SAND & GRAVEL

- Carriageway deposits
- Old adit workings
- Ashdown tunnel workings
- Old adit workings

CHAR
- Fremantle Sandstone (Sfu) and Poplar Brae Sandstone (Sfu) are worked for aggregates in the north of the county.
- Rye Harbour Sand (Sfu) is produced for use as roadstone and in concrete manufacture.
- Coarse flint gravels and grade seawards into sands and laminated silty clays.

GREENSAND

- Building Limestone
- Building Sandstone
- Wells Sand (Ardingle Sandstone) formations located throughout East Sussex, were important sources of sandstone for building:
- The Lower Greensand and the upper part of the Middle Greensand (Kingly Sandstone) were used for the production of cement and lime.
- Upper Greensand Formation were quarried for local building stone.

CHALK

- Although long established, limited quarrying of chalk occurs in East Sussex. Historically chalk was extracted for use as a raw material in the manufacture of cement, but this activity has declined.
- The Grey Chalk Subgroup is characterised by relatively high clay content, particularly towards the base, and is classified as ‘low purity’ (<93% calcite).

Gypsum (CaSO₄.2H₂O) and anhydrite (CaSO₄) are forms of calcium sulphate. They are worked from natural evaporite deposits in the form of desiccated sabkhas and lagoons, or as a by-product from other industries, such as the manufacture of cement or the processing of magnesium.

- Gypsum is found within a series of small ‘inliers’ of Jurassic-age rocks in the Robertsbridge area. The Ingham Formation is the principal source, with a discontinuous distribution from near Robertsbridge to near Etchingham.
- Gypsum is too soft to be quarried economically as a hard rock, but can be mined as a soft rock by hand or by air-lift extraction.

MINERAL AWARDS

- There are several brick and tile manufacturing sites in East Sussex which use a variety of clay raw materials. The main products are bricks and clay pipes.
- The main clays are described as ‘brick clays’, which are high in plasticity and contain a high proportion of montmorillonite. These clays are suitable for use in the production of bricks and tiles.

ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGNATIONS

- National nature conservation designations (NNCs) and SSSIs
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs): Sussex Downs (part of Rye Harbour); Eastbourne. The southern end of the county contains several areas of important bird habitat, including Rye Harbour, a Site of Special Scientific Interest.

ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

- East Sussex is divided into five districts: Eastbourne, Hastings, Lewes, Rother and Wealden. The county is also divided into a number of smaller administrative areas, including parishes and towns.

- The geological structure of East Sussex is dominated by the Wealden Beds, a sequence of sandstones, shales and clays that were deposited during the Jurassic period.

- The county is also home to a number of important mineral deposits, including sand, gravel, chalk and gypsum.