East Sussex County Council

LEAD MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT

DECISIONS to be made by the Lead Member for Transport and Environment, Councillor Claire Dowling

MONDAY, 16 MARCH 2020 AT 10.00 AM

COMMITTEE ROOM - COUNTY HALL, LEWES

AGENDA

1 Decisions made by the Lead Cabinet Member on 17 February 2020 *(Pages 3 - 4)*

2 Disclosure of Interests
Disclosure by all Members present of personal interests in matters on the agenda, the nature of any interest and whether the Members regard the interest as prejudicial under the terms of the Code of Conduct.

3 Urgent items
Notification of any items which the Lead Member considers urgent and proposes to take at the appropriate part of the agenda.

4 Sussex Local Natural Capital Investment Strategy *(Pages 5 - 10)*
Report by the Director of Communities, Economy and Transport

5 Capital Programme for Local Transport Improvements 2020/21 *(Pages 11 - 20)*
Report by the Director of Communities, Economy and Transport

6 Waste and Minerals Local Plan Review *(Pages 21 - 180)*
Report by the Director of Communities, Economy and Transport

7 Review of the East Sussex Local Flood Risk Management Strategy's delivery plan *(Pages 181 - 208)*
Report by the Director of Communities, Economy and Transport

8 Any urgent items previously notified under agenda item 3

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6 March 2020

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LEAD MEMBER FOR TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT

DECISIONS made by the Lead Member for Transport and Environment, Councillor Claire Dowling, on 17 February 2020 at County Hall, Lewes.

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29 DECISIONS MADE BY THE LEAD CABINET MEMBER ON 20 JANUARY 2020

29.1 The Lead Member approved as a correct record the minutes of the meeting held on 20 January 2020.

30 REPORTS

30.1 Reports referred to in the minutes below are contained in the minute book.

31 GUIDANCE ON TRAVEL PLANS FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT

31.1 The Lead Member considered a report by the Director of Communities, Economy and Transport.

DECISIONS

31.2 The Lead Member RESOLVED to approve the use of the “Travel Plans for Development”, as set out in Appendix 1 of the report, as a guidance document of the Highway Authority, to be used in consideration of development proposals and their subsequent implementation.

Reasons

31.3 Travel Plans are an integral part of transport assessments, planning applications and the management of new development traffic. This guidance fits with national and local policy and its use by developers/applicants in formulating their applications will allow a consistent and effective approach to be taken in the preparation, consideration and implementation of Travel Plans. In turn, this will help to reduce unnecessary car use from new development in East Sussex.

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Report to:	**Lead Member for Transport and Environment**
Date of meeting:	**16 March 2020**
By:	**Director of Communities, Economy and Transport**
Title:	**Sussex Local Natural Capital Investment Strategy**
Purpose:	**To decide whether to endorse the Sussex Natural Capital Investment Strategy.**

RECOMMENDATIONS: Lead Member is recommended to :-

(1) note the publication of the Sussex Natural Capital Investment Strategy; and

(2) endorse the Sussex Natural Capital Investment Strategy.

1 Background information

1.1 In October 2019 the Sussex Local Nature Partnership (LNP), which brings together a number of organisations in Sussex from different sectors, produced a 'Natural Capital Investment Strategy' to help plan, coordinate and drive more investment into natural capital in Sussex. The investment strategy supports the development of the South East Local Industrial Strategy and the Environment Strategy for East Sussex, both of which highlight the quality of the natural environment as a unique and positive asset for East Sussex. Once the investment strategy, which is included as appendix 1, is endorsed by the LNP members it will enable an investment action plan to be developed, which will aim to drive new investment into improving the natural capital of East Sussex.

2 Supporting information

2.1 Natural capital is the stock of renewable and non-renewable resources (e.g. plants, animals, air, water, soil, minerals) that yield a flow of benefits to people, including food, clean air, clean water, climate regulation, pollination of crops by insects and flood defence. The most recent data from the Office for National Statistics estimated that the partial asset value of UK natural capital is close to £1 trillion (ONS, October 2019). The government's Natural Environment White Paper of 2011 encouraged the setting up of Local Nature Partnerships to ensure a more joined up and strategic approach to managing natural capital for the benefit of people, the economy and the environment. The Sussex LNP was formally established in 2014 and brings together approximately 25 organisations in Sussex from across the regulatory, public, private, academic and environmental sectors. It is currently hosted by the County Council and has two purposes, namely to:

1) conserve, enhance and expand Sussex's Natural Capital;
2) ensure that Sussex residents share in the benefits provided by healthy, well-functioning ecosystems.

2.2 One of the four grand challenges set out in the national Industrial Strategy of 2017 was for clean growth. The national Clean Growth Strategy published in 2018 and the 25 Year Environment Plan published in 2019 both highlighted that, as with any asset, the flows of goods and services from natural capital can only be maintained with investment. Consequently, the Sussex LNP has been in dialogue with its two Local Enterprise Partnerships, the South East LEP and Coast to Capital, about the evidence base as to where natural capital assets are located, the

benefits and services they deliver, and the condition the assets are in. This has been compiled into the Natural Capital Investment Strategy for Sussex, the purpose of which is to provide a strategic assessment as to how and where best to focus resources to protect and enhance the stock of natural capital assets, for the benefit of people and the economy. This will help support the evidence base for the Local Industrial Strategies for the two LEPs and the East Sussex Environment Strategy.

2.3 Development of the Investment Strategy has been funded by a range of organisations, including East Sussex County Council. The Strategy has a number of limitations, which are clearly stated in the Strategy, including significant variability in the quality of the data on the current condition of many natural capital assets. However, it provides as comprehensive a picture as is likely to be available within current resources.

2.4 The Investment Strategy identifies the priority benefits delivered by natural capital that need to be protected and enhanced. These are water quantity and quality, the management of flood risk, carbon storage and sequestration, and access by the public to nature. The key types of actions that the strategy recommends are to protect existing assets, improve the quality of those in poor condition and to develop new assets, so that the benefits being delivered from natural capital can be increased.

2.5 The Strategy recommends a number of next steps to enable more investment in natural capital, including embedding a natural capital approach into relevant policy and practice (e.g. land use planning), raising understanding about the value of natural capital to people and the economy, developing a pipeline of investable projects which are attractive to potential investors, and setting up the appropriate governance and financial management processes to facilitate new investment. All LNP members are being asked to endorse the investment strategy, to ensure there is sufficient support for the evidence base and the next steps.

2.6 There are a growing number of natural capital investment projects. For example, water companies hold auctions with farmers to encourage mutually beneficial changes to land management practices, such as planting trees in upland catchment areas to help manage flood risk and reduce soil run-off, and the Surrey LNP has secured £500,000 from the Coast to Capital Local Enterprise Partnership to deliver habitat restoration work in an area where a high level of development is proposed. As the market for natural capital investment grows, so East Sussex has the opportunity to capitalise on its extensive existing natural capital assets, which are evident from the number and extent of designated sites.

3 Conclusion and Reasons for Recommendations

3.1. The Sussex Natural Capital Investment Strategy provides an important part of the evidence base for the development of the Local Industrial Strategy and the Environment Strategy for East Sussex. It recognises the value of existing natural capital to people and the economy, as well as the need and the opportunity to be gained from driving more investment into natural capital. Therefore, it is recommended that the Investment Strategy is endorsed. This will then enable the Local Nature Partnership to move on to developing an investment plan.

RUPERT CLUBB
Director of Communities, Economy and Transport

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LOCAL MEMBERS: all.

BACKGROUND PAPERS: none.

Sussex Local Nature Partnership

Sussex Natural Capital Investment Strategy

The Sussex Local Nature Partnership (LNP) has published a Natural Capital Investment Strategy for Sussex, 2019-2024.

One of the purposes of the strategy is to help decision makers become aware of the value of investing in 'natural capital' in Sussex and to highlight the investment priorities as recognised by the Partnership.

What is the Sussex Local Nature Partnership?

The Sussex LNP represents 25 organisations from different sectors, working together to help create the most healthy ecological system possible, in order to protect the environment for the benefit of people and wildlife.

The partnership covers the Counties of East Sussex, West Sussex and the City of Brighton and Hove, both on land and out to the boundary of in-shore waters at 6 nautical miles. Members of the partnership include Local Authorities, Environmental NGOs, Businesses and Statutory bodies. Partners are listed on **www.sussexlnp.org.uk**

What is Natural Capital?

The Natural Capital Approach builds on our understanding of the natural environment and the ecosystem services that it provides us. The Defra 25 year plan published in 2018 embedded this approach in the UK nature conservation sector.

Natural Capital can be described as the way elements of nature; e.g. woodlands, rivers, soils and seas, offer value to people, society and the economy in various ways. The stocks of natural capital (referred to as natural capital assets) include all ecosystems on land and at sea.

The Sussex Local Nature Partnership recognises above all that nature is in crisis and any reference to the value of nature must always recognise the intrinsic value of nature for its own sake. No financial figure can reflect what biological diversity truly means to our society. However, taking a 'Natural Capital approach' does recognise value to people through the services and benefits that nature provides us.

This value can be obvious, it includes food, fuel, clean air, clean water, and the opportunity for recreation. Less visible services are flood defences provided by natural vegetation, billions of tonnes of carbon stored by our soils and vegetation and the pollination of crops by insects.

All of these services and benefits have a value to society. Some of the values and benefits can be easily quantified and reflected in the economy (such as the value of timber or food produced from farmland or our inshore waters), but many cannot, and what this means is that their value can be missed out in decision-making processes and economic valuations.

Some of the values of natural capital that have been calculated:

- The value of pollination to UK agriculture is estimated at £440 million per year
- Noise mitigation by vegetation in UK urban areas led to a minimum saving of £15.3 million in associated health costs in 2017
- In 2016, living within 500 metres of green and blue space was estimated to be worth £78 billion to UK homes
- Sussex Ports saw over £27 million of fishing catch in 2018

Why is investment in natural capital important?

Investing in the protection, enhancement and recovery of our natural capital assets is fundamental to reversing the current declines seen in wildlife in Sussex and to preventing the erosion of the services and benefits that nature provides.

But it also provides a positive opportunity to use nature as 'part of the solution' to some of the problems facing the environment, society and economy in Sussex such as poor water quality, flood risk, lack of access to natural spaces for health and wellbeing benefit etc.

Investment in our natural capital will increase its resilience in the face of current and future risks, such as increasing development, population pressures and the impacts of climate change such as extreme weather events. A more resilient natural environment will confer greater resilience to our communities and economy in the face of these same challenges.

Investing in our natural capital assets will increase the capacity of nature in Sussex to store carbon, offering a critical tool in society's response to the climate emergency.

What benefits does the Sussex Natural Capital Investment Strategy bring?

The Investment Strategy places a commitment to biodiversity and the recovery of nature at the heart of the application of the natural capital approach in Sussex.

It identifies how Sussex LNP partners can work together to protect and enhance the natural assets of Sussex, so that these continue to provide multiple benefits for people into the future.

It ensures that all partners of the Sussex Local Nature Partnership are consistent in their understanding of what the priorities are for investment in Nature in Sussex.

It seeks to compliment and coordinate (rather than replace) the range of national and local policies and projects that are already in place in Sussex that use the natural capital approach. It also seeks to bring local relevance to national policies.

The Investment Strategy provides a framework for dialogue with external stakeholders who wish to invest in nature's recovery and the services and benefits that are delivered by healthy Sussex ecosystems.

What work has been done?

The Sussex Local Nature Partnership, working with the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre has compiled a register of the Natural Capital assets found in Sussex, such as rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs, heathland, grassland, woodland, agricultural land, hedgerows, sand dunes, cliffs, seabed habitats etc..

This led to an investigation into the quality , quantity and spatial configuration of these assets and an analysis of whether they were successfully providing the services and benefits expected, or if they were categorised as Sussex Natural Capital Assets "at risk".

This work was done by working with a suite of Sussex based technical experts. This has enhanced collective understanding of where these natural assets are, what condition they are in, and how this relates to the benefits we get from them.

All of this is being compiled into an 'Asset Register' for Sussex.

From this point Sussex technical experts have highlighted where the priorities (both geographically and conceptually) are in investing in Natural Capital, to protect and enhance services and benefits that are vulnerable on behalf of the population of Sussex.

This was done for seven priority services and benefits using the best available evidence and advice.

Key elements of the strategy

Overarching principle: commitment to biodiversity within the natural capital approach

1. Protection and enhancement of natural capital assets – through:
    a. Protection and enhancement of natural capital assets
    b. Strategic enhancement of natural capital assets through the creation of a 'nature recovery network'
2. Investment in natural capital to deliver specific benefits and services:
    a. Sufficient water supply
    b. A clean water environment
    c. Reduced flood risk
    d. Accessible nature
    e. Healthy and productive inshore waters
    f. Improved climate regulation through carbon storage and sequestration

    The strategy identifies 'natural capital investment areas' for each of the above.
3. Making it happen: the steps needed to take the natural capital approach forward within Sussex through the work of the LNP

In Summary the strategy seeks to:

- Gain a better understanding of the natural capital of Sussex, where it is located and what benefits it provides to the economy of the area, using the best data available.
- Assess how best to focus effort, resources and funds to look after natural capital assets for the benefit of nature and people.
- Identify opportunities to use a natural capital approach to enhance services and benefits, such as clean water, accessible nature, carbon storage, flood risk reduction and healthy/productive inshore waters.
- Provide guidance on the steps needed to take this strategy forward into action.

Where to go for further information

The strategy document can be downloaded from the LNP website at **www.sussexlnp.org.uk**. A summary of the asset register will also be published on this site once complete. For any other information please contact **info@sussexlnp.org.uk.**

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Report to: **Lead Member Transport and Environment**

Date of meeting: **16 March 2020**

By: **Director of Communities, Economy and Transport**

Title: **Capital Programme for Local Transport Improvements 2020/21**

Purpose: **To seek approval for the proposed allocation of funds to a specific programme of local transport improvements**

RECOMMENDATION: The Lead Member is recommended to:

1) Agree the programme of local transport improvements for 2020/21 set out in Appendix 1 and 2 to this report; and

2) Agree the allocation of County Council capital funding, development contributions and Local Growth Fund monies towards specific improvements identified in the 2020/21 programme.

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1. Background Information

1.1 The capital programme for local transport improvements sets out a proposed programme of schemes to be developed and delivered in various locations across the county in 2020/21. The programme is funded from a number of sources including a capital allocation from the County Council, development contributions and funding secured from the Government's Local Growth Fund (LGF) through the South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP). A copy of the draft capital programme is included in Appendix 1.

2. Supporting Information

2.1 In May 2011, the County Council approved the Local Transport Plan (LTP) 2011 – 2026 which identified the Council's strategy for transport investment. The strategic approach adopted in the LTP is to invest in infrastructure which delivers sustainable economic growth and improves safety, security and health. This will be achieved by developing schemes which tackle congestion, improve safety for all road users and where practical and appropriate, promote sustainable travel on foot, by bike and by public transport.

2.2 The LTP is complemented by a series of Implementation Plans setting out delivery proposals in line with the priorities set out in the plan of supporting sustainable economic growth and improving safety, health and security for five-year time periods over its lifetime. The first of the Implementation Plans covered the period 2011/12 to 2015/16; the second Implementation Plan covers the period 2016/17 to 2020/21 and was approved by the Lead Member for Transport and Environment at his decision-making meeting on 14 March 2016. The content of the capital programme for local transport improvements is consistent with the second LTP Implementation Plan.

2.3 The programme for 2020/21 has been reviewed to take account of the priorities set out in the Council Plan, LTP and its associated Implementation Plan, as well as ensuring the

continuation of schemes commenced in the previous financial year and the availability of external contributions.

2.4 As part of the LTP and its Implementation Plans, and with a single budget for Local Transport and Road Safety schemes, a more robust, evidence based prioritisation process has been developed to assess requests received for all types of schemes. This prioritisation framework was approved by the Lead Member for Economy, Transport and Environment in September 2011. One of the key elements of this process involves assessing the extent to which scheme requests would meet the objectives of the LTP. These objectives include improving economic competitiveness and growth, improving safety and tackling climate change and demonstrate how our LTP and capital programme for local transport improvements can support the County Council's priority of sustainable economic growth as well as contributing towards the target of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.

2.5 The amount of funding for integrated transport in the County Council's capital programme for 2020/21 is £3.329m. This allocation was approved by Cabinet on 28 January 2020. Additional external funding, such as development contributions and Local Growth Fund monies, increase the overall level of funding available to implement local transport improvements in the agreed programme by £9.167m in 2020/21. There are constraints on how this external funding may be used, as it can only be used to fund specific improvements in specific geographical areas. In addition, the terms of some funding streams only enable the construction cost of a scheme to be funded, with the design costs having to be funded from County Council resources. In addition, £78,000 has been allocated towards Community Match schemes with a further £78,000 of investment from community contributions set out in Appendix 2.

2.6 A number of the schemes in the capital programme are to be funded from the Government's Local Growth Fund. A total of over £66m of funding has been made available from Rounds 1, 2 and 3 of the LGF for transport projects in East Sussex up to 2020/21. This money has been made available following the submission of the Growth Deals by the South East and Coast to Capital Local Enterprise Partnerships. Some of this funding is for delivering major transport infrastructure (e.g. Queensway Gateway Road and Newhaven Port Access Road) required to unlock housing and/or employment sites. Funding has also been awarded for the delivery of the following packages of local transport improvements which will support the housing and employment growth in the growth corridors around Eastbourne/South Wealden and Bexhill/Hastings:

- Hastings and Bexhill Movement and Access Package (this comprises previous allocations for the junction improvement and walking/cycling packages)
- Eastbourne and South Wealden walking and cycling package
- Hailsham, Polegate and Eastbourne Sustainable Transport Corridor
- Eastbourne Town Centre access and improvement package

2.7 These packages of local transport improvements will be delivered through the capital programme in a phased approach, with the majority of the funding having been allocated in the years between 2017/18 and 2020/21. The South East Local Enterprise Partnership's Strategic Board agreed at its meeting on 31 January 2020 to endorse the extension of certain Local Growth Fund projects being delivered beyond 31 March 2021 subject to agreement by SELEP Board and SELEP Accountability Board. The LGF packages, which form part of the capital programme of local transport improvements, were also highlighted to the LEP as projects where spend beyond March 2021 was anticipated. Decisions on the continuation of spend beyond March 2021 on these LGF projects will be reported and considered by the LEP in the first quarter of 2020/21. If this is agreed, then work will continue to ensure expenditure on already committed schemes in each of the packages. The revised spend forecasts for beyond March 2021 will be included in the Local Growth Fund programme update report to be considered by the Lead Member for Strategic Management and Economic Development at his decision-making meeting in June 2020.

2.8 Historically, the capital programme included a separate allocation for road safety measures to fund the implementation of engineering schemes at specific sites identified as having a high crash record. There is a general consensus that the most dangerous sites have been addressed through road safety engineering works. However, targeted engineering measures will continue to be introduced in response to problems identified through the ongoing analysis of crash data. This road safety engineering work will be focused on a corridor approach which aims to introduce a package of measures (e.g. improvements to signing and lining) along high risk sections of routes on our A and B roads where crashes have occurred. Provision has been made for the Road Safety Team to undertake a route enhancement approach to a route(s) where road safety issues have been identified but no specific site or causation factor is evident. Precedence will be given to those sites of highest priority that have the potential to positively impact casualty reduction. The funding may be used in conjunction with other funding, if available, to maximise this impact.

2.9 The draft capital programme was circulated to all Councillors in February 2020 for comments. The comments received from Councillors were considered at a cross-party Member Panel, consisting of Councillors Bowdler, Godfrey Daniel, Grover, and an Independent representative, held on 2 March 2020. The purpose of the Member Panel was to review the draft programme included in Appendix 1 to this report, consider comments received from other Councillors and advise on its content prior to the Lead Member decision-making meeting today.

3. Conclusion and Reasons for Recommendation

3.1 The draft capital programme set out in Appendix 1 represents a balanced programme of improvements which will help deliver not only the objectives of the County Council's Local Transport Plan, but also contribute to achieving broader corporate objectives. It is therefore recommended that the funding approved by County Council, development contributions and Local Growth Fund monies identified to support the programme of local transport improvements for 2020/21 be allocated to the programme of schemes set out in Appendices 1 and 2

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LOCAL MEMBERS
All

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS
None

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Year 5 - 2020/21 Capital Programme of Local Transport Improvements

Scheme Type	
CY	Cycling
WA	Walking
TM	Traffic Management
BI	Bus Infrastructure
PC	Pedestrian Crossing
RD	Local Road Schemes
TM	Traffic Calming and Traffic Management
LS	Local Safety Schemes
BL	Bus Priority

Key to Stages Commenced	
F	Feasibility
P	Preliminary Design
D	Detailed Design
C	Construction
PC	Post Construction

Dated February 2020

Programme continuation from 2019/20

							Proposed Programme 2020-2021									
							Funding Sources			Total Funding	Stages to be commenced					
ESRP Ref	Design brief responsibility	Requirement	Source	Location	Title	Principal Scheme Type	ESCC	DC's CIL	LGF		F	P	D	C	PC	DC/CIL Source
Hastings Bexhill Movement and Access Package																
SCH-009	Jacobs	Design & Build	LGF / Devpt Cont	Hastings	Hastings Walking and Cycle Network - Alexandra Park Cycle Route	CY/WA		£ 47,000	£ 573,000	£ 620,000			●	●	●	HS/2009/00284 £47k contribution from Asda development - to be allocated to scheme by Aug 2020
SCH-095	Jacobs	Design	LGF	Hastings	Hastings Walking and Cycling Network - Alexandra Park to Conquest Hospital	CY / WA			£ 30,000	£ 30,000		●				
SCH-020	Jacobs	Design & Build	LGF	Hastings	Hastings Walking and Cycle Network - Queensway to Silverhill (western) route	CY			£ 20,000	£ 20,000			●			
SCH-010	Jacobs	Build	LGF	Hastings	The Ridge Corridor - Bus Stop Improvements and facilities for pedestrians	BI/TM			£ 5,000	£ 5,000					●	
SCH 079	Jacobs	Design & Build	LGF / Devpt Cont	Hastings	The Ridge Corridor -Pedestrian crossing in the vicinity of the Cemetery	PC		£ 76,145	£ 83,855	£ 160,000			●	●	●	HS/FA/14/00477 - £76,145
SCH 080	Jacobs	Design & Build	LGF	Hastings	Hastings Bus Stop Accessibility Improvements - Bus Stop Clearways/High Access Kerbs (bus stop poles)/Bus Shelters	BI			£ 236,000	£ 236,000			●	●	●	
SCH 081	ESCC - SEI team	Design	LGF	Hastings	Hastings Traffic Management - Variable message parking signs & Ring Road review	TM			£ 35,000	£ 35,000		●				
SCH 082	ESCC - SEI team	Design & Build	LGF	Hastings	Hastings Movement & Access Route Schemes (MARS) – Seafront Connectivity	RD			£ 125,000	£ 125,000			●			
SCH 083	ESCC - SEI team	Design & Build	LGF	Hastings	Hastings Movement & Access Route Schemes (MARS) – Station to Seafront	RD			£ 773,000	£ 773,000			●	●	●	
TBC	ESCC - SEI team	Design & Build	LGF	Hastings	Hastings Walking and Cycling Network - 'Wayfinding' project	PC			£ 100,000	£ 100,000			●	●	●	
SCH-101	ESCC - SEI team	Build	LGF/Devpt Cont	Hastings	Battle Road Corridor - Old Harrow Road junction Pedestrian Crossing	PC		£ 10,000		£ 10,000					●	Utilise s106 from Asda development (used to fund scheme delivery) for remedials
SCH-026	ESCC - SEI team	Design & Build	LGF	Bexhill	Bexhill Walking and Cycle Network - Cycle Routes 1 - 9 (East & North Bexhill)	CY			£ 150,000	£ 150,000		●	●			RR/2007/1255, RR/2003/2104,RR/2015/1760, RR/2015/1760, RR/2001/0574, RR/2003/2438, RR/2007/2837, RR/2012/0117, RR/2013/2586; RR/14/1223 equating to £162k available to against this scheme. Most have an 'unlimited' spend date but all allocated to scheme for spend.
SCH-104	ESCC - SEI team	Build	LGF	Bexhill	Bexhill Walking and Cycling Network: Collington Avenue/Sutherland Avenue junction pedestrian crossing	PC			£ 110,000	£ 110,000			●	●	●	
SCH-109	ESCC - SEI team	Design & Build	LGF	Bexhill	London Road Corridor - Traffic Management and Public Realm package	TM			£ 120,000	£ 120,000		●	●			£300k CIL from RDC
SCH-105	ESCC - SEI team	Design & Build	LGF	Bexhill	Bexhill Bus Stop Accessibility Improvements - Bus Stop Clearways/High Access Kerbs (bus stop poles)/Bus Shelters	BI			£ 190,000	£ 190,000			●	●	●	
SCH-108	ESCC - SEI team	Build	LGF	Bexhill	Bexhill Traffic Management - traffic signals at Cooden Drive/ Westcourt Drive junction	RD			£ 90,000	£ 90,000			●	●	●	
							£ -	**£ 133,145**	**£ 2,640,855**	**£ 2,774,000**						

Dated February 2020

Programme continuation from 2019/20

ESRP Ref	Design brief responsibility	Requirement	Source	Location	Title	Principal Scheme Type	Proposed Programme 2020-2021 – Funding Sources: ESCC	DC's CIL	LGF	Total Funding	Stages to be commenced: F	P	D	C	PC	DC/CIL Source
Eastbourne South Wealden Walking and Cycling package																
SCH-003	CH2M - IE team	Design & Build	LGF	Eastbourne	Eastbourne Walking and Cycle Network - Horsey Way Phase 1B (Cavendish Place to Ringwood Road)	CY			£ 199,000	£ 199,000			●	●		
SCH-033	Jacobs	Build	ESCC	Eastbourne / S Wealden	Friday Street Pedestrian Improvement study - Oak Tree Lane pedestrian crossing	PC		£ 78,637	£ 56,363	£ 135,000				●	●	WD/10/2218 - £78,637.26
SCH-143	ESCC - SEI team	Design	LGF	Hailsham	Eastbourne / South Wealden cycling and walking improvements-London Road- Battle Road-Hawkswood Road	CY			£ 53,000	£ 53,000	●	●				
SCH-006	Jacobs	Design	LGF	Eastbourne	Eastbourne Walking and Cycle Network - Town centre to hospital cycle route	CY			£ 95,000	£ 95,000		●	●			
SCH-007	ESCC - SEI team	Design	LGF	Eastbourne	Eastbourne Walking and Cycle Network - Langney to Sovereign Harbour cycle route	CY			£ 55,000	£ 55,000		●	●			
SCH-028	ESCC - SEI team	Design	LGF	Eastbourne	Eastbourne Walking and Cycle Network- Willingdon Drove cycle route	CY			£ 45,000	£ 45,000		●	●			
TBC	ESCC - SEI team	Design	LGF	Hailsham	Eastbourne / South Wealden cycling and walking improvements-Hailsham Cycle Parking	CY			£ 40,000	£ 40,000	●	●	●	●	●	
TBC	ESCC - SEI team	Design	LGF	Eastbourne / S Wealden	Eastbourne / South Wealden cycling and walking improvements - Stone Cross- Royal Parade via Langney	CY			£ 240,000	£ 240,000	●	●	●			WD/08/1748 - £15,820: could we use for construction?; Sovereign Harbour also allocated but may be required for Sovereign Harbour - Langney Rise cycle route
TBC	ESCC - SEI team	Design	LGF	Eastbourne	Eastbourne / South Wealden cycling and walking improvements-Eastbourne Cycle Parking	CY			£ 65,000	£ 65,000	●	●	●			
TBC	ESCC - SEI team	Design	LGF	Eastbourne	Eastbourne / South Wealden cycling and walking improvements - Eastbourne town centre cycle routes	CY			£ 200,000	£ 200,000	●	●	●			
TBC	ESCC - SEI team	Design	LGF	Eastbourne	Eastbourne / South Wealden cycling and walking improvements- Eastbourne Town Centre Wayfinding	CY			£ 90,000	£ 90,000	●	●	●	●	●	
							£ -	**£ 78,637**	**£ 1,138,363**	**£ 1,217,000**						
Hailsham Polegate Eastbourne Movement and Access Corridor package																
SCH-0114	Jacobs	Design & Build	LFG	Polegate	Wannock Road Junction Improvements	TM			£ 35,000	£ 35,000			●			
SCH-0115	Jacobs	Build	LGF	Eastbourne	Victoria Drive Bus Lane	TM			£ 10,000	£ 10,000		●	●			
SCH-0116	Jacobs	Design & Build	LGF	Eastbourne	Eastbourne Bus Lane	TM			£ 70,000	£ 70,000			●			
SCH-063	Jacobs	Build	LGF	Eastbourne	Victoria Drive - Pedestrian Improvements study	PC			£ 10,000	£ 10,000					●	
TBC	ESCC - SEI team	Design	LGF	Hailsham	Hailsham Battle Road/London Road Corridor - junction improvements	JI			£ 10,000	£ 10,000		●	●			
							£ -	**£ -**	**£ 135,000**	**£ 135,000**						
Eastbourne Town Centre Phase 2																
SCH-125	Jacobs - London	Design & Build	LGF	Eastbourne	Eastbourne town centre improvement scheme Phase 2a -Terminus Road complete transport model and designs	TM			£ 575,000	£ 575,000			●	●		
SCH-126	Jacobs - London	Design	LGF	Eastbourne	Eastbourne town centre improvement scheme Phase 2b other design elements	TM	£ 100,000			£ 100,000		●	●			
							£ 100,000	**£ -**	**£ 575,000**	**£ 675,000**						
Wealden Local Plan Infrastructure: A22/A27 Junction Improvements																
SCH-113	Jacobs	Design	ESCC	Hailsham	Wealden Local Plan Infrastructure: Junction Improvements (A22 - Hailsham & Stone Cross section)	TM		£ 400,000		£ 400,000		●	●			Utilise s106 funding to develop detailed designs
							£ -	**£ 400,000**	**£ -**	**£ 400,000**						

Dated February 2020

Programme continuation from 2019/20

ESRP Ref	Design brief responsibility	Requirement	Source	Location	Title	Principal Scheme Type	Proposed Programme 2020-2021 – Funding Sources: ESCC	DC's CIL	LGF	Total Funding	Stages to be commenced: F	P	D	C	PC	DC/CIL Source
Integrated Transport Measures (ITM) Budget																
SCH-122	Jacobs	Design	ESCC	Alfriston	Alfriston Traffic Management	TM	£ 75,000			£ 75,000		●	●			
SCH-123	ESCC - SEI team	Build	ESCC	Battle	Battle Hill safety improvements	TM	£ 40,000			£ 40,000		●				
SCH-145	ESCC - SEI team	Design & Build	ESCC	Bexhill	Sea Road near junction with Endwell Road	PC	£ 40,000			£ 40,000		●	●			
SCH-124	???	Design & build	ESCC	Countywide	Accident remedial study (managed by Road Safety team)	LS	£ 100,000			£ 100,000	●	●	●	●	●	
SCH-055	CH2M - SEI team	Design & Build	ESCC	Countywide	Cycling and Walking Investment Plan implementation	CY	£ 50,000			£ 50,000	●	●	●	●	●	
SCH-???	ESCC - SEI team	Design	ESCC	Countywide	County-wide Transport Model	TM	£ 300,000			£ 300,000	●	●	●	●		Total cost - £350 to 400k; look for contributions from B/Ds as well
TBC	Jacobs	Design & Build	ESCC	Eastbourne	Eastbourne Town Centre Improvement scheme Phase 1 (remedials)	TM	£ 200,000			£ 200,000				●	●	
TBC	CH2M - IE team	Design & Build	ESCC ITM	Eastbourne	Eastbourne Walking and Cycle Network - Horsey Way Phase 3 Landscape Maintenance costs	CY	£ 25,000			£ 25,000					●	
SCH 086	Jacobs	Design	ESCC	Hailsham	Hailsham Safety improvements: A22 Corridor Central Crash Barrier review	RS	£ 5,000			£ 5,000		●	●			
SCH-074	Jacobs	Build	ESCC	Lewes	Lewes Traffic Management: Rail Station ETRO Implementation	TM	£ 20,000			£ 20,000				●	●	
SCH-043	Jacobs	Build	ESCC	Lewes	Lewes Traffic Management - New Malling 20mph Scheme (Traffic Calming Old Malling Way + signs)	TM	£ 115,000			£ 115,000			●	●	●	
SCH-044	Jacobs	Design	ESCC	Lewes	Lewes Walking and Cycling Network - Cycle route 90	CY	£ 85,000			£ 85,000		●	●			LW/2007/0026, LW/2008/1140, LW2010/1254 for £32k land at Bell Lane Lewes, as well as land at Aldi development, Brooks Road.
SCH-045	CH2M - SEI team	Design & Build	ESCC	Newhaven	A259 South Coast Corridor package - Newhaven Ring Road Junction Improvements	TM	£ 484,000	£ 366,000		£ 850,000				●	●	CIL contribution of £300k along with LW/14/0107 and LW/14/0707 equating to £66k for develop[ment at Frosts Garge Denton Corner and Clarement Road respectively.
SCH-065	CH2M - SEI team	Design	ESCC	Newhaven	A259 South Coast Corridor package - Newhaven Cycling Improvements	TM / CYPC	£ 110,000			£ 110,000			●			
SCH-???	ESCC - SEI team	Design	ESCC	Newhaven / Peacehaven	A259 South Coast Corridor Study and Transport Model	TM	£ 200,000			£ 200,000	●	●				
SCH- 132	ESCC - SEI team	Design	ESCC	Rotherfield	Rotherfield HGV Traffic Management Phase 2	TM	£ 50,000			£ 50,000	●	●	●	●		
TBC	Jacobs	Design	ESCC	Rye	Rye Greenway bridge	CY	£ 30,000			£ 30,000		●				RR/2007/2365 equating to £230k could be used for possible bridge over River Tillingham as part of Rye Greenway scheme.
TBC	ESCC - SEI team	Build	ESCC	Seaford	Seaford Walking and Cycling Network - seafront cycle route review	CY		£ 5,000		£ 5,000					●	Utilise Land off Barn Close or Whitely House contributions to fund
SCH-080	ESCC - SEI team	Design	ESCC	Seaford	A259 South Coast Corridor package - Hill Rise junction (Bishopstone) study	TM	£ 10,000			£ 10,000		●	●			
SCH-???	Jacobs	Build	ESCC	Uckfield	Uckfield Phase 3 Bus Station	BI	£ 500,000			£ 500,000				●	●	
							£ 2,439,000	**£ 371,000**	**£ -**	**£ 2,810,000**						
New Schemes 2020/21																
SCH-???	ESCC - SEI team	Design	ESCC	Eastbourne/ South Wealden	A22/A2290 MRN Corridor Study (GJW to Seaside)	TM	£ 120,000			£ 120,000	●	●				
SCH-???	ESCC - SEI team	Design	ESCC	Hailsham	Ersham Road/Diplocks Way/South Road junction	TM	£ 50,000			£ 50,000	●					
SCH-???	ESCC - SEI team	Design	ESCC	Hailsham	Hempstead Lane and Hawks Road traffic management study	TM	£ 30,000			£ 30,000	●					
							£ 200,000	**£ -**	**£ -**	**£ 200,000**						

Dated February 2020

Programme continuation from 2019/20

ESRP Ref	Design brief responsibility	Requirement	Source	Location	Title	Principal Scheme Type	Proposed Programme 2020-2021 – Funding Sources: ESCC	DC's CIL	LGF	Total Funding	Stages to be commenced: F	P	D	C	PC	DC/CIL Source
External funding																
SCH-107	ESCC - SEI team	Design & Build	Devpt Cont	Bexhill	A269 Ninfield Road corridor: Watermill Lane and Wrestwood Road junction improvements	TM		£ 65,000		£ 65,000			●			
SCH-054	ESCC - SEI team	Design & Build	Devpt Cont	Chailey	Chailey - Warrs Hill Pedestrian Crossing Improvements	RC/WA		£ 115,000		£ 115,000		●	●	●		
SCH-0147	Jacobs	Design & Build	Devpt Cont	Crowborough	Crowborough Pedestrian Crossing Improvements	PC		£ 150,000		£ 150,000		●	●	●	●	
SCH-???	ESCC - SEI team	Design	ESCC	Polegate	Polegate High Street - pedestrian improvement and 20mph zone study	TM		£ 60,000		£ 60,000		●	●			WD/2007/1054/MEA, WD/2011/2486MFE equating £466k available for constructing the proposals. To be spent by 2023.
TBC	ESCC - SEI team	Build	Devpt Cont	Uckfield	Uckfield Phase 2 ETRO parking restrictions	TM		£ 5,000		£ 5,000					●	
SCH 081	Jacobs	Design	Devpt Cont / ESCC	Uckfield	Uckfield Phase 4 Movement and Access	RS		£ 70,000		£ 70,000		●	●			
							£ -	**£ 465,000**	**£ -**	**£ 465,000**						
					Staff Recharges - including Road Safety Audit costs		£ 310,000.00			£ 310,000.00						
					Programme Management - East Sussex Highways		£ 100,000.00			£ 100,000.00						
					TOTAL		**£ 3,149,000**	**£ 1,447,782**	**£ 4,489,218**	**£ 9,086,000**						

LGF PACKAGE	20/21	TOTAL AVAILABLE	VARIANCE
HBMAP	£ 2,640,855	£ 6,571,000	-£ 3,930,145
ESW W&C	£ 1,138,363	£ 3,076,000	-£ 1,937,637
HPE MAC	£ 135,000	£ 1,281,000	-£ 1,146,000
ETC	£ 575,000	£ 2,985,000	-£ 2,410,000
SUB TOTAL	**£ 4,489,218**	**£ 13,913,000**	**-£ 9,423,782**
ITM 2020/21	£ 3,149,000	£ 3,329,000	-£ 180,000
DC/CIL 20/21	£ 1,447,782	£ 1,447,782	-
TOTAL	**£ 9,086,000**	**£ 18,689,782**	

Year 5 - 2020/21 Community Match

Scheme Type	
CY	Cycling
WA	Walking
TM	Traffic Management
BI	Bus Infrastructure
PC	Pedestrian Crossing
RD	Local Road Schemes
TM	Traffic Calming and Traffic Management
LS	Local Safety Schemes
BL	Bus Priority

Key to Stages Commenced	
F	Feasibility
P	Preliminary Design
D	Detailed Design
C	Construction
PC	Post Construction

Dated February 2020

Programme continuation from 2019/20

ESRP Ref	Design brief responsibility	Requirement	Source	Location	Title	Principal Scheme Type	Proposed Programme 2020-2021									
							Funding Sources			Total Funding	Stages to be commenced					
							ESCC	DC's/CIL	Local Contribution		F	P	D	C	PC	DC/CIL or Local Contribution Source
Existing Community Match schemes																
SCH 086	Jacobs	Design & Build	ESCC CM	Westfield	CM - Cottage Lane Westfield, double yellow lines	PI	£ 8,000.00			£ 8,000.00			●	●	●	
SCH-0128	ESCC - SEI team	Design & Build	ESCC CM	Eastbourne	CM - Sevenoaks Road, Eastbourne, traffic calming	TM	£ 55,000.00			£ 55,000.00			●	●	●	
SCH-0129	ESCC - SEI team	Design & Build	ESCC CM	Friston	CM - Friston Pond build out	TM	£ 15,000.00			£ 15,000.00			●	●	●	
							£ 78,000.00	**£ -**	**£ -**	**£ 78,000.00**						

	20/21	TOTAL AVAILABLE	VARIANCE
Community Match	£ 78,000	£ 771,000	-£ 693,000
DCs/CIL	£ -		
Local Contribution	£ -		
TOTAL	**£ 78,000**		

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Report to:	**Lead Member Transport and Environment**
Date of meeting:	**16 March 2020**
By:	**Director of Communities, Economy and Transport**
Title:	**Waste and Minerals Local Plan Review**
Purpose:	**To inform Lead Member of progress on the Review of the Waste and Minerals Local Plan and to seek approval to the undertaking of consultation on the draft revised policies of the Waste and Minerals Local Plan.**

RECOMMENDATIONS

1) To note progress on the Waste and Minerals Local Plan Review;

2) To agree the Waste and Minerals Local Plan: Draft Revised Policies, as set out in Appendix 1 of this report, for publication and consultation in accordance with Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012; and

3) To authorise the Director of Communities, Economy and Transport, in consultation with the Lead Member for Transport and Environment, to agree to any minor amendments to the Waste and Minerals Local Plan: Draft Revised Policies, prior to publication and consultation.

---

1 Background

1.1 East Sussex County Council work in partnership with the South Downs National Park Authority and Brighton & Hove City Council (the Authorities) in the preparation of minerals and waste planning policy for East Sussex, Brighton & Hove and the area of the National Park within the County and City. Together, the Authorities have prepared the Waste and Minerals Plan (WMP, 2013), and the Waste and Minerals Sites Plan (WMSP, 2017). These adopted plans form the Waste and Minerals Local Plan (WMLP) which is used by each of the Authorities in the determination of planning applications for waste management activities, and minerals extraction and infrastructure in the Plan area. The WMLP forms part of the Development Plan and is, therefore, also applicable to the District and Borough Councils as local planning authorities.

1.2 During the Public Examination into the WMSP the Planning Inspector considered that a Review of the WMP would be necessary to ensure planning policies are in place for a steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals. The National Planning Policy Framework (2019) also requires that Local Plans should be reviewed to assess whether they require updating at least once every five years.

1.3 A review of the WMLP commenced with consultation on a scoping document for the review along with a 'Call for Mineral Sites' in late 2017. Since that time the Authorities have been reviewing the response to that consultation and have now drafted a Revised Policies Document (RPD) that contains proposed amendments to the WMP and WMSP. There are several legal requirements that must be met when preparing planning policy, one of which is

that the RPD be subject to a 'Regulation 18' public consultation. This report is seeking approval for the publication of the RPD for public consultation.

2 Supporting information

2.1 The Review of the WMLP initially identified three topics that ought to be addressed. The first two relate to the provision of aggregates to the Plan Area and safeguarding of minerals resources and minerals infrastructure. The third topic seeks to make amendments to a small number of policies where it has been identified that their wording could be improved. A further fourth topic in relation to the continued provision of specialist clay arose as a result of the scoping consultation and this is also addressed in the RPD.

2.2 In respect of aggregate provision, the Plan Area has always been a low producer of aggregate due to the geology and environmental constraints as well as internationally important environmental designations. Two permitted quarries are located within the Plan Area: Lydd quarry near the Kent border which produces sharp sand and gravel; and Novington Sandpit in the National Park which is permitted to produce soft sand, although there has not been any extraction from this site in recent years. As reported in the East Sussex Local Aggregates Assessment 2019, at the recent rate of extraction it is expected that the permitted resource at Lydd Quarry will be exhausted within the next 18 months.

2.3 As detailed within the RPD, the Authorities propose that the Plan Area should increasingly rely on sea, rail and road imports from marine and other land won sources and recycled aggregate. To support this, the existing minerals infrastructure, particularly those wharves and ports required to land marine aggregate, will be safeguarded. An existing requirement for the prior extraction of minerals where development occurs on safeguarded minerals resources, mostly located within the National Park, will also be strengthened. An allocation for a small (0.2ha) extension to an existing clay quarry near Sedlescombe is proposed, but no new sites for aggregate extraction are identified.

2.4 At the Call for Sites stage the operator submitted a proposed extension to the quarry at Lydd. The area surrounding the quarry is constrained by both National and European environmental designations, which also cover or are adjacent to all the sand and gravel resource in this part of the county. Following consideration of advice from Natural England and the availability of alternative materials, the Authorities are not proposing to allocate an extension to Lydd Quarry.

2.5 A number of minor amendments to improve policy, but not to change the existing strategy or thrust of the WMLP, are being proposed, including: (i) clarifying the wording of a small number of policies; (ii) adding reference to net-gain in biodiversity to the Environment and Environmental Enhancement policy; and (iii) updating the protected landscapes policy to include specific references to the High Weald AONB. Full details are contained within the RPD.

3. Conclusion and reasons for recommendations

3.1 The Waste and Minerals Local Plan: Draft Revised Policies (RPD) is a Local Plan document. Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 requires that Local Planning Authorities "invite ... representations to the local planning authority about what a local plan with that subject ought to contain." The consultation(s) on the RPD will ensure that the RPD meets this requirement. If all partner Authorities agree, the draft Local Plan Review will be published for public consultation in spring 2020 for a period of at least eight weeks, in line with the Authorities' various Statements of Community Involvement.

3.2 The RPD may, prior to consultation, be subject to minor amendments owing to possible requests by Brighton & Hove City Council and the South Downs National Park Authority, who are co-authors of the Plan, through their own approvals processes. To ensure that the project timetable is met, the Lead Member is recommended to authorise the Director

of Communities, Economy and Transport (CET) to agree, in consultation with the Lead Member for Transport and Environment, any minor amendments to the RPD, as a result of RPD being considered by the partner authorities, and undertake a consultation on the document in accordance with Regulation 18 of the aforementioned Regulations.

RUPERT CLUBB
Director of Communities, Economy and Transport

Contact Officer: Sarah Iles
Tel. No. 01273 481631
Email: sarah.iles@eastsussex.gov.uk

LOCAL MEMBERS

All Members

APPENDICES

1. Waste and Minerals Local Plan – Draft Revised Policies
2. Sustainability Appraisal of the Waste and Minerals Local Plan – Draft Revised Policies

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

- Existing Waste and Minerals Local Plan, see: https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/mineralsandwaste/
- Earlier consultation material and evidence base documents for the Waste and Minerals Local Plan Review, see: https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/mineralsandwaste/

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Appendix 1

East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove
Waste and Minerals Local Plan

Waste and Minerals Local Plan

Draft Revised Policies

Regulation 18 Consultation Document

March 2020

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East Sussex County Council

South Downs National Park Authority

Brighton & Hove City Council

DRAFT

Draft Revised Policies Consultation 2020

East Sussex County Council, the South Downs National Park Authority and Brighton & Hove City Council (the Authorities) are undertaking a review of the East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Local Plan. Following the Call for Evidence and Sites in 2017 this document sets out the Authorities' draft proposed changes to the plan. It has been published for public consultation under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulation 2012 (as amended).

The Authorities are seeking your views on the draft revised policies in this document.

How do I respond?

Responses may be made by email or post using the addresses below, or using the online form. Please include your name and your address in any response. For more information on how we will use your data, please see our privacy notice.

Online - http://consult.eastsussex.gov.uk

Email - wasteandmineralsdf@eastsussex.gov.uk

Post - WMLP Review 2020, Planning Policy and Development Management - Communities, Economy and Transport, East Sussex County Council, County Hall, St Anne's Crescent, Lewes, BN7 1UE.

The deadline for comments is ?? ?????? 2020.

Can I respond anonymously?

Responses without a name or address, or indicating that they do not wish their name or address to be published will be treated as anonymous responses, these will be published as such and may not carry the same weight as other responses. Further information can be found in the privacy notice.

What happens next?

All responses will be collated and published as a public document at a later date. After considering all the comments received the draft Revised Policies will be updated as considered necessary. There will then be a consultation on the soundness and legal compliance of the Plan before it is examined at a Public Examination.

Questions?

If you have any questions please do contact us using the email above or by phone on 01273 481846 (East Sussex) or email planningpolicy@brighton-hove.gov.uk (Brighton & Hove).

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1 Introduction

1.1 East Sussex County Council, Brighton & Hove City Council and the South Downs National Park Authority (the Authorities) have responsibility for planning the future management of waste and production of minerals. To guide those decisions the Authorities are required to prepare Minerals and Waste Local Plans which contain policies that guide where minerals and waste developments should go. These policies are then used to make decisions on planning applications for waste management and minerals activities.

1.2 The Waste and Minerals Local Plan (WMLP) is currently comprised of the:

- Waste and Minerals Plan 2013 (WMP), and
- Waste and Minerals Sites Plan 2017 (WMSP).

1.3 This document sets out proposed revisions to specific policies within the WMLP. The Plan Area for this and the other WMLP documents is the administrative areas of East Sussex and Brighton & Hove including part of the South Downs National Park and the Plan period for the policies within this document is 2019-2034 inclusive (15 years). The revised policies include two key changes:

- East Sussex and Brighton & Hove to become more reliant on aggregates from the marine sources and other sources outside of the Plan Area.
- Providing increased protection for minerals and minerals related infrastructure against inappropriate development being located nearby,

1.4 A number of updates to clarify and consolidate existing policies are also proposed, along with a small extension to a clay quarry. No other alterations to the existing strategy are being proposed at this time.

1.5 At this stage, this document contains draft polices and the Authorities are seeking your views on these. This consultation, known as a Regulation 18 consultation, is one of the stages in preparing a local plan. Examples of topics you may wish to comment on include specific parts of proposed text, alternative strategies that you wish the Authorities to consider or topics which you believe have been overlooked.

1.6 Following the consultation the Authorities will consider the response before publishing a revised document for further consultation. At this stage, the draft policies in this document do not form part of the WMLP.

DRAFT

1 Introduction

How to read this document

1.7 As the Authorities are proposing to make amendments to specific parts of the WMP and WMSP this document is written in the style of an amendment document. On the following pages there is a table which lists all the policies in the WMLP and their status.

1.8 Over the remainder of the document, to help show and explain these the amendments, the following special notations are used:

> **Explanation**
>
> Commentary text explaining the proposed changes can be found in these blue bordered boxes. This does not form part of the revised policies and will not be included in the final Plan.

Text in bold explains what alterations are being proposed, for example if sections are proposed to be deleted or added.

Text in italics is proposed text on which comments are being sought.

The Authorities intend to publish a document that consolidates all three documents in due course.

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2 Summary of Policy Review

2.1 Below is a complete list of adopted and draft policies of the Waste and Mineral Local Plan from the WMP, WMSP and this document (RPD). Policies proposed for deletion are ~~struck out~~ with a red background, whilst proposed policies are shown underlined with a green background. All relevant policies should be applied in the determination of planning applications.

Policy Number	Policy Title	Document	Page	Status
	Overarching Strategy			
WMP1	Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	WMP	33	Adopted
~~WMP2~~	~~Minerals and Waste Development affecting the South Downs National Park~~	~~WMP~~	~~36~~	~~Adopted~~
RV1	Minerals and Waste Development affecting the South Downs National Park and High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	RPD	17	Draft
WMP3a	Promoting Waste Prevention, Re-use and Waste Awareness	WMP	40	Adopted
WMP3b	Turning Waste into a Resource	WMP	42	Adopted
WMP3c	Production of Energy from Waste (EfW)	WMP	45	Adopted
WMP3d	Minimising and Managing Waste During Construction, Demolition and Excavation	WMP	46	Adopted
WMP3e	Waste Management In New Development in the Plan Area	WMP	48	Adopted
WMP4	Sustainable Provision and Use of Minerals	WMP	50	Adopted
	Providing for Waste			
WMP5	Provision of Built Waste Facilities	WMP	53	Adopted
~~WMP7a~~	~~Sustainable Locations for Waste Development (Excluding Land Disposal)~~	~~WMP~~	~~61~~	~~Adopted~~
~~WMP7b~~	~~More Detailed Criteria for Waste Development~~	~~WMP~~	~~62~~	~~Adopted~~
RW1	Sustainable Locations for Waste Development (Excluding Land Disposal)	RPD	21	Draft
SP1	Waste Site Allocations	WMSP	14	Adopted
SP2	Areas of Opportunity on Previously Developed Land	WMSP	15	Adopted
SP3	Areas of Search	WMSP	16	Adopted
SP4	Physical Extension of Existing Waste Site	WMSP	17	Adopted
SP5	Existing Industrial Estates	WMSP	19	Adopted
WMP8a	Land Disposal of Non-Inert Waste	WMP	67	Adopted
WMP8b	Deposit of Inert Waste on Land for Beneficial Uses	WMP	69	Adopted
WMP8c	Management of Landfill Gas	WMP	70	Adopted
WMP9a	Hazardous Waste	WMP	72	Adopted
WMP9b	Low Level Radioactive Waste	WMP	75	Adopted
WMP10	Management of Waste Water and Sewage Sludge	WMP	77	Adopted
WMP6	Safeguarding Waste Sites	WMP	58	Adopted
SP6	Safeguarding Waste Sites	WMSP	22	Adopted

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2 Summary of Policy Review

Policy Number	Policy Title	Document	Page	Status
SP7	Waste Consultation Areas	WMSP	23	Adopted
	Providing for Minerals			
~~WMP11~~	~~Provision of Aggregates~~	~~WMP~~	~~81~~	~~Adopted~~
RM1	Provision of Aggregates	RPD	27	Draft
WMP12	Provision of Gypsum	WMP	83	Adopted
WMP13	Provision of Clay	WMP	85	Adopted
RM2	Provision of Clay	RPD	28	Draft
~~WMP14~~	~~Safeguarding Mineral Resources~~	~~WMP~~	~~88~~	~~Adopted~~
~~SP8~~	~~Mineral Safeguarding Areas for land-won minerals resources within the Plan Area~~	~~WMSP~~	~~25~~	~~Adopted~~
RM3	Safeguarding Mineral Resources	RPD	31	Draft
RM4	Prior Extraction of Minerals	RPD	33	Draft
~~WMP15~~	~~Safeguarding Wharves and Railheads~~	~~WMP~~	~~90~~	~~Adopted~~
~~SP9~~	~~Safeguarding wharves and railheads within the Plan Area~~	~~WMSP~~	~~27~~	~~Adopted~~
RM5	Safeguarding Minerals Infrastrucure	RPD	35	Draft
~~SP10~~	~~Safeguarding facilities for concrete batching, coated materials...~~	~~WMSP~~	~~28~~	~~Adopted~~
RM6	Safeguarding facilities for concrete batching (etc)	RPD	37	Draft
~~SP11~~	~~Minerals Consultation Areas~~	~~WMSP~~	~~29~~	~~Adopted~~
RM7	Minerals Consultation Areas	RPD	38	Draft
WMP16	Exploration for Oil and Gas	WMP	92	Adopted
	Overarching Policies			
WMP17	Restoration	WMP	94	Adopted
WMP18	Transport - Road, Rail and Water	WMP	97	Adopted
WMP19	Co-location of Complementary Facilities	WMP	98	Adopted
WMP20	Community Involvement and Benefits	WMP	100	Adopted
WMP21	Opportunities for Sustainable Waste Management and Minerals Production in Other Development	WMP	102	Adopted
WMP22	Expansion and Alterations Within Existing Waste Facilities	WMP	103	Adopted
	Development Management policies			
WMP23a	Design Principles for Built Waste Facilities	WMP	106	Adopted
WMP23b	Operation of Sites	WMP	107	Adopted
WMP24a	Climate Change	WMP	109	Adopted
WMP24b	Resource and Energy Use	WMP	109	Adopted
WMP25	General Amenity	WMP	110	Adopted
WMP26	Traffic Impacts	WMP	112	Adopted
~~WMP27~~	~~Environment and Environmental Enhancement~~	~~WMP~~		~~Adopted~~
RD1	Environment and Environmental Enhancement	RPD	43	Draft

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Summary of Policy Review 2

Policy Number	Policy Title	Document	Page	Status
WMP28a	Flood risk	WMP	117	Adopted
WMP28b	Water Resources and Water Quality	WMP	118	Adopted
	Diagrams			
	Waste Key Diagram	WMP	156	
	Minerals Key Diagram	WMP	157	

Notes:

1. All policies within the WMLP are considered to be strategic policies. See paragraphs 20-23 of the NPPF for further information.
2. Some policies appear out of document order above so that they appear correctly grouped in the table.

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3 Context

Explanation

This section does not contain any Policy changes, and instead serves as an update to the factual information provided in the WMP, and gives an overview of the minerals produced and imported into the Plan Area which are subject to the review.

Background to the Review

3.1 The Authorities monitor the success of the WMLP and its policies through their Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) and Local Aggregate Assessments (LAAs). Through this process, three areas of the Plan have been identified which the Authorities consider should be reviewed. These are:

- The provision of sand and gravel (aggregates);
- the safeguarding of minerals resources and infrastructure; and
- improving the effectiveness of specific policies.

3.2 As a result of the Call for Evidence and Sites in 2017, a minor extension to the pit at Aldershaw Tiles has also been included as part of the Review.

3.3 The Authorities have also checked current WMLP policies against the latest iteration of the NPPF, proposing changes where necessary, and have factored in updated evidence, changes in relevant policy and emerging policy. The Authorities have also monitored the effectiveness of the policies in the WMLP in the determination of planning applications, and this has in turn formed part of the consideration when identifying the topics of the review.

3.4 The Authorities remain committed to the concept of net self-sufficiency for the management of non-hazardous waste, meaning that they plan for the management of an amount of waste which is equivalent to the amount arising in the Plan Area. The overall approach to waste policies in the WMP is not considered to require review at this time.

Policy Context

3.5 Local Plans, including minerals and waste plans, must be prepared in the context of national policy and other relevant documents. Since the adoption of the WMP in February 2013, the policy context for Minerals and Waste planning has evolved, with the publication of new key documents informing the content of this review. Policies and documents which have influenced the approach

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Context 3

taken in this Plan revision are detailed below[1]. This is not an exhaustive list of documents, and does not include documents published before the publication of the WMLP; a more complete list of documents will be available in the Sustainability Appraisal that will be published online as part of this consultation.

National Policies and Strategies

3.6 National planning policy is set out in the 'National Planning Policy Framework' (NPPF) (February 2019). This document provides the framework for sustainable development in England, and contains a chapter on facilitating the sustainable use of minerals. Waste policies are set out in the National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014). Planning Practice Guidance provides further information on how national policy should be implemented, including notes on Minerals, Waste and Plan-Making, and is updated periodically.

3.7 The 25 Year Environment Plan sets out the government's overall approach to protecting and improving the natural environment, which has been taken into consideration when preparing the Review.

3.8 The Resources and Waste Strategy for England sets out policy for the preservation of material resources in England by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy. This document is of particular relevance to the production of secondary and recycled aggregates, and has been taken into account when preparing the Review.

3.9 Practice Guidance on the Production and Use of Local Aggregate Assessments is produced by the Planning Officers Society and the Minerals Products Association. The Authorities have considered this guidance when working on this Plan Review. The South East England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP), to which the Authorities are party, is also in the process of producing guidance on the production of LAAs, however this is not yet published.

3.10 The Planning Officers Society and the Minerals Products Association have also produced Minerals Safeguarding Practice Guidance which has instructed the safeguarding of minerals infrastructure in this Plan Review.

Local Plans and Strategies

3.11 The District and Borough Councils in East Sussex, as well as the South Downs National Park Authority and Brighton & Hove City Council have published, or are preparing, Local Plans which set out planning policies governing development in their areas. There are also a number of Neighbourhood Plans in place or in preparation in the Plan Area, which contain planning policies for smaller-scale areas, although these cannot plan for strategic matters such as waste and minerals.

1 A list of references for this section is available in the Appendix

3 Context

3.12 The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) is responsible for managing the seas around England through marine planning, which includes providing licenses for marine dredging that are necessary for the marine extraction of minerals. The MMO South Marine Plan, adopted July 2018, covers the areas of sea which border the Plan Area.

3.13 The Newhaven Enterprise Zone is a designation which covers a number of sites in Newhaven which are identified and/or safeguarded in the WMP, including North Quay which contains a number of safeguarded mineral wharves.

3.14 The Joint Area Action Plan, which sets out the future vision and development policies for the Shoreham Harbour area, has been adopted by Brighton & Hove City Council, Adur District Council and West Sussex County Council. Minerals wharves at Shoreham Harbour import significant amounts of marine dredged aggregate and crushed rock into the WMLP Area.

3.15 The Shoreham Port Authority adopted a revised Port Masterplan in August 2017, setting out the Port's plans for future growth over the next 20 years.

3.16 A new Environment Strategy for East Sussex is currently being prepared, which will set out a long term goal for East Sussex to be carbon neutral by 2050, or earlier, in line with the new national statutory target set by Parliament in 2019. The document will focus on five key themes: climate change, natural capital, air quality, water, and resource efficiency.

3.17 The South Downs National Park Authority Partnership Management Plan sets out a vision for what the National Park should look like by 2050. The High Weald AONB Management Plan sets out long term objectives for conserving the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

3.18 Two Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) cover the Plan Area. These are cross-boundary economic partnerships between Local Authorities and businesses. The Coast to Capital LEP includes Brighton & Hove, whilst East Sussex is part of the South East LEP.

3.19 Transport for the South East is a cross-boundary partnership which aims to improve the transport network and benefit the economy throughout the South East of England.

3.20 The Local Transport Plan for East Sussex, which includes the areas of the National Park, covers the period 2011-2026 and sets out the future direction for transport infrastructure and services in the County. The Local Transport Plan for Brighton & Hove, which also includes areas of National Park, contains a long-term strategy for delivering transport improvements until 2030.

3.21 The Authorities are required to prepare a Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) annually which reports on all aggregate supply options and forecasts demand in the Plan Area.

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Cross-boundary and Partnership Working and the Duty to Cooperate

3.22 The Duty to Cooperate (DtC) is a statutory requirement set out in Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011 that requires councils and other prescribed bodies to work together on strategic matters when preparing Plan documents. The Authorities have worked in partnership with others in preparing the WMLP review. Details of the steps taken by the Authorities in relation to the DtC can be found in the Plan Monitoring Reports.

3.23 The National Planning Policy Framework also requires authorities to produce and maintain Statements of Common Ground (SoCG) during the plan-making process, which are written records of key cross-boundary matters and the progress made towards cooperation between authorities. A draft SoCG has been prepared alongside the WMLP Review, and the Authorities have also signed up to, and actively engage with, a number of other existing and emerging SoCGs relevant to the Plan Area.

Characteristics of the Plan Area

3.24 Large parts of the Plan Area are subject to environmental protection. Two thirds is covered by the South Downs National Park and the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Several other tracts of land are designated as being of international and national environmental importance. The area to the east of the Plan Area, in the vicinity of Lydd Quarry, is designated for its ecological and geological interest at a national and international level, including the Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The Pevensey Levels Ramsar site is designated for its wetland habitat. The Plan Area contains a number of other SPAs, SACs, SSSIs and ancient woodlands. There are also a number of locally designated sites of importance for their wildlife and/or geology (Local Wildlife Sites and Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites). These areas are protected in order to maintain the rich and varied landscape character and biodiversity within the Plan Area.

3.25 The demography of the Plan Area affects the need for minerals as well as the generation of waste. The Plan area had a total population of approximately 837,026 in 2016, of which about two thirds live in East Sussex and the remainder in Brighton & Hove. Approximately 4% live within the South Downs National Park. There is significant residential development expected within the Plan Area, which has been planned for up to 2026. Over the 15 Year plan period approximately 52 668 homes are forecast to be built in the Plan Area. The population in East Sussex is predicted to increase by approximately 7.35% between 2016 and 2026. The average household size is also expected to decrease from 2.22 in 2014 to 2.06 in 2039. These factors are likely to lead to a greater demand for minerals and an increase in waste arisings, though a reduction in the average size of household may cause the waste generated per household to decrease.

3 Context

Minerals and Waste Context

Minerals in the Plan Area

3.26 Minerals are natural substances which include metals, rocks, and hydrocarbons (oil and gas) that are extracted from the earth (including the seabed) by mining, quarrying, pumping and dredging. They are used in a wide range of applications related to construction, manufacturing, agriculture and energy supply.

3.27 The geology of the Plan Area dictates where minerals occur. The South Downs National Park, in the south west of the Plan Area, is formed of chalk hills and vales dissected by major valleys cut by the rivers Ouse and Cuckmere. The High Weald, which covers much of the northern, central and eastern parts of the Plan area, is a faulted structure comprising clays and sandstones. The Low Weald is a gently undulating clay vale which separates the High Weald from the chalk Downs to the south. The Coastal Marshes are located between Eastbourne and Bexhill, and in the Rye Bay/Camber area either side of the Rother estuary. These areas comprise large sheets of alluvium, extending inland over the Pevensey Levels and Romney Marsh.

3.28 Aggregates are minerals which are used in the development and improvement of infrastructure and buildings such as sand, gravel, and crushed rock. Two types of sand are found in the Plan Area: sharp sand and soft sand, which have different uses. Historically there have been low levels of extraction of 'land-won' sharp sand and gravel in East Sussex, and imports of aggregates extracted from the seabed (known as marine dredged aggregates) and crushed rock have been important in meeting local construction needs. These have been imported via a mixture of rail, road and wharf. There are currently only two permitted sites for land-won aggregates in the Plan Area: sharp sand and gravel is extracted at Lydd Quarry in the east of the County, and a soft sand site is located at Novington within the National Park (the site is currently inactive).

3.29 Secondary aggregates are materials that are produced as a by-product of other industrial processes, and recycled aggregates are materials that have previously been used in construction. A steady supply of both, particularly recycled, is produced across the Plan area.

3.30 Clay is extracted in East Sussex for brick and tile manufacture. There are currently four active sites, including Aldershaw Farm in Sedlescombe near Battle.

3.31 Gypsum is an important raw material for the construction industry, and is used in plaster and plasterboard, cement and other industrial processes. The resource near Robertsbridge in East Sussex is the largest deposit in the UK. Gypsum can be substituted with desulphogypsum (DSG), a secondary material which is a by-product from coal fired power stations.

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3.32 There is currently only one existing licence for exploration for oil and gas within East Sussex covering 20 square kilometres around North Chailey. There are no current planning applications or planning permissions for any oil and gas exploration and development in East Sussex.

Waste in the Plan Area

3.33 Waste is generally defined as materials and goods we discard because we no longer want or need them. Many different types of solid and liquid waste are produced in the Plan Area and the Plan applies to them all. Around 1.75 million tonnes of solid waste are handled in the Plan Area each year. The main types are:

- **Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)** which comprises about 21% of all wastes in the Plan Area;
- **Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I)** which makes up about 27%, and;
- **Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW)** which accounts for about 51%.

3.34 Other waste sources include hazardous waste, which makes up approximately 1% of the total waste stream and often requires specialist treatment facilities with tight environmental controls, low level radioactive waste, liquid waste, wastes arising from the agricultural sector, and waste water, which comprises the water and solids that flow to a waste water treatment works. There are 74 waste water treatment facilities within the Plan Area treating 90 million cubic metres of waste water each year.

3.35 Some waste is exported to other areas for management including non-inert waste to landfill. Approximately 54,000 tons of LACW and C&I waste was exported for land disposal at facilities outside of the Plan Area in 2016. This is an improvement on 2010/11 when approximately 147,000 tones of LACW was sent for land disposal outside the Plan Area.

Transport of Minerals and Waste

3.36 Road infrastructure in the Plan Area is currently constrained. There are no motorways, and the trunk road network is predominantly single carriageway. Although waste and minerals traffic movements account for only a small percentage of the total, the current limitations of the road network is a consideration in planning for new development. To accommodate additional transport demands on the strategic and major road networks, there are a number of planned improvements to the A27 east of Lewes, whilst there are aspirations for further improvements to be delivered on the A27 and A21 corridors. In addition, there are proposed improvements to the A22 in the Hailsham and Stone Cross area.

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3 Context

3.37 Rail Freight movement of minerals and waste consists of gypsum and DSG imported into the mine at Robertsbridge; crushed rock, sharp sand, gravel and recycled aggregates imported into Newhaven; and Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) produced by the Newhaven Energy Recovery Facility exported from Newhaven to Brentford to be processed into recycled aggregate. Planning permission has recently been granted for another railhead in Newhaven which would export aggregates.

3.38 Marine-borne aggregates are imported through the ports of Newhaven, Rye and Shoreham. Shoreham port has one active wharf within the Plan Area, with the remainder in West Sussex. Aggregate importation figures are available in the Authorities' Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA). Planning permission has been granted for two new sites in Newhaven which propose to import marine-borne ~~dredged~~ aggregates: an aggregate processing, bagging and concrete batching plant at Fisher's Wharf which will import marine-dredged aggregates for export by road and rail, and an asphalt, concrete batching and gully waste plant at North Quay which proposes to refurbish an existing disused wharf to import aggregates. Scrap metal is exported by sea from Newhaven Port.

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4 Overarching Strategy

Explanation

The overarching strategy of the WMLP is set out in the WMP. It sets out the vision and strategic objectives [(2)] for the Plan Area, and four main overarching policies, WMP1, WMP2, WMP3a-e and WMP4. Together these policies aim to promote the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy so that waste is prevented, then reused, recycled, recovered and as a last resort disposed of safely, by enabling the provision of the required waste management facilities. The policies also seek to make provision for a steady supply of minerals by promoting the use of secondary and recycled aggregates, the use of sustainable transport methods, whilst using viable primary mineral resources as a least preferred option. Both of these aims are in the context of objectives seeking to mitigate and adapt to climate change whilst protecting and enhancing the environment, communities and human health.

In this section the Authorities propose:

- to remove the section titled Local Strategy Statement, which is now addressed through a Statement of Common Ground with the relevant duty to co-operate parties.
- replace Policy WMP2 Minerals and Waste Development Affecting the South Downs National Park with Policy RV1 Minerals and Waste Development Affecting the South Downs National Park and High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

The overarching strategy of the WMLP itself remains unchanged.

It is proposed that the part of this section titled Local Strategy Statement - Approach to Key 'Larger than Local' Matters in the WMP (pages 25-32) is removed from the WMP because this topic is now addressed through the Statement(s) of Common Ground that accompanies this Plan.

2 See WMP pages 22-24.

4 Overarching Strategy

Minerals and Waste Development affecting the South Downs National Park and High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (RV1)

Explanation

As part of the review of Policy WMP27, which is addressed later in this document, it has been identified that further clarity could be provided in relation to minerals and waste development affecting the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), particularly in respect of its purposes. Policy WMP2 currently contains similar requirements in relation to the South Downs National Park, but does not refer to the High Weald AONB. The Authorities propose to revise WMP2 to align more closely with the NPPF (2019).

The Authorities also propose the removal of criteria c) which addresses extensions to existing soft sand quarries or new quarry proposals in the National Park. This is now addressed within the following section Provision of Aggregates (RM1) and Duty to Cooperate work, see page # for further information.

Neither of these changes are intended to alter the overall strategy of the Waste and Minerals Local Plan.

Is it proposed that this section will replace Minerals and Waste Development affecting the South Downs National Park (WMP2) on pages 34-36 of the WMP.

Purpose of Policy RV1

To ensure development is sustainable and appropriate to the purposes and duty of the South Downs National Park Authority and the purposes and objectives of the High Weald Area of the Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan.

4.1 *The South Downs National Park*

4.2 *The South Downs National Park was established in 2010 and the South Downs National Park Authority took up its statutory responsibilities in April 2011. The South Downs National Park covers an area of 1600km^2 and stretches from Eastbourne in the East to Winchester in the West. Although over 85% of the area is farmed, it has a population of over 117, 000 people and includes the towns of Lewes, Midhurst and Petersfield. The South Downs Local Plan 2019 sets out the planning policy*

context for the whole SDNP, replacing previous joint plans with each of the district and boroughs. The SDNPA plans jointly for minerals and waste with East Sussex County Council, Brighton and Hove City Council, West Sussex County Council and the Hampshire Authorities.

4.3 *National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty and this will be given great weight in decisions.*

4.4 *The South Downs National Park has the following statutory purposes:*

- *To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area; and*
- *To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the Park by the public.*

4.5 *Section 62 of the Environment Act 1995 requires all relevant bodies including statutory undertakers and statutory bodies to have regard to the purposes. If there is a conflict between the two purposes, the first takes precedence. In pursuing these purposes the SDNPA also has a duty to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Park.*

The High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

4.6 *The High Weald AONB was designated in 1983 and covers land within 4 counties and 11 district or borough councils. It is one of 46 AONBs in England, Wales and Northern Island. It covers an area of 1,461km2 and 127,000 people live within its boundary. A third edition of the management plan for the High Weald AONB was published in 2019, covering the period to 2024.*

4.7 *The primary purpose of AONB designation is to conserve and enhance natural beauty but the architects of the 1949 Act recognised other underlying principles which were important aspects of the designations' success. These included the need to maintain a 'thriving community life' with particular emphasis on farming and forestry, and the need to promote understanding and enjoyment of the area's special qualities. These subsidiary purposes – in effect, qualifications of the primary purpose – are those defined in the Countryside Commission statement 1991, restated in 2006 (the basis for the wording of the subsidiary purposes can be found in the Countryside Act 1968, section 37):*

- *In pursuing the primary purpose of designation, account should be taken of the needs of agriculture, forestry and other rural industries, and of the economic and social needs of local communities. Particular regard should be paid to promoting sustainable forms of social and economic development*
- *The formal legal responsibility for both development control and for management of the High Weald AONB (including the duty to prepare an AONB Management Plan) lies with the local authorities in whose area(s) the AONB exists. In addition, local authorities and all public bodies have a statutory duty under CROW Act 2000, Section 85, to '…have regard to the purpose of*

4 Overarching Strategy

conserving and enhancing natural beauty…'. To 'conserve and enhance' is a single duty, therefore exercising the duty requires that both elements be addressed.

Minerals and Waste Development in the South Downs National Park and the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

4.8 *National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) have the highest status of protection in terms of landscape and scenic beauty. Great weight, therefore, must be given towards the protection of the natural beauty of the landscape, together with conservation of wildlife and cultural heritage, when making planning decisions.*

4.9 *National planning policy for minerals and waste development in the countryside and rural areas relates to "major development" within nationally designated areas including National Parks and AONB. Within the context of national policy, the winning and working of minerals and waste development generally constitutes major development whereby due to the nature, character and scale of some proposals, there is the potential to adversely impact upon recreational opportunities and the natural beauty of protected landscapes.*

4.10 *Major minerals and waste development (including quarry restoration) can have significant adverse impacts upon such areas of natural beauty together with the recreational opportunities that they provide. In line with national policy, major minerals and waste development must not be permitted within National Parks or AONB except in exceptional circumstances. Applications must also be demonstrated to be in the public interest. Development will only be in the public interest if consideration of the proposal details gives sufficient reason/s to override the potential damage to the natural beauty, cultural heritage, wildlife or quiet enjoyment of the National Park or and AONB. Minerals and waste development can also have positive effects on the environment through restoration and aftercare (Policy WMP17 addresses restoration requirements in detail).*

4.11 *Other minerals and waste development which is ancillary to a main minerals and waste operation (e.g. weighbridge, offices, haul road and minor amendments) would not normally be considered as major development. It would be expected however that such proposals have regard for and consideration of National Park and AONB purposes, and ensure that great weight is given to the conservation of the landscape and natural beauty, conservation of wildlife, cultural heritage and recreational opportunities.*

4.12 *Quarries and quarrying operations have the potential to impact heavily upon the landscape and surrounding environment, therefore the setting of any proposed development within the context of the National Park or AONB is also an important consideration.*

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4.13 *Minerals and waste development not considered to be major should be carefully assessed. Weight should be given towards conservation of the landscape's natural beauty, the conservation of wildlife and cultural heritage and the need to avoid adverse impact upon recreational opportunities within these areas.*

Policy RV1

Minerals and waste development affecting the South Downs National Park and High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

a) Minerals and waste development in the South Downs National Park and the High Weald AONB will have regard to the relevant Management Plan.

b) Major minerals and waste development in the South Downs National Park or High Weald AONB will be refused other than in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated to be in the public interest[(3)]. In this respect, consideration will be given relevant information, including:

i. the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations; and
ii. the impact of permitting or refusing the development upon the local economy; and
iii. the cost of and scope for developing outside the designated area or meeting the need in another way; and
iv. any detrimental effect on the environment, landscape and/or recreational opportunities and the extent to which it could be moderated.

c) Small-scale waste management facilities for local needs are not precluded from the National Park or AONB where they meet the requirements of Policy RD1.

d) Proposals for the backfilling of redundant quarries within the National Park or AONB need to conform with (b) above and additionally demonstrate net long term benefits to the National Park or AONB and that they meet Policy WMP 8b criteria (a) to (e).

3 *In the case of minerals and waste proposals, all applications are defined by the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 2010 as 'major'. However, for the purpose of this policy, the potential for significant impacts on the National Park and AONB will be dependent on the individual characteristics of each case. When assessing what constitutes "major development" within a protected landscape the guidance set out in Footnote 55 to the NPPF will be applied*

5 Providing for Waste

5.1 The Providing for Waste section in the WMLP sets out policies regarding the amount of waste management capacity that is planned for locations suitable for waste management development, and safeguarding arrangements for waste management facilities.

5.2 Monitoring by the Authorities indicates that the waste strategy does not require altering at this time. There was ambiguity in Policy WMP7a "Sustainable Locations for Waste Management Development" and Policy WMP7b "More Detailed Criteria" that required clarification. Policy RW1 below combines and clarifies these policies.

5.3 All other policies within this section apart from WMP7a and WMP7b remain unchanged.

Sustainable Locations for Waste Development (RW1)

Explanation

Policy RW1 proposes to remove ambiguity and consolidate WMP7a and WMP 7b clarifying the policies intent. It retains the existing direction of policies WMP 7a and WMP 7b and all alterations to the policy are intended to only be technical in nature. Policy RW1 proposes the following alterations:

1. The preference expressed in Policy WMP7b for development on general industrial land including general industrial estates, employment land (B2/B8 uses), previously-developed land, and land already in waste management uses, has been replaced by a requirement to demonstrate that the development is located within one of these areas or, that it has been adequately demonstrated and explained why this is not possible. The exception in relation to minerals sites has been retained.
2. Text in Policy WMP 7a concerning small scale facilities in the South Downs National Park and the High Weald AONB has been removed; this was already addressed through the criteria relating to small scale facilities which are not restricted by the Area of Focus and addressed by Policy RV1 which places additional requirements on development within the South Downs National Park.
3. The 'Purpose of Policy' box and supporting text have also been updated to reflect the updated text.

The Authorities have focused on making the above alterations to the policy and, at this time, consider that the broad strategy does not require alteration. Consequently, no alterations to other over-arching approaches for this policy area have been considered. However, the Authorities

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do welcome any comments you may have on both the revised wording and any alternative approaches that to this policy area that you believe the Authorities should be consider.

No changes are proposed to the sites already identified in the adopted WMSP nor are any additional waste sites identified.

Is it proposed that this section will replace Suitable Locations for Waste Development (WMP7a, WMP7b) on pages 59-62 of the WMP. It is also proposed that Policies WMP7a Sustainable Locations for Waste Development (excluding land disposal) and WMP7b More Detailed Criteria for Development are superseded by RW1 Sustainable Locations for Waste Development (excluding land disposal).

Purpose of Policy RW1

To identify broad areas (Areas of Focus) within the Plan Area within which more sustainable opportunities for locating waste recycling and recovery facilities are more likely to be found.

5.4 *National policy requires local planning policy to give a clear indication to industry about the areas where development might be acceptable and to provide flexibility to allow for responses to changes in circumstances.*

5.5 *This policy relates to waste treatment facilities, i.e. facilities involved in processes in the waste hierarchy excluding land disposal. Transfer facilities are included because they play a fundamental part in moving waste to and from the facilities referred to in this policy, and increasingly waste transfer is being integrated with waste processing (such as that which takes place at Materials Recovery Facilities) at the same site and so there is less distinction between them. Land disposal is covered separately in Policy WMP 8.*

5.6 *This policy identifies areas hereon called 'Areas of Focus' where the best opportunities for the development of waste recycling and recovery facilities are most likely to be found. Areas of Focus indicate broadly the areas where the greatest sustainability benefits are likely to be achievable based on the application of national policy. However this policy recognises that there may be sites which are acceptable in principle but are beyond the Areas of Focus. For example, there may be sites just outside of the Areas of Focus where there may be overriding sustainability reasons for permitting development, such as supporting movement up the waste hierarchy or their being*

5 Providing for Waste

well-related to the strategic road network. The policy therefore does not precisely define boundaries, and the overall sustainability benefits of proposals will be considered on their merits. Consideration of locations within the Areas of Focus also needs to be balanced with ensuring the Plan is deliverable, and as such the Plan considers economic viability which is often influenced by economies of scale.

5.7 *The Areas of Focus are those where the greatest sustainability benefits are likely to be achieved regarding new waste development or extensions to existing sites as they are more likely to be close to:*

- *waste arisings,*
- *better transport network,*
- *complementary industries and waste development for potential co-location benefits,*[4]
- *existing facilities where there is scope for physical site extension (for detail about alterations within the site boundary of existing facilities See Policy WMP 22).*

5.8 *The Areas of Focus reflect the fact that the majority of the population and businesses in the Plan Area are located along the coastal strip so this is where the main proportion of the largest waste streams (C&I, CDEW, and LACW wastes) is either currently generated or likely to be in the future according to predicted growth areas in Local Plans. The Areas also reflect the road, rail and water transport connections within the Plan Area. Areas outside the Areas of Focus are generally more rural and less densely populated and therefore it is likely that less waste is generated and there are fewer opportunities for maximising sustainability. Much of these areas are also covered by landscape designations of the AONB and the SDNP.*

5.9 *The policy also recognises that with modern design and operational techniques, waste management facilities can increasingly be accommodated in general industrial areas as a B2 use class, and even more so with the revised waste hierarchy which includes 'preparation for reuse'. Detailed criteria to manage the potential impacts of development is covered in the development management policies later in this document. Proposals will also be subject to the relevant statutory pollution control regulatory frameworks.*

5.10 *Applicants are expected to make reasonable efforts when seeking to demonstrate that there are no suitable sites within the preferred locations under criteria A2 and B2. The level of detail should be appropriate to the scale and type of facility being proposed.*

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4 See Policy WMP 19.

5.11 *Sites identified within the Waste and Minerals Sites Plan and Schedule of Suitable Industrial Estates are all considered to be within the Area of Focus and located on one or more of the types of land specified under criteria B1; as such these sites are considered in accordance with this Policy.*

Policy RW1

Sustainable Locations for Waste Development (excluding land disposal)

The principle of the development will be supported where:

A1. The site is located within a broad Area of Focus indicated on the Key Diagram and described in paragraph 5.7, or

A2. It has been demonstrated there are no suitable sites available within the Areas of Focus to meet identified needs, or the proposed development is a small-scale facility / extension to existing facility predominantly to meet smaller, more localised needs only[5].

In addition to criteria A1 or A2 the proposed development must also demonstrate:

B1. The proposed development is located on: general industrial land including general industrial estates, employment land (B2/B8 uses), previously-developed land, or land already in waste management uses; or

B2. There are no suitable sites available within the locations listed under criteria B1; or

B3. The proposal is located at a minerals working or landfill site and the development's lifespan will be limited to the lifespan of the minerals operation or landfill site[6], unless there are overriding reasons why the lifespan should be extended.

5 *Smaller, localised facilities can be essential in helping to provide local solutions for collecting, sorting, bulking, and transferring and treating wastes in complementing the waste treatment provided at more strategic larger-scale facilities.*

6 *The lifespan of a site may, but does not necessarily, include restoration phases.*

6 Providing for Minerals

Provision of Aggregates (RM1)

Explanation

The current adopted WMLP makes provision for 0.1 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of land-won aggregate during the plan period, and commits the Authorities to providing a land bank of 7 years permitted aggregate reserves. The permitted sites identified to contribute to this provision in the WMLP are Lydd Quarry (area in East Sussex), and Novington sandpit located within the SDNP. This provision rate is therefore a combined rate including both sharp sand and gravel and soft sand.

In coming to the 0.1 mtpa provision rate the Authorities maintained that the Plan Area was a "special case" recognising the particular circumstances of:

- low production;
- remote reserves;
- high dependence on marine landings; and
- large area affected by environmental constraints/designations

Following the Public Examination into the Waste and Minerals Sites Plan in 2016, the Inspector concluded in his report that "[…] the Plan cannot maintain provision for the production of land-won aggregates at a rate of 0.10 mtpa throughout the Plan period. There will be no permitted reserves at that date because either mineral working under the planning permissions will cease in accordance with a condition of the permission or the workable reserves will be depleted at current rates of production. For that reason alone it will not be possible to maintain a land-bank of at least 7 years". The Authorities accepted the Inspector's conclusions and recognise that the WMLP aggregate provision levels need to be reassessed.

The NPPF states that mineral planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by preparing an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) to forecast demand, based on a rolling average of 10 years sales data and other relevant local information. The LAA should include an assessment of all supply options including land won, marine dredged, secondary and recycled sources. The Authorities have carried out a review of aggregate provision, and further details and calculations are set out in the draft LAA 2019. Much of the supporting evidence for the WMLP review is therefore set out in the LAA 2019. Due to both the lifting of confidentiality restrictions and improvements in data collection, the LAA 2019 provides for the first time a comprehensive set of data with LAA rates proposed for the different streams of aggregate provision.

Providing for Minerals 6

During the Call for Evidence and Sites (CfES) the operator of Lydd quarry submitted proposed extension areas for the site. These have been considered for inclusion in the draft Plan but are not considered acceptable as allocations due to the significant harm mineral working would cause to the interests of the designated sites. In addition, the Authorities consider that there are adequate and suitable alternative supplies of material to the proposals which would result in lesser environmental effects. No other aggregate sites were submitted at the CfES stage.

It is proposed that this section replaces Provision of aggregates WMP11 (pages 78-81) in the WMP, and Section 4 Providing for Minerals paragraphs 4.1 to 4.6 (page 24) in the WMSP.

Purpose of Policy RM1

To ensure sustainable provision for an appropriate level of aggregates for consumption in the Plan area over the duration of the Plan period.

6.1 *Government policy requires mineral planning authorities to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates and so in undertaking the WMLP Review the Authorities have assessed how provision can be continued in the Plan Area. Much of the supporting evidence for the WMLP review is set out in the Authorities' LAA. The LAA 2019 indicates that at current demand levels the rate for land-won material is 0.16 mtpa. This figure has been calculated on the basis of sales figures for sharp sand and gravel only as the only permitted soft sand site in the Plan area has not produced any mineral for some years. The LAA also identifies rates for other types of aggregate provision including marine and rail imports. It is a particular characteristic of this Plan area that over 80% of aggregates consumed are imported (based on 2014 figures).*

6.2 *If demand were to remain constant then the total rate of aggregates considered for provision over the Plan period would be around 0.7 mtpa (and excluding recycled and secondary would be 0.34 mtpa). However, the Authorities are also required to assess the effect of demand changes on provision and this is reported in the LAA 2019. The Authorities have used projections of homes and infrastructure over the next decade (based on 2017 figures) and concluded that on the highest level of possible demand, requirements could be increased by a multiple of just over two. This means that total aggregate provision for the 15 year Plan Period (15 years from 2019, therefore to 2034) could be in the region of about 1.4 mtpa.*

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6.3 *Historically there have been low levels of extraction of 'land-won' aggregates in East Sussex, and imports of marine dredged aggregate (MDA) and crushed rock have been important in meeting local construction needs. These have been imported via a mixture of rail, road and wharf. Within the Plan Area two types of aggregate resource are to be found: sharp sand and gravel, and soft sand, which have different uses.*

Sharp sand and gravel

6.4 *There is currently one working extraction site in the east of the Plan area at Lydd. Lydd quarry straddles the East Sussex/Kent border and extraction is currently taking place within East Sussex. Approximately 50% of the production is exported to Kent and it is estimated that only 18 months of reserves remain. If this site were to contribute to future aggregate provision in the Plan Area, further reserves at the quarry would need to be identified. The area around Lydd Quarry is constrained by both National and European environmental designations including SSSI, Special Protection Area and Ramsar site. The designations cover or are adjacent to all the sand and gravel resource in this part of the County.*

6.5 *The majority of land-won sharp sand and gravel deposits in East Sussex are found in the coastal areas and river valleys. Having assessed these resources, the Authorities have concluded that identification of feasible extensions or new land - won sites in the Plan area is not possible. The Authorities are however confident that an equivalent provision can be made from alternative aggregate supplies to and within the Plan Area, the details of which are set out below. Soft sand provision is considered later in this document.*

6.6 *Apart from production at Lydd quarry and road imports from outside the Plan Area, aggregate supply is currently received through the Ports of Shoreham, Newhaven and Rye, and at a railhead in Newhaven. Unused permitted capacity remains at all facilities which could be utilised in the future with the minimum of constraints. A significant amount of aggregates imported on the West Sussex side of Shoreham Port are also consumed in the Plan Area and it is understood that additional unrestrained capacity remains at the Port. There are also permitted CDEW sites producing recycled aggregates which can in some cases substitute for sharp sand and gravel end-uses, and secondary aggregates such as brick waste are also produced in East Sussex.*

6.7 *Permission has been granted for an aggregate processing plant, aggregate bagging plant, concrete batching, extension of rail siding and import of aggregates at Fishers Wharf, Newhaven Port. Implementation of the proposal has begun and once operational the development will provide additional imports of 0.2 mtpa initially, increasing to 0.42 mtpa by the final stage of development (although some of this material would be exported by rail in the later phase). This development will involve the import of marine dredged aggregate (MDA).*

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6.8 *Once fully implemented, the supply of MDA from Fisher's wharf would in effect provide a substitution for provision of land-won sharp sand and gravel from Lydd. It is therefore necessary to ensure that the end uses of these materials and their markets are comparable, and that sufficient reserves of MDA are available. In terms of continuing supply to the existing market area, the Fishers Wharf development at Newhaven could provide for the western side of the Plan Area, and the Authorities consider that any market variations to the east could be compensated for with further imports at Rye Harbour as well as from Kent. The Crown Estate advises that marine aggregate is wholly interchangeable with land based sand and gravel, and can perform the same technical tasks. Reserves off the south coast of Sussex and Hampshire are plentiful (circa 100 million tonnes), with a life of 29 years at current levels of extraction.*

6.9 *The Authorities conclude that together existing capacity at permitted import facilities would be able to accommodate more than double the current levels of demand for aggregates (excluding recycled and secondary) as well as providing sufficient substitutes for land won sharp sand and gravel. In addition, further supply from outside the Plan Area including the western area of Shoreham Port may also be available. Recycled and secondary material has not been included in this calculation as it is not always a suitable substitute for land won material, but it would also be available to provide further aggregate supplies.*

6.10 *The Plan strategy for meeting the sharp sand and gravel needs of the Plan Area is therefore through supporting and encouraging imports through existing permitted facilities, as well as utilising permitted recycled and secondary aggregate capacity. This alternative provision strategy does not therefore necessitate the allocation of sites or setting of a specific "landbank" for aggregates. To ensure that that supply is secured and maintained through import facilities it is important that minerals infrastructure including wharf and rail heads are adequately safeguarded. This is covered in policy RM5. In addition, any extensions or improvements to existing safeguarded sites which improve the operation and/or efficiency of the landing, processing, handling and storage of minerals will normally be supported.*

6.11 *The Plan therefore enables provision for the demand of just over 21 million tonnes (mt) of aggregates over 15 years at an average of approximately 1.4 mtpa, peaking at 1.6mtpa in 2020/21. Of the 21mt, between 13.26 mt & 15.39 mt will be sourced from imports, using existing permitted facilities.*

Soft sand

6.12 *The main source of soft sand in the South East (the Lower Greensand Formation) runs through Kent, Surrey, Hampshire, West Sussex and peters out just over the border of East Sussex.*

6 Providing for Minerals

6.13 *There has been limited working of this material in the Plan Area in recent times. Novington Sandpit is the only permitted soft sand site and lies within the South Downs National Park. It is understood that there is a reserve of around 350,000 tonnes still to be worked as part of the extant planning permission.*

6.14 *However, the site has been inactive since 2013 and any reported sales figures prior to that date are considered to be confidential. On that basis it is not possible to calculate an LAA rate and it assumed that the need for soft sand in the Plan Area has entirely been met through imports for at least six years.*

6.15 *The Authorities have worked with the other South East Mineral Planning Authorities to agree a Position Statement on Soft Sand. This sets out the context for soft sand provision at a regional level. Following on from that work, the Authorities have entered into a Statement of Common Ground with Kent County Council and West Sussex County Council which acknowledges the current reliance on imported materials to meet the needs of the Plan Area and explains the process each Mineral Planning Authority will go through to meet the 'steady and adequate supply of minerals' required by the NPPF[7].*

6.16 *As the Plan Area appears to be reliant on soft sand imports, the Authorities have undertaken a number of surveys to confirm this assumption, and to understand where the material is imported from and how the need for soft sand is currently being met.*

6.17 *As a partner Authority for waste and minerals plans in Hampshire, West Sussex, East Sussex and Brighton and Hove, the SDNPA is working on a unified position on the provision of soft sand from within the South Downs National Park where much of the resource is located.*

6.18 *Mineral extraction is considered to be 'major development' as defined in the Glossary of the NPPF and the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015. Paragraph 172 of the NPPF states that planning permission should be refused for major development in National Parks other than in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. Footnote 55 of the NPPF states that the question of whether a development proposal is 'major' in a National Park is a matter for the decision maker, taking into account its nature, scale and setting, and whether it could have a significant adverse impact on the purposes for which the area has been designated or defined.*

6.19 *Paragraph 172 of the NPPF relates primarily to the determination of planning applications in protected landscapes. However, to ensure that all local plan allocations are deliverable, it is also necessary to consider the issue of major development at the plan making stage.*

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7 *Paragraph 207*

6.20 *At this time it is considered that the most appropriate approach is to safeguard the soft sand resource and not allocate any further sites in the Plan Area. It is not appropriate to designate Areas of Search in a protected landscape and no aggregate sites have been put forward so far during the consultation process in either the National Park or the AONB.*

6.21 *Any future applications for soft sand extraction in the National Park will need to address paragraph 172 of the NPPF and Policy SD3 of the South Downs Local Plan.*

6.22 *The Authorities within the East Sussex Plan Area will continue to rely on imports and the existing permitted site to meet its needs. The situation will be reviewed through the Authorities' Monitoring Report and the Local Aggregate Assessment.*

6.23 *In the event that land-won aggregate proposals are received they will be considered against existing Development Plan policies. All Plans should be read as a whole and criteria based policies within the WMLP ensure that there is complete policy coverage for any future proposal.*

6.24 *Proposals for new additional capacity for aggregate importation infrastructure and recycled and secondary aggregate production will also be subject to the environmental protection requirements set out in other plan policies.*

Policy RM1

Provision of aggregates for consumption in the Plan Area

The Authorities will enable the provision of 21 million tonnes (averaging 1.4 mtpa) of aggregate material over the the Plan period by seeking to protect, maintain and enhance existing:

a) aggregate importation infrastructure and capacity; and

b) recycled and secondary aggregate production

Proposals for new additional capacity for a) and b) (including increased operational capacity within the site boundary of existing infrastructure) will be supported, In particular support will be given to proposals which further enable sustainable provision of aggregates by sea and/or rail.

6 Providing for Minerals

Provision of Clay (RM2)

Explanation

An extension to the Aldershaw Tiles extraction site was promoted by the operator in response to the Call for Evidence and Sites 2017. The tile works is a small scale operation which primarily produces handmade tiles, many of which are used in the restoration of historic buildings. Supplies are now running low at the extraction site and an extension could extend the lifetime of the facility by providing a potential minerals reserve of between 25 and 30 years. A small extension (0.2 hectares) that will enable the continued extraction of brick clay used in specialist tile production is therefore proposed.

There have been no further proposals for clay extraction allocations.

It is proposed that this section is appended to Provision of Clay (WMP13) on pages 84-85 of the WMP.

Purpose of Policy RM2 1

To ensure a continued supply of specialist clay.

6.25 *It has been identified that an allocation at the Aldershaw Tiles site is required to ensure continued provision of clay for use in the production of specialist tiles. Policy RM2 allocates this extraction; a site profile for the Aldershaw Tiles site can be found in Appendix 2.*

Policy RM2

Clay Extraction Allocation

The following site is proposed to be allocated for clay extraction for the use specified below:

- *M/ALD - Aldershaw Tiles - An extension to the existing quarry, no larger than 0.2 hectares, for the sole use of making specialist clay tiles on-site at existing facility.*

Safeguarding Mineral Resources (RM3)

The provision of aggregates (minerals used for the construction and improvement of buildings or infrastructure) is important in ensuring that planned development in the Plan Area can be delivered. Directly linked to the provision of aggregates is the safeguarding of minerals resources and the safeguarding of minerals infrastructure. Safeguarding helps to ensure that minerals resources, which are finite in their supply, are not sterilised by other development. It also protects existing and planned infrastructure, such as railheads and wharves, which are integral to the supply, storage and transportation of minerals. Within the Plan Area, wharves at the ports of Newhaven, Shoreham and Rye are safeguarded in order to preserve mineral landing capacity, along with railheads at Newhaven and the British Gypsum rail facility near Robertsbridge. It is, therefore, important to review safeguarding arrangements at the same time as a review of mineral provision.

Explanation

Separate policies relating to safeguarding of mineral resources are contained within the Local Plan and Sites Plan. To avoid duplication of policy content, it is proposed that policies WMP14 and SP8 are combined into a single policy within the Waste and Minerals Local Plan. The list of safeguarded resource sites will be moved to the policies map. The list of safeguarded sites has been included below for information. The strike-through indicates sites which are no longer being safeguarded.

Gypsum:

- Brightling Mine/Robertsbridge Works, Mountfield

Sand and Gravel:

- Stanton's Farm, Novington
- ~~Scotney Court Farm, Jury's Gap Road, Camber, near Lydd~~
- ~~Scotney Court Extension and Wall Farm, Jury's Gap Road, Camber, near Lydd~~ [8]
- ~~Broomhill, near Lydd~~ [9]

8 Permitted extraction sites are currently being worked at Scotney Court Farm, Scotney Court Extension and Wall Farm, it therefore considered that safeguarding is no longer required.

9 It is not environmentally viable to extract at Broomhill and therefore the need to safeguard the resource is not considered to be required in accordance with the provisions in the NPPF which states that minerals planning authorities should ensure that there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment, human health or aviation safety, and take into account the cumulative effect of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or from a number of sites in a locality.

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Clay:

- Ashdown Brickworks, Bexhill
- Little Standard Hill Farm, Ninfield
- Chailey Brickworks, Chailey
- Hastings Brickworks, Guestling
- Aldershaw Farm, near Hastings
- Horam Brickworks, Horam

This section replaces Safeguarding Mineral Resources (WMP14) on pages 86-88 of WMP and paragraphs 4.1 - 4.11 and Policy SP8 on pages 24-25 of the Waste and Minerals Sites Plan. Policies WMP14 and SP8 are superseded by Policy RM3.

Purpose of Policy RM3

To ensure known mineral resources of local importance are safeguarded.

6.26 *The National Planning Policy Framework requires MPAs to prevent mineral resources from being unnecessarily sterilised. Sterilisation of known or potential resources would reduce the ability and flexibility to supply future demand. However, it is also important to find a balance between protecting mineral resources for the future and allowing for necessary development of some of those areas. The NPPF also states that local planning authorities should define Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs).*[10]

6.27 *Government advice contained in the NPPF requires mineral planning authorities to define Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) which should contain resources that are of local and national importance to warrant protection for future generations. Mineral safeguarding allows for potential resource to be examined however, there is no presumption that resources defined in MSAs will be worked.*

6.28 *Minerals Consultation Areas are areas where Local Planning Authorities will consult with the Authorities on alternative development proposals, not including excluded development. They have been identified using information on known minerals resources and existing permitted extraction and transport infrastructure sites.*

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10 *British Geological Survey (BGS) guidance for Mineral Safeguarding published in 2011.*

6.29 *Where non-mineral development is proposed which could potentially sterilise minerals resource, developers will be required to carry out investigation work to ascertain whether economically viable mineral resources are present and whether prior extraction is practicable. The results of this work should be reported in a 'Minerals Resource Assessment' that is submitted with any application (for more detail see separate guidance on safeguarding). For the Authorities to raise no objection to the non-mineral development, they will need to be satisfied that either minerals sterilisation will not occur (either because the mineral resources are not economically viable or that an appropriate and practicable level of prior extraction can take place) or because there is an overriding need for the development.*

6.30 *No strategic need for chalk extraction was identified in the WMP, and there is no evidence to suggests that the situation has altered. No areas have therefore been identified to safeguard chalk resource within the review.*

Soft Sand

6.31 *When considering proposals for mineral extraction, national policy[11] requires planning authorities to 'provide the provision of non-energy minerals outside of National Parks, the Broads, Areas of Outstanding Natural beauty and World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments and conversation areas' where practicable. However, the soft sand resource within East Sussex lies entirely within the boundary of the South Downs National Park. This soft sand resource then extends through the SDNP and its boundary in West Sussex and Hampshire.*

6.32 *As soft sand resource in the south east is relatively limited and constrained by a number of designated landscapes[12], the Plan safeguards the extent of the soft sand resource in East Sussex.*

Policy RM3

Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs), as shown on the Policies Map, identify viable land-won mineral resources and sites.

Proposals for non-minerals development on or near the MSA that would sterilise or prejudice the extraction of the mineral resource, or result in incompatible development, should not be permitted.

11 *NPPF paragraph 205*

12 *South East Soft Sand Position Statement*

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Development proposals within areas shown as Mineral Safeguarding Areas on the Policies Map or that may affect a mineral operation or resource, must demonstrate that mineral resources will not be sterilised and the development is not incompatible with any permitted minerals operations.

The Authorities will periodically review and update Mineral Safeguarding Areas as required.

Prior Extraction of Mineral Resources (RM4)

Explanation

Prior extraction of minerals resources is required to be promoted and considered for development proposals which would sterilise resources. Following an assessment of viability of sand and gravel resource within the Plan Area, it is proposed that no additional sharp sand and gravel resource would be safeguarded. The non-permitted sand and gravel resources at Lydd Quarry will no longer be safeguarded due to the constraints of the site which would make it unviable for the resource to be extracted without damaging the specially designated environment. However a prior extraction policy is required to ensure that soft sand resource (all of which is to be safeguarded) is appropriately safeguarded and does not become sterilised. A separate policy requiring prior extraction where feasible and practicable has been included.

Purpose of Policy RM4 1

To ensure the best and most sustainable use of minerals by seeking their extraction prior to development.

6.33 *The NPPF requires that MPAs should set out policies to encourage the prior extraction of minerals, where practical and environmentally feasible, if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place. Where non-mineral development is proposed, developers may be required to carry out investigation work to ascertain whether there are economically viable mineral resources present and whether prior extraction is practicable. The Minerals Resource Assessment may conclude that prior extraction is not practicable due to constraints and location, delay to construction timetable, and effect on landform thereby making the site not viable for the proposed development. The*

Mineral Planning Authority will consider the conclusions of the Minerals Resource Assessment, including on prior extraction, in forming its view on the proposed development and provide advice to the Local Planning Authority.

Policy RM4

Prior Extraction of Mineral Resources

All developments within Mineral Safeguarding Areas should undertake prior extraction unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the MPA that:

a)The mineral resource would not be sterilised by the proposed development.

and/or

b)The mineral cannot be practically or feasibly extracted.

Safeguarding Minerals Infrastructure (RM5)

Explanation

The introduction of sensitive land uses in close proximity to minerals operations can have a detrimental impact on their ability to effectively operate. Issues such as noise and dust from existing infrastructure sites can affect incompatible development such as residential uses negatively. It is necessary to protect these facilities from encroachment of non-minerals development to support continued effective working of these facilities, therefore it is proposed that reference to the Agent of Change principle (para 182 of NPPF) is added to the Policy. *The list of safeguarded minerals infrastructure sites will be moved to the policies map.*

It is proposed that this section replaces Safeguarding Railheads and Wharves Policy (WMP15) on pages 89-90 of WMP and pages 26-27 of the Waste and Minerals Sites Plan, and that Policies WMP15 and SP9 are superseded by RM5.

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6 Providing for Minerals

Purpose of Policy RM5 1

To ensure the continued provision of minerals to the plan area by protecting essential minerals infrastructure from encroaching development.

6.34 *National policies require Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) to assess the need for existing, planned and potential wharf and rail facilities to be safeguarded and to encourage and promote the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of minerals. Sustaining imports of marine aggregates through local wharves is particularly important in the Plan Area because of the scarcity of land based mineral resources in this area.*

6.35 *Marine borne aggregates are currently imported at the Ports of Rye, Newhaven and Shoreham. Material for the plasterboard factory at Robertsbridge is imported by rail. Bottom ash produced by the Newhaven Energy Recovery Facility is exported by rail to a processing facility outside the County. Crushed rock and other aggregates are imported by rail into the Plan Area at Newhaven. The majority of aggregates movements within the Plan Area are currently made by road.*

6.36 *There are currently no active chalk sites in the Plan Area and more recently chalk has been imported by road from West Sussex. Clay resources are linked to brickworks and none of these sites are close to rail facilities or ports to transport bricks within or out of the Plan Area. More detailed support for a modal shift in transportation of minerals is covered in Policy WMP 18.*

6.37 *Proposals for other uses at minerals wharves must demonstrate that sufficient alternative mineral wharf capacity (tonnage) is deliverable and available to ensure no net loss of capacity within the port before the Authorities would accede to alternative development of the site. Proposals for new residential, business or amenity development in proximity to aggregate wharves should be assessed to ensure the impact of existing operations is fully addressed. The safeguarding arrangements would apply to all existing permitted, planned and potential sites regardless of whether they are currently in use.*

6.38 *Proposals affecting safeguarded mineral infrastructure sites or within MCAs around these, including rail depots, wharves, concrete batching and asphalt plants, and aggregate recycling sites should be supported by a Mineral Infrastructure Assessment. This should provide sufficient evidence to enable the MPA to assess whether the proposed development is likely to have an adverse effect on the facility including its capacity.*

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6.39 *The NPPF requires that existing businesses and facilities should not have unreasonable restrictions placed on them as a result of development permitted after they were established. Development proposals in the vicinity of safeguarded wharves (including vacant wharves) should be designed to minimise the potential for conflicts of use and disturbance, in line with the Agent of Change principle.*

6.40 *The Joint Area Action Plan (JAAP) for Shoreham Harbour which was adopted in October 2019 sets out the future vision and planning policies for the Shoreham Harbour regeneration area. The intention is to consolidate port related uses in the eastern harbour arm. It is important that wharf safeguarding policies are applied to ensure capacity is maintained whilst regeneration proposals come forward.*

6.41 *Shoreham Port is partly within West Sussex, so landings at wharves in the West Sussex part may also help meet demand in the western part of the Plan Area. On that basis, provision of equivalent capacity (tonnage) of minerals wharfage within either part of Shoreham Port may be acceptable subject to similar safeguarding by West Sussex County Council as Minerals Planning Authority. Future joint working by authorities on the JAAP has been addressed through a Statement of Common Ground which has been agreed between the Shoreham Harbour Planning Authorities and the Shoreham Port Authority.*

6.42 *The wharves and railheads safeguarded for the purposes of minerals transportation are listed on the Policies Map.*

6.43 *The Newhaven Enterprise Zone which includes the Port of North Quay has been considered as part of the review. However it is considered that there is no need to change the direction or wording of the policy.*

Policy RM5

Safeguarding Minerals Infrastructure

Existing, planned and potential railhead and minerals wharf facilities (including rail sidings) and their consequential capacity are safeguarded in order to contribute towards meeting local and regional supply for aggregates and other minerals as well as supporting modal shift in the transport of minerals. The need for railheads and minerals wharves will be monitored.

Capacity for landing, processing and handling and associated storage of minerals at wharves in Shoreham, Newhaven and Rye Ports is safeguarded. Alternative use proposals would need to demonstrate that there is no net loss of capacity for handling minerals within a port.

6 Providing for Minerals

Proposals for non-minerals related uses within the vicinity of a infrastructure site should be designed to minimise the potential for conflicts of use and disturbance in accordance with the Agent of Change principle. Proposals for incompatible non-minerals development will not be supported.

The Authorities will support the co-location of railheads and minerals wharves with processing capacity subject to it being demonstrated that this does not adversely affect space requirements for operational use.

The Authorities will periodically review and update Mineral Infrastructure Safeguarded Areas as required.

Safeguarding facilities for concrete batching (etc.) (RM6)

Explanation

It is proposed that the list of safeguarded facilities is removed from the policy wording and is moved to the Policies Map. The policies map would be periodically reviewed and updated as necessary.

It is proposed that this section replaces pages 27-28 of the Waste and Minerals Sites Plan. Policy SP10 is proposed to be superseded by RM6, as drafted below.

Purpose of Policy RM6 1

To ensure adequate provision of minerals of the plan area by protecting infrastructure facilities from encroaching development.

6.44 *Whilst the development management of concrete batching and similar facilities are generally district and borough council planning matters, in order to provide a comprehensive safeguarding mechanism for minerals infrastructure in the Plan Area it is considered appropriate to safeguard such sites in the WMLP.*

6.45 *The NPPF requires that planning policies should safeguard existing, planned and potential sites for: the bulk transport, handling and processing of minerals; the manufacture of concrete and concrete products; and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material. No such sites were received in response to the Call for Evidence and Sites consultation, and a need for additional facilities has not been identified.*

6.46 *Safeguarded concrete batching facilities are listed on the Policies Map.*

Policy RM6

Safeguarding facilities for concrete batching, coated materials manufacture and other concrete products within the Plan Area

Facilities for concrete batching, coated materials manufacture and other concrete products are safeguarded against development that would unnecessarily sterilise the facility or prejudice its use. The safeguarded facilities are identified in the Policies Map.

Proposals for non-minerals development on or near the site that would prejudice the use of the facility, or result in incompatible development, should not be permitted. The MPA will consider whether:

- *the proposed development is in accordance with a site allocation in an adopted local plan or neighbourhood plan;*
- *the site is no longer needed;*
- *the proposal is of a temporary nature; or,*
- *the capacity of the site can be relocated elsewhere.*

The Authorities will periodically review and update safeguarded facilities as required.

Minerals Consultation Areas (RM7)

Explanation

It is proposed that the extents of Mineral Consultation Areas are altered dependent on the constraints of each site. These can be found in the Policies Map. It is also proposed that a list of exempt development relating to MSAs, MCAs and prior extraction is included for clarity.

The proposed wording of these policies would allow the MPA discretion to raise concern in cases where the minerals sites and facilities may be adversely affected by non-minerals development.

6 Providing for Minerals

It is proposed that this section replaces Minerals Consultation Areas (SP11) on pages 28 & 29 of the WMSP.

Purpose of Policy RM7 1

To ensure appropriate consultation is undertaken by Local Planning Authorities on alternative development proposals.

6.47 *Policies RM3 and RM5 seek to safeguard land-won minerals resources and minerals infrastructure from sterilisation and incompatible development. Minerals Consultation Areas (MCAs) are a means to ensure that, in determining non-minerals development by another local planning authority within the Plan Area, account is taken of the need to safeguard such assets. Brighton & Hove City Council and the South Downs National Park Authority can achieve this consideration within their own decision taking. In the County of East Sussex outside the South Downs National Park, local planning authorities need to consult the Minerals Planning Authority on relevant applications. To ensure a manageable process, Policy RM7 below sets out how the consultation process will be implemented.*

Policy RM7

Minerals Consultation Areas

Within the County of East Sussex outside the South Downs National Park, the local planning authority will consult the Minerals Planning Authority on non-minerals development affecting, or potentially affecting, existing minerals sites and facilities identified in the Policies Map. Neighbourhood planning groups will also need to consult the relevant MPA where allocating land affecting MSAs in their Neighbourhood Plan.

Types of planning applications not included within the list below which fall into a Mineral Consultation Areas (MCA) will require the consultation of the Minerals Planning Authority. MCAs will be updated when necessary and included in Annual Monitoring Reports, and the local planning authorities informed accordingly.

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6.48 *The following exemptions would apply to sites located in MSAs and MCAs. The exemptions would also apply to the requirements for prior extraction and for consultations relating to both mineral resources sites and minerals infrastructure sites. Those listed would also be exempt from the requirements of Mineral Resource and Infrastructure Assessments.*

Excluded Development

- *Householder planning consent: Applications for alterations to existing single buildings including works within the boundary/garden of a house i.e. domestic extensions, conservatories, loft conversions, dormer windows, garages and similar structures (car ports, outbuildings) within the curtilage of an existing dwellinghouse*
- *Applications for Advertisement Consent*
- *Applications for Listed Building Consent*
- *Lawful Development Certificate (LDC) for existing use, proposed use, or operation or activity in breach of a planning condition*
- *Applications for removal, variation and approval of conditions*
- *Applications for Tree Works (including consent under Tree Preservation Orders and notification of proposed works to trees in conservation areas)*
- *Applications for reserved matters including subsequent applications after outline consent has been granted*
- *Application for non-material amendments*
- *Applications for small-scale urban infill development within existing built-up areas i.e. the development of a small gap between existing buildings/enclosed by other types of development*
- *Developments within a conservation area within existing urban areas*

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7 Development Management Policies

7.1 The Development Management Policies section in the WMLP sets out policies to be used in the determination of waste and minerals applications covering a range of topics such as environmental enhancement, transport, design and operation.

7.2 The Authorities' monitoring indicated that these policies are broadly operating as expected, and do not require altering at this time. However, it was identified that the supporting text of Policy WMP27 was factually incorrect and requires alteration. All other policies within this section apart from WMP27, which is to be replaced by Policy RD1 below, remain unchanged.

Environment and Environmental Enhancement (RD1)

Explanation

Policy WMP27 and its supporting text seeks to conserve and enhance the environment. This is a development management policy and is intended to be a general policy that can be applied to a wide range of proposals. Three changes are being proposed to this policy and its supporting text:

1. Addition of specific reference to net gain in biodiversity

In the NPPF it is identified that plans must contribute to net gain of biodiversity. Presently, WMP 27 seeks to maximise opportunities to increase biodiversity and habitat creation. The NPPF now requires almost all development to result in net gains in biodiversity. The policy has been updated to reflect this new emphasis. The policy text has also been shortened and made more flexible by identifying environmental and historic designations as a whole, instead of listing specific designations.

2. Alteration of supporting text in relation to Habitats Regulation Assessments

The supporting text of WMP27 provides guidance in a grey box to be used when undertaking Habitats Regulations Assessments (HRA), [13] which the Authorities are required to undertake at specific times set out in law. The first part of the HRA process is called screening, which identifies if further assessment is required.

13 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 transposes the Habitats Directive and elements of the Birds Directive into English Law. These directives seek to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora and require certain assessments to be undertaken in certain circumstances.

Within the guidance in the grey box the third paragraph and footnote 89 makes reference to the advice given in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges which indicates "*that if the increases in traffic* [arising from a development] *will amount to less than 200 Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDV) movements per day the development can be scoped out of further assessment*".

In 2017, a High Court judgement in the case of Wealden District Council v. Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, Lewes District Council and South Downs National Park Authority [2017] EWHC 351 (Admin) found that in following the advice of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges by using a 200 HDV vehicle limit as a threshold for screening, Lewes District Council, when undertaking a Habitats Regulation Assessment on their Joint Core Strategy, had failed to consider the cumulative impact of the development proposed in their local plan in combination with those proposed within the Wealden Local Plan. The judgement also undermined the use of a 1% threshold to determine if a scheme may be screened out. The supporting text in the WMP, which was based on the best advice available in 2013, follows an approach similar to Lewes District Council. The Authorities are, therefore, seeking to amend the supporting text in order to update it in light of the judgement.

3. Alteration to supporting text to Include of reference to soils in relation to biodiversity and climate change.

The importance of the biodiversity within soils and its potential to store carbon has significantly increased in the last few years. Measures for protecting and minimising disturbance to soils should be included in an Environmental Statement. Reference to this requirement is therefore included in the supporting text.

7.3 It is proposed that this section replaces Environment and Environmental Enhancement (WMP27) on pages 113-116 of the WMP. Policy WMP27 Environment and Environmental Enhancement would be superseded by RD1 Environment and Environmental Enhancement.

Purpose of Policy RD1

To conserve and enhance the built and natural environment including: natural assets; biodiversity and geodiversity; landscapes; historic environment; geology and geomorphology; Heritage assets; and landscape character.

7 Development Management Policies

7.4 *The Plan Area has a range of natural and built features which are recognised for their environmental and / or historic qualities, a number of which are formally recognised via international, national, or local level designations.*[14] *Within the existing policy hierarchy, sites or features designated at a national or international level receive statutory protection via legislation. Others designated at a more local level carry less policy weight in decision-making, although the Authorities recognise that such features are an important part of the local environment.*

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14 *See map x, page y.*

Development Management Policies 7

Policy RD1

Environment and Environmental Enhancement

To conserve and enhance the built and natural environment development should:

a) protect and enhance designated sites, areas and features of environmental and historic importance.[15]

b) seek to achieve net gain in biodiversity and;

c) maximise opportunities for habitat creation including inter-connectivity between habitats within and outside the site.

Permission will not be granted where:

a) a site or area of international importance is adversely affected, unless there is an imperative overriding public interest for the development, or

b) the development would have a significant[16] *adverse impact on such a site, area or feature as referred to in a. above.*

7.5 *Proposals are expected to assess these issues within an Environmental Statement, particularly if there are known features in the vicinity of the application site. Any proposals for the provision for net gain in biodiversity to be achieved should be proportionate to the proposed development.*

7.6 *The importance of the biodiversity within soils and its potential to store carbon has significantly increased in the last few years. Both waste and minerals development can result in a large amount of soil disturbance .The Environmental Statement accompanying such proposals should therefore include details of how soil disturbance is to be minimised. Best practice examples are set out in the Defra publication 'Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites'.*

7.7 *Where appropriate, the Authorities will include planning conditions that provide for notification, evaluation and (if confirmed) recording of important natural or archaeological features that may be encountered and, where relevant, the retrieval of finds and placing in recognised*

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15 *A list of different types of designated sites can be found in the Local Policies Map that accompanies this document . Where there is evidence that identifies an un-designated environmental or historic site, area or feature as important, these are considered in the same way as designated site of similar characteristics.*

16 *When assessing significance the appropriate tests as set out in the NPPF, where relevant, will be applied.*

7 Development Management Policies

national collections. Agreements for restoration, after-care and after-use will be flexible to allow for active conservation of any interest, as they are discovered, throughout the life of the planning permission.

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8 Implementation and Monitoring

8.1 It is proposed that the implementation and monitoring table in section 7 of the Waste and Minerals Plan (pages 120-137) is updated. Entries for policies WMP4, WMP7a, WMP7b, WMP11, WMP14, WMP15 and WMP27 would be deleted and replaced with the table below.

8.2 *Monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the policies in the Plan is important to establish whether they are being successful in achieving their aims. Monitoring also allows corrective action to be taken if the aims of the Plan are not being met. Performance of the policies is currently and will continue to be evaluated yearly and reported via the Local Aggregates Assessment and Annual Monitoring Report.*

Policy	*Delivery Body/Mechanism*	*Key Delivery Partners*	*Delivery Target (how much, when, where)*	*Delivery Indicator*
RD1 - Sustainable Locations for Waste Development	*ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA* *Strategic waste facilities developed in the most sustainable locations.*	*Waste industry* *Minerals industry*	*Strategic facilities located consistent with the approach identified in the Plan.*	*Locations of waste facilities consistent with policy.*
WMP4	*ESCC , BHCC, SDNPA* *Identification of locations for mineral infrastructure, processing of secondary minerals, and for recycling of mineral resources.*	*Minerals industry* *Environment Agency* *Landowners* *Port Authorities*	*A proportional increase in use of secondary or recycled materials in relation to total minerals used.* *Sufficient primary and secondary aggregates provided to the Plan Area over plan period*	*Data about land-won minerals extracted in the Plan Area or landed at ports within the Plan Area.*

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8 Implementation and Monitoring

Policy	*Delivery Body/Mechanism*	*Key Delivery Partners*	*Delivery Target (how much, when, where)*	*Delivery Indicator*
				Data about C&D waste being recycled at permitted waste sites.
RM1 Provision of Aggregates	*ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA* *Importation of aggregates by sea, rail, and road. Provision of recycled and secondary aggregates for use in the Plan Area*	*Minerals industry* *CDEW industry* *Environment Agency* *Landowners* *Port Authorities*	*Sufficient primary and recycled/secondary aggregates provided to the Plan Area over plan period.*	*Data on imports of aggregates to the Plan Area.* *Consumption of aggregates in the Plan area.* *Data about C&D waste being recycled at permitted waste sites.*

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Implementation and Monitoring 8

Policy	Delivery Body/Mechanism	Key Delivery Partners	Delivery Target (how much, when, where)	Delivery Indicator
RM3 - Safeguarding Mineral Resources *RM4 - Prior Extraction of Minerals Resources*	*ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA* *Safeguarding of land-won resources and identifying consultation areas. Development industry to undertake prior extraction of minerals where feasible.*	*District/Borough councils.* *Minerals industry* *Environment Agency* *Natural England*	*No viable resources sterilised.* *Work on a Waste and Minerals Sites Plan (to include Minerals Consultation Areas around permitted sites,) will commence within 12 months of adoption of the Plan.*	*Number of applications for built development on safeguarded or consultation areas.*
RM5 - Safeguarding Minerals Infrastructure	*ESCC & BHCC* *Identify and safeguard sites and capacities at wharves and railheads.*	*District/Borough councils and regeneration area partners* *Port Authorities* *Minerals industry* *Waste industry* *Network Rail*	*No net loss of wharf/rail capacity in any Port in the Plan Area.*	*Annual monitoring of wharf status (active or redundant) and existing rail sidings/tracks.* *Number of applications for built development on safeguarded wharves/rail sidings.*

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8 Implementation and Monitoring

Policy	*Delivery Body/Mechanism*	*Key Delivery Partners*	*Delivery Target (how much, when, where)*	*Delivery Indicator*
RD1 - Environment and Environmental Enhancement	*ESCC, BHCC, SDNPA* *Industry to address environmental protection in proposals.*	*Waste/minerals industry* *Environment Agency* *Natural England*	*Proposals should minimise environmental impacts where possible and mitigate where necessary.* *Overall maintenance, and where possible enhancement, of environmental assets in the Plan Area.*	*Ongoing monitoring of conditions on waste developments.* *Enforcement cases or complaints about environmental assets related to waste/minerals developments.*

8.3 Policy RM2 Provision of Clay is monitored under the arragements for WMP13 Provision of Clay.

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9 Summary of Proposed Amendments

Document - Section [Page numbers]	Proposed Amendment(s)	Reason(s) for Review
WMP - Overarching Strategy: Local Strategy Statement - Approach to Key 'Larger than Local' Matters [p25-32]	The section Local Strategy Statement - Approach to Key 'Larger than Local' Matters **is deleted**.	Factual update.
WMP Minerals and Waste Development in the South Downs National Park (WMP2)	**Replaced by** RPD - Minerals and Waste Development affecting the South Downs National Park and High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (RV1) [p14-17]	Clarification of policy and factual update.
WMP - Sustainable Locations for Waste Development (WMP7a, 7b) [p59-62]	**Replaced by** RPD - Sustainable Locations for Waste Development Policy (RW1) [p18-21]	To clarify an ambiguity in the existing policy requirements.
WMP - Provision of Aggregates (WMP11) [p78-81]	**Replaced by** RPD - Provision of Aggregates (RM1) [p22-27]	To reassess the approach to aggregates provision in the context of depleting permitted land-won reserves in the Plan Area. Following consideration of reasonable alternatives, the new approach does not allocate any additional sites, but will rely on imported material and recycled aggregate.
WMP - Provision of Clay (WMP13) [p84-85]	**Replaced by** RPD - Provision of Clay (RM2) [p27-28]	To allocate a new area for clay extraction at the existing Aldershaw Quarry for a submission to the 'call for sites'.
WMSP - Section 4 Providing for Minerals paragraphs 4.1 to 4.6 [p24]	WMSP - Section 4 Providing for Minerals paragraphs 4.1 to 4.6 [p24] **are deleted**.	Factual update to reflect proposed amendments.
WMP - Safeguarding Minerals Resources (WMP14) [p86-88] WMSP - Safeguarding Minerals Resources (paragraphs 4.1-4.23) and	**Replaced by** RPD - Safeguarding Minerals Resources (RM3) [p28-31]	To consolidate the policy requirements into a single policy for added clarity.

9 Summary of Proposed Amendments

Document - Section [Page numbers]	Proposed Amendment(s)	Reason(s) for Review
Policy SP8 Minerals Safeguarding Areas for land won minerals resources within the Plan Area [p24-25]		
	New Policy RPD - Prior Extraction of Minerals (RM4) [p32-33]	New policy requirement to require extraction of mineral resources prior to alternative development proposals commencing within Minerals Safeguarding Areas in some circumstances
WMP - Safeguarding Railheads and Wharves (WMP15) [p89-90]	**Replaced by** RPD - Safeguarding Wharves and Railheads (RM5) [p33-36]	To incorporate reference to the 'agent of change' principle introduced in the revised National Planning Policy Framework
WMSP - Safeguarding Wharves, Railheads and Concrete Batching: Wharves and Railheads (paragraphs 4.12-4.19) and Policy SP9 Safeguarding wharves and railheads within the Plan Area, Sand [p26-27]		
WMSP - Safeguarding Wharves, Railheads and Concrete Batching: Concrete Batching Plants (paragraphs 4.20-4.21) and Policy SP10 Safeguarding facilities for concrete batching, coated minerals manufacture and other concrete products within the Plan Area	**Replaced by** RPD - Safeguarding facilities for concrete batching, coated materials manufacture and other concrete products with the Plan Area (RM6) [p36-37]	To remove the list of safeguarded facilities from the policy wording and instead illustrate on the Policies Map, to enable easier updating.

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Summary of Proposed Amendments 9

Document - Section [Page numbers]	Proposed Amendment(s)	Reason(s) for Review
WMSP - Minerals Consultation Areas (paragraphs 4.22-4.23) and Policy SP11 Minerals Consultation Areas [p28-29]	**Replaced by** RPD - Minerals Consultation Areas (RM7) [p37-39]	To revise the extents of Mineral Consultation Areas to take into account the constraints of each site.
WMP - Environment and Environmental Enhancement (WMP27) [p##-##]	**Replaced by** RPD - Environment and Environmental Enhancement (RD1) [p40-44]	1. To add a requirement for a net gain in biodiversity. 2. To update the policy requirements to take into account the judgement in Wealden District Council v. Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, Lewes District Council and South Downs National Park Authority [2017] 3. Factual update to incorporate reference to solis conservation

Table 1

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10 Maps

10.1 Location of Waste Management Facilities Map

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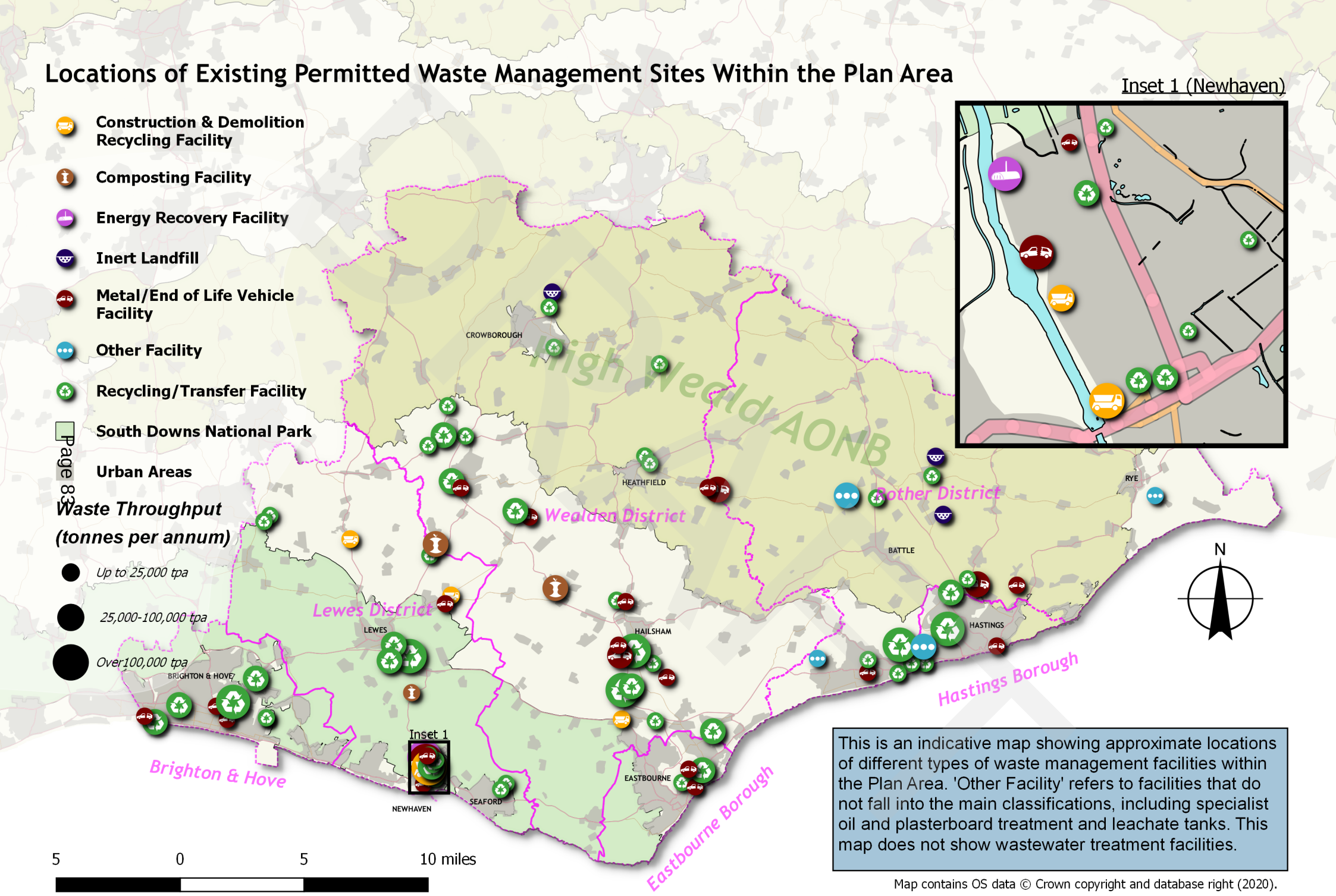
Locations of Existing Permitted Waste Management Sites Within the Plan Area



This is an indicative map showing approximate locations of different types of waste management facilities within the Plan Area. 'Other Facility' refers to facilities that do not fall into the main classifications, including specialist oil and plasterboard treatment and leachate tanks. This map does not show wastewater treatment facilities.

Map contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2020).

10 Maps

10.2 Minerals Sites and Infrastructure Map

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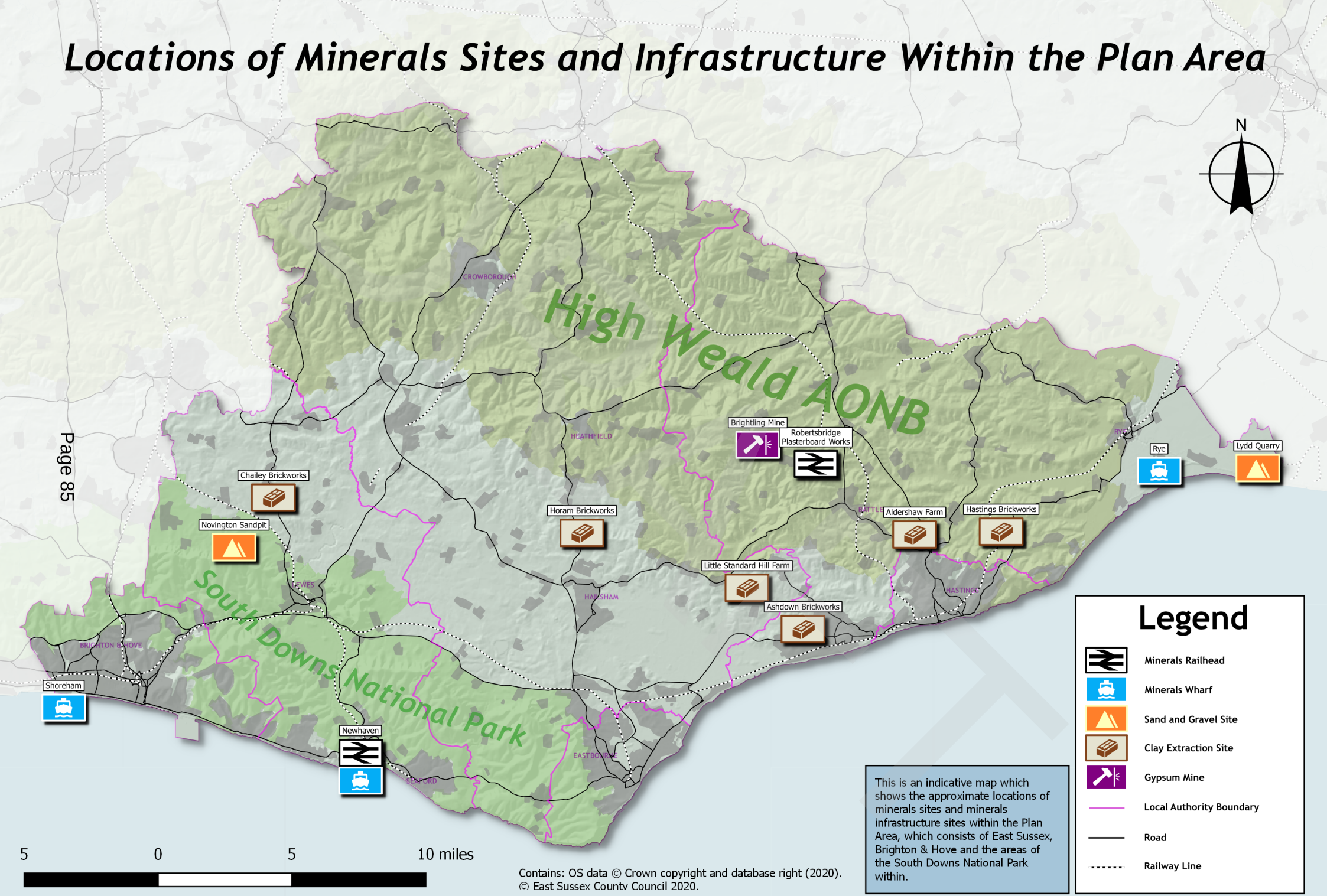
Locations of Minerals Sites and Infrastructure Within the Plan Area



This is an indicative map which shows the approximate locations of minerals sites and minerals infrastructure sites within the Plan Area, which consists of East Sussex, Brighton & Hove and the areas of the South Downs National Park within.

Contains: OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2020).
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10 Maps

10.3 Simplified Geology Map

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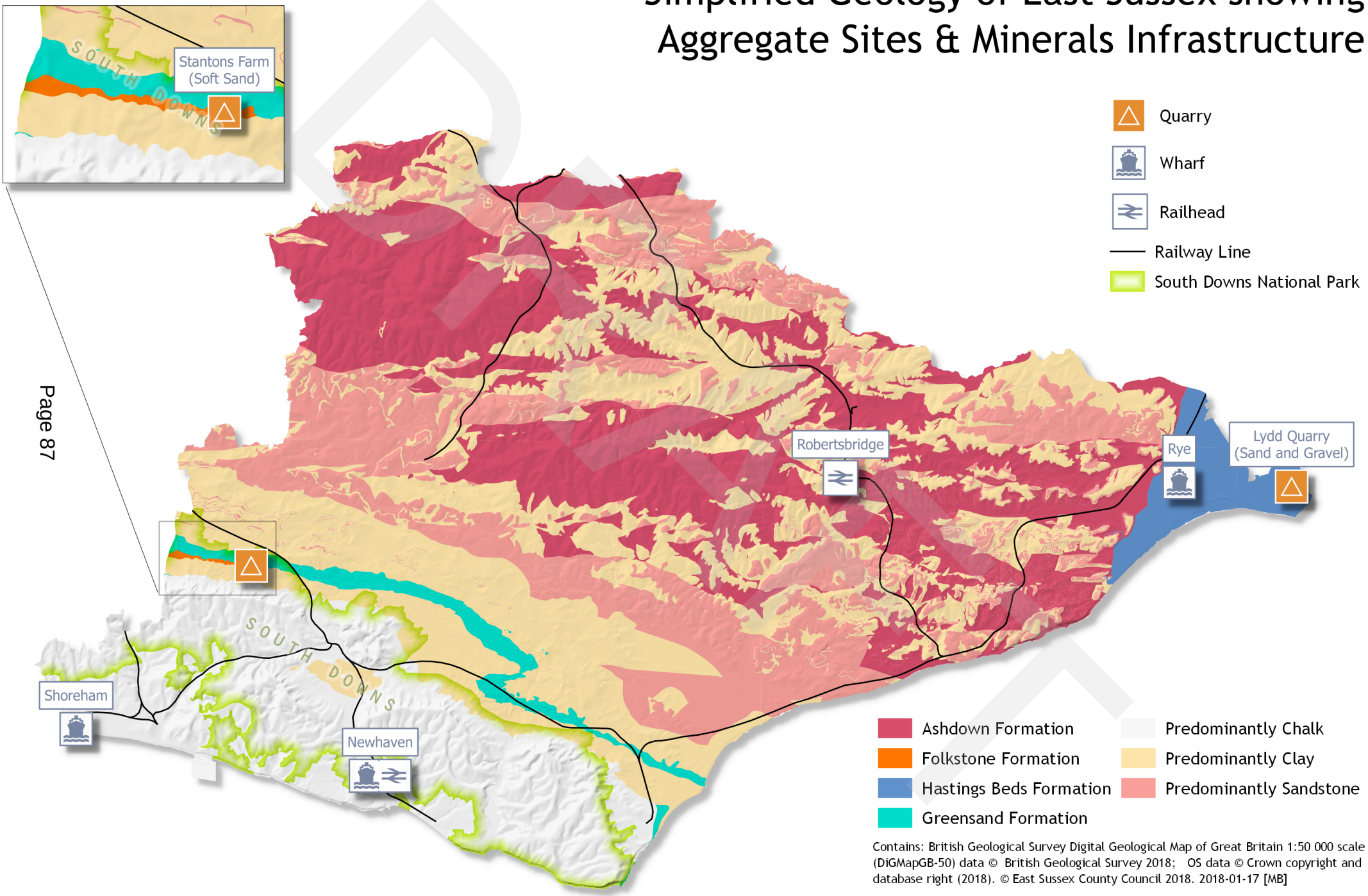
Simplified Geology of East Sussex showing Aggregate Sites & Minerals Infrastructure



Contains: British Geological Survey Digital Geological Map of Great Britain 1:50 000 scale (DiGMapGB-50) data © British Geological Survey 2018; OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2018). © East Sussex County Council 2018. 2018-01-17 [MB]

11 Site Profiles

11.1 M/ALD Sedlescombe - Pokehold Wood, Kent Street (Aldershaw Handmade Tiles Ltd)

Scale: 1:7,500 @ A4 XY: 578621, 115229 (A) = M/ALD Allocation
© Crown copyright and database rights 2020 Ordnance Survey 100019601.

Map 1 SP-A/A Hangleton Bottom, Hangleton Link Road, North Portslade

Site Details

Site type:	Allocation	**Local Authority:**	Rother District
Grid reference:	TQ 783 150	**Parish:**	Battle CP; Westfield CP.
Area:	0.2 ha proposed extraction area	**Electoral Division**	Battle & Crowhurst; Brede Valley & Marsham.

ref: R-S1-001 / 578308 / 115010

Site Profiles 11

Description

11.1 The existing extraction site is a small clay quarry located approximately 8km north of Hastings on the west side of the A21 within the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The access to the site is via a 350m long track leading from the A21. The tile works is a small scale operation which primarily produces hand made tiles, many of which are used in the restoration of historic buildings. The existing clay pit, from which raw materials are won, is located approximately 600 metres south-west of the works site. The proposed extension site is located immediately to the north-east of the existing clay pit in an area of self regenerated woodland which is included within an area of ancient woodland.

Other Information

11.2 Extension to existing quarry.

Development Considerations*

- Records of historic finds at location with similar topographic properties to this site. Potential for archaeological finds; (un-designated).
- Ancient woodland present on site. A compensatory strategy will be required as part of any proposed development.
- Beauport Park Local Wildlife Site covers part of site, other local wildlife sites and sites of special scientific interest are nearby.
- Records indicate potential for protected species or their habitats on or near site.
- Overland surface water flow routes present on or near site.
- National Grid infrastructure near site.
- Site is located within High Weald AONB.
- Public footpath near site.

Opportunities*

11.3 The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential for environmental enhancement (including habitat and landscape) in restoration of site.

Compliance with specific NPPF tests

11.4 The principle of this allocation is considered to be in accordance with paragraphs 172 and 175 of the NPPF (protected landscapes and ancient woodland) owing to the specialist nature of the proposed operation and the lack of availability of the required clay.

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11 Site Profiles

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

11.5 Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on on the sustainable use of local mineral resources. It may have a minor positive effect in reducing adverse impacts of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; contribute to the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy; and provide employment opportunities and develop and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the biodiversity and geodiversity of Beauport Park Local Wildlife Site. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the causes of and adapt to climate change; protect East Sussex and Brighton & Hove's countryside and historic and built environment.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

11.6 Extension to quarry would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites.

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* The development considerations and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage.

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Waste and Minerals Draft Revised Policies
Inset Map Legend

Local Plan Designations

- Allocation (RM2)
- Existing Site (RM3)
- Existing Site Access (RM3)
- Minerals Consultation Area (RM7)

Heritage Designations

- Archaeological Notification Areas
- Conservation Areas
- Listed Building, Grade I
- Listed Building, Grade II*
- Listed Building, Grade II
- Registered Battlefield
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Scheduled Monument

Groundwater Protection Zones

- Inner zone (Zone 1)
- Outer zone (Zone 2)
- Total catchment (Zone 3)

Flood Zones

- Flood Zone 3b
- Flood Zone 3a
- Flood Zone 2

Environmental Designations

- Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)
- Ancient Woodland
- AONB
- Biodiversity Action Areas
- DEFRA Noise Priority Areas
- Local Geological Site (LGS)
- Local Nature Reserve
- Marine Conservation Zone
- National Nature Reserve
- National Park
- Ramsar Site
- Registered Country Parks
- Right of Way
- Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI)
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Special Protection Areas (SPA)

Surface Water Flood Zones

- 1000 year event
- 100 year event
- 30 year event

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12 Glossary

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) - a yearly report produced by the Authorities which monitors the effectiveness of the Local Plan and its policies.

Area of Focus - broad locations that are considered suitable, in principle, for the development of waste recycling and recovery facilities as defined in paragraph 5.7 of this document.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) – area with a statutory national landscape designation, the primary purpose of which is to conserve and enhance natural beauty.

Call for Evidence and Sites (CfES) - a public consultation event where a council or authority asks for landowners, developers or any other interested parties to submit a site to be considered for inclusion in a Local Plan.

Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I) - waste produced by business and commerce, which includes waste from restaurants, offices, retail and wholesale businesses, and manufacturing industries.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste (CDEW) - Waste arising from the construction and demolition of buildings and infrastructure. Materials arising in each of the three streams (i.e. Construction; Demolition; Excavation) are substantially different: construction waste being composed of mixed non inert materials e.g. timber off cuts, plasterboard, metal banding, plastic packaging; demolition waste being primarily hard materials with some non inert content e.g. bricks, mortar, reinforced concrete; and excavation waste being almost solely soft inert material e.g. soil and stones.

Energy Recovery – covers a number of established and emerging technologies, though most energy recovery is through incineration technologies. Many wastes are combustible, with relatively high calorific values – this energy can be recovered through processes such as incineration with electricity generation, gasification or pyrolysis.

Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) – a burnt residue produced as a by-product of burning of waste at high temperatures under controlled conditions.

Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) - a yearly monitoring report required by the NPPF in which the Minerals Planning Authority forecast and assess the aggregates produced, imported and used within the Plan Area.

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) – formally known as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), is waste that is collected by a waste collection authority. The majority is household waste, but LACW waste also includes waste from municipal parks and gardens, beach cleansing, cleared fly-tipped materials and some commercial waste.

DRAFT

Glossary 12

Marine Dredged Aggregates (MDA) – aggregates sourced by dredging from the sea bed.

Marine-Borne Material - minerals including aggregates transported and imported by sea, which may be either dredged from the sea bed or transported from other areas.

Materials Recovery Facility - facility which receives and sorts recyclable materials for processing.

Mineral Consultation Areas - areas of where district and borough planning authorities should notify the County Council if applications for development come forward. This should prevent mineral resource being lost ('sterilised') or minerals infrastructure being adversely affected.

Minerals Infrastructure - sites and facilities required for the landing, importation, storing, handling, sorting, processing and transportation of both land-won and marine-borne minerals.

Minerals Infrastructure Assessment - a document to assess whether the proposed development is likely to have an adverse effect on the infrastructure facility including its capacity. For further information see Minerals Product Association / Planning Officers Society guidance.

Minerals Resource Assessment - an assessment to provide sufficient information to enable the Minerals Planning Authority and Local Planning Authority to consider the potential effect of non-exempt development in MSAs/MCAs on safeguarded minerals resrouces, and the viability of prior extraction of mineral ahead or in conjunction with the non-mineral development. For further information see Minerals Product Association / Planning Officers Society guidance guidance.

Mineral Safeguarding Areas - areas of known mineral resource that are of local or national importance (such as building stones) to warrant protection for the future.

Minerals Planning Authority (MPA) – the planning authority responsible for planning control of minerals development.

Mitigation – actions to prevent, avoid, or minimise the actual or potential adverse affects of a development, plan, or policy.

Non-inert Waste - Waste that is potentially biodegradable or may undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological change when deposited at a landfill site. Sometimes referred to as 'non-hazardous waste'.

Plan Area - The geographical area covered by this Plan. This encompasses the historic County of East Sussex, i.e. East Sussex, Brighton & Hove and the area of the South Downs National Park within East Sussex and Brighton & Hove.

Primary Aggregates – naturally-occurring mineral deposits that are used for the first time.

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12 Glossary

Recovery - 'Recovery' refers to waste treatment processes such as anaerobic digestion, energy recovery via direct combustion, gasification, pyrolysis or other technologies. These processes can recover value from waste, for instance by recovering energy or compost, in addition they can reduce the mass of the waste and stabilise it prior to disposal. The definition of recovery set out in the EU Waste Framework Directive applies which states: " 'recovery' means any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy."

Recycled Aggregates - are derived from reprocessing waste arisings from construction and demolition activities (concrete, bricks, tiles), highway maintenance (asphalt planings), excavation and utility operations. Examples include recycled concrete from construction and demolition waste material, spent rail ballast, and recycled asphalt.

Recycling - the processing of waste materials into new products to prevent waste of potentially useful resources. This activity can include the physical sorting of waste which involves separating out certain materials from mixed waste.

Restoration - methods by which the land is returned to a condition suitable for an agreed after-use following the completion of waste or minerals operations.

Secondary Aggregates - recycled material that can be used in place of primary aggregates. Usually a by-product of other industrial processes. Examples include blast furnace slag, steel slag, pulverised-fuel ash (PFA), incinerator bottom ash, furnace bottom ash, recycled glass, slate aggregate, china clay sand, colliery spoil.

Sustainability Appraisal - a tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires a sustainability appraisal to be undertaken for all development plan documents.

Sustainable Development – in the broadest sense, sustainable development is about ensuring well-being and quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come, by meeting social and environmental as well as economic needs.

Transfer Facility - facility where waste is bulked up before being transported to another facility for further processing.

Waste and Minerals Local Plan (WMLP) – term used to describe the suite of Plan Documents and other items prepared by the Authorities, that outline the planning strategy for waste and minerals for the Plan Area.

Glossary 12

Waste and Minerals Plan (WMP) - the plan that sets out the long-term spatial vision for the area and the strategic policies to deliver that vision.

Waste and Minerals Sites Plan (WMSP) - the plan that details specific sites where waste and minerals development is preferred.

Abbreviations

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CDEW	Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste
CfES	Call for Evidence and Sites
C&I	Commercial & Industrial Waste
DtC	Duty to Cooperate
DSG	Desulphogypsum
LAA	Local Aggregate Assessment
LACW	Local Authority Collected Waste
MCA	Mineral Consultation Area
MDA	Marine Dredged Aggregate
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
MPA	Minerals Planning Authority
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Area
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
RPD	Review Plan Document
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SDNP	South Downs National Park
SDNPA	South Downs National Park Authority

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12 Glossary

SoCG	Statement of Common Ground
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
WMP	Waste and Minerals Plan
WMLP	Waste and Minerals Local Plan
WMSP	Waste and Minerals Site Plan

Table 1

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13 References

East Sussex Waste and Minerals Monitoring Reports and Local Aggregate Assessments: https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/mineralsandwaste/amr1/

The National Planning Policy Framework, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2019): https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

National Planning Policy for Waste, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2014): https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste

Planning Practice Guidance, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance

Practice Guidance on the Production and Use of Local Aggregate Assessments, Planning Officers Society and Mineral Products Association: https://mineralproducts.org/documents/LAA_GUIDANCE_May2017.pdf

The 25 Year Environment Plan, HM Government (2018): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf

Our Waste, Our Resources: a Strategy for England, HM Government (2018): https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/resources-and-waste-strategy-for-england

Minerals Safeguarding Practice Guidance, Planning Officers Society and Mineral Products Association: https://www.mineralproducts.org/documents/MPA_POS_Minerals_Safeguarding_Guidance_Document.pdf

Coast to Capital Local Enterprise Partnership: https://www.coast2capital.org.uk/

South East Local Enterprise Partnership: https://www.southeastlep.com/

Newhaven Enterprise Zone: https://newhavenenterprisezone.com/

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Shoreham Port Masterplan Review April 2017, Shoreham Port Authority: https://www.shoreham-port.co.uk/write/Masterplan_-_FINAL_04.07.17.pdf

South Marine Plan, Marine Management Organisation: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/south-marine-plans

Partnership Management Plan, South Downs National Park Authority: https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/national-park-authority/our-work/partnership-management-plan/

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13 References

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Table 1

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14 Copyright Notices

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Acronyms

East Sussex County Council: ESCC

South Downs National Park Authority: SDNPA

Brighton & Hove City Council: BHCC

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Other information sourced internally from East Sussex County Council, the South Downs National Park Authority, and Brighton & Hove City Council and through submissions during the consultation process. Please reuse and recycle this document.

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Appendix 2

East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove
Waste and Minerals Local Plan

Waste and Minerals Local Plan Review

Sustainability Appraisal

March 2020

East Sussex County Council

South Downs National Park Authority

Brighton & Hove City Council

Preamble & Copyright

Version: 1.02
Date: 2020-02-28

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1. Non-Technical Summary

1.1 This is the non-technical summary of the sustainability appraisal for the East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Local Plan: Draft Revised Policies document. It provides a brief summary of this Sustainability Appraisal and its findings.

About the East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Local Plan

1.2 East Sussex County Council, the South Downs National Park Authority and Brighton & Hove City Council (the Authorities) work together to prepare Waste and Minerals Local Plans that guide where waste management facilities, quarries and other minerals related infrastructure should be built in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove, including the area of the National Park within East Sussex and Brighton & Hove. The Authorities jointly prepared the Waste and Minerals Plan (2013) and the Waste and Minerals Sites Plan (2017) currently guides development. The Authorities annually monitor the progress of the development against the Plan to see if these Plans need to be reviewed.

1.3 The Waste and Minerals Local Plan is, in combination with other relevant Local Plans such as those prepared by district and borough councils, used in the determination of applications for planning permission for waste and minerals development. It also contains some policies that apply to non-minerals and non-waste development. In this document where it refers to “the Plan” it means the Waste and Minerals Local Plan.

Why does the Plan need to be updated?

1.4 Currently, the sand and gravel that currently used in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is either sand & gravel that is being recycled, being imported from elsewhere, or being quarried at Lydd Quarry which is located on the East Sussex / Kent border. Imported sand and gravel tends to be dredged from the sea bed and landed at the ports of Shoreham, Newhaven or Rye, or it is imported from quarries in neighbouring counties by lorry. It is used in virtually all construction projects, the quantity varying depending on the project.

1.5 The City, Boroughs, Districts and National Park within East Sussex and Brighton are either preparing or have prepared Local Plans which set out where development will occur in the coming years. One of the responsibilities of the Authorities is to ensure that sufficient sand and gravel is available for development, and this is achieved through the preparation of Minerals and Waste Local Plans.

1.6 In 2017, the Authorities identified in the East Sussex Local Aggregates Assessment that the Plan may not provide enough sand and gravel to meet the demand will be created by building homes, roads and other infrastructure in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove between now and 2033. The main reason for this is was that more sand and gravel has been quarried at Lydd quarry that had been planned. At the same time, the Authorities also identified, through using the policies when determining planning applications, that there were a small number of alterations could be made to the plans to make them work better and updated to reflect current policy, these were focused on specific policies such as WMP7a Sustainable Locations for Waste Development, WMP7b More Detailed Criteria for Waste Development and WMP27 Environment and Environmental Enhancement.

How did the Authorities develop the strategy?

1.7 Having identified that there was an issue, the Authorities held a public consultation asking for potential quarries to be submitted for consideration and any other evidence that may help the Authorities prepare an updated plan. In response to that consultation two extensions to existing quarries were submitted for consideration. One at Lydd Quarry (near Rye), for the extraction of sand and gravel, and one for an extension to the Aldershaw Tiles Quarry (near Sedlescombe), which produces clay for use in specialist tile making. A number of other responses were al received that submitted evidence to be considered. The Authorities considered these submissions and also checked to see if there was any other updated legislation, case law, policy or guidance that should also be considered. A small number of options for consideration were developed and after careful consideration the chosen strategy was developed into a plan called the Draft Revised Policies document.

What is the Draft Revised Policies document?

1.8 This Draft Revised Policies document sets out the alterations that the Authorities are thinking of making to the Waste and Minerals Local Plan.

What does it propose?

1.9 The proposed strategy involves using recycled aggregate and imports from dredging and quarries outside East Sussex and Brighton and Hove to provide needed the sand and gravel, (Policy RM1). To help make sure this happens existing minerals facilities, such as the facilities that recycle sand and gravel and the ports and wharves where dredged sand and gravel can be landed, are being protected from development that may restrict how they can work (Policies RM3, RM5 & RM6). In the Plan Area, these facilities exist in Shoreham, Newhaven, and Rye. There is also extra safeguarding for

special type of sand call 'soft sand' of which there is only a small amount located between Plumpton and Ditching in the South Downs National Park (Policy RM3). The Authorities believe this will provide the required materials, whilst also protecting environmentally sensitive areas.

1.10 Beyond the sand and gravel strategy the Draft Revised Policies includes a proposal for an extension to the Aldershaw Tiles Quarry, a small quarry that provides clay for speciality building tiles. The proposed extension (Policy RM2) is around 0.2 hectares in area which is roughly the size of eight tennis courts put side by side[1], and the clay from this extension would be extracted over the next 15 years.

1.11 Finally, the Draft Revised Policies document also includes four policies in relation to where waste facilities should be located and how the environment should be protected. These four updated policies are intended to have much the same effect as they do now, but their wording has been updated to reflect the latest best practice and the latest national planning policy. The following updates are proposed:

1.12

Existing Policy	Proposed Policy	Proposed Alterations
WMP2 - Minerals and Waste Development in the South Downs National Park,	RV1 - Minerals and Waste Development in the South Downs National Park and High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Add reference to the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty into Policy. This is being proposed to clarify the requirements in relation to development within the AONB, which is currently addressed through WMP27.
WMP7a - Sustainable Locations for Waste Development and WMP7b - More Detailed Criteria for Waste Development	RW1 – Sustainable Locations for Waste Development	Consolidate both policies into one and clarify policy text.
WMP27 - Environment and Environmental Enhancement	RD1 - Environment and Environmental Enhancement	A requirement for net-gain in biodiversity has been added to the policy. A grey box that previously provided guidance in relation to how to assess applications in relation to the Habitats Regulation Assessment has been removed because the advice it was based on was declared unlawful in the High Court. … Supporting text in relation to soils and their role in biodiversity and

[1] A doubles tennis court is 23.77m long and 10.97m wide, which is about 260 square metres.

		carbon capture have been included to reflect updated policy & guidance.

What is a sustainability appraisal?

1.13 When preparing Local Plans the Authorities are required by law to be undertake a sustainability assessment so that it may guide them as to how the plan is prepared and the potential impacts of the draft pan. The assessment takes a 'holistic' approach covering all aspects of effects on the environment, society and the economy. This sustainability appraisal also incorporates the assessments that are required by regulations called the Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations.

1.14 To do this, the assessment starts by looking at available information to identify if there are topics that the plan may need to address and other plans and strategies that may affect the plan are also reviewed. With this information in mind, a set of objectives and criteria against the plan will be assessed are drawn up. These objectives are intended to be holistic and cover a range of topics. For this assessment the topics identified were: Health; Neighbouring Amenity; Equality & Access; Waste Minimisation; Sustainable Minerals Use; Water Quality; Water Resource; Flood Risk; Climate Change; Air Quality and Pollution; Transport; Soil; Historic & Built Environment; Biodiversity / Geodiversity; Renewable Energy; Economy; and Employment.

1.15 A 'scoping report' which contained the initial context, policy review and proposed assessment method is then published for public consultation. Any responses commenting on the scoping report are considered as the assessment is prepared.

1.16 As the updated plan document is prepared assessments of the sites being considered for allocation, major policy options, and the plan itself are undertaken. The assessments guide the Authorities as to what the likely effect a proposal will have in relation to each of the objectives. It does this by assessing if it will have a positive, negative, neutral or unknown effect. The "significance" of these effects is also assessed to be low, medium or high depending on how big the effect is likely to be relation to that objective. When the potential effects are being considered, the potential to reverse the effect and the probability of it occurring are also considered. Where improvements could be made, recommendations are made, which in this assessment are referred to as "recommended mitigations".

1.17 It's important to remember these assessments are only intended to be broad brush assessments focusing on most significant effects. However, the assessment should on

the whole, highlight the key effects so that the Authorities can make informed decisions can be made as to the effects of choosing a strategy.

How does the Sustainability Appraisal influence the development of the Plan?

1.18 The review of other plans and strategies undertaken for the appraisal has helped identify relevant plans and strategies that the Authorities had to be aware of when preparing the Plan. The sites submitted as part of the Call for Evidence and Sites were first assessed using the site assessment method published by the Authorities, they were also assessed using the framework set out within the Sustainability Appraisal which helped influence if the sites were later selected for allocation.

1.19 As the Authorities developed the strategy a number of options were considered, and each of these were assessed, which helped the Authorities choose a strategy. And, as the RPD was put together the revised policies in the RPD were also assessed, and where appropriate recommendations for alterations were made. This is an iterative process as the documents are prepared alongside each other, and this Sustainability Appraisal is assessment of the Plan right now. If further alterations to the RPD are proposed in the future, the Suitability Appraisal will be updated.

What were the results of the Sustainability Appraisal?

1.20 As previously stated, the Sustainability Appraisal includes a number of assessments. For this non-technical summary only key information is being highlighted. The complete assessments can be found within the report.

1.21 While the revised policies were being prepared the Authorities considered a number of options, the most important of these related to the overall strategy being proposed. Two options were presented in relation to the strategy for the provision of sand and gravel. The first option was to provide the required sand and gravel by maintaining the existing mix of recycling, imports and quarrying. This option would involve the allocation of the extension at Lydd Quarry. The alternative was to not allocate the extension at Lydd Quarry and rely on recycled and imported sand and gravel. The assessment indicated that both options were likely to support development by providing the required sand and gravel. In the case of the first option it was assessed if the extension was allocated this would have significant negative effects on a Site of Special Scientific Interest that had been identified for its geomorphology, but that this would make best use of the mineral in the area, because it is unlikely that it would be extracted if the quarry closed. On the other hand, if imports were to be relied upon this would likely result in a change in the traffic patterns as lorries are either transporting sand and gravel from further away or is being dredged and landed at

existing facilities in the ports and wharves in Shoreham, Newhaven and Rye. This would also mean that it was more unlikely that the mineral resource at Lydd may not be extracted, but it would protect the SSSI. The Authorities chose to base the strategy on the second option.

1.22 In relation to the provision of clay and the choice as whether to extend the Aldershaw Tiles Quarry, the options presented were either to extend or to not extend the quarry. The extension proposed is relatively small at 0.2 hectares and as the clay is to be used for the production of specialist tiles, it can only be sourced from the existing quarry or an extension to it. The site operator indicated that no other area is suitable for site expansion. It was assessed that if allocated the site would have the benefit of continuing the supply of clay to make speciality tiles and the associated economic benefits that are associated with it. However, this would result in the destruction of a small area of the ancient woodland which is located on the site. The extraction is very small scale and consequently the area affected will be limited. The Authorities chose to allocate the extension to the site.

1.23 Assessments were also carried out on options relating to the safeguarding minerals facilities and the prior extraction of minerals.

1.24 As the Draft Revised Policies document was prepared an assessment of each of the policies contained within the RPD was undertaken.

1.25 The assessment of the revised policies indicates that is likely to positively support the sustainable use of local mineral resources. This would be achieved the use of secondary and recycled minerals and continued use of existing mineral import facilities, prior extraction of safeguarded mineral resources and the safeguarding of minerals infrastructure to ensure the continuing provision of minerals. The revised policies also ensures the continuing provision of specialist clay. This is also likely to contribute to the growth of a sustainable economy by providing required resources for construction sector.

1.26 In relation to the effect of transporting waste and minerals on the environment the revised policies have been assessed to be likely to have a combination of mixed and positive effects. By providing minerals through the use of existing recycled aggregate and minerals import facilities such as wharves, ports, and railheads, the existing transport patterns will change as Lydd Quarry reaches the end of its permitted life. It is expected that this will be replaced by supply from the ports and railheads within the Plan Area (Shoreham, Newhaven, and Rye).The change in HGV patterns will have a

positive effect in some locations, whilst negative in others depending on the travel patterns.

1.27 The revised policies are likely to have moderate mixed effects in relation to biodiversity / geodiversity. The allocation of clay extraction at Aldershaw Tiles will result in the destruction of area ancient woodland where the extraction is proposed. The RPD indicates that the extraction is very small scale and consequently the area affected will be limited. This was assessed to be likely to have a negative impact on impact on the biodiversity in that area. In a similar vein, to meet the Plan Areas demand for sharp sand and gravel will in part, be met by the importation of marine dredged aggregate. This was assessed to may have negative effects on marine biodiversity and marine habitats where it occurs. However, the assessment and mitigation of this effect will have been subject of assessment by the Marine Management Organisation in preparation of its Marine Plans and marine dredging licensing regime. To a lesser extent the revised policies may have minor effects on public health, climate change, air quality and pollution and employment.

1.28 Finally, the assessment of the three updated policies indicated that broadly the effect policies are likely to be like their previous versions. The sole exception to this was in the environment policy, which now also refers to 'net-gain in biodiversity'.Net-gain in biodiversity means that when a site is developed that there should me more wildlife after the development by making areas better for wildlife. The Policy has included because of updated national planning policy, but the government is also considering placing stricter requirements in relation to net-gain. If that were to happen then the policy is likely to be more effective in providing net-gain, but this would become add to the cost of construction.

1.29 In addition to the assessment of the revised policies, an assessment of the locations likely to be affected was undertaken. This identified that East Sussex and Brighton & Hove will overall benefit as a result of the proposed revised policies owing to the provision of the minerals for development. Localised effects are likely to be found near the ports and wharves as more minerals are transported through them. However, it should be noted that these facilities are existing facilities that have permission to do this already. Lydd Quarry will run out of permitted reserves and is likely to cease its quarrying operation during the plan period, but Aldershaw Tiles will be able to continue as it is now. The safeguarding of the soft sand may also affect any proposed developments in the Plumpton / Ditching areas.

1.30 An assessment of how the Draft Revised Policies document will interact with other plans and strategies was also undertaken. Some interactions were identified almost all of which were positive, but these were all assessed to be of a low level of significance.

1.31 None of the assessment identified any potentially significant effects on internationally protected environmental sites.

What happens next?

1.32 This Sustainability Appraisal has been published alongside the Draft Revised Policies document for public consultation. Following the consultation all comments submitted on both the RPD and the SA will be considered. The RPD will then be revised, and then reassessed using the assessment in this Sustainability Appraisal. Both documents will then be published for a second public consultation later in 2020.

Can I comment on the Sustainability Appraisal?

1.33 Yes. Like the Draft Revised Policies Document, while it is out to consultation, so it it's Sustainability Appraisal. If you have any comments on the Appraisal, for example if the right plans and strategies have been identified as being relevant or if there are areas of the assessment that could be improved, you can submit them using the information on http://consult.eastsussex.gov.uk.

2. Introduction and Background

2.1 This is the Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating the requirements of the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive[2] and the Environmental Assessments of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, for the East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Revised Policies Document (RPD). The RPD is a draft local plan document that sets out for consultation the Authorities proposals to amend the WMP and WMSP by changing the land use strategy in relation to aggregate provision and making a number of other alterations to those plans.

2.2 This SA is based on and updates previous sustainability assessments undertaken during the preparation of the Waste and Minerals Plan (WMP) and Waste and Minerals Sites Plan (WMSP). Using the updated framework it contains an assessment of the RPD and makes recommendations which the Authorities preparing the RPD can consider during its preparation.

2.3 For the purposes of this SA, "the Plan" refers to the WMP, WMSP and RPD in combination, also known as the Waste and Minerals Local Plan (WMLP), whilst the RPD or revised policies refers to the proposed amendments. In an effort to keep this SA focused, the assessments undertaken primarily proposed alterations; but it is important to remember that these amendments fit within the wider WMLP.

Requirement for sustainability appraisal / strategic environmental assessment

2.4 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires that an SA is carried out for all local plans. As the review is of a plan that sets a framework for future development consent of projects that has the potential to have likely significant environmental effects, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), is also required by the European Directive EC/2001/42 (the SEA Directive), and The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations) is also necessary. The NPPF also states that an SA, incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive and Regulations, is integral to the plan making process.

2.5 The SA process plays an important role in demonstrating that a local plan is contributing to achieving sustainable development through the integration of environmental, social and economic considerations into the local plan. It is a

[2] European Directive EC/2001/42

systematic and iterative process which assesses the likely significant effects of the plan on the environment, the economy and society.

2.6 SEA introduces a systematic assessment of the environmental effects of plans and programmes, including land use plans. Its objective is *'to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes, with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out on certain plans which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.'*

2.7 Although the requirements of SA and SEA are distinct, this is a single joint appraisal incorporating SA and SEA requirements to ensure that all issues are considered. Hereafter, wherever SA is mentioned it can be assumed that this also means the SEA process.

The East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Local Plan

2.8 East Sussex County Council, the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) and Brighton & Hove City Council are the three waste and minerals planning authorities (collectively referred to as the Authorities) for the Plan Area. The Authorities are responsible for preparing the Waste and Minerals Local Plan (WMLP) which is used in the determination of planning applications for minerals and waste development.

2.9 The WMLP currently consists of two Local Plan documents and one Supplementary Planning Guidance Document:

- Waste and Minerals Plan (adopted 2013) (WMP)
- Waste and Minerals Sites Plan (adopted 2017) (WMSP)
- Construction and Demolition Supplementary Planning Document 2006

2.10 The existing WMLP sets the Authorities' planning policies governing waste management and minerals development in the Plan Area up to the year 2026. It includes strategic policies, development management policies and site specific allocations.

2.11 The Plan Area consists of the County of East Sussex, the City of Brighton & Hove and the area of the South Downs National Park within the County and the City.

2.12 As documented above, Sustainability Appraisals were undertaken during the preparation of the WMP and WMSP. Since the adoption of these documents, regular

monitoring has been undertaken and reported in the Authorities Monitoring Reports and Local Aggregates Assessments.

2.13 In the Local Aggregates Assessment 2016 it was identified that the planned provision of aggregate may be insufficient and that additional aggregate supplies may be required before 2026. In light of this the Authorities have committed to undertake **a review of the WMLP focusing on the provision of aggregates and mineral resources and infrastructure safeguarding. The review will also seek to improve the effectiveness of certain policies within the Plan.** The review of policy effectiveness is not intended change the direction of policy, but is intended to provide further clarity where ambiguity has been found in the Plan. Other topics raised through consultation will be considered, but may or may not be included within the review.

Contents of the Draft Revised Policies Local Plan

2.14 In 2017 the Authorities conducted an initial Call for Evidence and Sites which sought evidence on the proposed scope and for sites to be submitted for consideration. The initial scope identified three topics:

- Topic A: Aggregate Provision;
- Topic B: Safeguarding Minerals and Minerals Infrastructure; and
- Topic C: Improving Policy Effectiveness.

2.15 Topic A and Topic B respectively seek to ensure ongoing minerals provision to the plan area during the plan period (2020-2034) and to safeguard minerals for future use and the infrastructure that provides them. Topic C: Improving policy effectiveness, in contrast to other topics, seeks only to improve the effectiveness of existing policy, changes in policy direction are not proposed under this topic. A fourth topic "Topic D: Provision of Clay" was introduced following the Call for Evidence and Sites. This seeks to address the future provision of specific specialist brick clay.

2.16 In broad terms, the Draft East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Local Plan: Revised Policies Document seeks to:

- ensure ongoing minerals provision to the Plan Area through the recycling of aggregate and importation of aggregate by sea, rail and road (Policy RM1);
- consolidate and strengthen the safeguarding of minerals resources (Policy RM3), wharves and railheads (Policy RM5), and concrete batching plants etc. (Policy RM6); and

- make the exiting requirements for prior extraction more explicit (Policy RM4).

2.17 The RPD, if adopted as proposed, would replace the existing strategy that seeks to support the provision and use of recycled aggregates while also providing 0.1mt of land-won aggregate per annum from within the Plan Area. The strategy in relation to the provision of soft sand remains unchanged from the WMP. However, in a change from the WMP the identified soft sand within the Plan Area is being safeguarded and identified on the Policies Map.

2.18 Three revised policies are proposed under the Topic C: Improving Policy Effectiveness - Policy RW1 Sustainable Locations for Waste Development is proposed to replace WMP7a and WMP7b clarifying the relationship between those two policies. Policy RD1 Environment and Environmental Enhancement is proposed to replace WMP27 to take into account case law and updated national policy and guidance since the publication of the policy. Policy RV1 is proposed to replace Policy WMP2 Minerals and Waste Development affecting the South Downs National Park. RV1 should provide greater clarity in relation to development within the High Weald ANOB (previously addressed through Policy WMP7a and WMP27), and bring it into closer alignment with the NPPF.

2.19 The Authorities intend that the alterations will improve the effectiveness of these policies whilst retain the existing policy direction.

2.20 The proposed policies will replace the following:

- WMP - Minerals and Waste Development affecting the South Downs National Park (WMP2)
- WMP - Sustainable Locations for Waste Development (WMP7a, 7b)
- WMP - Provision of Aggregates (WMP11)
- WMP - Safeguarding Minerals Resources (WMP14)
- WMP - Safeguarding Railheads and Wharves (WMP15)
- WMP - Environment and Environmental Enhancement (WMP27)
- WMSP -Minerals Safeguarding Areas for land won minerals resources within the Plan Area (SP8)
- WMSP - Safeguarding wharves and railheads within the Plan Area, Sand (SP9)

- WMSP - Safeguarding Wharves, Railheads and Concrete Batching: Concrete Batching Plants (paragraphs 4.20-4.21) and Policy SP10 Safeguarding facilities for concrete batching, coated minerals manufacture and other concrete products within the Plan Area (SP10)
- WMSP - Minerals Consultation Areas (SP11)

2.21 A number of changes to supporting text are also proposed to update the existing Plan, explain the reasoning behind the new policy and provide guidance on how it should be interpreted.

2.22 No alterations are proposed to other policies of the Waste and Minerals Local Plan and these would remain unchanged.

3. Sustainability Appraisal Process and Plan Making

Sustainability Appraisal Process

3.1 The SA process is underpinned by the requirements of the SEA Directive and SEA Regulations and the approach adopted for this report follows the guidance set out in the Government's Planning Practice Guidance.

Table 1 Key stages

SA Stage	Task	
Stage A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and decide on the scope. 1. Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives. 2. Collect baseline information. 3. Identify sustainability issues and problems. 4. Develop the sustainability appraisal framework. 5. Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability appraisal report.	A consultation on the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (March 2018) was held between 6 March and 17 April 2018.
Stage B	Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects 1. Test the Local Plan objectives against the sustainability appraisal framework. 2. Develop the Local Plan options including reasonable alternatives. 3. Evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan and	This is documented in this report and its technical annex.

	Alternatives. 4. Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects. 5. Propose measure to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan.	
Stage C	Prepare the sustainability appraisal report	This document is the sustainability appraisal for the draft Revised Policies.
Stage D	Seek representations on the sustainability appraisal report from consultation bodes and the public.	Comments may be made on this document as part of the Regulation 18 consultation on the draft Revised Policies.
Stage E	Post adoption reporting and monitoring	This stage has not yet occurred.

Compliance with SEA Directive & Regulations

3.2 This SA incorporates the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC). The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 incorporate the requirements of the Directive into UK law. The table below provides signposts as to how this SA meets each of the SEA requirements set out in the 2004 regulations:

SA / SEA Regulations checklist
Preparation of environmental report (regulation 12) Preparation of an environmental report that identifies describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme (regulation 12(2)). The report shall identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of (a) implementing the plan or programme; and (b) reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme. The report shall include such of the information referred to in Schedule 2 as may reasonably be required, taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in the process to avoid duplication of the assessment (regulation 12(3)). Information may be provided by reference to relevant information obtained at other levels of decision-making or through other EU legislation (regulation 12 (4)). When deciding on the scope and level of detail of information to be included in the environmental report the consultation bodies should be consulted.

The information referred to in Schedule 2 is:	**Component of SA Report / Comment**
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	2. Introduction and Background
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	4. Sustainability Context and Issues - Sustainability Issues and Problems
c) The environment characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	4. Sustainability Context and Issues - Key Characteristics of the Plan Area 4. Sustainability Context and Issues - Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected Technical Annex B: Sustainability Indicators Technical Annex C: Maps
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 2009/147/EC (Conservation of Wild Birds)and 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive).	4. Sustainability Context and Issues – Table 2 Issues and Problems at Sites of International Nature Conservation Importance. Technical Annex C: Maps
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Technical Annex A: Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes Summarised into 5. Sustainability Appraisal Framework
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscapes and the interrelationship between the above factors. These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.	6. Appraisal of Options 7. Appraisal of Sites 8. Appraisal of Plan and Policies Annex D: Appraisal of Sites Annex G: Policy Appraisal Annex I: Combined Policy Appraisal

g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	7. Appraisal of Sites 8. Appraisal of Plan and Policies Annex D: Appraisal of Sites Annex G: Policy Appraisal Annex I: Combined Policy Appraisal
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical efficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	5. Sustainability Appraisal Framework – Difficulties Encountered 6. Appraisal of Options Technical Annex E: Options Appraisal
i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17.	9. Monitoring
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	1. Non-Technical Summary.
Consultation procedures (regulation 13) As soon as reasonably practicable after their preparation, the draft plan or programme and environmental report shall be sent to the consultation bodies and brought to the attention of the public, who should be invited to express their opinion. The period within which opinions must be sent must be of such length as will ensure an effective opportunity to express their opinion.	A pubic consultation on the Waste and Minerals Local Plan Review: Scoping Report was held 6 March 2018 – 17 April 2018.
Information as to adoption of plan or programme (regulation 16) As soon as reasonably practicable after the plan or programme is adopted, the consultation bodies, the public and the Secretary of State (who will inform any other EU Member States consulted) shall be informed and the following made available: the plan or programme adopted; the environmental report; a statement summarising: (a) how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme; (b) how the environmental report has been taken into account; (c) how opinions expressed in response to: (i) the invitation referred to in regulation 13(2)(d); (ii) action taken by the responsible authority in accordance with regulation 13(4), have been taken into account; (d) how the results of any consultations entered into under regulation 14(4) have been taken into account; (e) the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and (f) the measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the plan or programme. (regulation 16)	This is not addressed within this document at this time. An adoption statement will be produced should the Plan be adopted.

Monitoring of implementation of plans or programmes (regulation 17) Monitoring of significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation with the purpose of identifying unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and being able to undertake appropriate remedial action (regulation 17 (1)). Monitoring arrangements may comprise or include arrangements established for other purposes (regulation 17 (2).	Monitoring has been incorporated into this sustainability appraisal, in the form up the update of the policy review and monitoring indicators. These in turn have fed into the revised issues and objectives. Monitoring will continue after the Plans adoption as required by regulation.

Current Sustainability Appraisal of adopted Waste and Minerals Local Plan

3.3 The Sustainability Appraisal of the Revised Policies Document (RPD) updates the Sustainability Appraisals undertaken in the preparation of the Waste and Minerals Plan (WMP) the Waste and Minerals Sites Plan (WMSP) by undertaking appraisals of any new or revised policies. The complete list of previous relevant documentation is listed in Annex M of the Technical Annex.

4. Sustainability Context and Issues

Review

4.1 The first part of Stage A of the SA process involved establishing the evidence base for the appraisal. It has involved a review of plans, policies, and programmes and the collection of baseline information.

4.2 A review was undertaken of plans, policies and programmes that are relevant to sustainable development in the Plan Area and to the management of waste and minerals. This sets the policy context for the Plan. The review identified the key sustainable development policy objectives and relevant targets which have fed into the identification of sustainability issues. An updated list is set out in Annex A and these have informed the objectives for the SE/SEA process.

4.3 In summary the objectives are as follows:

Social

1. To avoid negative effects and enhance, where possible, positive effects on health.
2. To protect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses.
3. To improve equality and access to sustainable waste management.
4. To minimise waste generation and disposal to land.

Environmental

5. To ensure the sustainable use of local mineral re-sources.
6. To maintain and improve water quality.
7. To seek the protection of and sustainable use of water resources.
8. To reduce risk and impact of flooding.
9. To limit the causes of and adapt to climate change.
10. To protect air quality and reduce air pollution.
11. To reduce adverse impacts of transporting waste and minerals on the environment.
12. To conserve and enhance important soil functions and types.
13. To protect, conserve and enhance East Sussex and Brighton & Hove's countryside and historic and built environment.
14. To protect, conserve and where appropriate enhance East Sussex and Brighton & Hove's biodiversity and geodiversity.
15. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources.

Economic

16. To contribute to the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.
17. To provide employment opportunities and develop and maintain a skilled work-force.

4.4 The collection of baseline information will help to provide a basis for predicting and monitoring effects of the Review, and has also helped in identifying sustainability issues and problems. The full baseline data table and maps are set out in Annex B and Annex C of this report.

Key Characteristics of the Plan Area

4.5 The Plan Area comprises the county of East Sussex and the city of Brighton & Hove. The county of East Sussex contains the boroughs of Eastbourne and Hastings and the districts of Lewes, Rother and Wealden. Parts of the Plan Area fall within the boundary of the South Downs National Park. The Plan Area is characterised by a densely populated urban coastal zone and a dispersed settlement pattern in rural areas. The estimated population of the Plan Area in 2016 totals 837,026, of which 547,797 live in East Sussex and 289,229 live in Brighton & Hove. Three quarters of the total population live in the coastal area with the highest concentration to the west, in Brighton & Hove. The need for additional waste management and minerals supply is underlined by population increases across the Plan Area, with the population of Brighton & Hove

having increased by 7.4% since 2008, and the population of East Sussex having increased by 5% over the same time period.

4.6 Health deprivation has improved since it was last monitored; however, it is a significant problem in parts of the Plan Area, most notably in specific areas of Hastings and Brighton & Hove. In Hastings, life expectancy for both men and women is below the national average and the lowest in the Plan Area, while men in Brighton & Hove also demonstrate a life expectancy below the national average. 18% of Super Output Areas (SOA) in Hastings and 14% in Brighton & Hove fall within the 20% most health deprived SOA nationally.

4.7 Employment and income deprivation are significant problems in Hastings, and in other parts of the Plan Area. Low skill levels and poor education attainment are issues in some areas. Eastbourne and Hastings have a greater proportion of people with no qualifications than the national average.

4.8 Much of the Plan Area is recognised for its high quality landscape which forms an important part of the area's distinctive character. The South Downs National Park and High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) cover around two thirds of the Plan Area. The Low Weald is a landscape of considerable historic complexity. The South Downs National Park was confirmed by statute in April 2010, with the National Park Authority becoming fully operational in April 2011.

4.9 The Plan Area possesses an array of sites designated as being of international, national, regional and local importance for biodiversity. There are five Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), two Special Protection Areas (SPA) and two Ramsar sites, which are strictly protected by the EU Habitats and Birds Directives. A proposed marine extension to the SPA and Ramsar designation at Dungeness/Rye Harbour is currently being considered by Natural England. Table 1 presents the issues and problems that are occurring at these designated sites.

Table 2 - Issues and Problems at Sites of International Nature Conservation Importance

Site	Reason for designation	Issues and problems
Ashdown Forest SAC	Wet and dry heathland and population of great crested newt	Insufficient grazing; Spread of scrub and bracken; Long-term drying out of site; Possible impact of extraction. Impact of NO2 deposition linked with traffic and agricultural

		practices, among other causes.
Ashdown Forest SPA	Populations of Dartford warbler and nightjar	Lack of management; Succession from open heathland to woodland; Lack of grazing; Spread of invasive species; Impact from recreational use on ground nesting birds.
Lewes Downs SAC	Calcareous grassland	Scrub encroachment; Leaching and spray drift from surrounding farmland.
Castle Hill SAC	Calcareous grassland	Scrub encroachment; Leaching and spray drift from surrounding farmland.
Hastings Cliffs SAC	Vegetated sea cliffs	Erosion by surrounding coastal protection measures and offshore activities; Visitor pressure; Adjacent farming practices.
Dungeness SAC	Driftline vegetation, vegetated shingle and population of great crested newt	Disturbance by vehicles and Walkers; Illicit gravel extraction; Invasion of willows; Water abstraction; Air pollution.
Dungeness to Pett Level SPA	Breeding common tern, little tern and Mediterranean gull and for passage/wintering populations of aquatic warbler, Bewick's swan and shoveler	Coastal erosion; Predation of bird populations; Aircraft disturbance; Recreational and leisure activities; Changing agricultural practices; Heavy grazing; Lowering water levels.
Dungeness to Pett Level Ramsar site	Driftline vegetation; Natural shingle wetlands; Bryophytes; Vascular plants; Invertebrates; populations of waterbirds.	As per entries above for SPA and SAC designation.
Pevensey Levels Ramsar and SAC Site.	Populations of aquatic plants and invertebrates	Introduction/invasion of non-native plant species; Pollution from domestic sewage.

4.10 National designations include over 15,500 ha of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) that are important for wildlife or geological interest, four National Nature Reserves and 11.6% of East Sussex is covered by Ancient Woodland, the highest proportion of any county in England. There are also designations of local importance including 1,995 ha of Local Nature Reserves and 353 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance.

4.11 East Sussex and Brighton & Hove possess highly valued built and cultural environments, which include 321 scheduled ancient monuments, 151 conservation areas, many listed buildings and some registered parks and gardens, battlefields and wrecks. There are over 33,000 entries on the Historic Environment Record which records and maps the known archaeology of East Sussex and Brighton & Hove and identifies areas where development may affect historical/archaeological remains. Apart from the known components of the historic environment there is much that is not identified but may be discovered through developing a site.

4.12 The strategic road network serving the Plan Area comprises the A/M23, M25, A21 and A27/A259. Primary routes which link into the strategic road network and serve the Plan Area are the A22, A26, and the A272. In general the quality of the highway and trunk road network in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is not fit for purpose for carrying long distance strategic traffic and this leads to vehicles using inappropriate rural roads, with key trunk roads at or near to capacity.

4.13 The rail network links the main coastal towns and their rural hinterland with London, Southampton and the continent, via Ashford International Station in Kent. The freight carrying potential of the network is not fully utilised and some spare capacity exists on routes such as those south of Gatwick Airport.

4.14 There are ports at Newhaven, Shoreham and Rye, which import marine dredged aggregates and crushed rock. Newhaven is the only port in East Sussex that is still accessible by rail for the movement of freight, including waste and minerals. Aggregates are imported into Shoreham and Newhaven, and crushed rock and secondary materials are imported into Rye and Newhaven, all of which are subsequently transported by road.

Minerals

4.15 Minerals are naturally occurring substances including metals, rocks and hydrocarbons that are extracted from the earth by mining, quarrying and pumping. They are used in a wide range of applications related to construction, manufacturing, agriculture and energy supply. The following minerals are found in the Plan Area:

- **Aggregates:** sand and gravel are important for infrastructure and buildings. There has been a low-level of extraction of land-won sand and gravel in East Sussex, and therefore imports of marine aggregates and crushed rock have been required for meeting local needs. There are currently two permitted sites

for land-won aggregates although only one is being worked. The inactive (soft sand) site is located in the South Downs National Park.

- **Chalk**: there are no active chalk quarries in East Sussex and chalk required for agriculture has been supplied by imports.
- **Clay**: is extracted in East Sussex for brick and tile manufacture. There are four active sites in East Sussex for clay extraction and an extant planning permission for a new brickworks and clay pit.
- **Gypsum**: is used for plaster and plasterboard, cement and other industrial process. There is one site in East Sussex, at Robertsbridge, which is the largest deposit of gypsum in the UK. Desulphogypsum (DSG) is a by-product and can be used as an alternative to gypsum.
- **Oil and gas**: exploration took place in the 1980s. This found no commercially viable resources.
- **Recycled and secondary aggregates:** there are 16 sites in the Plan Area which recycle CDEW to produce around 327,000 tonnes of recycled/secondary aggregates.
- **Wharves and railheads:** marine aggregates and crushed rock are imported through the ports of Newhaven, Rye and Shoreham. The railhead at Newhaven imports landwon and recycled aggregate as well as crushed rock. DSG is transported to the gypsum processing facility at Robertsbridge.

Waste

4.16 Waste is defined[3] as materials or goods we discard because they are no longer needed. The Waste Strategy for England (2007) emphasises the importance of moving the treatment of waste away from landfill and up the waste hierarchy. This message has been reiterated by Government; through the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 and the consultation draft Updated National Waste Planning Policy: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management. Whatever the origin of the waste material, it is important that it is viewed as a valuable resource which can be reused, recycled or used to recover energy rather than being discarded or disposed of without any value being extracted. In general terms, waste is categorised as the following:

[3] See Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive). Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/

- Non-inert (non-hazardous) waste: this is potentially biodegradable or may undergo significant physical, chemical or biological change if deposited at a landfill site. It is made up of household, industrial and commercial waste.
- Inert waste: this does not normally undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological change when deposited at a landfill site. It may include materials such as rock, concrete, brick, sand, some sub-soils or certain arisings from road construction or maintenance.
- Hazardous waste: this may pose a greater risk of harm to human health and the environment due to the properties of the waste (e.g. explosive or corrosive). It might include clinical waste.

Waste in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove

4.17 Around 1.75 million tonnes of solid waste is handled in the Plan Area each year. The main types are:

- Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW): this is waste collected by local authorities, generally from households, street cleaning and public parks and gardens. The current production of around 360,000 tonnes per annum makes up about 21% of all wastes in the Plan Area.
- Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste: this is from shops, food outlets, businesses and manufacturing activities. It is estimated that around 475,000 tonnes of C&I waste was produced in 2008/09 and makes up about 27% of wastes in the Plan Area.
- Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW): this is produced from building activity. The amount fluctuates considerably due to economic and social factors, with increases during periods of high development activity. Accurate figures for arisings are difficult to obtain and estimates suggest that around 906,000 tonnes was produced in 2008/09 making up about 51% of total waste arisings in the Plan Area.
- Other wastes: include hazardous waste (around 19,000 tonnes per year), low level radioactive waste, liquid waste (other than wastewater), and wastes arising from the agricultural sector. Hazardous wastes in total make up around 1% of the total waste stream in the Plan Area.
- Wastewater: this is water and solids collected from public sewers which flow to water treatment works. There are 74 wastewater treatment works within

the Plan Area, treating on average, approximately 90 million cubic metres of wastewater each year.

4.18 There is a range of existing waste management facilities within the Plan Area for different types of waste streams including recycling and composting, bulk metals recycling, CDEW recycling, other recovery, hazardous treatment, non-hazardous landfill and inert landfill.

Table 3 Last Known Methods of Management of Waste in the Plan Area

	Year of Data	Recycling	Other Recovery	Landfill
LACW	2015/16	39.6 %	55.7 %	4.7 %
C&I	2008/09	67 %	4 %	29 %
CDEW	2008/09	45 %	40 %	15 %

Sustainability Issues and Problems

4.19 Sustainability issues and problems have been identified with reference to the updated baseline information, the policy review, technical studies and assessments undertaken to support the WMLP, and in-house knowledge. They focus on the key issues for sustainable development in the Plan Area that are relevant to the management of waste and minerals set out below. It also draws out the likely outcome if a review is not undertaken.

Social Objectives

1. To avoid negative effects and enhance, where possible, positive effects on health

Health Inequalities

4.20 Health inequalities exist within the Plan Area, and health deprivation is a significant problem in some parts. Life expectancy varies throughout the area. The lowest for both men and women is in Hastings. Male life expectancy is below the national average in Brighton & Hove and Hastings, and female are below the national average only in Hastings. All areas have shown a slight improvement over the last five years.

4.21 A disproportionately high percentage of SOA in the Plan Area are ranked within the most deprived 20% in the country with comparatively high health deprivation when compared nationally. Hastings remains the most health-deprived authority in the Plan

Area. Health deprivation remains a problem in parts of Brighton & Hove, but it has improved in recent years. Lewes, Rother, Eastbourne and Wealden have a better health deprivation ranking than the East Sussex average.

Likely future without the Review

4.22 Health and health inequalities are likely to improve without the Review of the WMLP, due to other initiatives to promote good health and address inequalities such as measures set out within the various local authority Local Plans and Community Strategies and national policy initiatives introduced through the Health and Social Care Act 2012 and the activities of Public Health England.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.23 There are many factors that affect this statistic which lie beyond the WMLP's remit, however, it should seek to minimise any risks to health that could arise from waste and mineral development and related activities. This can be achieved through consideration of issues in areas of transport, amenity, water resources, and flood prevention and pollution control. Socio-economic impacts are also to be considered, where pockets of poor health are strongly associated with areas of relative economic deprivation.

Pollution incidents

4.24 The number of pollution incidents in the Plan Area appears to have decreased between 2009 and 2016. The reasons for this decrease are unknown, but may be in part due to policy within the WMLP.

Likely future without the Review

4.25 It is likely that the existing trend towards less damage to the environment than in the past will continue and provide an improvement in public health as a result. This will come from implementation of development management policies in the WMLP and permitting and inspection of sites by the Environment Agency and Environmental Health departments.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.26 Though regulatory bodies such as the Environment Agency and Environmental Health departments are responsible for ensuring that sites operate without a risk to health, the WMLP should support this aim wherever it has influence.

2. To protect the amenity of residents and Neighbouring land uses

High quality community environment

4.27 Communities within the Plan Area generally experience a high quality environment as indicated by residential surveys and data on public open spaces. However, East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is a well-populated county and city with a strongly humanized landscape and it is difficult to get very far from buildings, roads and vehicles and there is no real wilderness landscape, hence the County as a whole cannot be noted for its remoteness. For this reason where remote landscapes and open, green space exist in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove they are highly valued for the sense of 'getting away from it all', tranquillity, recreation and sense of wellbeing they can provide.

Likely future without the Review

4.28 It is possible that the high quality environment within the Plan Area could become eroded without implementation of the Re-view, due to the lack of control that the Authorities would have on the location of development. It is possible that proposals could come forward for development in areas with a rural character. Through policy in the WMP adverse impacts on residents and neighbours should continue to be protected without implementation of the Review.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.29 The WMLP should ensure that new minerals and waste development and their related activities do not have an unacceptable impact upon areas of remoteness and public open space. It can address this by:

- ensuring good design of facilities;
- avoiding developing on open space that is valuable to communities;
- minimising noise, odour and dust from waste and minerals developments;
- locating facilities away from sensitive receptors; and / or
- restoring mineral workings and waste sites for community use.

3. To improve equality and access to sustainable waste management

Unequal access to waste services

4.30 Kerbside recycling collection is no longer monitored, but is believed to be now universal across the Plan Area; there is, however, variation in the collection services. There are twelve household waste recycling sites in the Plan Area.

Likely future without the Review

4.31 Adequate provision of waste management facilities which facilitate access to waste services is anticipated to improve based on the provision made within the WMLP. However, the provision of waste collection is beyond the scope of the WMLP and may have a more direct effect if it is altered.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.32 The WMLP has little direct scope to improve kerbside collection of recyclable materials. However, it can:

- support waste collection authorities by providing appropriate facilities to enable more materials to be collected and processed; and
- support more recycling and composting by ensuring household waste recycling centres are safeguarded and well located.

4. To minimise waste generation and disposal to land

Waste generation

4.33 The amount of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) generated in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove over the last 10 year period has been decreasing slightly each year, but in the past two years has started to increase. This broadly reflects similar trends in the South East region and nationally. Estimates for the amount of C&I waste generated in 2006/07 and 2007/08 show fluctuating levels. However, this is only an estimate as it is difficult to gain accurate information for this waste stream. CDEW makes up approximately 51% of waste in the Plan Area. Hazardous waste arisings in the Plan Area appear to increase in 2007, followed by a decline in 2009, reflecting the position regionally. Hazardous waste makes up approximately 1% of waste in the Plan Area, but again, reliable data is not readily available.

Likely future without the Review

4.34 It is unlikely that the Review will affect the amount of waste generated. Existing waste trends are likely to continue: LACW waste arisings being linked to population and household size; commercial and industrial waste being linked to economic activity; and construction, demolition and excavation waste being linked to construction activities.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.35 The WMLP should provide suitable opportunity to deliver the built development that is necessary to treat the waste that is generated.

Recycling and recovery

4.36 The percentage of LACW being recycled or composted in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove is steadily increasing. The percentage of waste being used to recover energy has been increasing year by year. The percentage of the total tonnage of LACW arisings in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove experienced a jump in 2011/12 with the coming on-stream of the Newhaven ERF which means more waste is used to recover energy than in the South East overall and England.

Likely future without the Review

4.37 The level of recycling and recovery should continue to increase within the existing policy context of the WMLP.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.38 The review may provide an opportunity to further improve the recycling of construction, demolition and excavation waste whilst seeking to produce recycled aggregates. The WMLP should support, encourage and enable more recycling and composting by providing sufficient opportunity for facilities to meet increased demands and enable targets to be reached.

4.39 The WMLP should provide sufficient opportunity for facilities to enable the full potential of recovery of energy (heat and power) and diversion of waste from landfill; however this should not be at the expense of managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy.

Landfill

4.40 The amount of LACW going to landfill in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove has continued to fall since 2003/04 declining to a low of 3.2% in 2014/15. It has been estimated that 29% of C&I waste was landfilled in 2008/09. Data for more recent years are not available. The current estimate shows a decline in CDEW going to landfill from a previous estimate of approximately 60% of total CDEW waste to 15% in 2008/09. There is no longer any available landfill capacity within the Plan Area.

Likely future without the Review

4.41 The amount of waste landfilled should continue to fall in line with existing WMLP policies. The Review is unlikely to affect this.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.42 The WMLP should help maintain and improve the positive trend by encouraging more sustainable methods of waste management and ensure that there is sufficient opportunity for facilities to enable more waste to be diverted from landfill.

4.43 Though current estimate shows a decline, CDEW still represents just under half of waste sent to landfill. The WMLP should ensure that there is sufficient opportunity for facilities to enable more waste to be diverted, while taking account of the need to use inert waste to restore mineral sites.

Environmental Objectives

5. To ensure the most sustainable use of mineral resources

Supply of Construction Minerals

4.44 National policy requires that Local Plans should take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials, be-fore considering extraction of primary materials, whilst aiming to source minerals supplies indigenously

4.45 With regards to aggregates Minerals planning authorities (Mpa) should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by preparing an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) based on a rolling average of 10 years sales data and other relevant local information, and an assessment of all supply options (including marine dredged, secondary and recycled sources). The Mpa should make provision for the land-won and other elements of their LAA in their mineral plans. They should use landbanks of aggregate minerals reserves as an indicator of the security of supply, and set out the additional provision needed for new extraction and alternative supplies in mineral plans.

4.46 The overall picture of aggregate supply to the Plan area is of heavy dependence on imports by road, sea and rail. Significant levels of marine imports (marine dredged and crushed rock) are received through Shoreham Port and to a lesser extent Newhaven and Rye. Crushed rock, recycled aggregate and sand and gravel are imported by rail at Newhaven. Land-won sand and gravel is extracted in the east of the Plan area at Lydd with about 50% of material being consumed in East Sussex. A steady supply of recycled material is produced from construction waste management facilities across the Plan area. A continuing demand for construction materials is anticipated. It has been

identified that the provision of aggregates currently made in the WMLP for the Plan period will be insufficient.

4.47 The draft South East Aggregates Monitoring Report 2016 finds that regionally there has been a relative decline in land won sand and gravel extraction in comparison with other sources, and in particular marine aggregates and rock imports.

4.48 The report also concludes that for the Plan Area there is an overall land bank of sand and gravel in excess of 7 years that will quickly be eroded without new permissions. Moreover, if the sand and gravel quarries sales increase the land bank would diminish even faster.

Likely future without the Review

4.49 It is uncertain how future trends in marine dredged aggregates and marine imports of crushed rock will evolve without implementation of the Review. It is possible that this will increase if economic recovery continues, but this is dependent on levels of construction and demand for materials. The amount of secondary recycled aggregates is likely to increase through policy in WMP to promote their production, but it is likely to be lower without implementation of the Review than it would otherwise be because new facilities to recycle aggregates will be fewer, as without allocated sites the necessary facilities are less likely to be developed.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.50 The WMLP will need to consider the different supply options for aggregates and how these may contribute to meeting demand for construction materials.

4.51 Marine dredged aggregates and imports of crushed rock form an important element in the supply of aggregates locally and regionally. Opportunities should be fully considered and exploited in the WMLP to meet the required need. This will include the safeguarding and use of wharves and rail depots and the potential for handling increased capacity and imports.

4.52 Whether the supply of aggregates could be met from a significant increase in supplies of secondary and recycled materials, to reduce the need to use primary sources also needs to be investigated. The WMLP should enable the maximum potential for this by providing sufficient opportunity for processing and storage facilities.

4.53 The potential for additional land-won resources should be explored, and any prospective sites assessed for possible inclusion in the WMLP

6. To maintain and improve water quality

Improving water quality

4.54 The Water Framework Directive requires that water bodies should be achieving "good ecological status". Most of the Plan Area falls within the South East River Basin district. Local authorities must ensure that planning policies and spatial planning documents take account of the objectives of the South East River Basin Management Plan (December 2016). Results from the River Basin Management Plan show that 15% of surface waters have 'good ecological status' and 82% are at least 'good' ecological status. The River Basin Management Plan sets targets and actions up to 2027 which will require substantial improvement and protection of water quality in the Plan Area. Regarding bathing waters, the situation is favourable with all beaches in the Plan Area currently meeting the mandatory standards. Aquifers are classified according to the properties of the rocks and the overlying soils. Areas most vulnerable are where major aquifers lie close to the surface and is covered by only a thin freely-draining soil. The south west coastal area including Brighton & Hove and Eastbourne and the South Downs are the most vulnerable within the Plan Area.

Likely future without the Review

4.55 The quality of surface and groundwater should continue to improve, in part through policy in WMP which protects the quality of water, but also through the implementation of the River Basin Management Plan. The quality of bathing waters is likely to be maintained.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.56 The WMLP should protect and improve the quality of surface water, groundwater, bathing water and aquifers. Minerals and waste development and related activities should meet environmental standards, whilst not intruding on other regulatory areas (as per NPPF guidance). Opportunities to improve water quality through waste and mineral development are limited, but should be sought out where feasible. The WMLP should have regard to the Water Framework Directive objectives and to the River Basin Management Plan's measures and actions.

7. To seek the protection of and sustainable use of water resources

Water deficit and increased water consumption

4.57 The Environment Agency considers the South East as a 'water-stressed area'. Domestic customers of Southern Water have a per capita consumption similar to the UK average, while South East Water's customer's consumption per capita is currently unknown.

4.58 The Plan Area is dependent on groundwater supplies. Source Protection Zones indicate the risk to groundwater supplies from potentially polluting activities and accidental release of pollutants. Zones have been defined for groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supplies. The closer the activity the greater the risk. The majority of protection zones are in the south west of the Plan Area within the chalk formations of the South Downs.

Likely future without the Review

4.59 The Plan Area is likely to continue to be a water stressed area and with planned levels of housing growth and the effects from climate change it may be increasingly stressed. The quality of groundwater should not be affected as there are policies in place to prevent pollution from waste and minerals development.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.60 The future of water resources depends upon full implementation of water company water resource plans. A range of interventions will be necessary including increasing supply and demand management through water efficiency savings. The WMLP should therefore encourage the minimisation of water use in the management of waste and mineral production to help with this.

4.61 The WMLP should have regard to ground water protection zones, particularly in site selection work and in development control policies.

8. To reduce risk and impact of flooding

Risk of flooding

4.62 Risk of surface water, fluvial, ground water and coastal flooding is an issue in the Plan Area.

4.63 There has been a slight increase in the number of properties located within the flood zone in East Sussex in recent years, and as a percentage of all properties is above both the regional and national averages. The number for Brighton & Hove appears to have remained relatively stable. However, these estimates have not been updated since 2010.

4.64 The nature of risk is likely to increase in severity as the effects of climate change are felt. Increased unseasonal rainfall, more extreme weather events and rising sea levels will elevate risk, particularly along the urbanized coastal strip.

Likely future without the Review

4.65 The risk of flooding is likely to increase with progressive climate change and increased levels of development leading to loss of permeable land.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.66 The WMLP should have regard to the findings and recommendations of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, including the need for more detailed investigations in risk-prone areas. Developments should implement appropriate sustainable drainage systems.

4.67 The WMLP should not compromise sustainable management of coastal defences and the ability to adapt to climate change.

9. To limit the causes of and adapt to climate change.

Climate change

4.68 As a result of climate change, the Plan Area is forecast to experience: hotter, drier summers; warmer wetter winters; and increased frequency of extreme weather events. There are implications for flood risk, water resources, health, biodiversity, soils and the economy.

4.69 The Climate Change Strategy for East Sussex commits to four main courses of action:

- Mainstreaming – to ensure that the implications of climate change are considered and action taken in all our work and lives;
- Engagement – to inform, advise and enable everyone in the community to play their part in reducing emissions and adapting to climate change;
- Mitigation – to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from East Sussex and the share of those released elsewhere as a result of actions here; and
- Adaptation – to respond to the risks and opportunities presented by a changing climate in East Sussex.

4.70 Government has set a national target of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. It also requires that measures to adapt to climate change should be developed and implemented by local government.

4.71 The Brighton & Hove Sustainability Action Plan 2015 sets the following targets: by 2025 no more than 2% of waste by weight will be sent to landfill; and by 2025 70% of domestic waste will be reclaimed, recycled or composted, which reflects the targets in the WMLP)

4.72 The data continue to show an overall general decline in carbon dioxide emissions across the Plan Area, reflecting a similar position in the South East region. Per capita emissions in the Plan Area are low compared to regional and national data.

4.73 Methane is a far more potent greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide. The majority of emissions from the waste sector are currently associated with the emission of uncaptured methane from landfills.

Likely future without the Review

4.74 Climate change will continue with or without implementation of the Review. Greenhouse gas emissions in the Plan Area may continue to fall, although if economic recovery continues and planned housing and economic growth is achieved it is possible that levels of emissions will rise. However, levels of greenhouse gas emissions will be higher without implementation of the Review because minerals would have to be transported over longer distances.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.75 The WMLP should contribute to achieving national, regional and local targets by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the treatment and transport of waste and minerals. This should be achieved by diverting waste away from landfill in ways that:

- emit less greenhouse gases;
- encourage a reduction in and modal shift away from road transport; and
- reduce energy consumption and encourage the generation of renewable energy.

4.76 The WMLP should consider measures to adapt to climate change during site selection and in the design and orientation of development proposals.

4.77 Key policy directions include:

- provision of facilities to promote the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy;
- consider heat generators to be co-located with heat users;
- promote on-site waste minimization and reuse;
- capturing and beneficial use of methane; and
- considering the role of site restoration in flood risk management or water supply.

10. To protect air quality and reduce air pollution

Air pollution

4.78 The overall scale and impacts of emissions from waste and minerals facilities on air quality is relatively small when compared with emissions from other sectors such as transport. Nevertheless waste processes must comply with stringent emissions standards which are regulated by the Environment Agency.

4.79 Air quality is generally good in the Plan Area. However, there are a number of locations which exceed air quality thresholds and Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) have been declared in Brighton & Hove, Newhaven, and Lewes. In Brighton & Hove, air quality outside the AQMA has improved, but within the AQMA there has been no improvement over the last 10 years.

Likely future without the Review

4.80 It is uncertain how air quality will evolve in the Plan Area in future. With increased housing and economic growth, traffic levels could increase leading to a reduction in air quality. However, if measures to promote sustainable transport choices are successful the Plan Area may achieve an improvement in air quality.

4.81 The location of minerals operations may depending on the routing of traffic affect the air quality in specific areas. If more minerals are sourced from outside the Plan Area this may have a negative impact.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.82 The WMLP should consider existing air quality and seek to minimise any impact that might further reduce air quality that could arise from waste and minerals development and related activities. The WMLP should encourage sustainable transport patterns by:

- locating sites with a view to reduce the transport of waste and minerals; and
- seeking a modal shift from road to rail and water where practicable.

11. To reduce adverse impacts of transporting waste and minerals on the environment

Road traffic

4.83 National and local policies emphasise the need to manage the transport network and deliver a modal shift to sustainable forms of transport.

4.84 There was a decline in vehicle kilometres in the Plan Area from 2008-2010, since when the level have started to rise again. Despite this, emissions from road transport have continued to decline steadily, reflecting the position regionally and nationally.

4.85 The amount of fuel consumed by road freight traffic in 2016 is slightly higher than it was in 2007 and 2008 in the Plan Area. This is similar to the regional and national pictures. This is likely to be due to an improvement in vehicle fuel efficiency.

4.86 The amount of freight handled at Shoreham in 2016 exceeded the previous high of 2011, whilst the amount through Newhaven has reduced by almost a half, and is well below the level in 2008. Freight through Rye continues to constitute a very minor proportion.

Likely future without the Review

4.87 Increased housing and economic growth and continued economic recovery are likely to increase traffic levels. However, if measures to promote sustainable transport choices are successful the Plan Area may see a sufficient modal shift to reduce road traffic.

4.88 Without the implementation of the Review, it is likely that construction materials will have to be transported greater distances, most likely by road; which would contribute to increased road traffic.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.89 Minerals and waste activity makes up a small proportion of total traffic flow. However, the WMLP should seek to reduce the transportation of waste and minerals and encourage a shift from road to rail/water wherever possible to contribute to a reduction in traffic flow.

4.90 The level of freight handled can be maintained / increased by supporting proposals to maintain the supply of seaborne aggregates and marine dredged material. Greater use of rail to distribute aggregates could also be encouraged to support transport and environmental sustainability objectives.

12. To conserve and enhance important soil functions and types

Soil quality

4.91 Good soil quality is essential to a properly functioning environment and ecosystems as well as providing economic benefits. The national soil strategy states that developers and others must play their part in ensuring soils are adequately protected and soil functions are maintained wherever possible.

4.92 There is a lack of specific soil quality data in the Plan Area. What data does exist relates to the quantity and quality of agricultural land.

4.93 There has been a slight increase in the amount of agricultural land in Brighton and Hove and Lewes (combined), compared to a fall in both Hastings and Rother (combined) and Eastbourne and Wealden (combined). Eastbourne and Wealden had an 11% fall in the amount of agricultural land between 2007 and 2010. East Sussex has a low percentage of agricultural land classed as 'very good' and 'excellent' when compared to the South East region and England.

Likely future without the Review

4.94 The amount of agricultural land in the Plan Area is likely to fall in the future, due to the levels of planned housing and economic growth. This is unlikely to be significantly affected by the review.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.95 The WMLP should support the preservation of the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1-3), specifically in site selection work and in drafting development management policies.

4.96 The WMLP should encourage the composting of biodegradable waste to use as a soil improver.

4.97 The WMLP should reflect national policy on the clean-up and development of contaminated land, and ensure that contaminants are not mobilised as a result of development.

13. To protect, conserve and enhance East Sussex and Brighton & Hove's countryside and historic and built environment

High quality landscapes

4.98 Much of the Plan Area is recognised for its high quality landscape character. The South Downs National Park and High Weald AONB cover around two thirds of the Plan Area. The Low Weald is also a landscape of considerable historic complexity. The Plan Area also contains the first defined stretch of Heritage Coast in the country, between Seaford and Eastbourne.

4.99 East Sussex and Brighton & Hove possess highly-valued heritage assets, including listed buildings, scheduled monuments, conservation areas, registered parks, gardens and battlefields and wrecks. These formally designated assets make up only some 10% of

the heritage assets on the Historic Environment Record (HER). There is also much that has not yet been identified, including below-ground archaeological remains. The HER maps Archaeological Notification Areas which help to predict the archaeological potential around known sites.

Likely future without the Review

4.100 Although without implementation of the Review the Authorities will have less control over where development is located, policies in the WMP to protect landscape and historic assets should ensure that the quality of these assets is maintained.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.101 The WMLP should ensure that new developments are sympathetic to the landscape character of the locality and that there are no unacceptable adverse effects on surrounding area and community. WMLP policies should not adversely affect the natural beauty of the National Park, the AONB or East Sussex's Heritage Coast.

4.102 The WMLP should encourage the restoration of landfill sites and mineral workings to enhance the landscape and countryside.

Lack of previously developed sites

4.103 The reuse of previously developed land is a national policy objective. However, the Plan Area does not possess a significant supply of such land, although no recent data is available to quantify this.

Likely future without the Review

4.104 Without the Review, it is likely that higher numbers of greenfield sites will be developed for minerals extraction or infrastructure.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.105 The WMLP should encourage the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value.

14. To protect, conserve enhance East Sussex and Brighton & Hove's biodiversity and geodiversity

Sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance

4.106 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 places a duty on public bodies to ensure due regard to the conservation of biodiversity. Local authorities

should ensure no net loss of biodiversity and actively pursue opportunities to achieve a net gain.

4.107 There are six SACs, two SPA and one Ramsar site in the Plan area which are internationally important sites given protection by the EU Habitats and Birds Directives. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) cover over 13,000 ha in the Plan Area, important for wildlife or geological interest. There are four National Nature Reserves and 10% of East Sussex is covered by Ancient Woodland. There are also designations of local importance including nearly 18,000 ha of Local Nature Reserves and 366 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance.

4.108 In the Plan Area 98% of SSSI units are favourable or recovering, which is above the target of 95%. Habitats and Species Action Plans show significant decline in the condition of certain habitats and species, demonstrating the need for action to reverse trends.

Likely future without the Review

4.109 Although without implementation of the Review the Authorities will have less control over where development is located and therefore it is possible that proposals will come forward for sites near to or including areas of biodiversity or geodiversity value, policies in the WMLP and NPPF to conserve and enhance international, national and local nature conservation sites, sites of geodiversity value and other areas including ancient woodland and land in agri-environment schemes should ensure that biodiversity and geodiversity are protected and enhanced.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.110 The WMLP should: ensure that development and related activities do not have an unacceptable impact upon SSSI; ensure that Ancient Woodland is not lost, damaged or compromised by waste and mineral development or associated activity; aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity in development, use and aftercare; and have regard to Habitats and Species Action Plans.

4.111 SPA, SAC and Ramsar sites are internationally important sites and are strictly protected. A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) should be undertaken to test if the Plan is likely to have a significant effect on these sites; Appropriate Assessment may also be necessary. The HRA will inform the WMLP and SA processes.

15. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable Sources

Energy consumption

4.112 There is a general need to reduce energy consumption as part of measures to reduce the causes of climate change. Current levels of consumption are seen as unsustainable and opportunities should be taken to reduce consumption, improve efficiency and to generate renewable energy.

4.113 No data are available specifically on energy consumption by waste and mineral activities. However in the 5 years period between 2011 and 2015; in Brighton & Hove commercial and industrial gas consumption peaked in 2012 and has since reduced each year. Across East Sussex, the consumption fluctuates and has shown an overall increase. The regional and national trend is of a decrease. Electricity consumption per commercial and industrial consumer is considerably lower in the Plan Area than in the South East or nationally. This is likely to be because of the lack of heavy industry in the area. Electricity consumption decreased annually until 2011, however has been increasing every year since 2011 throughout the plan area.

Likely future without the Review

4.114 Policy in the WMP supports greater energy efficiency and use of renewable or low-carbon energy in waste and minerals development. This is supported by the WMSP.

4.115 It is unlikely that the Review will alter the existing trend and policy to support greater energy efficiency.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.116 The situation is unfavourable given the high cost of energy and associated emissions of greenhouse gases. The WMLP should encourage: waste and minerals developments to reduce energy consumption, use energy efficiently and generate renewable energy; energy efficiency in new and existing waste and minerals developments. And the management of waste at higher levels of the waste hierarchy than currently, and promote the generation and use of low and zero carbon technology and encourage local energy supply chains.

Economic Objectives

16. To contribute to the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy

Population growth

4.117 All areas have seen an increase in population over the decade between censuses. Brighton & Hove has seen growth above the national and regional averages, while other parts of the Plan Area have had a lower growth than nationally and regionally. All areas are predicted to experience population growth over the decade to 2027. East Sussex is projected to see growth above the regional and national averages, while Brighton & Hove is likely to see below-average growth. Housing completions in the plan area peaked in 2011/2012 however were still below pre-recession levels and have since decreased again.

Likely future without the Review

4.118 Increases in housing completions in the Plan Area will lead to continued population growth, with or without implementation of the Review.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.119 Increases in housing completions and population growth will create extra demands on waste and minerals infrastructure. The WMLP should provide suitable opportunity to provide the required infrastructure to meet future population increases and ensure that there are sufficient minerals and waste infrastructure/resources to support the completion and servicing of future housing.

Economic growth

4.120 The East Sussex economy has been underperforming for a number of years. GVA per head in East Sussex remains well below both the national and regional level. In contrast in Brighton & Hove, GVA per head is closer to the national average.

4.121 East Sussex has increased its GVA over the eight years from 2007 to 2015 more in line with the national and regional increase, whereas Brighton & Hove has remained fairly static.

Likely future without the Review

4.122 With the planned levels of housing and economic growth in the Plan Area, GVA is likely to grow. The future change in GVA per head is uncertain however, and depends on the type of jobs created.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.123 The waste and minerals industry plays an important role in the economy of East Sussex and the UK as a whole. The WMLP should ensure that the minerals and waste industry supports the national and local economy.

17. To provide employment opportunities and develop and maintain a skilled workforce

Low employment in certain areas

4.124 Employment and income deprivation and inequality is a problem in some parts of the Plan Area. With the exception of Wealden all areas of the Plan Area have seen a decrease in the percentage of SOA among the 20% most deprived in England between 2010 and 2015.

4.125 The employment rate in the Plan Area has fluctuated slightly over the last five years, although currently it is at the same rate as nationally. Brighton & Hove, Eastbourne, Lewes and Wealden have an employment rate somewhat above the national average, while Hastings and Rother are somewhat below the national rate.

Likely future without the Review

4.126 If other plans and strategies are successful in their aims to achieve regeneration and growth in some of the more deprived parts of the Plan Area, then employment rates in these areas are likely to rise and the level of employment and income deprivation is likely to fall.

How can the Plan & Review affect this?

4.127 There is little scope for the WMLP to have a major impact on unemployment and skills. However, it should consider relative deprivation and inequality in some communities to avoid negative impacts or the widening of inequalities. It should also aim to maintain the current workforce and increase employment in waste and minerals activities to contribute to a reduction in unemployment for the Plan Area.

Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected

4.128 Minerals (quarrying, minerals handling and processing etc.) and waste management development tends to have specific local impacts on the areas where quarrying is taking place or the waste management operations occur. They also tend to result in vehicle movements which may affect people and environments near the road network being used. However, the routes taken by these vehicles will vary depending on the operations involved. Both quarrying and waste management operations can provide

social, economic and environmental benefits to the area of the Plan and beyond. This would be through the provision of minerals for development and managing waste in a safe manner. Minerals operations often occur where minerals are located, at wharfs, railheads or other locations nearby these facilities. However, other locations can also be used depending on the operation. Most built waste management facilities are usually built close to the market they serve, but beyond good access and an appropriate location of a building and operational space of a required size there are often no other specific site requirements. Operations involving landfill or land-raise sometimes have specific geological requirements for their safe operation.

4.129 An assessment of locations identified in the assessment as likely to be affected is detailed in section 8.

Habitats Regulation Assessment of areas of particular environmental importance

4.130 The Habitats Regulation Assessment of the draft RPD concluded that the plan was not likely to have significant effect on any of the areas listed in Table 2, directly or indirectly, alone or in combination with other plans.

5. Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Introduction

5.1 The second part of Stage A involves establishing a framework for undertaking the appraisal. This is essentially a set of sustainable development objectives against which the WMLP will be assessed. The sustainability issues and plans, policies, and programmes review inform the development of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

Objectives and decision-making criteria

5.2 The current Framework (which was first developed for the WMP) consists of a number of objectives and decision-making criteria that reflect relevant sustainable development policy issues. The objectives were first identified at the scoping phase for the SA of the WMP and were revised in response to consultation. Given the sustainability context and the issues identified in the previous session of this report, these objectives are still considered relevant and appropriate to use in the SA for this Review.

Social

1. To avoid negative effects and enhance, where possible, positive effects on health.

Decision-making criteria and interpretation: Will the strategy/option/policy…?

a) minimise adverse impacts from current and future waste and minerals sites/developments and associated activities (i.e. transport) on the health of the surrounding communities (including reducing air, noise and waste pollution) (link with objective 2, 6, 10 and 11);
b) minimise adverse impacts to health from waste through effective waste management practice;
c) present an opportunity to benefit health or reduce inequalities.

Assumptions:

Regulatory bodies such as the Environment Agency and Environmental Health will operate to ensure emissions are within safe and acceptable limits. Therefore the Plan should not duplicate the role of those regimes.

Negative impacts on health may include perceived as well as actual impacts e.g. stress or anxiety by those who could potentially be affected by new facilities.

2. To protect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses.

Decision-making criteria and interpretation: Will the strategy/option/policy…?

a) reduce the disturbance to communities from the transportation of waste and minerals including encouraging waste and minerals proposals to use suitable roads at sociable hours (link with objective 11);
b) minimise noise/odour/dust nuisance of waste and mineral developments on sensitive receptors such as dwellings, hospitals, schools and other community facilities (link with objective 1);
c) ensure appropriate design of facilities to reduce adverse visual impacts;
d) ensure appropriate restoration of mineral workings and waste sites for community benefit (link with objective 5);
e) avoid loss of recreational and public open space (link with objective 13).

Assumptions

Environmental Health will ensure that facilities operate within acceptable limits.

3. To improve equality and access to sustainable waste management.

Decision-making criteria and interpretation: Will the strategy/option/policy…?

a) increase public access to recycling facilities;
b) provide appropriate facilities to support Waste Collection Authorities in providing a sustainable and equitable service;
c) promote integrated sustainable waste facilities within new developments;
d) encourage small-scale community-based waste recycling/composting projects;
e) promote and support local strategies and enterprises that involve sustainable waste management.

4. To minimise waste generation and disposal to land.

Decision-making criteria and interpretation: Will the strategy/option/policy…?

a) reduce total waste arisings;
b) increase the amount of waste being reused and recycled and actively promote the waste hierarchy;
c) enable the delivery of facilities to recycle/reuse materials;

d) raise awareness in order to increase levels of participation in sustainable waste management;
e) safeguard sites suitable for location of waste management facilities from other proposed development.

Environmental

5. To ensure the sustainable use of local mineral resources.

Decision-making criteria and interpretation: Will the strategy/option/policy…?

a) manage mineral resources efficiently;
b) reduce need for raw minerals by maximising the use of secondary and recycled aggregates;
c) encourage use of secondary materials such as mineral waste a substitute for primary construction materials;
d) promote sustainable construction and demolition;
e) ensure appropriate and effective restoration and after-use of mineral workings (link with objective 2 and 14);
f) safeguard local and regionally significant minerals resources, important sites and depots including wharf and rail facilities. (link with objective 11);
g) support neighbouring MLPs (e.g. Kent / West Sussex) and not conflict with them.

6. To maintain and improve water quality.

Decision-making criteria and interpretation: Will the strategy/option/policy…?

a) minimise the pollution of surface water, groundwater (including aquifers) and coastal waters including contamination during waste processing and mineral extraction i.e. during access or through blockage;
b) improve chemical and biological water quality;

Assumptions:

That regulatory bodies such as the Environment Agency will operate to ensure emissions to water are within safe and acceptable limits. Therefore the WMSP should not duplicate the role of those regimes.

7. To seek the protection of and sustainable use of water resources.

Decision-making criteria and interpretation: Will the strategy/option/policy…?

a) conserve and maintain water resources;

b) support a reduction in water consumption in waste management and mineral production;
c) maximise re-use of wastewater.

8. To reduce risk and impact of flooding.

Decision-making criteria and interpretation: Will the strategy/option/policy…?

a) prevent inappropriate development in flood risk areas;
b) ensure development does not increase risk of flooding elsewhere;
c) ensure no unacceptable impact upon tidal or fluvial flood defences;
d) support sustainable construction and management of flood defences maximising the use of secondary materials;
e) promote sustainable drainage;
f) provide opportunities to reduce flood risk to third parties.

9. To limit the causes of and adapt to climate change.

Decision-making criteria and interpretation: Will the strategy/option/policy…?

a) (Cross-cutting criteria from Objectives: 8, 10, 11, 15)
b) reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the treatment and transport of waste and minerals;
c) reduce methane emissions to air from landfill sites;
d) ensure all waste and mineral developments/sites take into account the changing climate through location and design;
e) minimise energy use by maximising use of recycled, recyclable and secondary resources.

10. To protect air quality and reduce air pollution.

Decision-making criteria and interpretation: Will the strategy/option/policy…?

a) minimise the causes and levels of air pollution;
b) support cleaner technology for waste and minerals management;
c) take account of Air Quality Management Areas.

Assumptions

Regulatory bodies such as the Environment Agency and Environmental Health will operate to ensure emissions to air are within safe and acceptable limits. The WMLP does not duplicate the role of those regimes.

11. To reduce adverse impacts of transporting waste and minerals on the environment.

Decision-making criteria and interpretation: Will the strategy/option/policy…?

a) encourage disposal/treatment of waste in the nearest appropriate installation to the source of waste;
b) encourage local supplies of minerals where appropriate;
c) encourage modal shift from road freight to rail and water where appropriate and feasible;
d) encourage integration of complementary activities within minerals and waste sites such as processing, storage and recovery;
e) safeguard wharves/rail heads to support bulk transport of minerals/waste (link with objective 5).

12. To conserve and enhance important soil functions and types.

Decision-making criteria and interpretation: Will the strategy/option/policy…?

a) protect rare soil types and important soil functions and where appropriate and practicable improve soil quality;
b) safeguard high quality agricultural land (1,2 and 3a) from development;
c) encourage the de-contamination of contaminated soils;
d) encourage composting of biodegradable waste that can be used as a soil improver;
e) encouraging use of previously developed land.

13. To protect, conserve and enhance East Sussex and Brighton & Hove's countryside and historic and built environment.

Decision-making criteria and interpretation: Will the strategy/option/policy…?

a) protect designated areas such as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and South Downs National Park from inappropriate development;
b) conserve the historic environment and its setting including listed buildings, archaeological remains, historic parks and gardens, conservation areas, and scheduled ancient monuments;
c) limit adverse impacts on features of local historic or architectural interest and value;
d) ensure appropriate protection of archaeological remains discovered;
e) ensure appropriate design of facilities to reduce adverse visual impacts and protect local character and distinctiveness;

f) ensure appropriate screening of mineral workings and waste facilities in environmentally sensitive areas and tourist areas;
g) optimise use of previously developed land and existing buildings;
h) ensure restoration of mineral workings maximise enhancement to the countryside (link with objective 5).

14. To protect, conserve and enhance East Sussex and Brighton & Hove's biodiversity and geodiversity.

Decision-making criteria and interpretation: Will the strategy/option/policy…?

a) protect designated areas from inappropriate development – Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves, Ancient Woodland, Local Nature Reserves, Sites of Nature Conservation Importance;
b) protect UK species and habitats of principal imporance.
c) provide appropriate mitigation measures to protect biodiversity and geodiversity especially in designated areas;
d) ensure appropriate and effective restoration and after-use of mineral workings to maximise environmental and nature conservation benefits (link with objective 5);
e) maximise waste/mineral sites biodiversity potential during as well as after their use.

15. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources.

Decision-making criteria and interpretation: Will the strategy/option/policy…?

a) promote generation and use of low and zero carbon technology;
b) where landfill gas is generated maximise the energy recovered;
c) encourage energy conservation and energy-efficient design in new waste and mineral developments/workings in line with the energy hierarchy (reduce, improve efficiency, generate renewables);
d) encourage development of local supply chains, in particular biomass.

Economic

16. To contribute to the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy

Decision-making criteria and interpretation: Will the strategy/option/policy…?

a) contribute to increase in gross value added per head, particularly in coastal sub-region;
b) ensure provision of sufficient raw and recycled minerals to support sustainable economic growth including meeting the demand for the construction of housing and infrastructure;
c) ensure appropriate waste facilities in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove to meet society's needs and support sustainable economic growth including supporting the local tourism industry;
d) support the development of businesses involved in the reduction, reuse and recycling of waste;
e) support technologies which will lead to cost effectiveness within waste and minerals industries;
f) maximise the recovery value of waste;
g) consider impact of waste/mineral facilities on other local businesses e.g. adjoining sites or those competing for sites.

17. To provide employment opportunities and develop and maintain a skilled workforce.

Decision-making criteria and interpretation: Will the strategy/option/policy…?

a) increase the level and range of employment opportunities within the mineral and waste industries and especially in rural and deprived areas;
b) contribute to a reduction in unemployment in the most deprived SOAs by encouraging use of the local labour market in waste and mineral industries;
c) encourage the development of training opportunities, especially in deprived areas, to give people the necessary skills to work in the waste and mineral industries.

Appraisal Methodology

5.3 The appraisal assesses the revised and any new policy options and any proposed sites against each of the appraisal objectives set out in the Framework. The assessment draws upon the baseline data in this report to make a largely qualitative assessment of the likely effects which would arise from implementation of the revised policies.

5.4 In reporting the results of the appraisal, the following categories and symbols will be used to indicate the broad nature of the predicted effect:

+	effect likely to be positive
-	effect likely to be negative
•	no significant effect
?	effect unknown

5.5 If the appraisal objective is not relevant to a particular element of the revised policies being appraised, N/A will be given. Multiple symbols will be used (e.g. ++) to indicate a different scale of impact over time, or where the impacts of an option are better or worse than others. The effects will be also rated for their significance in terms of the importance for achieving each appraisal objective. Effects will be rated as high, medium or low significance, taking account of a number of factors. The factors will be:

- the expected scale of the effects or the degree to which the effects are likely to contribute to the achievement of the SA objective in the Plan Area overall;
- the certainty or probability that the effect is likely to occur;
- whether the effects would be permanent or reversible;
- whether the effect will occur as a direct result of the Plan or not, in other words whether the Plan is key for achieving or controlling effects;
- whether the effect is more strongly dependent on other interventions or other factors; and
- how important the SA objective is to the scope of the Plan.

5.6 The assessment of significance will be indicated in the tables by colour:

Negative (-)	Mixed (+/-)	Positive (+)	
			Not relevant
			Low significance
			Medium significance
			High significance

5.7 There will be an assessment of effects over short, medium and long-term timeframes. The SA will also assess the likely significant cumulative effects of the revised policies in combination with other relevant plans and projects. It will also consider the interrelationships between effects. Where negative effects are identified, recommendations to mitigate these effects will be made, where appropriate.

Difficulties encountered

5.8 This assessment has been undertaken using the best available information at the time of writing. However, it has been subject to a number of limitations:

- *Data availability* - This assessment, as a starting point, updated the data collected for the WMSP SA. Most of the datasets assessed previously were available, but not all of them. Likewise it has not been possible to, when undertaking assessments, assumptions were made and best judgement was used to identify potential effects.

- *Relevance & data quality* – In order to provide a holistic view the datasets sourced sometimes only have loose connection to topics that the Plan can influence. Data may, as it is sourced from a range of sources, be of variable quality and reliability. Caution should be used when interpreting this data and the original data source should always be consulted if being used in other contexts.

- *Uncertainty* & *Generalisations* – the SA has had to take a proportional approach in relation to assessing the potential effects of the Plan. Consequently only those most relevant effects have been identified, it has not been possible to identify every potential effect that may occur. This also applies to the identification of the effects on locations.

- *Significance and likelihood* – In the absence of empirical measures of significance and likelihood professional judgement and broad terms had to be used to describe the significant and likelihood of effects occurring.

6. Appraisal of Options

6.1 The Authorities identified options by examining the issues that were to be addressed by the Review and then within these topics considered the possible options. The starting point for all options was, where feasible, the continuation of the status quo. Alternatives were then developed as part of the plan preparation process based on the available evidence.

6.2 The topics, issues and options considered and a summary of the findings are shown below. A summary of the assessment is shown on the following page; complete assessments can be found in the *Technical Annex E: Options Appraisal*.

Topic A: Provision of Aggregates

Issue A1. Source of aggregate supply (excluding soft sand)

- *Option A: Maintain existing mix through additional land-won site identification.* - The Plan would seek to retain the existing mix of land-won, recycled, marine, and imported aggregate. A Site at Lydd (R-S1-005) would be allocated. Marine imports naturally increase at Newhaven owing to existing consents.
- *Option B: Recycled and marine aggregate provision with road and rail imports. (No land-won)* - The Plan would source aggregate from existing recycled aggregate facilities, marine sources landed at existing wharves in the Plan Area. Shortfall would be sourced from importation from outside of the Plan Area by road and rail. No new land-won sites are allocated. Marine imports increase at Newhaven though existing consents.

Summary & Conclusion

Both options will contribute to the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy through ensuring the continued provision of minerals. Option A performs better than Option B in relation to the use of local minerals and consequently in matters related to transport, such as climate change, and the distances in which minerals will need to be transported. However, it has been assessed that Option A would have highly significant negative effects on protected geology owing to extraction occurring in a protected area. The potential effects of extracting minerals near a known archaeological site would require information to assess the effect. Overall, Option B is considered to be more sustainable option.

Topic B: Safeguarding Minerals and Minerals Infrastructure

Issue B1. Prior Extraction of Minerals

- *Option A: Status Quo* - Under the existing Waste and Minerals Local Plan prior extraction is currently addressed through the last sentence in Policy SP8 which states: "The prior extraction of minerals should be considered by the MPA in relation to any non-minerals development".
- *Option B: Inclusion of specific prior extraction policy.* - Introduction of a specific policy requiring prior extraction prior to the implementation of non-minerals related development where practicable and feasible.

Summary & Conclusion

In comparison, in retaining the status-quo (Option A), the inclusion of a specific policy for prior extraction (Option B), was assessed to have positive effects in relation to ensuring the sustainable use of local minerals and reducing the adverse impacts of transporting waste and minerals on the environment. Option B is considered to be more sustainable of the two options.

Issue B2. Safeguarding Minerals Infrastructure

- *Option A: Status Quo* - This reflects the existing adopted policy position, i.e. Policy WMP14.
- *Option B: Strengthening policy through reference to the Agent of Change principle and existing safeguarding to cover East Quay* - This option extends the safeguard wharves at East Quay, Newhaven which are not presently safeguarded and strengthening of the safeguarding policy by making reference to the Agent of Change.

Summary & Conclusion

In comparison, in retaining the status-quo (Option A), Strengthening policy through reference to the Agent of Change principle and existing safeguarding to cover East Quay (Option B), was assessed to have positive effects in relation to protecting neighbouring amenity and ensuring the sustainable use of local minerals. Option B is considered to be more sustainable of the two options.

Topic C: Policy Effectiveness

This topic seeks to improve policy without altering the existing strategy. An appraisal of options is not applicable in this instance.

Topic D: Clay Provision

Issue D1. Provision of Specialist Clay

- *Option A: Status Quo* - No additional allocations, extraction to cease when present allocation exhausted.
- *Option B: Allocation of Aldershaw Tiles.* - Allocate extension to Aldershaw Tiles extending the lifespan of the quarry.

Summary & Conclusion

Allocating extension to Aldershaw Tiles (Option B) will enable the continued options of the quarry and brickworks which produces specialist tiles for use in construction. In respect of this SA it has been assessed that it would continue to ensure the sustainable use of local mineral resources, support the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy and its workforce. It would also result in existing traffic patterns continuing and material not being transported from further away, which may assist in limiting the CO2 emissions which cause climate change. However, it would result in the destruction of a small area of ancient woodland. Whilst the ancient woodland is irreplaceable, it may possible to provide some mitigation of compensatory planting as part of a restoration scheme.

Not allocating the site (Option A) would likely result in the closure of the site, with effects approximate to the reverse of the above. On balance, Option B is assessed to be the more sustainable of the two.

Objective	Obj1.	Obj2.	Obj3.	Obj4.	Obj5.	Obj6.	Obj7.	Obj8.	Obj9.	Obj10.	Obj11.	Obj12.	Obj13.	Obj14.	Obj15.	Obj16.	Obj17.
Topic A: Provision of Aggregates																	
Issue A1. Source of aggregate supply (excluding soft sand)																	
Option A. Maintain existing mix through additional land-won site identification.	•	•	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	•	•	•	+	N/A	?	---	N/A	++	•
Option B. Recycled and marine aggregate provision with road and rail imports. (No land-won)	•	•	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	•	-	-	-/•	N/A	•	N/A	N/A	++	•
Topic B: Safeguarding Minerals and Minerals Infrastructure																	
Issue B1. Prior Extraction of Minerals																	
Option A. Status Quo	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	•	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	•	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Option B. Inclusion of specific prior extraction policy.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Issue B2. Safeguarding Minerals Infrastructure																	
Option A. Status Quo	N/A	•	N/A	N/A	•	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Option B. Strengthening policy through reference to the Agent of Change principle and existing safeguarding to cover East Quay	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Topic C: Policy Effectiveness																	
This topic seeks to improve policy without altering the existing strategy. An appraisal of options is not applicable in this instance.																	
Topic D: Clay Provision																	
Issue D1. Provision of Specialist Clay																	
Option A. Status Quo	N/A	•	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	•	N/A	-	N/A	•	•	N/A	-	-
Option B. Allocation of Aldershaw Tiles.	N/A	•	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	+	N/A	?	-	N/A	+	+

7. Appraisal of Sites

7.1 All mineral extraction sites submitted as part of the CfES have been subject to a SA assessment. The sites have been appraised against the SA objectives in the appraisal framework and an assessment of the likely significant effects of development at each site has been undertaken; see *Technical Annex D: Appraisal of Sites* for the individual site assessments. In doing these assessments, the SA has made reference to the site assessment work carried out in-house by Council officers and set out in the '*Site Assessment Document*', which will be published in due course. Publicly available data on local conditions in the vicinity of sites was also used. Recommendations have been made for each site for ways in which the predicted negative effects could be mitigated and for capitalising on opportunities for benefits. These have been a consideration in the selection of site and the drafting of the site profiles. This section should be read in combination with the options assessment above. Of the two sites proposed for consideration the RPD makes one allocation at the Aldershaw Tiles site (M/ALD). A summary of the site assessment is shown below:

Objective	R-S1-001	R-S1-005
1. Health	N/A	N/A
2. Neighbouring Amenity	•	-/+
3. Equality & Access	N/A	N/A
4. Waste Minimisation	N/A	N/A
5. Sustainable Minerals Use	++	++
6. Water Quality	N/A	N/A
7. Water Resource	N/A	N/A
8. Flood Risk	N/A	•
9. Climate Change	+/-	+/-
10. Air Quality and	•	-

Objective	R-S1-001	R-S1-005
Pollution		
11. Transport	+	+
12. Soil	•	•
13. Historic & Built Environment	•/?	?
14. Biodiversity / Geodiversity	--	---
15. Renewable Energy	N/A	N/A
16. Economy	+	+
17. Employment	+	+

8. Appraisal of Plan and Policies

8.1 This section contains the results of the assessment of the proposed revised policies.

Plan Objectives

8.2 The Waste and Minerals Plan (WMP) contains eight strategic objectives which set the direction of the Plan. These have remained unchanged during the preparation of the Waste and Minerals Sites Plan (WMSP) and the Revised Policies Document. Previous SAs have undertaken compatibility assessments between the WMP / WMLP strategic objectives and the SA objectives. Given that neither set of objectives have been altered, an assessment has not been undertaken as part of this SA. A reproduction of the assessment from the WMSP can be found in *Technical Annex F: Compatibility Check of Strategic Objectives*.

Policy Assessment

8.3 An assessment of each of the draft policies was undertaken, making recommendations where appropriate. The individual policy assessments can be found in *Technical Annex G: Policy Appraisal*. These assessments were then reordered and grouped by objective so as to provide an assessment of the RPD as a whole. This can be found in *Technical Annex I: Combined Policy Appraisal*. A summary of the assessment is shown below in the table below.

Objective	RV1	RW1	RM1	RM2	RM3	RM4	RM5	RM6	RM7	RD1
1. Health			+	N/A		N/A	N/A			N/A
2. Neighbouring Amenity			+ / -	•		N/A	+			N/A
3. Equality & Access			N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			N/A
4. Waste Minimisation			N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			N/A
5. Sustainable Minerals Use			+	+ / ?		+	+			N/A
6. Water Quality			N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			N/A
7. Water Resource			N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			N/A
8. Flood Risk			N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			N/A
9. Climate Change			+	+ / ?		N/A	N/A			N/A
10. Air Quality and Pollution			+ / -	N/A		N/A	N/A			N/A
11. Transport			+ / -	+ / ?		+	N/A			N/A
12. Soil			N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			N/A
13. Historic & Built Environment			+	• / ?		N/A	N/A			•
14. Biodiversity / Geodiversity			-	- / + / ?		•	N/A			• / ?
15. Renewable Energy			N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			N/A
16. Economy			++	+		?	N/A			• / ?
17. Employment			+	+		N/A	N/A			N/A

8.4 As set out above the Plan is likely to have different effects on different SA objectives. Some may be more affected than others. In broad terms the plan is likely to affect the following objectives:

Most affected	5. Sustainable use of minerals 11 Transport 16. Economy
Moderately affected	14. Biodiversity / Geodiversity
Least affected	1. Health 9. Climate Change 10. Air quality and pollution 17. Employment

8.5 The revised policies are likely to have greatest impact in relation to the sustainable use of minerals (Objective 5), transport (Objective 11), and the economy (Objective 16).

8.6 The assessment of the RPD indicates that is likely to positively support the sustainable use of local mineral resources (Objective 5). This would be achieved through Policy RM1 emphasising the use of secondary and recycled minerals and continued emphasis on the use of existing mineral import facilities, Policy RM4 seeking prior extraction of safeguarded mineral resources and Policy RM5 that safeguards minerals infrastructure to ensure the continuing provision of minerals. Policy RM2 also ensures the continuing provision of specialist clay.

8.7 The continued provision of minerals under Polices RM1 and RM2 also is likely to contribute to the growth of a sustainable economy (Objective 16) by providing required resources for construction sector. However, the requirement for prior extraction (RM4) may affect the viability of some sites; the extent to which this will be the case is unknown. Likewise the requirement for net-gain in biodiversity introduced in Policy RD1 at present has been assessed to be neutral compared with existing policy, but if a specific requirement were to be introduced, as is being considered under the Environment Bill, this may place an additional cost on development and affect development viability.

8.8 In relation to reducing the adverse impacts of transporting waste and minerals on the environment (Objective 11) the revised policies have been assessed to be likely to have a combination of mixed and positive effects. By providing minerals through the use of existing recycled aggregate and minerals import facilities such as wharves, ports, and railheads, the existing transport patterns will change as only land-won source of sharp sand and gravel in the Plan Area at Lydd reaches the end of its permitted life. The revised policies anticipates that the material provided at Lydd is likely to be replaced by supply from the ports and railheads within the Plan Area (Shoreham, Newhaven, and

Rye).The change in HGV patterns will have a positive effect in some locations, whilst negative in others depending on the travel patterns. Travel patterns and their effects will to a lesser extent be affected by both the continued provision of clay (RM2) and the prior extraction requirement (RM4) will assist in reducing the distances that minerals are transported.

8.9 The RPD is likely to have moderate mixed effects in relation to biodiversity / geodiversity (Objective 14). The allocation of clay extraction at Aldershaw Tiles (RM2) will result in the destruction of area ancient woodland where the extraction is proposed. The RPD indicates that the extraction is very small scale and consequently the area affected will be limited. This was assessed to be likely to have a negative impact on impact on the biodiversity in that area. In a similar vein, Policy RM1 seeks to meet the Plan Areas demand for sharp sand and gravel, in part, by the importation of marine dredged aggregate. Marine dredging was assessed to may have negative effects on marine biodiversity and marine habitats where it occurs. However, the assessment and mitigation of this effect will have been subject of assessment by the Marine Management Organisation in preparation of its Marine Plans and marine dredging licensing regime. Lastly on this topic, Policy RD1 was, under the current circumstances, assessed to be neutral, i.e. have a similar effect as the existing policy WMP27, with a caveat that in the medium to long term, if the Environment Bill is pursued and a specific level of net-gain was mandated, that the policy may have a more positive effect on biodiversity it would otherwise.

8.10 To a lesser extent the RPD may have minor effects on public health (Objective 1), climate change (Objective 9), air quality and pollution (Objective 10) and employment (Objective 17). The effects on health are likely to be indirectly positive as a result of the revised policies further enabling the planned development of villages, towns and cities through the provision of minerals. Minor indirect positive effects may occur in relation to climate change as a consequence of the promotion of recycled and secondary aggregate (RM1) which should result in reduction of raw material used; and the continued local provision of clay (RM2) may have a minor positive effect by reducing overall travel distances and associated CO2 production. Policy RM1 emphasis on utilising existing facilities and wharfs, ports and railheads for imports indicates that transport will be concentrated around these facilities. As these are existing facilities it is likely that these have access to suitable roads, this in combination with the promotion of sustainable transport in the form of marine and rail imports may help avoid additional pollution in areas with existing air pollution problems. Policies RM1 and RM2 were assessed to have positive effects in relation to employment

opportunities as a consequence of maintaining the existing recycled aggregate, import facilities and clay extraction.

8.11 The remaining four policies were assessed to be proposing alterations that are considered to not significantly alter the existing policy direction as set out in the WMP and WMSP. Consequently, the proposed alterations have been assessed to be *de minimis* for the purposes of this Sustainability Appraisal. This applies to the following policies:

- RV1 Minerals and Waste Development affecting the South Downs National Park and High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
- RW1 Sustainable Locations for Waste Development;
- RM3 Safeguarding Minerals Resources;
- RM6 Safeguarding facilities for concrete batching etc.; and
- RM7 Minerals Consultation Areas.

Assessment of areas likely to be affected

8.12 While undertaking the assessment of revised policies, for each objective of each policy, where it could be identified that a location may be affected this was recorded in the Policy Assessment as shown in *Annex G: Policy Appraisal*. These locations include places names as well as abstract locations such as 'Ports and Wharves'. In broad terms:

8.13 There is likely to be a positive effect on the whole Plan Area as a result of the continued provision of minerals for use in construction. Positive economic and employment effects may also be seen at the ports, wharves and minerals facilities involved in the recycling and importation of aggregate. Within the Plan Area these facilities are located at the ports of Shoreham, Newhaven and Rye. However, the provision of aggregate through marine importation may have a localised negative effect on the licensed and allocated marine areas for aggregate dredging (outside of plan area). This negative effect will have been considered when the relevant marine plan was being prepared and areas for dredging being licenced.

8.14 Traffic patterns involved in enabling the continued import of material into the Plan Area and their effects on the roads and areas near the roads (for example, effects on amenity and air quality) are likely to remain broadly similar to the status quo. The numbers of HGV are likely to increase in proportion to minerals demand in any given areas. Existing HGV travel patterns are likely originating from Lydd Quarry is likely to change as the quarry reaches the end of its permitted reserves. The change in this is

likely to be proportionate to the mineral provision from the quarry. The Plan anticipates that the material provided at Lydd is likely to be replaced by supply from the ports and railheads within the Plan Area (Shoreham, Newhaven, and Rye).

8.15 Safeguarded Minerals facilities and infrastructure at wharves and ports are likely to benefit from increased protection as a consequence of the incorporation of the Agent of Change principle. Development within Mineral Safeguarding Areas, i.e. areas near Plumpton and Ditchling as shown on the Local Policies Map, may be affected by the requirements of Policy RM4 Prior Extraction of Minerals.

8.16 There are likely to be small scale localised effects in relation to the allocation (0.2 Hectares) at the Aldershaw Tiles site. The extraction will enable the continued supply of clay for specialist tiles and all the economic effects associated with that, but this will have a negative effect on the ancient woodland which will be destroyed as a result of extraction.

Cumulative effects of the revised policies and Interaction with other policies and plans

8.17 The WMLP interacts most with other land-use / spatial plans such as Local Plans within the Plan Area and the Marine Plan adjacent to the Plan Area. It will also interact with the Newhaven Port

8.18 The Newhaven Enterprise Zone website recognises the importance of North Quay, Newhaven in the WMP. The minerals facility at East Quay, Newhaven is not referred to.

8.19 As documented above, the assessed likely effects of the revised policies are broadly positive and will support the planned development within those documents; the reliance on existing minerals facilities and infrastructure is likely to limit the potential negative effects within the Plan Area and conflict with other Local Plans. It is considered that the Plan is likely to complement the existing Local Plans in the areas.

8.20 For the purposes of this assessment, is has been assumed that, owing to the way the amount of minerals each Minerals Planning Authority should provide as set out in the NPPF / NPPG, it is likely that the future demand of minerals from the Plan Area is either already incorporated within their strategies or will be a consideration as future plans are prepared.

8.21 It is understood that the Authorities are pursuing discussions with the relevant district and borough councils within the Plan to confirm the that this assessment is correct, and with those involved with the Newhaven Enterprise Zone to ensure that the plans

compliment one-another. It is also understood that the Authorities are also pursuing discussions with the Marine Management Organisation and the other Minerals Planning Authorities, from which minerals are likely to be imported, to ensure that the reliance on imports is an appropriate strategy.

Likely significant effects on Sites of International Nature Conservation Importance

8.22 This assessment has not identified any likely significant effects on Sites of International Nature Conservation Importance. No direct impacts have been identified. A potential indirect impact on Sites of International Conservation Importance was identified in the form of changing patterns of traffic movements through the Ashdown Forest SAC. However, this was discounted owing to two factors: Firstly, the strategy set out in the Plan uses existing permitted facilities and these should already be accounted for in this and other assessments assessing the effect on the Ashdown Forest SAC. And secondly, given the location of the existing minerals facilities and Lydd Quarry the levels of minerals HGV traffic through the Ashdown Forest SAC is unlikely to change significantly.

Summary of Waste and Minerals Local Plan ("the Plan") Assessments of Policy

8.23 This SA has focussed primarily on Revised Policies as this is where change is being proposed. These policies, should they be adopted, will be read in combination with the other policies of the WMLP and other relevant Development Plan Documents. Whilst the significant effects of these policies has been identified and assessed through the policy appraisal, it has not been possible to identify all permutations of how the policies may interact with each other; that is best assessed through their application in the determination of planning applications. However, to give a complete overview of the Waste and Minerals Local Plan ("the Plan") the tables on the following pages shows the summary of all the relevant assessments for the Waste and Minerals Local Plan after the proposed alterations made by the RPD have been incorporated.

8.24 Note, the assessment undertaken for the SA of the WMP policies used a different scoring system, but this is still considered to provide a valid indication of the assessment of the policies. This is set out below:

√	Positive impact
√?	Possible positive impact
?	Uncertain / unknown
x?	Possible negative impact
x	Negative impact
ø	No significant impact or link to objective
√ (minor) √√√(major)	

8.25 Both the WMSP and the RPD used/use the method documented in this document.

	Overarching Strategy					Providing for Waste													
Objective	WMP1	~~WMP2~~ RV1	WMP3a,b&c	WMP3d&e	WMP4	WMP5	~~WMP7a &~~ ~~WMP7b~~ RW1	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	WMP8a,b&c	WMP9a	WMP9b	WMP10	WMP6	SP6	SP7
1. Health	√?	ø	?	?	ø	?	?	•	•	•	•	•	?	?	?	?	?	+/?	+/?
2. Neighbouring Amenity	√?	√	?	?	ø	?	?	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	•/?	?	?	?	?	?	+/-/?	+/?
3. Equality & Access	ø	ø	?	√	ø	?	√	•	•	•	•	•	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	+/?	+/?
4. Waste Minimisation	ø	ø	√	√	√	√	√	+/++	+/++	+/++	+/++	++	ø	√?	√?	ø	√	+/?	+/?
5. Sustainable Minerals Use	√	ø	√	√	√	√	√?	?	?	?	?	?	ø	ø	ø	ø	√	+/?	+/?
6. Water Quality	ø	ø	√	ø	ø	ø	?	•/?	•/?	•	•	•/?	√?	?	√?	√	?	?/•	N/A
7. Water Resource	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	N/A	N/A
8. Flood Risk	√	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	?	•/-	•/-	-	•	•/?	ø	?	?	?	ø	•/-	N/A
9. Climate Change	√	ø	√	√	√	√	√	+	+	+	+	+	?	√?	√?	?	√	+/?	+/?
10. Air Quality and Pollution	?	ø	?	ø	ø	?	x?	•/-	•/-	•	•	•	x	?	?	?	√?	+/-/?	+/?
11. Transport	√	ø	?	√	ø	√?	√	+/•	+/•	+/•	+/•	+	x	√?/√	√?/√	?	√	+/?	+/?
12. Soil	√	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	√?	+/-/?	+/-/?	-/?	-/?	•/?	√	√?	ø	?	?	+/-/?	+/?
13. Historic & Built Environment	√	√	?	ø	ø	?	?	+/-	+/-	-/?	-/?	•/?	√	x?	x?	?	?	+/-/?	+/?
14. Biodiversity / Geodiversity	√	√	?	ø	ø	?	?	-	-	-	-	-/?	√	x?	x?	√	?	+/-/?	+/?
15. Renewable Energy	√	ø	√	ø	√	√	√?	?/+	?/+	?/+	?	?	√	√?	√?	ø	ø	+/?	+/?
16. Economy	√	ø	√	√	√	√	√	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?	+/?	√?	√?	√?	√	√	+/?	+/?
17. Employment	√?	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	+	+	+	+	+	ø	?	?	ø	ø	+	N/A

Continued over leaf…

		Providing for Minerals											Overarching Policies						
Objective		RM1	WMP12	WMP13	RM2	~~WMP14~~ RM3‡	~~SP8~~ RM3 ‡	RM4	RM5	~~SP10~~ RM6	~~SP11~~ RM7	WMP16	WMP17	WMP18	SP99	WMP20	WMP21	WMP22	
1. Health	... Continued from over leaf	+	ø	?	N/A	ø	N/A	N/A	N/A	+/?	+/?	?	?	√?	√?	√	ø	?	Continued over leaf...
2. Neighbouring Amenity		+/-	ø	?	•	ø	N/A	N/A	+	+/?	+/?	?	?	√?	√?	ø	?	?	
3. Equality & Access		N/A	ø	ø	N/A	ø	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ø	ø	ø	ø	√?	√	ø	
4. Waste Minimisation		N/A	√?	√	N/A	ø	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ø	ø	ø	√	ø	√	√	
5. Sustainable Minerals Use		+	√?	√?	+/?	√	+/?	+	+	+/?	+/?	ø	ø	ø	√	ø	√	√	
6. Water Quality		N/A	ø	x?	N/A	ø	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	?	ø	ø	?	ø	ø	?	
7. Water Resource		N/A	ø	ø	N/A	ø	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	
8. Flood Risk		N/A	ø	?	N/A	ø	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	?	ø	ø	?	ø	ø	ø	
9. Climate Change		+	?	√	+/?	ø	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	x	?	?/√?	√	ø	√	√	
10. Air Quality and Pollution		+/-	?	√	N/A	ø	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	?	ø	?/√?	√	ø	ø	√?	
11. Transport		+/-	ø	√	+/?	√	+/?	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	?	ø	?/√?	√	ø	√?	√	
12. Soil		N/A	?	x?	N/A	ø	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	?	ø	ø	?	ø	ø	?	
13. Historic & Built Environment		+	ø	x?	•/?	ø	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	x	√?/√	ø	?	ø	ø	?	
14. Biodiversity / Geodiversity		-	ø	x?	-/+/?	ø	N/A	•	N/A	N/A	N/A	x	√?/√	ø	?	ø	ø	?	
15. Renewable Energy		N/A	ø	ø	N/A	ø	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	x	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	
16. Economy		++	√	√	+	√	+/?	?	N/A	+/?	+/?	√?/√	ø/√?	√?	√	ø/√?	ø	√	
17. Employment		+	ø	ø	+	ø	+/?	N/A	N/A	+/?	+/?	√?	ø	ø	ø	√?	ø	ø	

‡ Policies WMP14 and SP8 are merged into Policy RM3. Both assessments are relevant.

Objective		Development Management Policies								
		WMP23a	WMP23b	WMP24a	WMP24b	WMP25	WMP26	~~WMP27~~ RD1 *	RD1 *	WMP28a&b
1. Health	... Continued from over leaf	ø	ø	ø	ø	√	√	ø	N/A	ø
2. Neighbouring Amenity		√	√	ø	ø	√	√	√	N/A	√
3. Equality & Access		ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	N/A	ø
4. Waste Minimisation		ø	ø	√	√	ø	ø	ø	N/A	ø
5. Sustainable Minerals Use		ø	√	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	N/A	ø
6. Water Quality		ø	√	ø	ø	ø	ø	√	N/A	√
7. Water Resource		ø	√	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	N/A	√
8. Flood Risk		ø	ø	√	ø	ø	ø	ø	N/A	√
9. Climate Change		ø	ø	√	ø	ø	ø	ø	N/A	√
10. Air Quality and Pollution		ø	√	√	√	√	ø	ø	N/A	ø
11. Transport		ø	ø	√	ø	√	√	ø	N/A	ø
12. Soil		ø	√	ø	ø	ø	ø	√	N/A	ø
13. Historic & Built Environment		√	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	√	•	ø
14. Biodiversity / Geodiversity		ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	√	•/?	√
15. Renewable Energy		ø	ø	√	√	ø	ø	ø	N/A	ø
16. Economy		ø	ø	ø	√	ø	ø	ø	•/?	ø/√
17. Employment		ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	ø	N/A	ø

* The assessment for Policy RD1 is a combination of the assessment for WMP27 and RD1.

9. Monitoring

9.1 As required by the SEA Directive, a number of recommendations are made for indicators to monitor the likely significant impacts of the revised policies. These are set out in Table 4 corresponding to the relevant impacts identified and summarised in the preceding chapters of this report.

9.2 One of the aims of monitoring as specified by the SEA Directive is to identify unforeseen adverse effects in order to be able to take appropriate remedial action. To enable this to be done, recommendations are also made in Table 4 for monitoring potential sustainability impacts that are not expected to occur as foreseen by the appraisal.

9.3 An Annual Monitoring Report will be produced to monitor the implementation of the WMP and WMSP, and the recommendations given below for monitoring should be incorporated within this.

9.4 Recommendations below only relate to those objectives that have been used in the assessment on the Draft Revised Policies, these should be read in with those recommendations made in the SAs for the WMP and WMSP.

Table 4 Monitoring Recommendations

SA Objectives	Recommended Indicators
1. To avoid negative effects and enhance, where possible, positive effects on health.	Number of complaints about health impacts of waste and minerals developments
2. To protect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses.	Number of enforcement cases regarding amenity impacts
5. To ensure the sustainable use of local mineral re-sources.	Capacity for secondary and recycled minerals production in Plan Area Capacity for landing of marine-borne minerals in the Plan Area
8. To reduce risk and impact of flooding.	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice
9. To limit the causes of and adapt to climate change.	Tonnage of minerals transported by rail and water
10. To protect air quality and reduce air pollution.	Number of facilities breaching permit conditions
11. To reduce adverse impacts of transporting waste and minerals on the environment.	Number of enforcement cases regarding traffic transporting waste and minerals impacts
12. To conserve and enhance important soil functions and types.	Hectarage of greenfield sites lost to waste and minerals development
13. To protect, conserve and enhance East Sussex and Brighton & Hove's countryside and historic and built environment.	Number of enforcement cases regarding landscape impacts Number of enforcement cases regarding impacts on historic assets
14. To protect, conserve and where appropriate enhance East Sussex and Brighton & Hove's biodiversity and geodiversity.	Amount of net-gain in biodiversity achieved
16. To contribute to the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.	Number of minerals businesses operating in Plan Area Tonnage of secondary and recycled minerals produced
17. To provide employment opportunities and develop and maintain a skilled work-force.	Number of waste management businesses operating in Plan Area Number of minerals businesses operating in Plan Area

10. Next steps

10.1 This Sustainability Appraisal has been published for consultation alongside the Draft Revised Policies document. All representations received from consultees will be considered and where necessary, amendments and/or additions to the assessment will be undertaken. Where appropriate, amendments will be made to the SA appraisal framework that will be used for the subsequent assessment of the next version of the Draft Revised Policies. A revised SA will then be published alongside that document.

10.2 Full details of the public consultation can be found on http://consult.eastussex.gov.uk.

Technical Annex

The following Annexes are now contained in the Technical Annex Document:

- Annex A: Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes
- Annex B: Sustainability Indicators
- Annex C: Maps
- Annex D: Appraisal of Sites
- Annex E: Options Appraisal
- Annex F: Compatibility Check of Strategic Objectives
- Annex G: Policy Appraisal
- Annex H: Relevant Historic Policy Appraisals
- Annex I: Combined Policy Appraisal
- Annex J: Summary of assessment of spatial effects of Plan
- Annex K: Effects Arising from Other Plans and Strategies
- Annex L: Glossary of Recommended Mitigation
- Annex M: List of previous sustainability appraisals of the Waste and Minerals Local Plan

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Report to:	**Lead Member for Transport & Environment**
Date of meeting:	**16 March 2020**
By:	**Director of Communities, Economy and Transport**
Title:	**Review of the East Sussex Local Flood Risk Management Strategy's Delivery Plan**
Purpose:	**To note progress on the Delivery Plan for 2017/18 and endorse a new Delivery Plan for the period up until the end of March 2023.**

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) Note the progress made on delivering the actions set out in the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Delivery Plan 2017/18 (Appendix 1); and

(2) Endorse the proposed draft Delivery Plan for the period up until the end of March 2023 (Appendix 2).

1 Background Information

1.1 This report provides an update on progress in managing local flood risk in East Sussex. It proposes an updated Delivery Plan to support the adopted East Sussex Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS). This refreshed Delivery Plan aligns with the service objectives of the Flood Risk Management Team, other County Council services and our external partners such as the Environment Agency and District/Borough Councils (reflecting our strategic coordinating role).

1.2 At the 19 June 2017 meeting of Lead Member for Transport and Environment the LFRMS Delivery Plan 2017/18 was agreed and Appendix 1 reports on the progress made on the actions set out in this Plan up until the end of 2019.

1.3 As many of the actions set out in the Delivery Plan often have a long delivery timeframe, it is considered sensible that rather than covering a 12 month period, the Delivery Plan should cover a much longer period in order for reporting on progress to be meaningful. It is primarily for this reason why progress on the Delivery Plan for 2017/18 has not been reported until now and why the proposed new Delivery Plan has a three year time horizon.

2 Supporting Information

2.1 The Flood and Water Management Act (2010) designated the County Council as a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and as a Risk Management Authority (RMA) in its Highway Authority role. The focus of the LLFA role is on localised flooding (i.e. surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourse flooding). The Act imposed a number of duties upon the County Council amongst which the development, adoption and implementation of a LFRMS is one. A copy of the LFRMS and its supporting documentation can be found on the East Sussex County Council (ESCC) website.

2.2 The current Strategy was developed in partnership with key stakeholders and subject to extensive consultation and builds upon its 2013 predecessor. It sets the framework for the County Council's LLFA role and its RMA partners. The Delivery Plan outlines strategic actions undertaken by the RMAs in East Sussex and other key partners, to address local flooding issues. However, it should be noted that the delivery plan is not an exhaustive list of activities, but it seeks to identify those critical strategic actions under which related activity takes place.

2.3 Appendix 1 indicates that a number of actions have been completed and good progress is being made on long term and ongoing actions. The actions completed are projects which have a specified end date, whilst the remainder of the actions and their objectives are primarily of a strategic and 'ongoing' nature, such as supporting ESCC Member representation on the Southern Regional Flood and Coastal Committee; performing our statutory planning consultee role and establishing local partnerships.

2.4 Since the 2017/18 Delivery Plan was prepared significant progress has been made by the newly created Pevensey & Cuckmere Water Level Management Board (PCWLMB) in developing the resources and infrastructure necessary to deliver its role. Key to this is the partnership the Board and ESCC have entered into to deliver a comprehensive approach to advising local planning authorities on planning applications and local plan policy within the operational and catchment area of the Board. This partnership is advantageous to our respective services as one organisation complements the other's statutory powers. Consequently, the PCWLMB is a strategically significant partner in the management of local flood risk in East Sussex.

2.5 The reporting of progress with the Surface Water Management Plans in the county has been redrafted within the proposed new Delivery Plan to reflect the status of the Plans as providing the evidence base for bids for further work e.g. the Brooklyn Road property level resilience project in Seaford or the Southern Wealden/Eastbourne surface water modelling project.

2.6 Although the LLFA has made considerable progress over this reporting period, limited resources and the need to prioritise our statutory planning consultee role have an inevitable impact on what else we can realistically achieve. All the actions identified in the next Delivery Plan are subject to the availability of resources both within ESCC and its partner organisations. In this regard, it has been assumed that the current level of resource, which includes funding opportunities, remains as it is for the coming three years and we will continue to develop more efficient and innovative ways of working as our role develops.

2.7 Lead Member is requested to endorse the draft Delivery Plan for the period 2020/21-2022/23 at Appendix 2. Many of the actions listed are ongoing actions carried forward. With the exception of the leadership of local partnerships to oversee the delivery of Surface Water Management Plans all actions relate to existing service objectives or commitments of those organisations identified with a role to play.

3. Conclusion and Reason for Recommendation

3.1 The adopted LFRMS commits the County Council to regular reviews of the Delivery Plan. In accordance with this commitment, Lead Member is asked to note progress on the Delivery Plan 2017/18 and endorse the proposed Delivery Plan for the period up until the end of March 2023.

RUPERT CLUBB
Director of Communities, Economy and Transport

Contact Officer: Nick Claxton
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LOCAL MEMBERS

ALL

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

None

Appendix 1

Progress Report
East Sussex Local Flood Risk Management Strategy

Delivery Plan 2017-2018

EAST SUSSEX LOCAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

OBJECTIVES

i. Establish and maintain effective partnerships with key organisations and local communities in order to develop collective knowledge, share best practice and secure funding for local flood risk management measures;

ii. Improve the evidence base and understanding of local flood risk to ensure that limited resources are targeted in the areas of highest risk and vulnerability;

iii. Empower local communities and land owners to take actions in order to be prepared for and limit the impacts of flooding;

iv. Avoid increasing flood and coastal erosion risk by encouraging best practice for the maintenance of assets and preventing inappropriate development; and

v. Work in partnership to deliver cost-effective flood and coastal erosion risk management measures which take a catchment wide approach and contribute to wider social, economic and environmental benefits.

Delivery Plan 2017 - 2018: progress update

The following table sets out the actions and the associated progress made by the Risk Management Authorities in East Sussex and other key partners towards realising the objectives of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy as detailed in the delivery plan for the 2017 - 2018 period. It also provides a narrative for progress over the subsequent two years (18/19 and 19/20).

Objective no.

i. Establish and maintain effective partnerships with key organisations and local communities in order to develop collective knowledge, share best practice and secure funding for local flood risk management measures

Actions	Status/Progress
Identify and develop appropriate structures to ensure continued engagement and progress reporting with key partners and stakeholders on flood and coastal erosion risk management issues.	Given that Internal Drainage Boards, district and borough authorities are not represented at Regional Flood and Coastal Committee, the LLFA ensures that the Committee papers are shared and that issues are raised by the LLFA on their behalf. A comprehensive approach to engaging RMAs in East Sussex has yet to be identified, and currently engagement takes place in conjunction with partner organisations on a specific theme or in response to events at a specific location. Nevertheless, this issue has now been raised at the January meeting of the Southern RFCC as a regional, not simply a county matter.
Periodically review partner roles, responsibilities and statutory duties	Ongoing – this will be addressed through the review of the strategy is set to commence 2020/21.
Regional liaison on flood risk matters with southern lead local flood authorities through the South East Seven	Ongoing – South East Seven meets on an ad hoc basis dependent upon regional or national issues and consultations
Regional liaison on flood risk matters through the Southern Regional Flood and Coastal Committee	Ongoing – ESCC represented at all main meetings and at sub-committee and working groups.

Working in partnership with local stakeholders to explore opportunities for delivering local schemes. Assess the potential for securing funding for local flooding hotspots	A number of projects have commenced since the last delivery plan review. Phase Two of the Hastings surface water studies has commenced. Forest Row/Tompsets Bank project to introduce soft flood risk management measures is ongoing in partnership with the Ashdown Forest Conservators. Delays have occurred due to longer term vacancy in the FRM team. A bid to secure funding for a Property Level Resilience (PLR) scheme in Brooklyn Road, Seaford is progressing to the April meeting of the Southern RFCC. The project has been developed alongside Lewes District Council and liaising with the Seaford Flood Action Group. The Southern Wealden Groundwater project (undertaken in partnership with Wealden District Council with the aim of gaining a greater understanding of how groundwater will potentially be impacted in a key growth area) is ongoing. Work is underway to improve the fluvial flood modelling of Polegate/Eastbourne, with Eastbourne BC and Wealden DC being the key partners and ESCC acting as coordinator Bids have been submitted for funding to improve the accuracy of surface water flood risk in Hailsham/Willingdon and Eastbourne.
Work with catchment-based partnerships to align flood risk management measures with catchment priorities as and when the opportunity arises	Ongoing – Working with Pevensey and Cuckmere Catchment Partnership supporting Natural Flood Management Projects. ESCC together with the partnership is currently developing a funding bid to provide the evidence base upon which to develop a catchment wide SuDS and water quality planning policy framework.
Support the newly formed Pevensey and Cuckmere Levels Water Level Management Board in its role as an Internal Drainage Board and provide initial support.	The Pevensey and Cuckmere Water Level Management Board is now fully established. It is developing its own staff resource and has entered into a hosting agreement with ESCC, as the LLFA, so that ESCC provides accommodation and local managerial support. The agreement also helps to ensure that there is a joined up and consistent approach by the two organisations on flood risk matters, which also ensures against duplication of tasks, particularly when it comes to influencing the planning and development process.
Identify opportunities for surface water drainage improvements which additionally contribute to the management of sewer flooding	Work is underway on testing options to bring parts of the Bourne Stream (Eastbourne) back into use by redirecting surface water flows into the stream. The objective is to reduce the amount of surface water entering the existing combined system and therefore improve foul water capacity in the stream's catchment: which includes the town centre and the Seaside Road area. The second phase of this project has reached the draft recommendation stage, the implementation phase will be managed by Southern Water.

ii. Improve the evidence base and understanding of local flood risk to ensure that limited resources are targeted in the areas of highest risk and vulnerability

Actions	Status/Progress
Continue to review/develop lead local flood authority resources and capacity to fulfil statutory requirements	Ongoing actions include: staff training on technical matters such as the use of industry standard software, drainage design etc, exploring and implementing opportunities for sharing resources/responsibilities with the Pevensey & Cuckmere Water Level Management Board. Revenue raising by offering consultancy services to Local Planning Authorities for the production of their Strategic Flood Risk Assessments is being trialled.
Provide technical drainage advice on highway improvements to Uckfield Town Centre	Since this action was first identified the Highway Authority's design team is now part of the Jacobs/Costain joint venture (JV). Local flood risk technical advice is now coordinated from within the JV.
Develop and maintain a consistent approach to recording and designating flood assets, including information regarding their significance to local flood risk management, and their condition and ownership	An Asset Register was completed in compliance with Section 21 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 and is updated as and when new information becomes available. ESCC's main focus has been on surface water drainage assets as coastal erosion assets are the responsibility of the District and Borough Councils.
Undertake Section 19 Investigations where appropriate.	The Section 19 report for Hunloke Avenue, Eastbourne has been published in July 2019. Further Section 19 investigations will be completed as and when required.
Undertake investigations, and enforce where necessary, into potential contraventions of the Land Drainage Act 1991.	Formal enforcement procedures are only considered when a negotiated resolution cannot be secured, and the risk posed by the contravention is such that property or life are put at risk. Formal enforcement procedures were not considered necessary in this reporting period – to mid-February 2020 ESCC dealt with the following number of potential enforcement cases (the vast majority of cases investigated were not a breach of the Land Drainage Act, or were resolved through agreed works being undertaken): 17/18 - 59 | 18/19 - 91 | 19/20 (Feb) – 122
Undertake a sediment erosion study for Heathfield.	Due to staff turnover and increasing demands on the LLFA's resources placed on it by its statutory planning consultee role this action has not been taken forward.
Maintain and update: 1) Flood incident database; and	Currently the Flood Incident Database holds 15927 records of flooding dating back as far as 1960. The next update will be in February 2020.

<table>
<tr><th>Actions</th><th colspan="3">Status/Progress</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">2) Database of land drainage enquiries and ordinary watercourse consents.</td><td colspan="3">The number of Ordinary Watercourse Consents submitted over the reporting period are:</td></tr>
<tr><td>17/18 – 22</td><td>18/19 – 125</td><td>19/20 (Feb) - 122</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Data on land drainage enquiries can be under the “Investigations” section</td></tr>
<tr><td>Undertake county-wide study identifying areas of Critical Drainage Concern for use in Local Plan policy and development management decisions</td><td colspan="3">The concept has been trialled formally in Fairlight in Rother District.
However, in practice these areas are beginning to define themselves as our bids for funding, level of engagement with planning authorities on policy matters and the assessment flood risk in the LFRMS focus our effort in particular areas such as Eastbourne, Southern Wealden, and Hastings.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Develop and submit funding bid for groundwater study in Southern Wealden</td><td colspan="3">Local Levy funding was secured in 2018. Wealden District Council further contributed to the funding of the project which is programmed to conclude in the summer of 2020.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Complete the review of the East Sussex Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment</td><td colspan="3">The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment should be reviewed on a six-yearly basis in accordance with the Flood Risk Regulations. The original East Sussex PFRA (2012) was completed in January 2018 and identified both Eastbourne and Hastings as Flood Risk Areas (areas which are nationally significant in terms of surface water flood risk).</td></tr>
</table>

iii. Empower local communities and land owners to take action in order to be prepared for and limit the impacts of flooding

Actions	Status/Progress
Raise awareness of the new SuDS requirements within Local Planning Authorities, the development industry and the consultancy sector (where necessary and feasible).	Numerous meetings have taken place with planning committee members and planners from the local planning authorities over the past three years, to explain the ESCC role and that of Pevensey and Cuckmere Water Level Management Board in advising on planning applications. Presentations provided to the Developers East Sussex forum, but requests to attend local agents/developers' forums, which are run by the District and Borough Council's, have not been forthcoming.
Raise awareness of householder responsibilities and legal obligations of riparian ownership	Ongoing –riparian ownership has featured in the County magazine. Information and advice are given as part of land drainage case work.
Provide access to useful and up-to-date flood risk information for communities.	Details of the Sussex Resilience Forum's Emergency Flood Plans, the Environment Agency's flood alert service and how to report highway flooding are available via links on the County Council's website. Information is provided on the ESCC website in the form of Surface Water Management Plans and investigations in to flooding events. The Flood Risk Management Team will provide reports to residents on request, outlining the key flood risk within the locality of their property. The Flood Risk Management is assisting Emergency Planning colleagues with the refresh of Multi Agency Flood Plans
Ensure that local flood risk is appropriately addressed within neighbourhood plans.	Ongoing – responses to neighbourhood plan consultations are made to the deadline set, subject to the availability of resources.
Promote transparency and public accountability of risk management authority activities through East Sussex County Council's Scrutiny Committee process.	The need to conduct a scrutiny review was not identified during this reporting period.
Encourage community groups to identify flood risk issues and to progress potential flood risk solutions	The pressure of responding to planning consultations and staff turnover has prevented the LLFA undertaking pre-emptive work in this area. Consequently, we have relied on issues being brought to our attention by Risk Management Authority partners or directly by the community. Seaford Flood Action Group is one example of a District Council taking the lead in identifying the need for LLFA involvement in a flood prone area.
Support District and Borough Councils in awareness raising projects within local communities.	Assistance can be provided by attending meetings or exhibitions and the provision of data. Examples of such work over the reporting period have been:

Actions	Status/Progress
	Hollington Stream event Seaford Property Level Resilience community event The provision of data for Wealden Property Level Resilience project
Investigate and (if viable) adopt a flood alert system for the county. Look to working with regional and local partners to lessen costs	ESCC has adopted the Hydromaster system along with Kent County Council. Surrey and West Sussex County Councils are currently in the process of investigating the use of the service. Further work is required to calibrate the system to accommodate both urban and rural needs.

iv. Avoid increasing flood and coastal erosion risk by encouraging best practice for the maintenance of assets and preventing inappropriate development

Actions	Status/Progress
Respond to statutory consultations on the local flood risk and drainage aspects of major planning applications within deadlines set, and Local Planning Authorities to give due consideration to the consultation responses.	These figures relate to all planning casework and include pre-application enquiries and applications for outline, reserved matters and full planning permission as well as discharge of conditions. In early 2018/19 we began to identify those applications within the catchment of the PCWLM Board. 2017/18 - 418 cases 2018/19 – 480 cases of which 167 were PCWLMB related 2019/20 (to Feb) 478 cases of which 206 were PCWLMB related
Provide advice and support to Local Planning Authorities on development plan policy and allocations, and for planning authorities to incorporate these recommendations into the resulting policies.	Work is ongoing with the Local Planning Authorities. Have provided technical lead on reviewing existing Strategic Flood Risk Assessments and undertaking new ones for ESCC & Hastings Borough Council. Advice provided to Lewes District Strategic for its Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) Advice provided to Eastbourne Borough Council on its Housing and Economic land assessment (SHELAA) Discussions underway for ESCC to undertake SFRAs for Eastbourne Borough Council. Advising both Eastbourne and Wealden on a project to undertake a fluvial model for Polegate/Eastbourne. Provided advice and comments on the various iterations of the Wealden Local Plan (now withdrawn), the Rother Development and Site Allocations document and the Lewes Local Plan Part 2.

Actions	Status/Progress
Engage with riparian owners, both as individuals and communities, to ensure they undertake their responsibilities such as the maintenance of watercourses.	Please refer to action 'Promote awareness of householder responsibilities and legal obligations of riparian ownership' under objective iii.
Continue to assist Local Planning Authority teams across East Sussex – and if necessary, develop a programme to address any identified needs.	This is a duplicate action. Recommendation to remove this action from the next delivery plan.
Wealden District Council to develop growth proposals for key areas, which take account of local flood risk	A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was undertaken & close liaison with ESCC has taken place, to inform flood risk policy as part of the Draft Local Plan. However, WDC will have to rework its draft local plan following the recent Inspector's report. This is expected to generate significant amounts of work as we advise on a new development strategy.

v. Work in partnership to deliver cost-effective flood and coastal erosion risk management measures which take a catchment wide approach and contribute to wider social, economic and environmental benefits

Actions	Status/Progress
Work with local RMAs to identify measures in the Bourne Stream catchment to better manage surface water for the benefit of the foul water network.	Work ongoing – cost benefit analysis of preferred options is complete, and the draft reprt is being reviewed.
Produce the Lewes Surface Water Management Plan	Completed September 2017
Undertake the Forest Row Catchment Flood Alleviation Study	Completed August 2019
Deliver the Wealden Community Resilience Project	Ongoing – phase 3 is underway.
Work with partners to implement the actions arising from the Surface Water Management Plans for:	The management of highway drainage is consistent theme of the SWMPs. Information regarding flood risk and highway drainage is shared with the Highway Asset Management team which prioritises remedial actions where necessary. Similarly, the management of the surface water/combined sewer system figures prominently. As the asset manager Southern Water works with LLFA and others where flooding in these SWMPs has a Southern Water sewer component. Southern Water has assessed many of the issues we have

Actions	Status/Progress	
	identified through the Drainage Action Planning process which has been underway across its region over the past three years. Critically, the statutory planning role is one which assists in delivering the objectives of the SWMP process and the Flood Risk Management team will comment on the majority of planning applications in the SWMP areas listed below.	
	Hastings	Phase 2 of the Flood Alleviation Study for Hastings Central has commenced reporting expected in Autumn 2020
	the Eastbourne Area	Bourne Stream analysis due to complete by Spring 2020 Eastbourne Lakes assessment completed in 2018. Bid submitted for renewing surface water flood model for the borough and southern Wealden.
	Forest Row	A project to implement a low cost flood alleviation scheme in Tompsett's Bank had progressed. However, the departure of a key member of staff during the summer of 2019 and consequent ongoing vacancy, this project has not progressed.
	Crowborough	Key issues within Crowborough relate to the management of highway drainage and therefore actions are incorporated in the maintenance programme. Actions relating to watercourses and riparian responsibilities are in essence reactionary and we respond to reported incidents as and when they arise.
	Heathfield	Key issues within Heathfield relate to the management of highway drainage and therefore actions are incorporated in the maintenance programme. Actions relating to watercourses and riparian responsibilities are in essence reactionary and we respond to reported incidents as and when they arise.
	Seaford	Working alongside Lewes District Council and the Seaford Flood Action Group, Property Level Resilience (PLR) scheme is underway to secure funding to apply PLR to up to 60 homes and businesses in the Brooklyn Road area.
	Peacehaven	Key issues within Peacehaven relate to the management of highway drainage and therefore actions are incorporated in the maintenance programme. Actions relating to watercourses and riparian

Actions	Status/Progress	
		responsibilities are in essence reactionary and we respond to reported incidents as and when they arise.
	Newhaven	Meeching Valley has been identified as a priority and options to manage surface water flows are being reviewed.
	Bexhill	The SWMP identified primarily highway drainage issues and responses, these have been communicated to the Highway Authority.
	Rye	The issues of concern focus on the combination of fluvial risk, high groundwater and a drainage system which relies on pumping in particular conditions. Consequently, the lead agencies (Southern Water, the Environment Agency and the Highway Authority) have been informed of the recommended actions
	Battle	Key issues within Battle relate to the management of highway drainage and therefore actions are incorporated in the maintenance programme. Actions relating to watercourses and riparian responsibilities are in essence reactionary and we respond to reported incidents as and when they arise.
	Hailsham	Application for funding to undertake more detailed studies have been unsuccessful. Awaiting response to bid for updating surface water flood mapping.
	Uckfield	Key issues within Uckfield relate to the management of highway drainage and therefore actions are incorporated in the maintenance programme. Actions relating to watercourses and riparian responsibilities are in essence reactionary and we respond to reported incidents as and when they arise.
Review of Eastbourne Park Flood Storage Scheme boundaries and capacities - Consultants commissioned to develop scoping documents.	Completed – Reports finalised in May 2018	
Commence Hastings Central Flood Alleviation Study	Ongoing – Phase 2 has commenced.	
Commence Hastings Warrior Square Flood Alleviation Study	Phase 1 identified actions centred on property level protection	

Actions	Status/Progress		
Commence East Hailsham Flood Alleviation Study	National funding unavailable without “top up” contributions which have yet to be identified		
Coordinate and participate in local stakeholder activity on developing and delivering solutions to ongoing sewer flooding in Winchelsea Beach	Since this action was originally drafted the situation has developed and the County Council’s coordinating role has now been taken up by Southern Water.		
Develop and implement a flood alleviation scheme for Crowhurst	A Natural Flood Management project is underway within the catchment. The project forms part of a number of regional pilots examining the benefits of Natural Flood Management being delivered by the Environment Agency and the Sussex Wildlife Trust.		
Develop Drainage Area Plans for key settlements in the county.	Eastbourne, Newhaven, are Lewes complete.		
Improve the maintenance and management of highway drainage assets.	Whilst the Highway Authority undertakes an asset maintenance programme the manner in which tasks are recorded does not reflect the full range of activities. It is also worth mentioning that an individual “job” will comprise a large number of individual tasks. Nevertheless, the total number of drainage management jobs for the financial years covered by this update are;		
	2017/18– 104	2018/19 - 117	2109/20 (to Sept) 117

Appendix 2

East Sussex Local Flood Risk Management Strategy

Delivery Plan 2020/21 - 2022/23

A shaded action denotes a new action, or one revised due to changing circumstances

DRAFT

Abbreviations

AOP	Adur Ouse Partnership
BHCC	Brighton and Hove City Council
Defra	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
EA	Environment Agency
EBC	Eastbourne Borough Council
ESCC	East Sussex County Council
FRFN	Forest Row Flood Network
HBC	Hastings Borough Council
HCC	Hampshire County Council
KCC	Kent County Council
LDC	Lewes District Council
LGA	Local Government Association
MC	Medway Council
NE	Natural England
NFF	National Flood Forum
PCWLMB	Pevensey and Cuckmere Water Level Management Board
RDC	Rother District Council
REACT	Rye Emergency Action Community Team
RFCC	Regional Flood and Coastal Committee
RMA	Risk Management Authority (includes ESCC, EA, SW, EBC, HBC, LDC, RDC, WDC, RMAIDB, UMIDB)
RMAIDB	Romney Marsh Area Internal Drainage Board
SALC	Sussex Association of Local Councils
SCC	Southampton City Council
SRF	Sussex Resilience Forum
SDNPA	South Downs National Park Authority
SWMP	Surface Water Management Plan

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SE7	South East Seven
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
SW	Southern Water
UMIDB	Upper Medway Internal Drainage Board
WDC	Wealden District Council
WSCC	West Sussex County Council

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Delivery Plan 2020/21 – 2022/23

The following table sets out the actions that will be progressed by the Risk Management Authorities in East Sussex and other key partners. These actions will help work towards achieving the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy's objectives.

The tables over the following pages identify the lead and supporting partners who will deliver each action as well as the timescales over which the actions will be achieved.

The actions we have identified are subject to certain risks such as the availability of funding and resources and are therefore not guaranteed to be delivered in the proposed timescales.

Objective i.	Actions	Lead Partner(s)	Supporting Partner(s)	Time Frame
Establish and maintain effective partnerships with key organisations and local communities in order to develop collective knowledge, share best practice and secure funding for local flood risk management measures.	Identify and develop appropriate structures to ensure continued engagement and progress reporting with key partners and stakeholders on flood and coastal erosion risk management issues.	ESCC, EA	All other RMAs, SDNPA, Local Flood Groups, SALC	Ongoing
	Periodically review partner roles, responsibilities and statutory duties	ESCC		Strategy review to take place in 2020/21
	Regional liaison on flood risk matters with southern lead local flood authorities through the South East Seven	WSCC	ESCC, KCC, HCC, BHCC, SCC, MC	Ongoing
	Regional liaison on flood risk matters through the Southern Regional Flood and Coastal Committee	RFCC secretariat	RFCC members	Ongoing
	Working in partnership with local stakeholders	EBC, HBC, LDC,	ESCC, EA, Southern	Ongoing

Objective i.	Actions	Lead Partner(s)	Supporting Partner(s)	Time Frame
	to explore opportunities for delivering local schemes. Assess the potential for securing funding for local flooding hotspots	RDC, WDC	RFCC	
	Work with catchment-based partnerships to align flood risk management/drainage policies and projects with catchment priorities as and when the opportunity arises	Existing Catchment Partnerships	All other RMAs, SDNPA	Ongoing
	Work with the Pevensey & Cuckmere Water Level Management Board in advising Local Planning Authorities on flood risk implications of major planning applications and local planning policy in the Board's catchment	PCWLMB, ESCC	EA, EBC, HBC, RDC, WDC, NE	Ongoing
	Draft Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan in accordance with national guidance	SW	ESCC, EA, EBC, HBC, LDC, RDC, WDC	Summer 2022

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Objective ii.	Actions	Lead Partner(s)	Supporting Partner(s)	Time Frame
Improve the evidence base and understanding of local flood risk to ensure that limited resources are targeted in the areas of highest risk and vulnerability.	Continue to review/develop lead local flood authority resources and capacity to fulfil statutory requirements	ESCC, MHCLG, DEFRA, EA, LGA	All other RMAs, SDNPA	Ongoing
	Undertake Section 19 Investigations where appropriate	ESCC	All other RMAs	Ongoing
	Undertake investigations, and enforce where necessary, into potential contraventions of the Land Drainage Act 1991.	ESCC	All other RMAs	Ongoing
	Maintain and update: 1) Flood incident database; and 2) Database of land drainage enquiries and ordinary watercourse consents.	ESCC	None	Ongoing
	Undertake county-wide study identifying areas of Critical Drainage Concern for use in Local Plan policy and development management decisions	ESCC	All Planning Authorities	Ongoing
	Provide evidence base and policy proposals for managing groundwater flood risk and development in Southern Wealden	ESCC	WDC and PCWLMB	Summer 2020
	Develop a policy approach to manage both the water quantity and quality impacts of new development in the Pevensey Levels catchment.	ESCC	EBC, RDC, WDC, NE, EA, Sussex WT	April 2023

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Objective iii.	Actions	Lead Partner(s)	Supporting Partner(s)	Time Frame
Empower local communities and land owners to take actions in order to be prepared for and limit the impacts of flooding.	Raise awareness of the SuDS requirements within Local Planning Authorities, the development industry and the consultancy sector (where necessary and feasible) by holding training for Members and officers of LPAs and developers' fora	ESCC	District and Borough Councils	Ongoing
	Promote awareness of householder responsibilities and legal obligations of riparian ownership	ESCC	EA, East Sussex RMAs	Ongoing
	Provide access to useful and up-to-date flood risk information for communities.	ESCC, EA	All RMAs	Ongoing
	Ensure that local flood risk is appropriately addressed within neighbourhood plans.	EBC, HBC, LDC, RDC, WDC, SDNPA	ESCC SALC	Deadlines set by consultation programme for each plan
	Promote transparency and public accountability of risk management authority activities through East Sussex County Council's Scrutiny Committee process.	ESCC	All other RMAs	As and when circumstances require a Scrutiny review
	Encourage community groups to identify flood risk issues and to progress potential flood risk solutions	ESCC, EA, EBC, HBC, LDC, RDC, WDC,	Local Flood Groups, SALC, Action in Rural Sussex, NFF	Ongoing

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		SDNPA, SRF		
	Support district and boroughs in awareness raising projects within local communities.	EBC, HBC, LDC, RDC, WDC	ESCC, EA	Ongoing
Objective iv.	**Actions**	**Lead Partner(s)**	**Supporting Partner(s)**	**Time Frame**
Avoid increasing flood and coastal erosion risk by encouraging best practice for the maintenance of assets and preventing inappropriate development.	Respond to statutory consultations on the local flood risk and drainage aspects of major planning applications within deadlines set, and Local Planning Authorities to give due consideration to the consultation responses.	ESCC, PCWLMB	All Planning Authorities , RMAIDB UMIDB, SW, EA	Ongoing and to deadlines set by the development management process
	Provide advice and support to Local Planning Authorities on development plan policy and allocations, and for planning authorities to incorporate these recommendations into the resulting policies.	ESCC, PCWLMB	RMAIDB UMIDB, SW EA	Ongoing and according to local plan programmes
	Develop a fluvial flood risk model for the Polegate, Eastbourne, Mountney Sewer catchments to inform the development of the Wealden District and the Eastbourne Borough local plans	WDC, EBC, ESCC	EA, SW, PCWLMB	December 2020
	Develop, secure funding and implement a programme of studies to increase the understanding of flood risk and water management within the Pevensey hydrological catchment and in turn inform development	ESCC, PCWLMB	EA WDC EBC RDC NE SWT	2022/23

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	management and planning policy decisions			
	Undertake the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment of the emerging Eastbourne Borough Local Plan	ESCC	EBC, PCWLMB	Draft local plan timetable

Objective v.	Actions		Lead Partner(s)	Supporting Partner(s)	Time Frame
Work in partnership to deliver cost-effective flood and coastal erosion risk management measures which take a catchment wide approach and contribute to wider social, economic and environmental benefits.	Deliver the Wealden Community Resilience Project		WDC	EA, ESCC, Relevant Parish and Town Councils in Wealden	2021
	Work with local RMAs to identify measures in the Bourne Stream catchment to better manage surface water for the benefit of the foul water network.		SW	ESCC EBC, SW. EA	2021
	Work with partners to address issues identified in Surface Water Management Plans in the county.	Secure funding and deliver resilience measures for Brooklyn Road, Seaford	LDC	ESCC, SW, Seaford Flood Action	March 2021
		Complete optioneering and seek funding for the delivery of a flood alleviation scheme for Meeching Valley, Newhaven	ESCC	LDC	May 2020

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Objective v.	Actions		Lead Partner(s)	Supporting Partner(s)	Time Frame
Work in partnership to deliver cost-effective flood and coastal erosion risk management measures which take a catchment wide approach and contribute to wider social, economic and environmental benefits.	Work with partners to address issues identified in Surface Water Management Plans in the county.	Deliver soft engineering solutions to managing surface water at Tompsets Bank, Forest Row	Ashdown Conservators	ESCC	March 2021
		Secure funding for the update of surface water flood models in Eastbourne and Hailsham	ESCC		March 2020
		Subject to the above, deliver updated surface water flood models	ESCC	EA, SW, EBC, WDC	March 2021
		Secure funding for and deliver the evidence base and policy responses necessary to manage the water quality and quantity impacts of new development on the Pevensey Levels	ESCC, PCWLMB	EBC, WDC, RDC.	March 2023

Objective v.	Actions		Lead Partner(s)	Supporting Partner(s)	Time Frame
Work in partnership to deliver cost-effective flood and coastal erosion risk management measures which take a catchment wide approach and contribute to wider social, economic and environmental benefits.	Work with partners to address issues identified in Surface Water Management Plans in the county.	Commission surveys and modelling of Board assets to improve the evidence base for policy and investment decisions	PCWLMB	EA, EBC, WDC, local land owners	Phase 1 – Autumn 2020 Phase 2- Spring 2021 Phase 3 - Spring 2022 Phase 4 – Spring 2023
		Complete Hastings Central Flood Alleviation Scheme business cases	ESCC	HBC	May 2020
		Secure funding for Hastings Central Flood Alleviation Scheme business cases	ESCC	HBC	April 2021
		Review the Eastbourne Area Surface Water Management Plan	ESCC	EBC WDC EA SW PCWLMB	March 2022
	Develop and implement a flood alleviation scheme for Crowhurst		EA, SWT, Sussex Flow	Pevensey Catchment Partnership	Awaiting confirmation from the EA

Objective v.	Actions	Lead Partner(s)	Supporting Partner(s)	Time Frame
	Improve the maintenance and management of highway drainage assets.	ESCC Highway Authority	ESCC Flood Risk Management	Ongoing

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