables in Appendices

Table A.1 – Structure of Minerals and Waste Development Framework

Table A.2 - Revised Programme for the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (October 2006)

Table A.3 - Review of Core Output Indicators with reference to ‘saved’ policies in the Structure Plan, Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan

Table A.4 - Existing Operational Sites and Permitted Aggregate Reserves (As of March 2006)

Table A.5 - Secondary & Recycled Aggregates Facilities in East Sussex 2005

Table A.6 - Minerals Policies to be Saved from the Minerals Local Plan

Figures

Figure 2a - Population Estimates for East Sussex 2001-2005

Figure 3a - Schedule of Documents detailed in the East Sussex Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.

Figure 4a - Aggregate Imports and Marine-Dredged Material (1998-2004)

Figure 4b - Employment in Non-Aggregate Mineral Operations in East Sussex 1998-2005

Figure 4c - Production of Clay 1998-2005

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to East Sussex County Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2005-2006

East Sussex County Council, as Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, is required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (P&CPA) to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). It monitors the implementation of the strategy and minerals and waste policies in the adopted East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Structure Plan (1991-2011), Minerals Local Plan (1999-2007) (MLP) and the Waste Local Plan (2006-2015) (WLP) for the period 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006, as well as progress in meeting the milestones in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS). This is the second AMR to be produced.

This is the County Council's AMR and it therefore covers only minerals and waste matters. Other forms of development in East Sussex are dealt with by the local Borough and District Councils in their Local Development Documents. The AMR reports against the background of the following key monitoring tasks set out in the Government's 'Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide'¹:

- reviewing actual progress in terms of Local Development Document preparation against the timetable and milestones in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme;
- assessing the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being implemented;
- where policies are not being implemented, explaining why, and setting out what steps are to be taken to ensure that the policy is implemented; or whether the policy is to be amended or replaced;
- identifying the significant effects of implementing policies in Local Development Documents and whether they are as intended; and
- setting out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.

In September 2005 the Government published further advice on the preparation of AMR's entitled "Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) – FAQs and Seminar Feedback on Emerging Best Practice 2004/05" to supplement the Best Practice Guide, which is taken into account in this AMR.

This AMR gives an overall indication of how the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme is progressing and how the minerals and waste policies in the existing adopted Structure Plan, Minerals Local Plan and the Waste Local Plan are performing against National Core Indicators.

¹ Para 3.2 - Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG), March 2005

1.2 The Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Framework in East Sussex

Policies in the Minerals Local Plan are automatically “saved” for three years. New Development Planning Documents, set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, will replace the MLP in due course. As these documents will not be ready before September 2007, a case will be made to Government to save the MLP policies beyond this date. The Waste Local Plan policies are, similarly, automatically saved to February 2009.

In order to save policies in the Minerals Local Plan beyond September 2007 the Council is required to make a request for their extended use to the Secretary of State by 31 March 2007. This AMR includes the background to the Council’s consideration of saving policies in the Minerals Local Plan beyond the statutory minimum of three years prior to bringing forward new minerals policies as part of the Development Plan Documents (DPDs). This would ensure it remains part of the statutory Development Plan for East Sussex beyond September 2007.

The Waste Local Plan was adopted in February 2006 and was subject to a High Court Challenge. A High Court Judge rejected the claim in November 2006. The East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Structure Plan 1991-2011 will be saved until September 2007, or until it is replaced by the South East Plan, whichever is the earlier.

In June 2006 the Government published changes to Regional Planning Guidance for the South East concerning waste and minerals. The Regional Assembly are required to apply to Government by 31 March 2007 to save, if they so wish minerals and waste policies in the Structure Plan

The Construction & Demolition Waste Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) has been progressed to adoption in February 2006.

1.3 Future Documents

The structure of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework associated with the current Minerals and Waste Development Scheme is set out in Appendix 1.

The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme was first revised in February 2006 amending deadlines for the Minerals Development Plan Document. Another revision to the Scheme was made in October 2006 when the Council decided it would prepare a joint Core Strategy with Brighton & Hove City Council for both minerals and waste.

During this AMR period, formal public consultation under Regulation 26, was carried out between November/December 2005, on the draft Statement of Community Involvement (SCI).

2 MINERALS AND WASTE IN EAST SUSSEX - BACKGROUND

2.1 Minerals

The principal mineral workings are for sand and gravel, clay, chalk and gypsum.

Gravel deposits are confined to the coastal areas, which also include extensive areas designated for nature conservation. Clay is worked largely in the clay vale of the Low Weald. An extensive area of chalk comprises the South Downs which is proposed as a National Park. The largest deposit of gypsum in the United Kingdom is situated at one location at Brightling/Robertsbridge within the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Mineral production is measured through consideration of planning applications, continued monitoring of sites and the production of yearly Aggregates Monitoring Reports. Each of the County Councils in England and Wales collates data from their minerals sites and submits the collated results to the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). Every four years the survey includes destination information.

2.2 Waste

Waste is generated by households, commerce and industry and from construction and demolition activities in East Sussex. There are various facilities to treat and dispose of waste and these include: recycling centres, transfer stations, processing sites and landfill sites.

The vast majority of municipal waste is currently disposed of in two landfill sites, one at Pebsham and the other at Beddingham.

The County Council monitors the quantity of municipal waste but it does not directly monitor the quantity of commercial and industrial waste or construction and demolition waste arisings. It has to rely on the Environment Agency and other surveys to provide this data.

2.3 Existing Planning Policies

Current policies for minerals and for waste are set out in the Structure Plan, Minerals Local Plan, and the Waste Local Plan respectively. The documents are on the County Council's website under the following links:

Structure Plan –

<http://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/localplanning/default.htm>

Minerals Local Plan –

<http://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/mineralslocalplan.htm>

Waste Local Plan –

<http://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/wastelocalplan.htm>

Hard copies of the Plans are available for inspection at County Hall, Lewes and can be obtained from the Development Minerals and Waste Group in the Transport and Environment Department by telephone on 01273 481846, or by email to wastelocalplan@eastsussex.gov.uk

In June 2006 the Government published changes to Regional Planning Guidance for the South East No 9, concerning waste and minerals. The Regional Assembly is required to apply to GOSE for new regional policies to supersede those concerning minerals and waste in the Structure Plan.

The Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9) – Waste & Minerals can be found at the following website:

<http://www.go-se.gov.uk/gose/planning/regionalPlanning/>

The Minerals Local Plan (1996-2006) sets out sites and areas for future working of aggregates to contribute to meeting requirements from 1996 to 2006, and to maintain a seven year landbank thereafter. It protects and provides for facilities to import and process aggregates. Existing clay working sites are supported and new sites provided for, subject to environmental and other criteria. The plan supports the continued working of gypsum at Brightling, near Robertsbridge. There are no proposals for new extraction sites for chalk. It is intended that the policies in the Minerals Local Plan be saved beyond three years and the background to this is set out in Section 5.

The Waste Local Plan (2006-2016) sets out an integrated strategy for waste management for the period until 2015/16, with targets to significantly reduce the amount of waste going to landfill. It proposes sites for key new waste management and disposal facilities, having regard to environmental and transport criteria. Under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act, policies in the Waste Local Plan are automatically saved for three years from adoption (until February 2009).

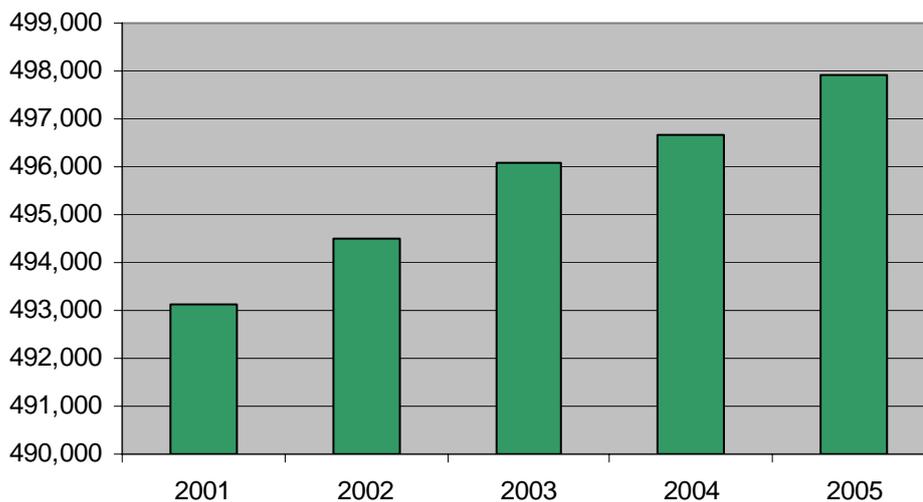
2.4 Geography of East Sussex

A large part of the plan area is covered by areas of international and national environmental importance. There are two designated Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), the Sussex Downs and the High Weald, which cover two thirds of the Plan area. The Government has proposed the creation of a new “South Downs National Park”, to include the Sussex Downs AONB.

2.5 Demography of East Sussex

The rate of production of waste and consumption of minerals has been shown to have a relationship with population growth, whereby an increasing population produces more waste and has a greater demand for minerals.

Figure 2a - Total Population Estimates for East Sussex



Source: East Sussex County Council & ONS

The population estimates above show a steady growth in the number of people living in East Sussex. Included in the table below are projected figures for East Sussex by policy and total household basis. The policy based figures incorporate housing numbers within the draft South East Plan. What we can be sure of is that the population of East Sussex is increasing and by the end of 2006 will be just short of half a million (or more if policy based projections are taken into account) and with the total number of households steadily rising and projected to reach a quarter of a million by 2026.

Table 2.1 – Population and Household Projections (Policy based) 2006- 2026

Year	All People in East Sussex	
	Policy based*	Total households
2006	502,700	222,800
2011	507,800	229,200
2016	510,000	235,700
2021	512,900	242,100
2026	518,700	248,500

*Policy based figures take into account housing provision figures in the South East Plan

Source: East Sussex County Council

3 PROGRESS ON THE MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

3.1 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

Figure 3a shows progress on the preparation of Development Plan Documents from 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006. It also shows the intended progress of Development Plan Documents during the rest of the MWDS monitoring period. This is based on the revised programme that was brought into effect on 13 October 2006.

The Supplementary Planning Document on Construction and Demolition Waste was adopted in February 2006 in accordance with the MWDS at that time.

The initial Scheme attempted to be robust in predicting the future work programme. The Scheme Risk Assessment identified at least two high impact risks – firstly competition for resources between the Waste Local Plan and the Minerals Development Framework, and, secondly a potential gap in resources or skills if any of the current staff were to leave.

The programme for the Waste Local Plan was predicated on certain assumptions. However, the level of public comment turned out to be higher than anticipated and staff resources had to be diverted in order to maintain the proposed programme for the Waste Local Plan. In addition a High Court Challenge to the Plan placed further pressures on resources. There has continued to be considerable staff movements, with all individuals in the Waste Local Plan Project Team leaving to undertake higher and new career opportunities, it has not proved possible to recruit replacement experienced staff. Agency staff and consultants have been used to partly overcome some of the staffing difficulties. Following some appointments, there is still one post that has not been filled since July 2004. Other authorities in the South East are experiencing similar recruitment difficulties. The situation has also been exacerbated by a high peak workload, including dealing with the Newhaven Energy Recovery application, with 15,000 objections, and a major Public Inquiry on the proposed Brighton & Hove Waste Water Treatment Works with other development control pressures.

These issues have been actively managed, but inevitably these factors have affected the achievement of programme targets on the other documents identified in the Scheme, especially the Minerals Development Framework.

Combining work on waste and minerals to produce a joint Waste and Minerals Core Strategy, should help address the current problems. The benefits will be addressing joint issues (e.g. recycled aggregates), resource (financial and staff) efficiency, and it could reduce the risk of consultation overload. The main disadvantage would appear to be the extended time the County Council would wish to rely on the existing Minerals Local Plan but this is a reasonably rigorous Plan. It also has a suite of policies capable of determining any likely

planning applications. A Minerals Sites DPD will be produced on the same programme as the Waste & Minerals Core Strategy.

As a result of the re-scheduling of the preparation of the minerals DPD's, the proposed monitoring framework for the minerals DPD, as set out in last year's AMR will be revised and included in a future AMR.

The current situation is that work on documents in the current Minerals and Waste Development Scheme is proceeding in accordance with the revised programme (see Appendix 2).

Figure 3a – Schedule of work on documents detailed in the East Sussex Minerals & Waste Development Scheme for the monitoring period 2005/06 (showing programme to date and for future years in greyscale).

Local Development Document	2005/06												2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	
	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F		April to March					
Waste Local Plan											A							
Statement of Community Involvement						P							SEA					
Waste & Minerals Core Strategy														I&O	P		SE	A
Minerals Sites Development Plan Document														I&O	P		SE	A
Minerals Proposals Map														I&O	P		SE	A
Supplementary Planning Document on Construction and Demolition Waste											A							

Legend	
I&O	Issues and Options consultation
P	Preferred Options consultation
S	Submission to Secretary of State
E	Public Examination
A	Adoption
	Work on Documents (Including pre- commencement work)

4 PERFORMANCE OF MINERALS AND WASTE POLICIES - ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

4.1 Assessing Performance of Policies

Government guidance sets out National Core Output Indicators (NCIs) to measure quantifiable physical activities that are directly related to, and are a consequence of, the implementation of planning policies. It is against these output indicators that performance towards meeting targets can be tested.

The National Core Output Indicators for minerals and waste are shown in the green boxes below, together with a commentary on each.

Local Indicators (LI) have also been set by the County Council for particular policies or activities in East Sussex. These are as follows:

- **Local Indicator A** - the use of alternatives to land won aggregates, including marine dredged sand and gravel. This takes account of the major contribution to the construction industry made by imports, particularly of marine dredged sand and gravel and crushed rock, delivered to existing wharves in East Sussex.
- **Local Indicator B** - the extraction of and employment in Non-Aggregate Minerals is also monitored.

The National Core Output Indicators for minerals and waste, including the policy objective, target and the actual output achieved for each where possible, are set out in Appendix 3 (Table A.2). Similar information on Local Indicators is also located in this table. These tables will also provide a contribution towards future monitoring.

4.2 National Core Output Indicators for Minerals

National Core Output Indicator - 5a Production of Primary land won aggregates

In June 2003, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) published revisions to the National Regional Aggregate Guidelines which provided a regional figure for land won aggregates. The Regional Assembly has apportioned the regional supply figure to Mineral Planning Authorities partly based on previous sales. The sub regional apportionment has been incorporated into Policy M3 of the Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9) – Waste and Minerals which was published in June 2006.

Policy M3 requires the County Council to plan to maintain a landbank of at least seven years of planning permissions for land won sand and gravel, which is sufficient to deliver 10,000 tonnes per annum up to 2016.

The Minerals Local Plan was prepared on the basis of the previous sub regional apportionment of 300,000 tonnes per annum for the period 1996-2006. The requirements of Policy MIN7 of the Structure Plan are reflected in Policy 2 of the Minerals Local Plan which identifies that a landbank of reserves of sand and gravel with planning permission is maintained, throughout and at the end of the Plan period, should be maintained sufficient for at least seven years extraction.

The level of production in East Sussex is very low by regional standards and the latest figures for 2005 are bound by confidentiality constraints, because of commercial interests related to the small number of operators. There are valid permissions for sand and gravel extraction in the County but activity is intermittent.

Details of the requirement for aggregate reserves over the period up to 2016, are included in Appendix 4. The area of permitted reserves at Novington Sandpit (Plumpton Lane, Plumpton) is sufficient to meet the required apportionment under Policy M3 of RPG9 Waste & Minerals. Permitted reserves north-east of Camber are not likely to commence before 2016 but will contribute towards the apportionment figure in due course.

National Core Output Indicator 5b Production of secondary/recycled aggregates

National policy is to increase the use of secondary and recycled aggregates as an alternative to reducing reserves of primary aggregates. Recycled aggregate is mainly derived from construction and demolition waste.

Policy M2 of the RPG9 - Waste & Minerals sets a regional target for the increased use of secondary aggregates and recycled materials. The Regional Assembly has proposed sub regional targets for the production of recycled aggregates in its submission draft of the South East Plan which will ultimately replace RPG9 as Regional Spatial Strategy.

The requirements of Policy MIN6c in the Structure Plan are reflected in Minerals Local Plan Policy 14, which encourages the re-use of mineral, construction and demolition wastes, and the development of facilities for the recovery of secondary aggregates in appropriate locations.

Data on the production of secondary and recycled aggregates is limited. The national survey of the arisings and use of construction, demolition and excavation waste as aggregate in England 2003 only provides regional figures. The response rate to the survey prevented the identification of figures at County level.

At present, the best estimate of the annual production of secondary and recycled aggregates for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is 370,000 tonnes for 2003.

Further analysis of data and specific surveys will be required in future in order to identify whether East Sussex and Brighton & Hove will meet the final sub regional target to be set in the South East Plan.

Table A4 at Appendix 5 contains a list of existing secondary/recycled aggregate facilities in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove (2005). The County Council will use this table as the basis for future AMRs, as a tool to assist in measuring the anticipated growth in facilities and capacity for dealing with secondary aggregates and recycled materials for construction use. This will play a vital role in helping to meet the commitment of Policy 14 in the Minerals Local Plan, which seeks to support recycling facilities which increase the re-use of mineral, construction and demolition waste.

Local Indicator A – Aggregate Imports and Marine Dredged Material

East Sussex and Brighton & Hove rely heavily on imports to meet demand for construction aggregates. A significant proportion of local consumption is derived from either marine dredged material or land won aggregates extracted from outside the plan area.

Policy M5 of RPG9 Waste & Minerals seeks to safeguard wharf and rail facilities for the handling and distribution of imported materials and processed materials.

The Minerals Local Plan has specific policies on sites related to aggregate imports which reflect the requirements of Policy MIN9 in the Structure Plan. Policy MIN9 seeks to support and encourage the import trade in marine-dredged material and crushed rock aggregates. Policy 9 in the Minerals Local Plan “supports the retention and further development of facilities for receiving and processing sea-borne imported aggregates at North Quay, Newhaven” and Policy 10 “encourage the use of rail transport to distribution of aggregates from Newhaven”. Policy 11 “supports the retention of existing facilities for receiving and processing sea-borne imported aggregates at the port of Rye”, and Policy 12 similarly “supports the retention of the coated roadstone plant at Mountfield”. Policy 13 “supports the development of rail depots to receive process and distribute construction aggregates”.

Table 4.1 below shows that in the last few years, through the wharves in East Sussex, there has been a slow decrease in marine-dredged aggregate imports with crushed rock imports remaining stable. Occasional years have shown higher or lower tonnage amounts, often for a specific reason. The figure for 2001 is markedly higher than for other years, because the main construction phase of the A27 Polegate by-pass occurred in this year, resulting in a higher than usual consumption of aggregates.

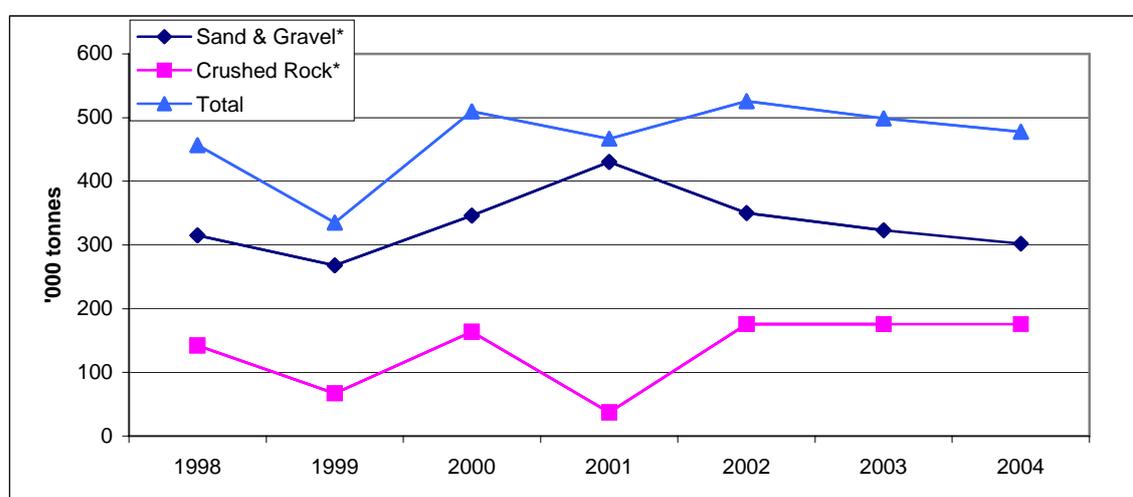
The expectation for future years is that imports of aggregate materials will continue to be the main source of aggregates for consumption in East Sussex.

Table 4.1 Aggregate Imports and Marine-Dredged Material - Incorporating Landings of Marine Borne Aggregates through East Sussex Wharves, 1998-2004

000 tonnes	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Sand & gravel	315	268	346	430	350	323	302
Crushed rock	142	67	164	37	176	176	176
Total	457	335	410	467	526	499	478

Source: Crown Estates & SEERA Aggregates Monitoring Reports 1998-2004

Figure No. 4A - Aggregate Imports and Marine-Dredged Material



Source: Crown Estates & SEERA Aggregates Monitoring Reports 1998-2004

There were no planning permissions relating to aggregate imports and marine dredged material in the monitoring period.

Local Indicator B – Extraction of, and Employment in, Non-Aggregate Minerals

In the context of production in East Sussex, the term 'non-aggregate minerals' refers to chalk, clay, gypsum and hydrocarbons (oil and gas production). The Minerals Local Plan contains detailed information on the County's production of clay, chalk, gypsum and hydrocarbons.

East Sussex has historically low production levels for chalk, but there has been significant extraction of clay in recent years, and East Sussex is the only county in the South East to produce gypsum commercially. There is no commercial production of hydrocarbons in East Sussex, but two licences cover the county area, allowing exploratory research by hydrocarbons operators.

Policy M4 of RPG9 Waste & Minerals indicates that minerals planning authorities should plan for:

- i) a permitted reserve of clay for brick and tile product manufacture to last at least 25 years at current production rates. for small scale manufacture a long term landbank of a lesser period than 25 years maybe appropriate, and
- iv) a permitted reserve of gypsum sufficient to last at least 20 years at current production rates

A reserve is suggested for chalk (for cement manufacture) in Kent only.

The requirements of Policy MIN10 in the Structure Plan are reflected in Policy 15 of the Minerals Local Plan supporting the retention and development of existing clay working and clay product manufacturing activities. There are additional policies on new, re-developed and permitted sites as well as Ashdown Brickworks, Bexhill. Policy MIN12 of the Structure Plan and Policy 26 of the Minerals Local Plan support the continuation of gypsum mining at Mountfield and Brightling. Policy MIN11 of the Structure Plan states that chalk working and associated activities will be considered against demand and impact on the environment. Policy 20 of the Minerals Local Plan identifies that the continuing need for chalk should be met from existing workings at Beddingham, Glynde and Tarring Neville.

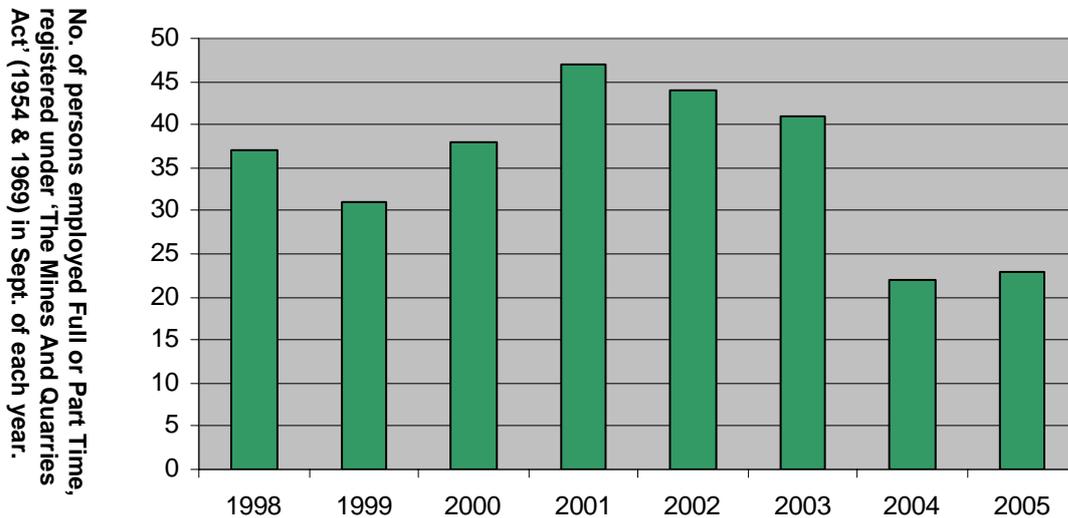
Comparison of certain aspects of non-aggregates provision in East Sussex can be made. The two areas of comparisons are under the following headings:

- **Employment in Non-Aggregate Mineral Operations 1998-2005**
- **Production of Clay 1998-2005**

Due to the confidential nature of most of the production and reserves information on non-aggregates operations, it has proved difficult to establish data to provide clear comparisons between production years. However, a

limited number of general themes and trends in non-aggregates production can be defined without revealing confidential commercial information.

Figure 4b - Employment in Non-Aggregate Mineral Operations in East Sussex 1998-2005



Source: PA1007 Primary Production, ONS 1998-2005

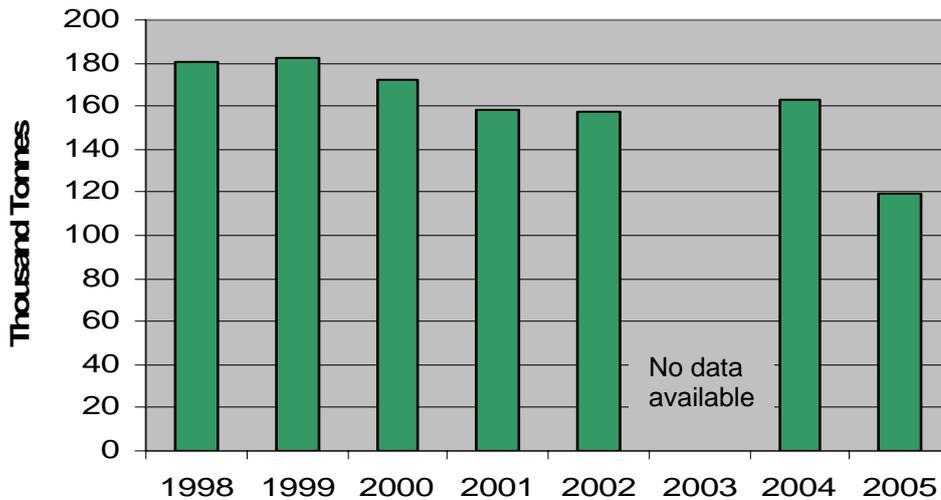
Figure 4b above shows a drop in employment in the non-aggregate minerals industry in East Sussex between 2003 and 2004 but a slight rise in 2005.

In the absence of a new planning permission for an extraction or associated manufacturing operation over the next year, there is not expected to be any substantial employment growth in this sector of the minerals industry.

4.3 Clay

The Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI) survey provides a broad overview of clay production levels, but historically information about production and reserves at specific sites has been confidential. Figure 4c below shows clay production from 1998 to 2005. Due to commercial confidentiality, there is not a publicly available production figure for clay for 2003.

Figure 4c - Production of Clay 1998-2005



Source: PA1007 Primary Production, ONS, 1998-2005

Figure 4c shows that the production of clay remained relatively stable over the five years to 2002, ranging between approximately 150,000 and 180,000 tonnes extracted per annum. Data for 2003 is confidential however, figures between 2004 and 2005 show a drop from 160,000 to 120,000 tonnes. The County Council will now be monitoring brick clay production yearly and figures will be reported in future AMRs.

4.4 Chalk

There is a long history of chalk extraction in East Sussex, originally associated with the cement industry. This declined during the 1960's and 1970's, with the last plant closing in 1975. Since that time, most chalk workings in the County have provided material for constructional fill and agricultural lime. However, in the Newhaven area the excavated chalk is particularly pure and has been largely used as an industrial raw material. Table 4.2 below shows the status of sites with current/historic chalk production.

Table 4.2 The status of sites with current/historic chalk production

Sites	Reserves	Comments
Tarring Neville	80 years (at current production rates)	Produces small quantity of chalk for local Artex manufacturer. Production slowly declined due to reduction in demand.
Balcombe Pit	No reserves remain	Site fully restored
Filching Quarry	Some reserves remain. No further	Not been worked for a number of years.

	working unless schemes submitted and approved by MPA.	Amenity/safety issues.
Meeching Quarry	No further working unless schemes submitted and approved by MPA.	Not been worked for some years. Poor access and amenity issues
Beddingham landfill site	Chalk remaining is for operation and restoration of the site	In the past chalk was extracted as part of the engineering works for the landfill and some of this material was exported for uses off-site.

Source: East Sussex County Council

There is currently only one operational chalk quarry in East Sussex - Tarring Neville near Newhaven. There have not been any planning applications for chalk extraction in the last few years. Tarring Neville produces small quantities of chalk annually for specialised industrial use.

4.5 Gypsum

There is a long-established history of gypsum mining in East Sussex. Gypsum has been mined and processed at Mountfield since 1876. In the 1960s, a second mine was opened at Brightling with raw material transported to the plant at Mountfield (known as the Robertsbridge Works) by an aerial ropeway which was replaced in 1989 by an overland conveyor. In the 1960s and 1970s a new plaster mill and a plasterboard manufacturing plant were built and subsequently extended. The Robertsbridge works has direct road access to A2100 and is served by a single rail siding connected to the Charing Cross – Hastings line. This facility is designed to import gypsum in sealed containers as a supply for the Robertsbridge Works. In 1990 mining at Mountfield ceased, the workings being placed on a 'care and maintenance' regime, and all mining was then concentrated at Brightling.

British Gypsum estimate that there are between 15 and 20 million tonnes of gypsum remaining on site which, at historical rates of consumption, allows sufficient reserves within the mine for at least 30 years of production. This meets the proposed requirement in Policy M4 of RPG9 Waste & Minerals. Typically output from the mine is 100 000 tonnes per annum, supplemented by imported desulphurgypsum (DSG) from Drax (South Yorkshire) and West Burton (Nottinghamshire) power stations and by unknown quantities of imports from abroad.

4.6 Key conclusions – Minerals

The key issue for mineral working in East Sussex is balancing national, regional and local needs for minerals with the impact on the local environment, much of which includes areas and features of national importance. There are continuing needs for these minerals.

It is important that, in support of the local and regional economy, provision should be made for the continued production of all minerals currently exploited commercially in East Sussex, where the minerals exist and where the environmental implications are acceptable.

Appendix 4 details current and future sand & gravel reserve figures. The County Council can more than meet its required apportionment and landbank reserve figures.

4.7 National Core Output Indicators for Waste

The Structure Plan advocates the need for ensuring that there are sufficient facilities in suitable locations to meet the waste management requirements of East Sussex and Brighton & Hove. Policy W6 supports the establishment of a strategic network of waste management facilities. Support is also given in Policy W11 for the provision of recycling and transfer facilities for the processing and storage of construction industry waste, which could be used for purposes elsewhere.

Policy WLP1 in the WLP includes targets for minimum levels of household waste that should be recycled and levels of municipal waste that should be recovered. Strategic sites for waste recycling and recovery facilities have been identified in the Plan to help enable the development of waste treatment capacity that will enable achievement of these targets. The targets will be reviewed during the preparation of the Waste and Minerals Core Strategy in light of the targets and apportionment figures in RPG9 – Waste & Minerals and any other guidance which is current at that time.

National Core Output Indicator - 6a Capacity of New Waste Management Facilities

The Waste Local Plan includes strategic policies for all development, site policies, which safeguard existing waste management sites and propose site specific allocations for certain types of waste management facilities, general policies for different types of waste facilities, and 'development control' policies, including amenity, environmental and transportation criteria against which all proposals for waste development will be assessed.

The revised Regional Planning Guidance for the South East RPG9 – Waste & Minerals contains policies which are to be used as a basis for the preparation of Development Plan Documents. Policy W7 requires waste planning authorities to provide for an appropriate mix of development opportunities to support the waste management facilities required to achieve the targets set out in the strategy. Annual average tonnages to be managed are set out for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove and these are provided below:

Table 4.3 – RPG9 Waste and Minerals - Annual Average Tonnages of Waste to be Managed in East Sussex & Brighton & Hove (Thousand Tonnes)

East Sussex & Brighton & Hove	2005-2009	2010-2014	2015-2019	2020-2024	2025
MSW ²	400	451	496	537	562
C&I	424	475	519	554	571

Source: Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9) Waste & Minerals

² assumes 30k tonnes p.a. exports

The Waste Local Plan includes targets for the recycling of household waste and recovery of municipal waste. Details of these targets are set out below:

Type of Waste	Treatment	2005	2010	2015
Household Waste	Recycling/composting	30%	33%	40%
Municipal Waste	Recycling/composting	28.5%	31.4%	38%
	Other recovery	11.5%	18.6%	29%
	Disposal to land	60%	50%	33%

Source: Waste Local Plan (2006-2015)

Following adoption of the Waste Local Plan, East Sussex County Council, together with Brighton & Hove City Council is now preparing a joint Waste & Minerals Core Strategy, which will consider the policies in the Regional Guidance for the South East RPG9 – Waste & Minerals.

Relevant policies in the Waste Local Plan related to the capacity of new waste management facilities are:

- WLP6 – expansion or alterations to existing facilities,
- WLP7 site-specific allocation for road to rail transfer facilities.
- WLP8 site-specific allocations for material recovery facilities/waste transfer facilities,
- WLP9 site specific allocations for energy from waste and material recovery facilities, and,
- WLP10 site specific allocations for waste disposal to land.

In addition, Policy WLP30A indicates that the provision of new wastewater treatment facilities for the Brighton & Hove/Peacehaven drainage catchments should be within the area of search identified in the Waste Local Plan.

Planning permissions for waste management facilities, granted within the monitoring period, are detailed in Table 4.4 below. There is limited information available regarding capacity figures. In future AMRs it is proposed to present capacity figures for facilities as far as possible.

Table 4.4 - Planning Permissions Granted for Waste Management Facilities in the Monitoring Period (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)

Site	Planning Permission details	Effects on Capacity	Policy Impact
Tidy Industrial Estate, Ditchling	Asbestos Waste Transfer Station: 2 no 40yd ³ sealed lockable skips to be used as temporary storage at packed asbestos waste.	80yd ³ temporary storage of asbestos waste	Specialist waste disposal facility in East Sussex. Waste Local Plan Policy WLP27.
Uckfield Mobile Household Waste Site, Uckfield	Continued provision of a collection facility on Sunday's for bulky household waste until April 2008.	Availability in the County of a further site to facilitate management of household waste.	Provision of waste facilities for household waste. Waste Local Plan Policy WLP16.
Waste Recycling Site, Pebsham	Continued use of Hastings Household Waste Recycling Site, Freshfields, Bexhill Road, A259.	Continued availability in the County of a site to facilitate management of household waste	Provision of waste facilities for household waste. Waste Local Plan Policy WLP16.
Household Waste Site, Newhaven	Continued use of Newhaven Household Waste Recycling Site.	Continued availability in the County of a site to facilitate management of household waste	Provision of waste facilities for household waste. Waste Local Plan Policy WLP16.
Petley Farm, Battle	Retrospective importation of solid inert material for site recovery and ground re-profiling.	Additional inert landfill capacity.	Provision of inert landfill. Waste Local Plan Policy WLP23.
Beddingham Landfill Site, Beddingham	Modification of the existing plant compound, formation of a new gas utilisation compound and the installation and retention of ancillary infrastructure – part retrospective	No impact	Landfill gas utilised to produce electricity. Waste Local Plan Policy WLP22
Cliffe Industrial Estate, Lewes	Change of use from B1 to waste electrical & electronic equipment recycling.	Transfer facility for hazardous materials	Specialist waste disposal facility in East Sussex. Waste Local Plan Policy WLP27.
More House Farm, Wivelsfield	To reduce capacity of slurry lagoons, using imported inert soils, return to agricultural grazing on completion.	Additional inert landfill capacity	Use of inert waste for restoration. Waste Local Plan Policy WLP23.
Cliffe	Change of use from B8	Additional waste	Provision of new

Site	Planning Permission details	Effects on Capacity	Policy Impact
Industrial Estate, Lewes	(storage & distribution) to waste sorting and separation facility.	recycling capacity	Transfer Station for C&I and C&D waste. Waste Local Plan Policy WLP13

Source: East Sussex County Council planning applications database (2005-2006)

It should be noted that a planning application was submitted in December 2004 for redevelopment of a site to provide a Household Waste Recycling Site (6,000 tonnes pa), Waste Transfer Station (85,000 tonnes pa) and ancillary infrastructure, including highway improvements on land that is part of former Maresfield Camp, near Uckfield. It was reported to Planning Committee in February 2006 and the decision was to approve subject to a Section 106 Agreement being issued and possible call in by the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State did not call in the application and the decision notice was issued once the Section 106 Agreement had been completed. Planning permission was granted in October 2006. Further details of the application can be found in the table below.

Table 4.5 below, shows the major planning applications that have been submitted for waste management facilities since April 2005. The Council reported in last years AMR that it would report on the progress of the applications listed below and the progress concerning development at Marefield Camp.

Table 4.5 – Major Planning Applications for Waste Management Facilities Submitted since April 2005

Site	Planning application details	Date of planning application	Update on progress of these applications
The Woodland Centre, Whitesmith, Chiddingly	Construction and operation of an enclosed composting facility including ancillary infrastructure, visitor centre and woodchipping facility.	Planning application submitted in October 2005.	Planning Committee on December 2006, resolved to be minded to approve the proposal subject to Secretary of State not calling in the application, the completion of a S106 agreement and numerous conditions.
North Quay Road, Newhaven	Construction and operation of an Energy Recovery Facility together with ancillary infrastructure, including Waste Transfer	Planning application submitted in November 2005.	The Council will prepare a report to committee in 2007.

Site	Planning application details	Date of planning application	Update on progress of these applications
	Station, administration/ visitor centre at land at North Quay Road, Newhaven.		
Brighton & Hove Waste Water Treatment Project	A new wastewater treatment works, sludge recycling centre and other infrastructure to serve Brighton and Hove/ Peacehaven catchment areas linear site including Lower Hoddern Farm, Peacehaven.	Planning application submitted in April 2005 and non-determination appeal made in September 2005. Duplicate application that was submitted in September 2005.	Appeal decision expected in April 2007. Duplicate application withdrawn.
Part of former Maresfield Camp, off A272, Maresfield, Nr Uckfield	Redevelopment of site to provide a Household Waste Recycling Site, Waste Transfer Station and ancillary infrastructure, including highway improvements	Planning & Highways Sub-Committee February 2006	Section 106 completed and planning permission granted in October 2006.

Source: ESCC Planning applications database (2005 - 2006)

National Core Output Indicator - 6b Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed

4.8 Municipal Waste Arising

Total arisings of waste in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove amount to about 1.5 million tonnes per annum, of which only a quarter is municipal waste. In East Sussex municipal waste comprises household waste plus some commercial waste, street sweepings, and parks and gardens waste collected by local authorities. Household waste comes from domestic premises, caravans, residential homes, educational establishments or premises forming part of a hospital or nursing home. The household waste arisings include District & Borough Councils' collected waste from kerbside, waste delivered to Household Waste Recycling Sites and waste brought to recycling facilities. In the monitoring period, municipal waste comprised approximately 94% of household waste.

Municipal waste arisings and household waste arisings for the year 1998/99 to 2005/06 are shown in Table 4.6 below. This indicates that there has been a 13% and 11% increase respectively over this time period.

Table 4.6 Municipal and Household Waste Arisings in East Sussex 1998/99 – 2005/06 (Tonnes)

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Change 1998/99-2005/06
Total Municipal Waste	244,371	258,348	263,440	263,511	270,385	269,047	277,006	276,065	13%
Total Household Waste	232,351	245,792	247,060	244,813	253,569	253,779	260,493	258,480	11%

Source: ESCC Waste Management Group

Total household waste accounts for approximately 95% of municipal waste, although arisings do tend to fluctuate year on year. Between 1998/99 and 2005/06 annual arisings of Municipal waste increased. This growth in arisings has generally been attributed to economic growth and an increasing number of households. It has also been noted in the past that increasing amounts of commercial and industrial waste have been entering the household waste stream especially at Household Waste Recycling Sites which artificially increases the household waste arisings. To combat this, a new permit scheme was introduced by the County Council in September 2006. 12 permits are issued by year to commercial/trade vans to limit the number of times they use household waste sites. Next year's AMR will report on the impact of this scheme on levels of household waste arisings.

The WLP notes that if no action is taken, the generation of municipal waste is expected to increase in future years. However, a combination of waste education, waste minimisation, legislation and improved controls could make a real impact on the scale of growth.

It is difficult to estimate how much this reduction in growth rate might be and municipal waste arisings are still expected to grow with increased population and number of households. More details on potential growth rates are available in the East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Waste Local Plan Technical Background Paper 1. Data regarding growth rates is being updated and this will be reported in next year's AMR.

4.9 Management of Municipal Waste

Table 4.7 below shows the total municipal and household waste arisings in East Sussex by management approach and the percentage for each management type. This indicates a current rate for household waste of 27% recycled/composted and 73% sent to landfill. The figures for recovery of municipal waste is 25.5% with 71% sent to landfill. (Recovery includes recycling and composting as well as energy recovery. The previous figures for energy recovery include the Waste Derived Fuel Plant at Pebsham which has not been operational since 2002.)

Table 4.7 Total Municipal and Household Waste Arisings Managed 1998/99 – 2005/06 (Tonnes)

MUNICIPAL WASTE

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Recycled	20,038	22,430	22,924	27,162	29,306	33,080	37,052	43,061
Reuse	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,474	8,430	9,226
Composted	588	3476	9,708	17,870	20,932	22,367	25,330	25,990
Energy Recovery	22,374	21,775	15,054	16,845	4,036	0	0	1,173
Incineration without energy recovery	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	167	181	44
Disposal to Land	201,371	210,667	215,754	201,634	216,111	205,959	206,013	196,571
Total Waste Arising	244,371	258,348	263,440	263,511	270,385	269,047	277,006	276,065

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Recycled	8%	9%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13.4%	15.6%
Reuse	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3%	3%	3.34%
Composted	0%	1%	4%	7%	8%	8%	9.1%	9.41%
Energy Recovery	9%	8%	6%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0.42%
Incineration without energy recovery	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	0.1%	0.02%
Disposal to Land	82%	82%	82%	77%	80%	77%	74.4%	71.21%

HOUSEHOLD WASTE

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Recycled	20038	22430	22924	27162	29306	33080	37052	43,061
Reuse	N/A							
Composted	588	3476	9708	17870	20932	22367	25330	25,990
Energy Recovery	22374	21775	15054	16845	4036	0	0	1,173
Incineration without energy recovery	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	167	181	44
Disposal to Land	189350	198112	199374	182937	199294	198165	197930	188,212
Total Waste Arising	232350	245793	247060	244814	253568	253779	260493	258,480

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Recycled	9%	9%	9%	11%	12%	13%	14.2%	16.66%
Reuse	N/A							
Composted	0%	1%	4%	7%	8%	8.8%	9.7%	10.06%
Energy Recovery	10%	9%	6%	7%	2%	0%	0%	0.45%
Incineration without energy recovery	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.1%	0.1%	0.02%
Disposal to Land	81%	81%	81%	75%	79%	78.1%	76%	72.81%

Source: ESCC Waste Management Group (Figures in actual tonnes)

Table 4.8 Change in Management of Municipal Waste and Household Waste from 1998/99 to 2005/06

	MUNICIPAL WASTE Change 1998/99-2005/06	HOUSEHOLD WASTE Change 1998/99-2005/06
Recycled	+ 115%	+ 115%
Reuse	N/A	N/A
Composted	+ 4,320%	+ 4,320%
Energy Recovery	-95%	-95%
Disposal to Land	-2%	-1%
Total Waste Arising	+ 13%	+ 11%

Source: ESCC Waste Management Group

If current patterns of waste management continue, it is estimated that the site for disposal to land at Beddingham would be completed by 2008/09. With regards Pebsham, this is also likely to be completed by 2008/09, but the operator has expressed an interest in extending planning permission for a further 3 years; but no planning application has yet been submitted to the Council.

The Structure Plan encourages a wider range of recycling facilities to serve the whole plan area. Policy W7 supports a progressive reduction in the amount of land allocated for landfilling. Policy W13 supports proposals to increase the proportion of household, commercial and other industrial waste that is re-used or recycled.

European and national policies identify that increases are needed in the proportion of waste from which we recover value through recycling, composting and recovery of energy and that we decrease the proportion of waste sent to landfill.

The WLP aims to divert waste away from landfill to alternative methods of material and energy recovery further up the waste hierarchy. The Plan includes Policy WLP1 which sets targets for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove of recycling 30% of household waste and recovering 40% of municipal waste by 31 March 2006. Higher targets are proposed for 2010 and 2015.

The actual rates achieved in East Sussex by 31 March 2006 were as follows:

- Total municipal waste arisings for East Sussex in 2005/6 was 276,065 tonnes.
- The recycling/composting rate for 2005/6 was 27% slightly below the WLP target for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove³.
- The recovery rate for municipal waste was 25.5 %⁴.

³ Monitoring of the total performance against the WLP targets requires the combination of East Sussex and Brighton & Hove figures.

⁴ See footnote 3

The WLP has been adopted. All the policies in the Plan will be reviewed as part of the preparation of the Minerals & Waste Development Framework. In addition the Waste Development Framework will consider the changes to Regional Planning Guidance for South East RPG9 – Waste & Minerals adopted in June 2006 and other changes in waste management arising from national policy, etc. Progress on this matter will be reported in the next AMR.

4.10 Key Conclusions – Waste

Waste management in the Waste Local Plan area is still heavily reliant on disposal to land. The challenge in future years is how to reduce disposal to land, because of decreasing available void space and the requirements to move towards sustainable waste management.

More facilities and action are needed to deal with increased waste arisings and to achieve higher rates of reduction, reuse and recycling. In particular further facilities will be needed to achieve the 2010 and 2015 WLP targets. As indicated in Table 4.5 above, out of the four major planning applications submitted for increased capacity only 1 has been determined

Specialist reprocessing facilities are needed to achieve the recycling and recovery targets identified in the Waste Local Plan. In addition new waste water treatment facilities are needed to achieve improved levels of treatment especially in the Brighton & Hove/Peacehaven catchment area.

There is also a similar challenge as with mineral development to achieve the production of new facilities while balancing the impact on the environment and local amenity.

5 SAVING OF MINERALS LOCAL PLAN POLICIES

Appendix 6 of last years AMR outlined the proposed Monitoring Framework for the Minerals Development Plan Document. Due to the revised MWDS the Minerals DPD will not be produced and the policies will be included in the joint Core Strategy.

Appendix 6 now contains, in table form, minerals policies to be saved from the Minerals Local Plan.

The background to the Council's consideration for saving policies in the MLP beyond the statutory minimum of three years (i.e. beyond September 2007) before adopting revised policies developed under the new system provided by the P&CPA is set out below.

The Council will be requesting the Secretary of State to retain all the policies in the Plan even though there has been little activity in relation to some of the issues or sites. This is principally because the policies would be necessary to assess future planning applications; a more detailed justification is set out in Appendix 6.

The MLP is a jointly prepared Plan with Brighton & Hove City Council. It is understood that the City Council will be making a separate, but similar, request to the Secretary of State to save the policies.

The Government's protocol for handling proposals to save adopted policies states that LPAs will need to demonstrate that such policies reflect the principles of LDFs; are consistent with current national policy and that it is not feasible to replace them by 27 September 2007. Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (PPS12) also sets out criteria that should be met if policies are to be extended. The Council considers that the policies in the MLP meet these requirements for the reasons indicated below.

The Council is in the formative stages of preparing the DPDs which will be contained within the WMDF and as yet overriding principles for these documents have not been determined. However, it is very likely that the aims and objectives of the MLP will be in line with the principles of the emerging policy documents. The MLP policies are consistent with national minerals, waste, and other planning policy, and also conform with Regional Planning Guidance 9 (RPG9) Waste & Minerals. In this respect the MLP policies are considered necessary, interpreting and applying national and regional policy rather than repeating it. The Council will shortly be preparing a detailed assessment of the policies to demonstrate this point in detail. The Council has recently revised its MWDS and is not anticipating adopting its Waste and Minerals Core Strategy and Minerals Sites DPD until 2011. It is intended that these DPDs will cover all of the policy areas currently covered by the MLP. MLP policies are therefore needed until the new Core Strategy and Sites DPD are in place.

The MLP policies follow on from and implement the East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Structure Plan which provides the central strategy for minerals planning in the county. In addition, the MLP gives local expression to National, Regional and Structure Plan policies, for example by allocating sites considered suitable for aggregate extraction in order to meet the agreed apportionment levels for sand and gravel. Effective policies for areas such as this where development is envisaged are included in the MLP. Detailed criteria in the Plan set out the requirements for all mineral proposals.

6 ISSUES FOR MONITORING

There continues to be a lack of available information for monitoring implementation of the strategy and policies in the Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan. This is due partly to confidentiality issues, but information has also been limited by inadequate surveys. All this has hindered the accurate assessment of figures.

It is difficult to get an accurate assessment of the production levels of non-aggregate minerals. However, these producers are not compelled to provide information on production, reserves and future plans, and, due to the small number of producers of non-aggregate minerals in East Sussex, the County Council would need to guarantee that any information received will remain confidential to protect commercial interests (although some information on clay is provided in the AMRI survey results).

Obtaining an accurate record of waste arisings is also difficult, particularly for non-municipal wastes. The information is provided from 'waste returns' submitted by the waste industry (i.e. the operators of waste facilities) to the Environment Agency. It is often difficult to pinpoint the origin of waste, which will frequently travel between different sites for sorting, bulking up, treatment or disposal. The same waste may therefore enter several waste facilities before it is finally recovered or disposed of, raising the possibility of double-counting. For this reason, in 1998/99 the Environment Agency changed the way it processed data to reduce this potential of double-counting, leading some further improvement in data accuracy.

A process for recording data as new planning permissions are granted will need to be established, particularly for capacity figures for new facilities. It may be necessary to request information where data is not submitted as part of a planning application. There is also the issue of how to monitor increases in capacity that do not require a separate planning permission.

Alternative methods of presenting information have been used in order to allow for some degree of monitoring and, as more information becomes available, the AMR will become more able to present a range of measures to assess progress against targets and policies.

7 KEY FINDINGS OF THE AMR

The assessment of progress against the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme shows that a revised programme was submitted to Government which reflected resource issues resulting from the high volumes of representations on the Waste Local Plan and difficulties with recruitment. As a result no milestones have been missed.

One of the key priorities for future AMR's will be to ensure up to date information is available for the monitoring period to address the requirements of the NCI's. This may not always have been possible and where the data

cannot be presented an explanation will be given and any relevant information presented in order to give an indication to assist in addressing the NCI's.

With regard to primary land-won aggregates, data was not available due to confidentiality issues. The AMR reports that the sub-regional apportionment figures for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is 10,000 tonnes per annum. A landbank of reserves indicates that this apportionment can be met in the East Sussex and Brighton & Hove area. Furthermore this is in line with Policy 2 of the Minerals Local Plan which seeks to maintain a landbank of reserves.

One of the areas where limited information is available is in relation to secondary/recycled aggregates. At present the best estimate is 370,000 tonnes in 2003 for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove. Further analysis of data and specific surveys may be required.

The AMR reports on two local indicators that have been established:-

(1) **Aggregate Imports and Marine Dredged Material**

Data is only available up to 2004 which shows a slight decline on last years total to 478,000 tonnes for that year. It is expected that imports of aggregate materials will continue to be the main source of aggregates for consumption in East Sussex.

(2) **Extraction of, and employment in non-aggregate minerals**

The figures show a drop in employment in the non-aggregate minerals industry in East Sussex between 2003 and 2004 but that rose slightly in 2005.

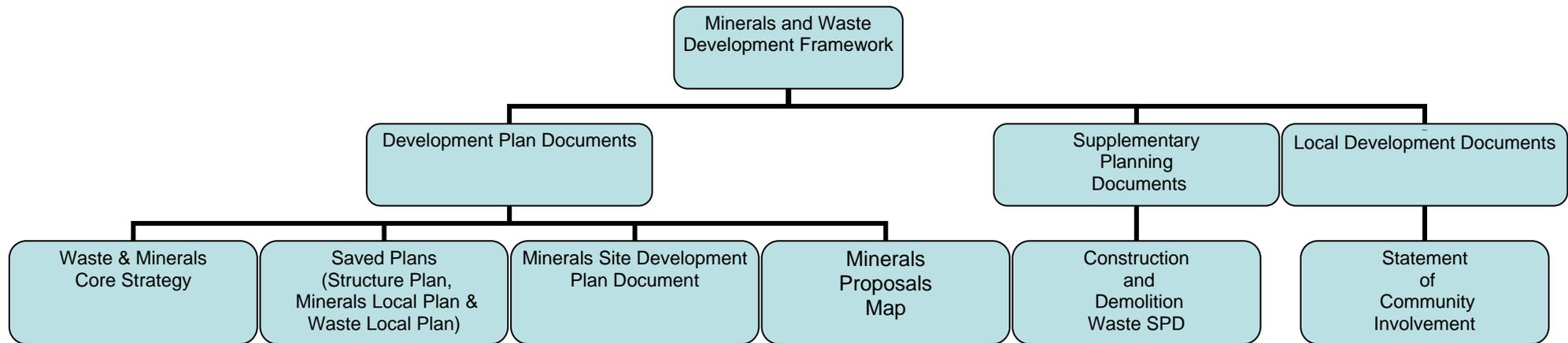
Figures for the extraction of clay were not available for 2003, but subsequent years were showing that the 2005 figures were less than the year before. The Council is now monitoring brick clay production each year and future AMRs will report our findings.

In terms of providing additional capacity, the most significant permission granted was for the Household Waste Recycling Site and Transfer Station at Maresfield Camp near Uckfield.

There are annual fluctuations in municipal waste arisings. The figure for 2005/06 is 276,065 tonnes. The general trend is forecast to continue to increase. Current recycling/composting rate for East Sussex for 2005/06 for household waste is 27% and the recovery rate for municipal waste is 25.5%. This is below the WLP target.

However, the monitoring of total performance against WLP targets requires the combination of East Sussex and Brighton & Hove figures,

Appendix 1 – Table A 1 - Structure of Minerals and Waste Development Framework



Appendix 2 - Table A.2 - Revised Programme for the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (approved October 2006)

Document Title	Status	Brief Description	Chain of Conformity	Date for Issues and Preferred Options Consultation	Date for publication of draft	Date for Submission to SofS	Public Examination Period	Proposed Date for Adoption
Waste and Minerals Core Strategy	DPD	Sets out the vision, objectives and strategy for sustainable waste development and minerals production in the area, and will provide the policy framework for development control.	General conformity with the Structure Plan / RPG9 Waste & Minerals and national PPSs. The South East Plan will be considered when adopted.	September – October 2008		August 2009	March – April 2010	February 2011
Minerals Sites Development Plan Document	DPD	Sets out the existing sites and commitments and any new site allocations for minerals development	General conformity with the Structure Plan / RPG9 Waste & Minerals and national PPSs. The South East Plan will be considered when adopted. Sites DPD will be in conformity with Core Strategy	September – October 2008		August 2009	March – April 2010	February 2011
Minerals Proposals Map	DPD	Shows on a geographical basis the application of the policies in the Minerals Development Plan Document	In conformity with Core Strategy	N/A	N/A	August 2009	March – April 2010	February 2011

East Sussex Annual Monitoring Report 2005/2006 - Minerals and Waste

Statement of Community Involvement	LDD	Document setting out standards and approach to involving stakeholders and the community in the production of the LDF and the handling of major planning applications	N/A	N/A	November 2005	April 2006	13 September 2006	December 2006
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Appendix 3 - Table A.3 Review of Core Output Indicators with reference to ‘saved’ policies in the Structure Plan, Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan

Core Output Indicator	Policy Objective (from Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan)	Actual Output 2005/2006	Future Action/Comments
5a Production of Primary land won aggregates	Requirements of Policy MIN7 of the Structure Plan are reflected in Policy 2d of the Minerals Local Plan which identifies that a landbank of reserves of sand and gravel with planning permission, throughout and at the end of the Plan period sufficient for at least seven years extraction.	Confidential	There are very low levels of viable resources for land won aggregates in the Plan area. There are relatively few sites in production.
5b Production of secondary/recycled aggregates	The requirements of Policy MIN6c in the Structure Plan is reflected in Minerals Local Plan Policy 14 which encourages the re-use of mineral, construction and demolition wastes and the development of facilities for the recovery of secondary aggregates in appropriate locations.	No figures available. The best estimate is 370,000 tonnes for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove for 2003.	Information on the production and use of secondary and recycled materials is limited. There is no formal requirement for figures to be given to the authority. Further analysis and surveys may be necessary. Discussion with Environment Agency required.
6a Capacity of new waste management facilities by type:	No specific policy on capacity figures for waste management sites. The Structure Plan advocates the need for ensuring that there are sufficient facilities in suitable locations to meet the waste management requirements of East Sussex and Brighton & Hove. Policy W6 supports the establishment of a strategic network of waste management facilities. Support is also given in Policy W11 for the provision of recycling and transfer facilities for the processing and storage of construction industry waste which could be used for purposes elsewhere.		Future AMRs will aim to record capacity figures for each planning application that is permitted in the monitoring period.

Core Output Indicator	Policy Objective (from Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan)	Actual Output 2005/2006	Future Action/Comments
<p>6b Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.</p>	<p>Policy Waste Local Plan1 states at part c) that:</p> <p>“Proposals shall form part of an integrated strategy for waste management and where appropriate contribute to meeting or exceeding targets of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recycling 30% of household waste and recovering 40% of municipal waste by 2005 - recycling 33% of household waste and recovering 50% of municipal waste by 2010 - recycling 40% of household waste and recovering 67% of municipal waste by 2015” <p>The Structure Plan encourages a wider range of recycling facilities to serve the whole plan area. Policy W7 supports a progressive reduction in the amount of land allocated for landfilling. Policy W13 supports proposals to increase the proportion of household, commercial and other industrial waste that is re-used or recycled.</p>	<p>Recycling/composting rate of 27% achieved for East Sussex for household waste in 2005/06.</p> <p>Recovery of municipal waste for East Sussex was 25.5% in 2005/06.</p>	<p>Progress is being made towards targets. Significant applications for new waste management facilities currently submitted but not yet determined.</p>

Local Indicator	Policy Objective	Actual Output 2005/2006	Future Action/Comments
<p>A Aggregate imports and marine dredged material</p>	<p>Policy MIN9 in the Structure Plan seeks to support and encourage the import trade in marine-dredged material and crushed rock aggregates. Policy 9 in the Minerals Local Plan supports the retention and further development of facilities for dealing with sea-borne imported aggregates at North Quay Newhaven and Policy 10 encourages the use of rail transport to distribute aggregates from Newhaven. Policy 11 supports the retention of existing facilities at Rye and Policy 12 similarly supports Mountfield Roadstone plant. Policy 13 supports the development of rail depots.</p>	<p>No figures available for the monitoring period. Figures for 1998-2004 show a decrease in marine dredged aggregate imports over the last few years and stable figures for imports of crushed rock aggregate.</p>	<p>Marine dredged aggregates are the main alternative to land won aggregates in supplying regional needs. ESCC and BHCC rely on marine dredged aggregates to meet much of their construction requirements.</p>
<p>B Extraction of (and employment in) non-aggregate minerals</p>	<p>The requirements of Policy MIN10 in the Structure Plan are reflected in Policy 15 of the Minerals Local Plan supporting the retention and development of existing clay working and clay product manufacturing activities. Policy MIN12 of the Structure Plan and Policy 26 of the Minerals Local Plan support the continuation of gypsum mining at Mountfield and Brightling. Policy MIN11 of the Structure Plan states that chalk working and associated activities will be considered against demand and impact on the environment. Policy 20 of the Minerals Local Plan identify that the continuing need for chalk should be met from existing workings at Beddingham, Glynde and Tarring Neville.</p>	<p>Figures for clay production in 2005 showed a marked decrease in production on previous years. Production of clay ranging between 120,000 and 180,000 tonnes extracted per annum over period 1998-2005.</p> <p>Typical output from the Gypsum mine is 100,000 tonnes per annum. 15-20 million tonnes of gypsum remaining on site which allow sufficient reserves within the mine for at least 30 years of production.</p> <p>There is currently only one operational chalk quarry in East Sussex, this produces a small quantity of high quality chalk every year.</p>	<p>Continued Monitoring No figures for chalk.</p> <p>Clay – no figures for 2003 but thereafter to 2005 is available.</p> <p>Oil and gas (hydrocarbons) are not extracted as commercial minerals in East Sussex.</p>

Appendix 4 - Table A.4 Existing Operational Sites and Permitted Aggregate Reserves (As Of March 2006)

Site	Material	Permitted Reserve
Nook Beach/ Castlewater	Sand & Gravel	*
Stantons Farm(Novington Sandpit)	Sand & Gravel	380,000 tonnes
Scotney Court	Sand & Gravel	935,000 tonnes
Scotney Court Extension/ Wall Farm	Sand & Gravel	3,230,000 tonnes
		Total: 4,545,000 tonnes

* Confidential figure to protect operator commercial interests (Source: ESCC)

A new permission for extraction of sand at Novington sandpit (Stanton's Farm) was granted in October 2003 for extraction of approximately 380,000 tonnes of sand & gravel. Production commenced in Autumn 2006. This is sufficient to ensure that the 10,000 tonnes per year apportionment figure for permitted reserves will be met.

There are also large scale permitted reserves in the far east of the County, around Scotney Court and Wall Farm. However these two permissions, totalling approximately 4.2 million tonnes of sand & gravel, are part of a larger permission in Kent and are unlikely to be worked until 2025 at the earliest, due to the phasing of extraction operations. These are therefore long term allocations for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove, although in due course they will start to count towards the landbank allocations for the aggregates apportionment figure for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove.

Requirement for aggregate reserves over the 16 years in the period included in Regional Planning Guidance for South East RPG9 – Waste and Minerals, i.e. 2001-2016 inclusive

$16 \times 10,000 = 160,000$ tonnes.

Therefore, East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is required to make provision to ensure sufficient permitted reserves of **160,000 tonnes** of construction aggregate sand & gravel in a period up to 2016.

Mineral Policy Statement 1 (MPS1) Planning Guidance gives advice on the calculation of landbanks. The relevant calculation for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is therefore:

$380,000^5 \div 10,000 = 38$ years⁶

This more than meets the requirement for a 7 year landbank.

⁵ The permission at Novington has been assumed as the only supply pre 2016

⁶ Total permitted reserve divided by annual apportionment compared to the need for a 7 year landbank

Appendix 5 - Table A.5 Secondary & Recycled Aggregates Facilities in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove 2005

The current best estimate of the production of secondary and recycled aggregates in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is 370,000 tonnes for 2003.

Operator	Address
R French & Sons Ltd	Drury Lane, Ponswood Industrial Site, St Leonards
Rabbit Skips	North Quay Road, Newhaven
M D Light Bros	Greystone Quarry, Southerham, Lewes
P J Mini Skips	Cophall Wood, nr Polegate
A M Skip Hire	Hazlebank, nr Maresfield
Haulaway	Diplocks Way, Hailsham
Kingspan Recycling	Moulsecoomb Way, Brighton
Serco Depot	Depot 45, Bedfordwell Road, Eastbourne
SITA WTS	Potts Marsh, Eastbourne
Skip-It Containers	Gate 5, Basin Road South, Portslade, Brighton
Southern Tyre & Rubber Recycling Ltd	East Quay, Newhaven
Kingston Transport Ltd	Cliffe Industrial Estate, Lewes

Source: East Sussex County Council Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2004 & 2005

Appendix 6 - Table A.6 Saved Minerals Local Plan Policies

MLP Policy No.	Issue	Conformity with National Policy	Conformity with the aims and objectives of plans⁷	Policy objective	Performance/Policy position since adoption (1999)	Justification and Reasons for wishing to save policy
1	General approach	MPS1	MIN3 (Structure Plan)	To provide the context and principles for considering mineral planning applications.	Policy has been used successfully to assess applications received.	The policy is necessary to judge future applications and is consistent with national policy
2	Land – won construction aggregate landbank	National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate production 2001-2006, MPS1	M3 RPG9 (Waste & Minerals), MIN7 (Structure Plan)	To implement national and regional requirements for aggregate supply at the local level.	Permitted reserves in the County are sufficient to meet the agreed apportionment and landbank figures.	The policy maintains the MPA's commitment to achieving apportionment and landbank in accordance with national policy. ⁸
3a/ 3b	Allocation of preferred sites for aggregates at Sovereign Harbour and Stantons Farm and Areas of Search for at Broomhill North, Scotney Court extension and Wall Farm		M3 RPG9 (Waste & Minerals), MIN4, 6b & 8 (Structure Plan)	To make provision through site allocation for the sub-regional apportionment of aggregates as required by national policy.	Planning permission has been granted for extraction at Stantons Farm, Scotney Court extension and Wall Farm. Permission has not yet been sought for Broomhill North and extraction at the other two sites is dependant on progress at another site in the adjoining county. Sovereign Harbour has now been almost fully developed.	The policy maintains the MPA's commitment to providing sites for its agreed apportionment in accordance with national policy.

⁷ Includes Regional Spatial Strategy (RPG9 changes), and Structure Plan

⁸ Please note that the reference to SERPLAN is now out of date, please refer to SEERA.

4 5 6	Criteria for permitting extraction within and outside areas identified in Policy 3.	MPS1		To provide clear guidance on the mpas approach to aggregate applications within and outside allocated areas.	Policy has been used successfully to assess applications for sites identified in Policy 3	The Policy is necessary to assess any future applications received within these areas and is consistent with national policy.
7	Cessation of Mineral working at Nook Beach	MPS1, PPS9 para.1 and 6	RPG9 E1 (Environmental Strategy & the Countyside), MIN3 & 4 (Structure Plan)	To bring about an end to further aggregate extraction in order to protect this designated site of international importance.	There has been no recent activity at site.	Environmental constraints on this site are now even more stringent and the policy is necessary in seeking to protect the site in accordance with national policy.
8	Facilities for seaborne imported aggregates at Shoreham Port ⁹	National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate production 2001-2006, MPS1	RPG9 (Waste & Minerals) M3, MIN 6a and MIN9a & b (Structure Plan)	To set the context for future development of the facilities at the Port which make an important contribution to the demands for aggregates locally and regionally.	One of the wharves at Shoreham Port actively imports seaborne aggregates	The policy is necessary to protect existing facilities and to assess future applications for importing sea-bourne aggregates in accordance with national and regional policy.
9	Facilities for seaborne imported		RPG9 (Waste & Minerals) M3,	To set the context for future development of the	Aggregates continue to be imported at all 3 North quay	The policy is necessary to protect existing

⁹ Brighton & Hove City Council is responsible for implementing this policy.

	aggregates at Newhaven Port/approach to other development at North Quay		MIN 6a and MIN9a, b, c (Structure Plan)	facilities at the Port which make an important contribution to the demands for aggregates locally and regionally.	wharves.	facilities and to assess future applications for importing sea-bourne aggregates in accordance with national and regional policy.
10	Transportation of aggregates by rail at Newhaven port	PPG13 Paras. 45 & 47, MPS1, National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate production 2001-2006		To encourage the use of rail freight for transporting aggregates imported through Newhaven Port	Rail transportation of minerals is not thought to have taken place since 1996. But this option is still capable of being achieved.	The policy seeks the use of the rail link in accordance with national policy.
11	Facilities for seaborne imported aggregates at the Port of Rye	National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate production 2001-2006, MPS1	RPG9 (Waste & Minerals) M3, MIN6a and MIN9a & b (Structure Plan)	To set the context for future development of the facilities at the Port which make an important contribution to the demands for aggregates locally and regionally.	Aggregates continue to be imported at one of the Rye Wharves. The other is inactive but capable of being brought back into use.	The policy is necessary to protect existing facilities and to assess future applications for importing sea-bourne aggregates in accordance with national and regional policy.
12	Mountfield coated roadstone plant	PPG13 Paras. 45 & 47, MPS1, National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate production 2001-2006	MIN4	To support the retention and modernisation of the plant, and a switch from road to rail transport for the import of dry aggregate in accordance with national policy	The coated roadstone plant has served the Plan area for many years but operations have now ceased.	The policy demonstrates the MPA's commitment to retaining a plant with rail importation in the location, and is necessary to protect the site from other uses.
13	Development and	MPS1,	RPG9 (waste &	To support the	No applications for rail depots	Policy is consistent

	safeguarding of rail depots for construction aggregates	PPG13 Paras. 45 & 47,	minerals) M5, MIN9d (Structure Plan	development and safeguarding of areas suitable for rail depots in appropriate locations in accordance with national and regional policy.	have been received.	with national policy and is necessary to encourage aggregate rail depots and to assess any future applications.
14	Facilities for producing secondary aggregates	National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate production 2001-2006, MPS1, PPS10 paras17-21	RPG9 (waste & minerals) W17, M2 & M3 MIN6c, W11 (Structure Plan)	To encourage the development of, and provide criteria for, recycling facilities for mineral, construction and demolition wastes, as part of the aggregate supply strategy, in accordance with national and regional mineral and waste policies.	Several secondary and recycled aggregate sites operate in the Plan area.	The policy encourages further recycling facilities and is necessary to assess future applications for such development and is consistent with national policy.
15 16 17 18 19	Development at existing clay sites. Development of new clay sites, including those within the AONB. Identifying future reserves. Ashdown Brickworks	MPS1	RPG9 (waste & minerals) M4, MIN4 & 10 (Structure Plan)	To support the continuation and safeguarding of existing clay sites and resources, in accordance with national and regional policy.	There are currently 3 active clay sites in East Sussex. There have been no applications for new workings or for further clay supplies. Future reserves have not been identified although there are identified issues at certain sites. Operation of Ashdown brickworks continues with an estimated 40 years reserves remaining.	Policies protect clay consistent with national policy activities and reserves, including those at Ashdown brickworks, and are necessary to assess future applications and are consistent with national policy.
20 21	Chalk supply Specialist chalk supply from Tarring Neville	MPS 1 Para. 9 & 14	MIN4 & 11 (Structure Plan)	To ensure the need for chalk is provided from existing sites and to protect nationally important designations affecting the chalk resource in accordance with national policy.	There have been no applications for new sites or extensions. Regular extraction of chalk has continued at Tarring Neville to meet the needs of the local Artex Works. Chalk is no longer available from workings at Glynde and Beddingham.	Policy is necessary to guide any future applications for chalk workings and to ensure supplies from the Tarring Neville continue to be safeguarded and is

						consistent with national policy.
22	Filching Quarry	MPS1		To encourage the appropriate restoration of Filching Quarry located within the AONB in accordance with national policy.	Approved conditions now require restoration although no schemes have been submitted to date.	Policy is necessary to seek implementation of an appropriate restoration scheme and is consistent with national policy.
23	Meeching Quarry	MPS1		To ensure any further working at Meeching quarry does not have an unacceptable impact on the locality.	New conditions have been attached to the permission by the MPA. There have been no expressions of interest for further extraction at the site.	Policy is necessary to clarify MPAs approach to any further extraction at the site and is consistent with national policy.
24	Cement Manufacturing	MPS1	MIN4 & 11 (Structure Plan)	To resist any future proposals for cement working due to the detrimental effect on the AONB that such development would have.	There has been no interest in the resumption of cement manufacture	Policy is necessary to protect the AONB landscape and to clarify the MPAs approach to such development, in accordance with national policy
25	Stockpiling waste chalk	MPS1, PPS10	RPG9 (waste and minerals) M2 MIN1 & 6, W11 (Structure Plan)	To promote the use of waste chalk as a fill material by encouraging stockpiling at appropriate locations, in accordance with national and regional minerals and waste policies.	Apart from at Beddingham there have been no other proposals to stockpile chalk during the plan period.	The policy is consistent with national policy and necessary to continue encouragement for the reuse of waste chalk.

26 27	Future gypsum development. Environmental management of the adjoining area.	MPS1	RPG9 (waste and minerals) M4, MIN12, MIN4 (Structure Plan)	To support the continuation of gypsum mining, processing and manufacturing activities at Mountfield and Brightling, and to seek environmental improvement to the adjoining AONB area, in accordance with national and regional policy.	The Robertsbridge Works has continued to produce plasterboard products and to export mined gypsum.	The policies are consistent with national policy, demonstrate the mpas commitment to supporting gypsum activities in the county, and are necessary to assess future applications.
28	Robertsbridge works rail link	MPS1 PPG13	RPG9 (waste and minerals) M4 MIN12 (Structure Plan)	To support the retention of the rail link at Robertsbridge and encourage its use for importing and exporting, in accordance with national and regional policy	The rail link is currently used for importing materials.	The policy is consistent with national policy and is necessary to safeguard and encourage the fullest use of the rail link.
29	Waste arising from Robertsbridge Works	MPS1, PPS10	RPG9 (waste and minerals) M4, MIN12, W2, W7, W17 (Structure Plan)	To achieve recycling of plasterboard waste rather than landfilling, in order to conserve resources in accordance with national and regional policy.	Planning permission has been granted for recycling waste at the site.	The policy is necessary to demonstrate the mpa's commitment to seeking recycling processes at the Works.
30	Criteria for oil and gas operations	MPS1	MIN13, MIN14 (Structure Plan)	To provide detailed criteria for considering proposals for oil and gas operations	No planning applications for hydrocarbons have been received since adoption of the Plan.	The policy is necessary in conjunction with Structure Plan policies, to consider future proposals for hydrocarbon development in accordance with national policy.
31	Development control criteria	MPS1, MPS2, MPG7	MIN1, MIN2, MIN3, MIN4	To provide detailed criteria for assessing	The policies have been used successfully to assess a number	The policies are consistent with national

33 34 35	Enforcement Restoration Afteruse		(Structure Plan)	mineral proposals, including restoration and afteruse plans, to ensure that environmental impacts are kept to an acceptable minimum and that sensitive working, restoration and aftercare practices are encouraged in accordance with national policy.	of mineral applications.	policy and are necessary to assess future planning applications.
32	Safeguarding	MPS1	RPG9 (waste and minerals) M5, MIN5 (Structure Plan)	To set out the mpas proposals for safeguarding important mineral resources from other development.	The County Council has notified the District and Borough Councils of a set of Mineral Consultation Areas and set in place procedures for consultation to be carried out.	The policy is consistent with national policy, and demonstrates the mpas commitment to safeguarding mineral sites and resources.
36	Reviewing sites	MPG4, MPG14	MIN3 (Structure Plan)	To set out the mpas intentions for using its powers to review mineral planning permissions where appropriate.	Several mineral planning permissions have been reviewed under the provisions of the Environment Act. It has not been considered necessary to make any Orders on other sites to date.	The policy is consistent with national policy and is necessary to demonstrate the mpas intentions for future cases where a permission may be in need of review.

GLOSSARY

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR): Part of the Local Development Framework, the AMR will report on the progress of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being successfully implemented.

Annual Raised Minerals Inquiry (AMRI): The AMRI compiled by the Department of Communities and Local Government with limited support from the Department of Trade and Industry. It is the only source of data on production of all non-energy minerals won from the land.

Development Plan: Section 38(3) of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 defines the Development Plan as the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy and the Development Plan Documents.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs): Spatial planning documents that are subject to independent Examination. They can include a Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations of land, and Area Action Plans. Other Development Plan Documents can cover generic Development Control Policies.

Government Office for the South East (GOSE): GOSE advises and acts for Government Ministers on important planning issues affecting the region. They act on behalf of the Department of Communities and Local Government on land use and planning matters in the South East.

Local Development Documents (LDDs): The collective term for Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement.

Local Development Framework (LDF): The name for the portfolio of Local Development Documents. It consists of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, a Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and Annual Monitoring Reports.

Local Development Scheme (LDS): A three year project plan setting out the programme for preparing Local Development Documents. All authorities must submit a Scheme to the Secretary of State within six months of commencement of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Local Indicators (LI): A set of indicators developed by the County Council to monitor issues specific to East Sussex.

Minerals Development Plan Document (MDPD): Sets out the vision, objectives and strategy for sustainable minerals development in the area, and will provide the policy framework for development control. Also sets out the existing sites and commitments and any new site allocations for minerals development.

Minerals Local Plan (Minerals Local Plan): The overriding objective of the plan is the need to balance the demands for minerals against the need to protect the environment and

local amenity. The plan also establishes principles for the appropriate after-use for extraction sites and standards for restoration and aftercare to ensure that mineral sites are returned to beneficial use.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS): County Councils have to produce this Local Development Scheme which is a three project plan covering minerals and waste Local Development Documents.

National Core Output Indicator (NCI): A set of indicators developed by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister to be used to measure the direct effects of policy.

Proposals Map: The adopted proposals map illustrates on a base map all the policies contained in Development Plan Documents, together with any saved policies. It must be revised as each new Development Plan Document is adopted. District Council Proposals maps must include any minerals and waste matters.

Regional Planning Guidance (RPG9) Waste & Minerals: Changes made by Government to RPG9 in June 2006. concerning regional waste and minerals planning policies.

Regulations: The principal regulations relevant to the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme are Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, and the Town and Country Planning (Transitional Arrangements) Regulations 2004.

Saved Policies or Plans: Existing adopted development plans are saved for three years from the date of commencement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act. Any old style development plans adopted after commencement of the Act can be saved for three years from their adoption or approval.

South East England Regional Assembly: The Assembly has responsibilities in the three key areas of advocacy, accountability and regional planning. As Regional Planning Body, they are responsible for proposing strategic planning and transport policies. They also prepare Regional Spatial Strategy. A major new responsibility is preparation of the South East Plan, setting a 20-year vision for the region.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): The SCI sets out the standards which authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of Local Development Documents and development control decisions. The Statement of Community Involvement is not a development plan document but is subject to independent examination.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): Environmental Assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The European SEA Directive. (2001/42/EC) requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs): SPDs provide further details in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): SA is a tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic factors) and required in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act to be undertaken for all local development documents.

Tonnes: A metric ton weighing a little less than an imperial ton (1 ton = 1.016 tonnes).

Waste and Minerals Core Strategy Development Plan Document (WDPD): Sets out the vision, objectives and strategy for sustainable waste development and minerals production in the area, and will provide the policy framework for development control.

Waste Local Plan (WLP): sets out for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove a strategy for management and disposal of all waste types generated in the Plan area, guidance for developers on the type and location of waste facilities required to achieve the strategy and a policy framework to enable the Councils to judge the acceptability of applications for planning permission.

Waste and Minerals Development Frameworks (MWDF): County Councils are responsible for producing Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks. These are akin to Local Development Frameworks but covering minerals and waste issues.