

Notice of Meeting

Environment and Infrastructure

Select Committee



Date & time	Place	Contact
Wednesday, 29 November 2017 at 10.30 am	Members Conference Room, County Hall, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, KT1 2DN	Andrew Spragg Room 122, County Hall Tel 0208 2132673

Acting Chief Executive
Julie Fisher



@SCCdemocracy

Members:

Please note there will be a private budget workshop for the Committee immediately following the meeting.

If you would like a copy of this agenda or the attached papers in another format, eg large print or braille, or another language please either call 020 8541 9122, write to Democratic Services, Room 122, County Hall, Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2DN, Minicom 020 8541 8914, fax 020 8541 9009, or email andrew.spragg@surreycc.gov.uk

This meeting will be held in public. If you would like to attend and you have any special requirements, please contact Andrew Spragg on 0208 2132673.

Elected Members

Mr Bob Gardner (Chairman), Mr Wyatt Ramsdale (Vice-Chairman), Mrs Mary Angell, Mr Bill Chapman, Mr Stephen Cooksey, Mr Paul Deach, Mr Jonathan Essex, Mr Matt Furniss, Mr Eber A Kington, Mrs Bernie Muir, Mr John O'Reilly, Mr Stephen Spence, Mrs Lesley Steeds, Mr Richard Walsh and Mr Richard Wilson

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Committee is responsible for the following areas:

Planning	Waste and Recycling
Transport Service Infrastructure	Flood Prevention and Infrastructure
Aviation	Public Transport – Bus and Rail
Highways Infrastructure	Highways Maintenance
Local Transport Plans and Strategies	Road Safety
Street Lighting	Parking Regulation and Enforcement
Rights of Way	Active Travel including Cycling and Walking Infrastructure, Promotion and Cycle Training
Concessionary Travel	Community Transport
Economic Development and the Rural Economy	Economic Prosperity, including Local Enterprise Partnerships
Housing	Countryside
Minerals	Air Quality
Climate Change	Gypsy and Traveller Sites
Biodiversity and Wildlife	Tourism

AGENDA

1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND SUBSTITUTIONS

2 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING: 5 OCTOBER 2017 AND 11 OCTOBER 2017

(Pages 1
- 30)

To agree the minutes of the previous meeting as a true and accurate record of proceedings.

3 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

All Members present are required to declare, at this point in the meeting or as soon as possible thereafter:

- I. Any disclosable pecuniary interests and / or
- II. Other interests arising under the Code of Conduct in respect of any item(s) of business being considered at this meeting

NOTES:

- Members are reminded that they must not participate in any item where they have a disclosable pecuniary interest
- As well as an interest of the Member, this includes any interest, of which the Member is aware, that relates to the Member's spouse or civil partner (or any person with whom the Member is living as a spouse or civil partner)
- Members with a significant personal interest may participate in the discussion and vote on that matter unless that interest could be reasonably regarded as prejudicial.

4 QUESTIONS AND PETITIONS

To receive any questions or petitions.

Notes:

1. The deadline for Member's questions is 12.00pm four working days before the meeting (Thursday 23 November 2017).
2. The deadline for public questions is seven days before the meeting (Wednesday 22 November 2017)
3. The deadline for petitions was 14 days before the meeting, and no petitions have been received.

5 RESPONSES FROM THE CABINET TO ISSUES REFERRED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE

The referral to Cabinet made on 5 October 2017 regarding proposals to change financial arrangements for waste management in 2018/19 will be considered alongside the Cabinet decision on 28 November 2017.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS TRACKER AND FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

(Pages 31 - 42)

The Board is asked to review and approve the Forward Work Programme and Recommendations Tracker and provide comment as required.

7 PAY AND CONSERVE - CAR PARK CHARGING ON THE COUNTRYSIDE ESTATE

(Pages 43 - 74)

Purpose of the report:

To share the results of the consultation on implementing car parking charges on the Countryside Estate and to consult the Environment and Infrastructure Select Committee on the proposals.

8 DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING

The next public meeting of the committee will be held 28 February 2018 at 10.30am in County Hall.

Julie Fisher
Acting Chief Executive
Published: 21 November 2017

MOBILE TECHNOLOGY AND FILMING – ACCEPTABLE USE

Those attending for the purpose of reporting on the meeting may use social media or mobile devices in silent mode to send electronic messages about the progress of the public parts of the meeting. To support this, County Hall has wifi available for visitors – please ask at reception for details.

Anyone is permitted to film, record or take photographs at council meetings with the Chairman's consent. Please liaise with the council officer listed in the agenda prior to the start of the meeting so that the Chairman can grant permission and those attending the meeting can be made aware of any filming taking place.

Use of mobile devices, including for the purpose of recording or filming a meeting, is subject to no interruptions, distractions or interference being caused to the PA or Induction Loop systems, or any general disturbance to proceedings. The Chairman may ask for mobile devices to be switched off in these circumstances.

It is requested that if you are not using your mobile device for any of the activities outlined above, it be switched off or placed in silent mode during the meeting to prevent interruptions and interference with PA and Induction Loop systems.

Thank you for your co-operation

MINUTES of the meeting of the **ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SELECT COMMITTEE** held at 10.30 am on 5 October 2017 at Ashcombe Suite, County Hall, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2DN.

These minutes are subject to confirmation by the Committee at its meeting on Wednesday, 11 October 2017.

Elected Members:

(* = present)

- * Mr Bob Gardner (Chairman)
- * Mr Wyatt Ramsdale (Vice-Chairman)
- * Mrs Mary Angell
- * Mr Bill Chapman
- * Mr Stephen Cooksey
- * Mr Paul Deach
- * Mr Jonathan Essex
- * Mr Matt Furniss
- * Mr Eber A Kington
- * Mrs Bernie Muir
- * Mr John O'Reilly
- Mr Stephen Spence
- * Mrs Lesley Steeds
- * Mr Richard Walsh
- * Mr Richard Wilson

16 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND SUBSTITUTIONS [Item 1]

Apologies had been received from Stephen Spence. There were no substitutions.

17 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING: 7 SEPTEMBER 2017 [Item 2]

1. The Committee amended the minutes to show that Hazel Watson had acted as substitute for Stephen Cooksey. A Member requested that item 7, point 12 was amended to state:

“Some Members expressed the view that the two proposals put forward were not satisfactory, and that there were missed opportunities on other options, this included improving recycling rates which officers confirmed would save £4,000 in costs.”

2. The Committee agreed these minutes as an accurate record of the meeting.

18 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST [Item 3]

Matthew Furniss declared he was Vice-Chairman of the Surrey Waste Partnership.

19 QUESTIONS AND PETITIONS [Item 4]

None received.

20 RESPONSES FROM THE CABINET TO ISSUES REFERRED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE [Item 5]

The Committee agreed to defer consideration of this response to 11 October 2017, as the decision had been called in and would be reviewed at this meeting.

21 RECOMMENDATIONS TRACKER AND FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME [Item 6]

Declarations of interest:

None.

Witnesses:

None.

Key points raised during the discussion:

1. The Chairman informed the Committee that he, the Vice-Chairman and Cabinet Members would be meeting on 14 November 2017 to consider priorities for the 2018 forward plan. Members highlighted that they wished to engage in consultation on the new Local Waste Plan, and review the impact of cuts on local highway funding. It was agreed these would be included in the plan.

Recommendations:

None.

22 PROPOSALS TO CHANGE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT IN 2018/19 [Item 7]

Declarations of interest:

None.

Witnesses:

Helen Trew, Waste Development Team Manager
Trevor Pugh, Strategic Director for Environment and Infrastructure

Key points raised during the discussion:

1. An additional paper was tabled at the request of Eber Kington. A copy is attached in the minutes.
2. Officers informed the Committee that the Surrey Waste Partnership had created a significant opportunities to work better with district and borough councils, and improve the cost to Surrey tax payers. It was

noted that the Council could no longer sustain the level of funding it provided for waste management, and that discussions through the partnership had looked to minimise the impact of any changes on district and boroughs.

3. The Committee was informed that the proposals had been reviewed by a working group consisting of 7 different authorities, and the current proposals to Cabinet were based on their recommendations. Officers commented that this task group was reviewing the principles by which the funding was divided across the Surrey Waste Partnership.
4. Officers outlined the statutory responsibilities to pay recycling credits, as set out in the Environmental Protection Act 1990. It was noted that this was not a requirement where the Council took the decision to directly manage the materials, or if there was an agreement with partners to deliver these duties through an alternative mechanism. It was highlighted that an alternative mechanism was in place for food waste, where district and borough collections were supported through an ongoing revenue lump sum arrangement. It was also noted that garden waste was already consolidated in order to achieve better economies of scale.
5. The officers outlined that the proposal to Cabinet would enable the Council to directly manage collected recyclable material, and improve value for money through engagement with the market. It was highlighted that this would also unlock new financial transfer mechanisms, and enable the council to fund partners more equitably. The Committee was informed that there was a fixed core payment to district and boroughs, and this would be reducing by £4 million over the next three years. In addition, a variable mechanism was being proposed that would enable any savings made as a result of the changed arrangements were shared across the Surrey Waste Partnership. It was noted that the elements of this mechanism, such as the baseline and per household costs, were still under review by the task group.
6. The Committee was informed that district and boroughs had been engaged through chief executive and leader groups. It was commented that there were concerns regarding the impact of the proposals, though it was recognised that the Council needed to review this in light of the financial pressures it faced.
7. The Committee queried how the principles and aims of the Surrey Waste Partnership were formed, and how district and boroughs would be assessed on their delivery in this respect. Concern was raised that there was a lack of clarity about what sanctions were available if individual districts and boroughs operated in contravention of these aims. Officers highlighted that the Surrey Waste Partnership was bound by a memorandum of understanding, and that any decision in that respect was a matter for the collective body. There was a discussion regarding the long term objectives and governance of the partnership, and some Members commented that they felt unaware of the Cabinet's position with respect to becoming a single waste authority. It was noted that four of the district and boroughs were in a

joint waste contract, and this would be a factor in any future considerations.

8. Officers commented that the proposed arrangements were based on a principle of not trying to disadvantage Surrey tax payers, and also not seeking to disrupt existing favourable contract arrangements for some districts and boroughs. This meant that where individual contract arrangements had competitive prices, or there was a breakage fee in place, district and boroughs would be supported around transitional arrangements. This included some balancing payments back to the individual councils. Members of the committee highlighted a few areas where this was the case, and sought clarity about whether transitional arrangements would apply in such instances.
9. The Committee queried whether there was a risk of impact on recycling rates. There was some discussion as to the individual arrangements in place to encourage greater recycling. This included regular compositional analysis to see what was being disposed of. It was also highlighted that Surrey Waste Partnership funded a dedicated team for site specific interventions, such as on multi-occupancy flats. It was noted that this resource was available to all district and borough councils. Members expressed the view that there was an ongoing need for investment to incentivise recycling, though also highlighted that smaller, incremental shifts were likely rather than significant changes in resident behaviour.

Recommendations:

The Committee notes the report and recommends:

- That the Cabinet ensures clarity in regard to strategy aims, including achieving recycling targets, and variable payments and, in particular, the thresholds included within those aims, how progress against them is measured and agreed and the level of payment and loss of payments associated with delivery and non-delivery.
- That the Cabinet makes a clear statement in regard to its position on a single co-owned approach.
- That the Committee receives an update once the financial arrangements are in place.

23 REVIEW OF THE SURREY WASTE LOCAL PLAN: RECONVENING OF THE MEMBER REFERENCE GROUP [Item 8]

Declarations of interest:

None.

Witnesses:

Kate Symington, Principal Planning Policy Officer
Paul Sanderson, Minerals & Waste Policy Team Manager

Key points raised during the discussion:

1. The committee reviewed the proposed terms of reference for the Member Reference Group. It was informed that the group membership would be asked to contribute until May 2018, as part of developing the pre-submission plan. Members commented that the wording to better reflect how they could act in a critical friend role to the development to the plan.

Recommendations:

The Committee recommends:

- That the Member reference group is established
- That the reference to acting as a champion for the Surrey Waste Local Plan is deleted and “critical friend” substituted
- That the following Members are assigned to the MRG –
 - Wyatt Ramsdale (Chairman)
 - Jonathan Essex
 - Richard Wilson
 - Matthew Furniss

24 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE COUNCILS ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY [Item 9]

Declarations of interest:

None.

Witnesses:

Lesley Harding, Head of Place Development
Paul Hasley, Energy Manager
Jo Stanworth, Environment Policy Officer

Key points raised during the discussion:

1. The Committee reviewed the Key Performance Indicators, and expressed concern that there were not clear targets in place. Officers highlighted that a review was underway, and that this would help clarify how progress against the priorities were measured.
2. Members commented that more should be done to bring office recycling rates in line with the county target, and that KPI five should be adjusted to reflect this. The Committee also highlighted that it would like to see a greater emphasis on air quality. It was acknowledged that this was also a priority for the Cabinet Member, and that the review of KPIs would see additional data being recorded.
3. Members queried how priority one would be taken forward. It was highlighted that officers would seek to pilot an approach with individual services requiring a Cabinet decision, identifying possible areas through the forward plan. This would help ensure guidance was fit for purpose before promoting more widely to other services.
4. Officers discussed actions related to priority three, and commented that most energy efficiency measures had a payback over 3-4 years

from the initial investment. It was highlighted that budget constraints had seen investment suspended in this area.

5. The Committee queried how local authority and academy schools were supported to make their buildings more energy efficient. Officers commented that advice was provided to maintained schools, and that the service supported schools that wished to participate in the national eco-schools programme. Officers had also assisted schools in applying for the Ashden award, an energy sustainability charity, and other sustainability funding. It was highlighted that current regulations specified that windows requiring replacement were substituted with more energy efficient alternatives, though it was noted that this replacement programme was not as extensive as required due to resource constrictions.
6. The Committee discussed initiatives to improve electric car usage across the county, including expanding the location of charge points and improved methods of payment. It was highlighted that additional investment had been put in place to replace Guildford's park and ride fleet with electric buses. The Committee commented that a wide range of these initiatives could be subject of a Member development seminar, or for future consideration for a future task group.

Recommendations:

The Committee notes the report and recommends:

- That officers report on the outputs of the KPI review once complete;
- That an air quality KPI is added in consultation with district and boroughs;
- That county wide targets related to recycling rates are applied to council workspaces as well;
- That the action plan expands to promote recycling across the managed council estate, including all educational establishments

25 DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING: 29 NOVEMBER 2017 [Item 10]

The Committee noted that its next meeting of the Environment and Infrastructure Select Committee was the Call in meeting on 11 October 2017 at 9am.

A further meeting would be held on Wednesday 29 November 2017 at 10.30am in the Ashcombe Suite, County Hall, Kingston upon Thames.

Meeting ended at: Time Not Specified

Chairman

This page is intentionally left blank



New ways of working in waste

New financial mechanisms – update for Surrey Leaders

September 2017

1. Introduction

- 1.1. There have been some major changes to waste management services since waste was last discussed at the Surrey Leaders' Group a year ago. Four authorities now manage their waste services jointly and have commissioned a joint collection contract, which has since been rolled out in Elmbridge and Woking, with Surrey Heath and Mole Valley to follow. A number of other authorities have also made big changes to their waste collection arrangements.
- 1.2. This changing landscape has prompted the authorities to look in detail at how they work together in order to deliver maximum benefit to the taxpayer. To this end, a series of one-to-one meetings took place earlier this year, between Surrey Waste Partnership (SWP) representatives and the leadership of each partner authority, to assess the extent to which partners wish to deliver services in a more joined up way going forwards.
- 1.3. The one-to-one meetings showed that appetites for joint service delivery varied quite significantly across the partners, ranging from delivering the majority of services locally to delivering services as part of a single county-wide body. Work streams have now been setup to establish new ways of working that cater for this wide range of appetites. The two key work streams are **finance** and **governance**.
- 1.4. This report focuses on the **finance** work stream, which is the more urgent of the two, because new financial arrangements are needed for 2018/19 and urgent clarity is needed for the budget setting process.
- 1.5. The finance work stream involves creating new mechanisms to transfer money from Surrey CC to the district and borough councils in a way that will provide a stronger financial incentive to save taxpayer money by encouraging waste reduction and increasing recycling. The current arrangements are outdated and no longer effectively encourage improvement, so the new arrangements will replace these.
- 1.6. Principles for a new financial mechanism have been developed by a task group of officers from seven different partner authorities in consultation with the wider SWP officer and Member groups, Surrey Treasurers' group and Surrey Chief Executives. These principles, and the process for agreeing them, are set out in this report.

2. Background: responsibilities for waste management

- 2.1. The Environmental Protection Act 1990 designates the district and borough councils as waste collection authorities (WCAs) and the county council as the waste disposal authority (WDA). The WDA is responsible for managing all waste collected by WCAs, but it can allow WCAs to retain management of collected recyclables, which is currently the case in Surrey for dry recycling (paper/card, glass, metal, plastic). Where this happens, the WDA is obliged to pay the WCA recycling credits (currently £59 per tonne) unless alternative arrangements are agreed.
- 2.2. Surrey CC has given all WCAs notice that it intends to take over management of dry recycling in January 2018. This enables Surrey CC to replace the current recycling credit based system with a new mechanism. It intends to base this new financial mechanism on the principles developed through the SWP officer task group.

3. Principles of the new mechanism

- 3.1. The SWP officer task group recommends that the new mechanism consists of two elements: a **fixed** element and a **variable** element.
- 3.2. **Fixed element**
 - 3.2.1. The purpose of the fixed element is to recognise the costs incurred by districts and boroughs from introducing and running recycling services.
 - 3.2.2. It will take the funding available from Surrey CC and split this out amongst the districts/boroughs based on the number of households within each district/borough area.
 - 3.2.3. It is proposed that in order for a WCA to receive a fixed payment, it must:
 - Not reduce the level of recycling collection services that it currently provides to residents.
 - Work positively towards achieving the aim, objectives and targets of the joint municipal waste management strategy¹.
 - 3.2.4. Surrey CC has given an indication of the level of funding that it is considering making available to the WCAs via the fixed element of the mechanism over the next three years. The figures in **Table 1** show what this would look like for each district/borough if allocated using the proposed 'household numbers' approach.
 - 3.2.5. For the purpose of comparison, **Table 1** shows how much each district/borough would receive via current financial mechanisms. This assumes that Surrey CC has taken ownership of the dry recycling and therefore pays the costs of managing this material.

¹ <https://www.surreywastepartnership.org.uk/our-strategy>

Table 1: Estimated payments from Surrey CC to WCAs based on allocating the available funding on a per household basis.

Authority	Current mechanisms	Fixed element of the new mechanism		
	2018/19	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Elmbridge	£711,687	£376,059	£258,822	£141,585
Epsom & Ewell	£315,900	£210,548	£144,910	£79,271
Guildford	£618,294	£378,104	£260,229	£142,355
Mole Valley	£466,030	£249,651	£171,822	£93,993
Reigate & Banstead	£617,107	£391,490	£269,442	£147,395
Runnymede	£263,756	£232,045	£159,705	£87,364
Spelthorne	£387,376	£276,819	£190,520	£104,221
Surrey Heath	£383,803	£234,881	£161,656	£88,432
Tandridge	£404,687	£235,936	£162,382	£88,829
Waverley	£476,017	£346,122	£238,218	£130,314
Woking	£563,025	£276,027	£189,975	£103,923
Total	£5,207,682	£3,207,682	£2,207,682	£1,207,682

3.2.6. Surrey CC has budgeted paying £40 per tonne to manage the dry recycling. If the actual market price turns out to be lower than this, Surrey CC has said it may be willing to share this saving with the districts and boroughs.

3.3. Transitional arrangements

3.3.1. Surrey CC has already taken over the management of dry recycling from Elmbridge, Spelthorne, Runnymede and Woking. The other seven districts/boroughs still have time left on their current contracts.

3.3.2. A number of these existing contracts include reprocessing fees that Surrey CC is unlikely to beat under the current market conditions. Therefore allowing these authorities to continue their contracts would deliver best value for the taxpayer.

3.3.3. If this happens, authorities that continue their contracts would need to continue paying the reprocessing fees. This would seem unfair considering that Surrey CC would otherwise be required to cover the reprocessing costs if it took over management of the material (as it has done in four boroughs already).

3.3.4. It is therefore proposed that Surrey CC makes payments to these authorities that recognise its avoided reprocessing costs as a result of this arrangement. The level of this payment is currently being considered.

3.4. Variable element of the mechanism

3.4.1. The purpose of the variable element is to incentivise authorities to take action to further reduce waste and increase recycling. It is proposed that:

- Starting in 2018/19, the actual savings, resulting directly from reducing waste and increasing recycling, will be shared.
- Savings will be calculated in each district/borough area by comparing the cost of waste management against an agreed baseline year.
- Savings will be split between the district/borough, Surrey CC and SWP using agreed percentages.
- The effect of increasing household numbers will be accounted for.

3.5. Funding Surrey Waste Partnership

3.5.1. The mechanism needs to ensure that sufficient funding is pooled for joint projects and initiatives. It is proposed that this is done through both fixed and variable elements of the mechanism.

3.5.2. For the fixed element, Surrey CC is intending to allocate funding (in addition to the figures shown in **Table 1**) to help fund SWP. However in order to give all partner authorities financial ownership of SWP, the Surrey CC funding could initially be allocated to each authority (to give a larger fixed payment) before being top sliced into the SWP account.

3.5.3. As mentioned in 3.4.1, it is also proposed that a proportion of the variable payment goes to SWP in order to financially incentivise it to reduce waste and increase recycling.

4. Next steps

- 4.1. In early October Surrey CC will create an initial proposal for a new financial mechanism based on the principles above and any further comments from Leaders.
- 4.2. Following consultation at officer level, SCC will develop a revised proposal by the end of October. This will be discussed at SWP Members' group on 1 November, Surrey Chief Executives' group on 3 November and Surrey Leaders' group on 22 November.
- 4.3. SCC cabinet decision on 28 November.
- 4.4. New arrangements go live on 1 April 2018.

MINUTES of the meeting of the **ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SELECT COMMITTEE** held at 9.00 am on 11 October 2017 at Ashcombe Suite, County Hall, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2DN.

These minutes are subject to confirmation by the Committee at its meeting on Wednesday, 29 November 2017.

Elected Members:

(* = present)

- * Mr Bob Gardner (Chairman)
- * Mr Wyatt Ramsdale (Vice-Chairman)
- Mrs Mary Angell
- Mr Bill Chapman
- * Mr Stephen Cooksey
- Mr Paul Deach
- * Mr Jonathan Essex
- * Mr Matt Furniss
- * Mr Eber A Kington
- * Mrs Bernie Muir
- * Mr John O'Reilly
- * Mr Stephen Spence
- Mrs Lesley Steeds
- Mr Richard Walsh
- * Mr Richard Wilson

Substitute Members:

Dr Peter Szanto

In attendance

Mike Goodman, Cabinet Member for Environment

26 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND SUBSTITUTIONS [Item 1]

Apologies were received from Mary Angell, Bill Chapman, Lesley Steeds, and Richard Walsh.

Peter Szanto acted as a substitute for Mary Angell.

27 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST [Item 2]

There were no declarations of interest.

28 QUESTIONS AND PETITIONS [Item 3]

None received.

29 CALL IN: CONSULTATION ON PROPOSED CHANGES TO SURREY'S COMMUNITY RECYCLING CENTRES (COST REDUCTIONS) [Item 4]

Declarations of interest:

None.

Witnesses:

Richard Parkinson, Waste Operations Group Manager

Mike Goodman, Cabinet Member for Environment

Key points raised during the discussion:

1. The Committee was provided by a number of papers by officers and Members of the Committee. These are included as an annex to the minutes.
2. The Members that called in the process were invited to put forward their views and ask questions. The Committee was informed that the call in process had not been used lightly, and that the concerns set out in the papers would be addressed in turn:

Accuracy of fly-tipping data

3. Members confirmed that the council did not collect data for fly-tipping incidents on private land. It was raised that any policy should not adversely affect private land owners, as Surrey taxpayers. It was also noted that the Committee was being presented with additional fly-tipping data that had not been available for Cabinet at the time the decision had been taken.
4. Officers commented that fly-tipping data had been presented to the Committee on two recent occasions. The Committee was informed that the data in question demonstrated there had been reduction in fly-tipping in respect to chargeable waste, such as construction and demolition waste, and that this evidence would support the Cabinet decision.
5. The Committee sought clarity on the detail of the fly-tipping figures. It was confirmed that the tonnage was that collected by district and boroughs and disposed of by the Council. Officers acknowledged that it was difficult to confirm the accuracy of this data, and different methodologies were applied by the different district and boroughs. It was on this basis that the data needed to be considered with a number of caveats, and had not been included in the Cabinet report.
6. The Committee was informed that district and boroughs had been consulted regarding the proposals, and that there had been concerns about the impact of the decision. The Cabinet Member acknowledged that the decision had been a difficult one for Cabinet, although it reflected the financial position of the Council and need to identify savings.

[Bernie Muir joined the meeting at 9.22am]

7. The Committee observed that household waste fly-tipping had increased, and queried whether the change in policy would see a further increase. Officers commented that modelling for any proposal had to be based on past trends, and that evidence demonstrated that

an introduction of charges had not led to an increase in fly-tipping. It was noted that construction waste had reduced by 75% since an introduction of charges and there was no comparative increase in reported fly-tipping.

8. The Committee was informed that the contractor had been commissioned to review where other local authorities had introduced charging. Officers commented that there were issues in making clear comparisons due to the different methodologies for collating fly-tipping data in different authorities.
9. The Cabinet Member acknowledged that a recommendation had been made by the Committee in respect to improving data for fly-tipping on private land. It was proposed that work would commence with larger private land owners, such as the National Trust and Surrey Wildlife Trust, to capture any reported concerns and resolve issues. The Cabinet Member anticipated a future update to the Committee and the Surrey Waste Partnership to update on how this had progressed.

Opening times

10. Committee Members commented that the opening times had been tabled at the Cabinet meeting with no assessment on how this would impact on traffic or accessibility. The Cabinet Member expressed the view that the Committee had been engaged following the public consultation, and the new opening times had been developed following the recommendation it had made. It was noted that work had been undertaken to ensure that there were community recycling centres open seven days a week in order to take the Committee's views into account. Officers highlighted that there had been work undertaken to ensure that disruption to residents was minimised by the proposals that had been drawn up.
11. Committee Members commented that the principles behind the proposed the opening times had been covered when the item had been considered on 7 September 2017. Members expressed the view that communicating the changes to residents should be a priority.

Legal position on charging

12. The Committee reviewed the documentation from the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA). It was confirmed that legal advice had been sought by officers and the Cabinet Member, and that there was no legislative grounds on which to challenge the charging proposals.

Other options for consideration

13. Committee Members shared proposals they had prepared to deliver the required savings through other mechanisms, such as increasing the quality of recycling collected. The Cabinet Member acknowledged that these were for a consideration by the Surrey Waste Partnership, and would not be within the power of the Council alone to implement. It was acknowledged that there was a need to consider the capital and revenue costs of implementing any new proposals, and that this require some negotiation between the various waste partners. The

Committee was informed that the changes to community recycling centres would deliver savings from December 2017, where these proposals would require more time. The Cabinet Member agreed to review the feasibility of the tabled proposals with officers and the Surrey Waste Partnership.

14. The Committee voted on whether the Cabinet decision should stand. Seven Members voted to support the decision, and four against. There were no abstentions.

Recommendations:

The Committee recommends:

- That the Cabinet decision regarding community recycling centres on 26 September is implemented
- That the Committee receives a report on the actions taken to improve data capture of fly-tipping on private land (in three months)
- That the Surrey Waste Partnership consider the options presented to the Committee and report back at a future date.
- That services share an update detailing plans to communicate changes to residents with the committee

30 DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING [Item 5]

The Committee noted the next meeting would be held on 29 November 2017 at 10.30am.

Meeting ended at: 10.25 am

Chairman

This page is intentionally left blank

Environment and Infrastructure Select Committee

11 October 2017

Call In response

1) Cabinet's data on fly-tipping is inaccurate and should not inform decision making as to the potential effects of increasing charges

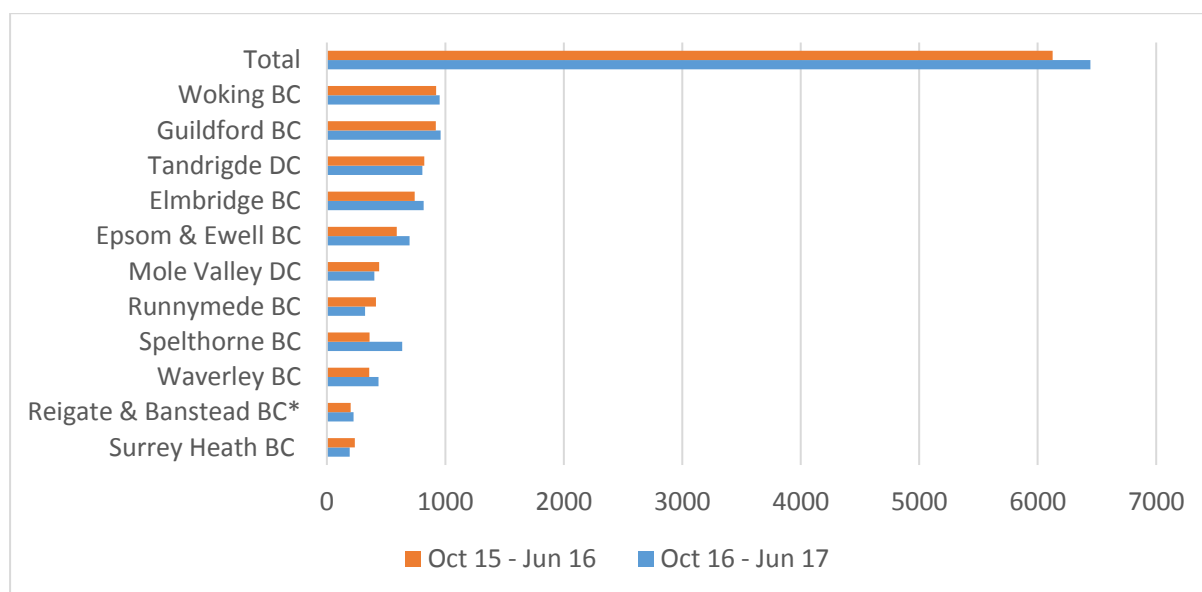
The data on fly-tipping that Cabinet considered originates from fly-tips that are collected by district and borough councils, and are taken to Surrey's waste transfer stations where they are weighed and disposed of. In 2016/17, since changes have been made at the CRCs including the introduction of the chargeable non-household waste scheme for some types of non-household waste, the amount of fly-tipped waste taken to Surrey's waste transfer stations by district & borough councils has gone down by more than 1,000 tonnes.

This information won't include any fly-tips that occur on private land, as district and borough councils are not responsible for clearing this. Private landowners, occupiers and managers have a responsibility to clear waste that is illegally dumped on their land and ensure that it is disposed of responsibly.

Separately, as waste collection authorities, district and borough councils have a statutory duty to submit waste data returns including fly-tipping incidents to the national waste reporting system – Waste Data Flow. This data can be downloaded from Waste Data Flow once it has been validated by DEFRA. In some cases there can be a 3-6 month lag in obtaining this information because of how the data is submitted and the validation that is required.

The county council has obtained data for the latest available period since the CRC charging waste scheme came into operation in September 2016, which is the period October 2016 to June 2017. **Graph 1** below shows an overall increase in fly-tipping incidents reported by district and borough councils.

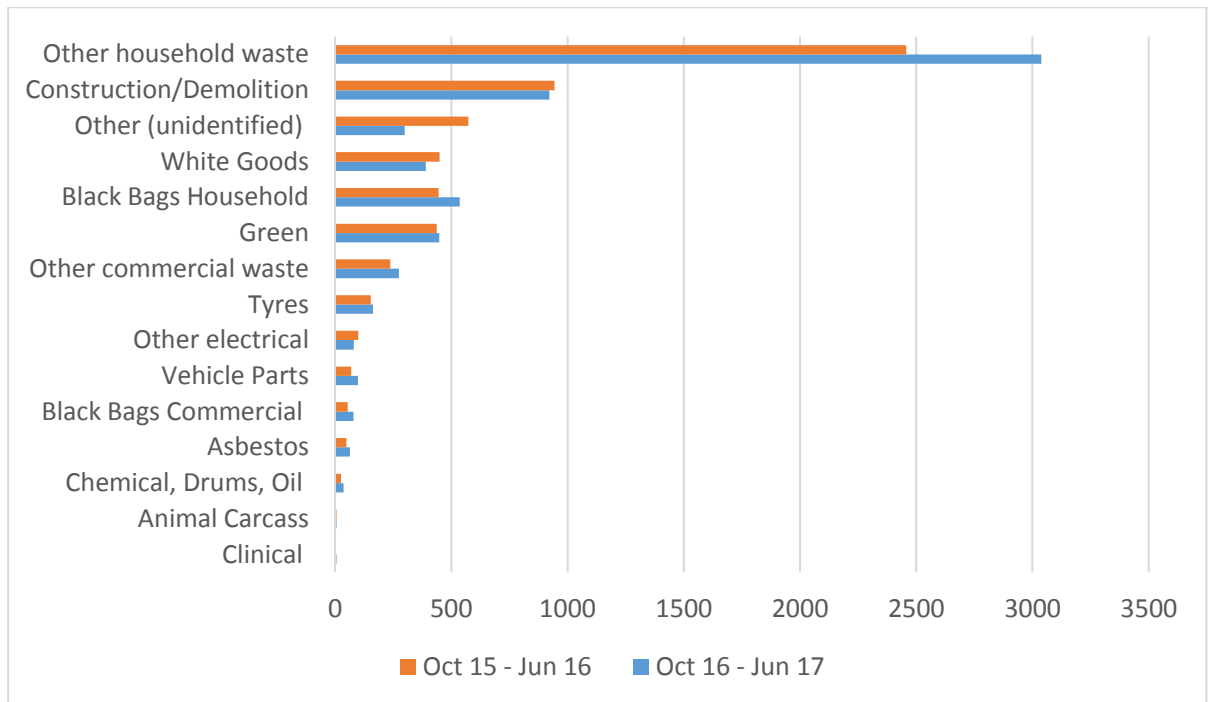
Graph 1: Fly-tipping incidents reported by district and borough councils Oct 15 – Jun 16 to Oct 16 – Jun 17



* Reigate and Banstead data return is Oct – Mar, as Apr – Jun 17 has not been submitted to Waste Data Flow

The county council have looked into the type of incidents reported in this period, and construction/demolition related incidents have dropped, as shown in **Graph 2** below. The increase in incidents seem to be linked to household waste, which could have been taken to a CRC free of charge.

Graph 2: Fly-tipping incidents by waste type reported by district and borough councils Oct 15 – Jun 16 to Oct 16 – Jun 17



Nationally DEFRA have reported that overall fly-tipping incidents have been on the increase since 2012/13 with 711,000 incidents reported in England in that year compared to 938,000 incidents in 2015/16 (32% increase). In that same period, Surrey’s reported position has fallen below the national increase level with 6,450 incidents in 2012/13 compared to 7,567 incidents in 2015/16 (17% increase).

DEFRA have indicated that the national increase could be related to improvements in reporting and more public awareness of fly-tipping. The county council believe since the Surrey fly-tipping prevention strategy launched in June 2016 with district and borough councils and other agencies, there has been more awareness of fly-tipping and how the public can report this, which could be a contributor to the increase in incidents being reported. The partnership has worked hard to prevent fly-tipping in the county and the main highlights of this work so far include:

- Educating residents and businesses in two countywide campaigns in the summer of 2016 and 2017. More information can be found on www.recycleforsurrey.org.uk/fly-tipping
- Stronger working relationships developed with a variety of key stakeholders including private landowners.
- Better intelligence gathering and sharing amongst partners in the strategy.

- Trialling of new technology including forensic coding solutions and high definition CCTV.
- A number of successful prosecutions against fly-tippers including fines, community service orders, vehicle seizures and custodial sentences.
- Use of recently enhanced enforcement powers such as Fixed Penalty Notices for low level fly-tipping with the one of the highest issue rates in country.

The prosecution outcomes since the strategy launched in June 2016 can be found in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Prosecution outcomes in Surrey since June 2016

Prosecution Type	Number
Paid FPN's	30
Fines	19
Absolute/Conditional Discharge	4
Community Service Order	3
Custodial sentence	1

2) No chance for committee to scrutinise the new opening arrangements for CRCs as these were tabled at the meeting

The Environment and Infrastructure Select Committee agreed to the proposal that CRCs are closed on quieter days of the week, and recommended that a strategic network of sites remain open for 7 days week. The day closure plan that was presented to Cabinet is in alignment with the request from the committee.

3) Government advice on charging for DIY waste contradicts Cabinet decision and could lead to loss of income if charges are ruled to be illegal

In April 2017, government launched the litter strategy for England. In the strategy they said they would work with WRAP and local authorities to review current guidance to make clear what we can and cannot be charged for at recycling centres.

In providing community recycling centres, the Council is required to comply with the law , which in this case is the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA 1990) and the Controlled waste Regulations 2012 (CWR 2012). Both EPA 1990 and the CWR 2012 define controlled waste as either household, industrial or commercial. The CWR 2012 makes it clear that waste arising from construction or demolition works including preparatory works is defined as industrial waste, and therefore the county council does not have any obligation to accept this waste free of charge at its community recycling centres. The CWR 2012 also states that the term 'construction' includes improvement, repair or alteration. The term 'DIY' is not defined in the EPA 1990 or CWR 2012, and therefore has no legal meaning.

Therefore, the county council can choose not to accept these materials, put limits on the amount we accept and/ or charge to accept it at its CRCs

Neither the Litter Strategy or the WRAP guidance have any legal status and whilst the government may have a view that DIY waste is household waste, this has no basis in law.

The county council will review any guidance that government issues on this, however they will have to change the relevant legislation, which they have so far indicated that they will not be doing.

4) No evidence that invest to save opportunities to accelerate rise in recycling rate to deliver savings have been considered as an alternative

Over the last few years the Surrey Waste Partnership have delivered a programme of work targeted to improve the rate of recycling at the kerbside. The key achievements from this work include:

Textile campaigns

- This campaign led to a 25% increase in textiles collected in 2015, and further 7% of textiles collected in 2016.
- This campaign also received recognition in the form of the LGC campaign of the year award and CIWM Effective Marketing and Communications Campaign Award.

Food waste intervention

- More than 294,000 bins were stickered and 255,000 households received leaflets or liners and leaflets.
- It also led to a 19% increase in food waste being collected.

Contamination campaign

- Service guides delivered in eight authorities.
- Search tool launched - nearly 40,000 searches and over 3,000 app downloads in first six months.
- Doorstep engagement campaign engaged with 11,000 residents.

Waste buster

- Online education programme provided to all Surrey state primary schools.
- 60% of schools now using the programme.
- Homework challenge engaged 43 schools and over 7,000 children to get their families involved in recycling too.

Policy changes

Healthcare waste: Policy to only collect hazardous healthcare waste in separate collection agreed and implemented by the partnership.

Non-domestic waste Policy to charge disposal costs for waste not classified as domestic by the Controlled Waste Regulations agreed by the partnership. Exercise carried out to update average weights of this waste

There is also a whole programme of activity already underway and planned for the year ahead via the Surrey Waste Partnership to improve the rate of recycling at the kerbside. This work includes:

- Flats improvement programme – delivering tailored service improvements and communications.
- Food waste and Dry Mixed Recyclables campaigns
- Service guide distribution - A mailing of localised leaflets to all households

- Vehicle livery - Long term set of consistent livery is created for authorities who wish to use it, to promote a high level positive message about recycling.
- Wastebuster schools programme – building on the success of the programme.
- Template waste collection policy
- New property planning guidance

Also Joint Waste Solutions (JWS) formed this year to manage waste collection for four Surrey councils, Elmbridge Borough Council, Mole Valley District Council, Surrey Heath Borough Council and Woking Borough Council. The four authorities currently recycle an average of 55% of waste, and believe that access to new technologies will help them to improve services and communicate consistently with residents, enabling them to recycle more.

Separately, and as stated in the Cabinet report, the county council are also working on initiatives at CRCs such as the reuse shops and black bag sorting, which look to divert materials from landfill, and therefore improve the rate of recycling at CRCs.

The changes recommended in the cabinet report are also required on top of these initiatives to deliver the medium term financial plan.

Richard Parkinson
Waste Operations Group Manager

This page is intentionally left blank

Short Discussion Paper – Alternative Options to bridge funding gap through increasing recycling revenue. 11 October 2017.

Increasing the quality and quantity of recycling as an approach to reducing the waste budget has three advantages:

- Increasing revenue through improving and extending service which is well loved by Surrey residents;
- Increasing revenue contributes directly to meeting SCC recycling targets; and
- Greater long-term revenue potential than CRC proposals and reduction of recycling credits, both of which could stall recycling rates and make this harder to realise going forward.

The government’s waste agency, WRAP, made the case for improved household recycling collection in its Recycling Consistency Report in 2016¹. This highlighted how to increase the quality and quantity of recycling. Key proposals in it are set out under option 1 (increasing recycling quality) and option 2 (increasing amount of recycling) below:

Option 1 – Quality of recycling: raised revenue through better kerbside separation.

Recycling revenue can be increased through two or three streams of recycling: paper and mixed recycling or paper, glass and mixed recycling all separate (with food and garden waste also collected separately). This will make more money because a) contamination rates are typically lower and b) recycling value is higher. There is a current trend towards this type of recycling collection. For example, the South London Waste Partnership has switched. This would, in effect, mean rolling out the Reigate and Banstead recycling format across Surrey. This requires:

- single paper ‘black box’ per household (limited cost)
- restructuring recycling rounds and collections (impact varies)

The capital roll-out cost of this would need to be estimated.

The revenue budget financial impact can be estimated by contrasting Surrey Waste Partnership and Reigate and Banstead per tonne average recycling revenues, as follows:

Area	Paper revenue	Glass, plastic and glass revenue	Average (based on 60% paper by weight)
Reigate and Banstead(1)	£75	£0 tonne	£45
Most Surrey Boroughs (2)	-£40/tonne		£-40

Note 1. Source of costs: WRAP Material Pricing Report, RBBC 2016 budget scrutiny – conservative figures. (Total revenue for Reigate and Banstead/household from recycling in 2016 noted as £750,000, which over 14,000 tonnes of dry mix recycling is £53/tonne, or £13.50/household).

Note 2: Source of rates: Surrey paper to last E+I Select Committee

¹ See WRAP (2016) Supporting evidence and analysis: The case for greater consistency in household recycling. URL: http://static.wrap.org.uk/consistency/Read_more_about_the_framework.pdf

Applying this across the rest of Surrey (based on 115,000 tonnes of dry mix recycling across Surrey – 101,000 excluding Reigate and Banstead) = 101,000 x £85 (differential/tonne) = **£8.6 million**

The WRAP containment report notes that this should reduce contamination rates, but this will already be reflected in the different recycle revenues set out above.

Option 2. Quantity of recycling: increase recycling rate

This focuses on opportunities for doorstep recycling that are not currently raised in the CRC options report. Other opportunities to increase recycling rates at CRCs (in line with best practice not set out):

- **Communication campaigns and standardisation** to increase the recycling rate (as noted in WRAP Consistency report by up to 7%) by increasing participation and separation rates.
- **Limiting effective weekly containment** to 120 litres increases recycling (not clear to what extent this applies). WRAP Consistency report estimates that limiting effective weekly containment to 120 litres increases recycling by 7.2+/- 2.9 percentage points, at a cost of £9-£27/household/year.
- **Completing roll-out of better recycling scheme to flats and communal properties.** The Anthesis Hard to Reach Property Review (August 2016) estimates that around 19,000 flat/communal properties could have better dry mixed recycling collections and 35,000 do not yet have food waste collections.

Overall increase in financial value depends on whether or not option 1 is implemented:

Recycling Rate increase (1)	Without Option 1 (2)	Without Option 1 (3)
+ 5%	£1.9 million	£11.6 million
+ 10%	£3.7 million	£14.5 million

Note 1: Based on 530,000 tonnes total annual waste.

Note 2: Based on £110 disposal cost and average £40/tonne dry recycle gate fee as noted in report to last E+I select committee meeting.

Note 3: Based on additional £85/tonne from option 1 above for 50% of recycling. This includes the benefit of option 1 above for all existing waste across Surrey.



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Nobel House
17 Smith Square
London SW1P 3JR

T 03459 335577
defra.helpline@defra.gsi.gov.uk
www.gov.uk/defra

Councillor Stephen Cooksey
Room 210
County Hall
Penrhyn Road
Kingston upon Thames
Surrey
SW1A 0AA

Our ref: DWO427125/MP

5 May 2017

Dear Councillor Cooksey,

Thank you for your letter of 10 April to the Secretary of State about charging for DIY waste at household waste recycling centres (HWRC). I have been asked to reply.

It is for local authorities to determine what is practical and affordable in their areas when considering their waste management policies, taking into account local circumstances, and for local people to hold their council to account.

A number of councils have introduced additional charges for the deposit of waste that they categorise as 'waste other than household waste'. However, this can inconvenience residents and make disposing of their waste more difficult. There is also a risk these charges can be counterproductive and simply transfer costs to dealing with additional fly-tipping and littering.

It is therefore important that, where charges are proposed, they are proportionate and transparent and are made in consultation with residents, so that local services meet local needs. In the case of DIY waste, it is for each council to determine in accordance with the relevant legislation whether charges should be applied on a case by case basis.

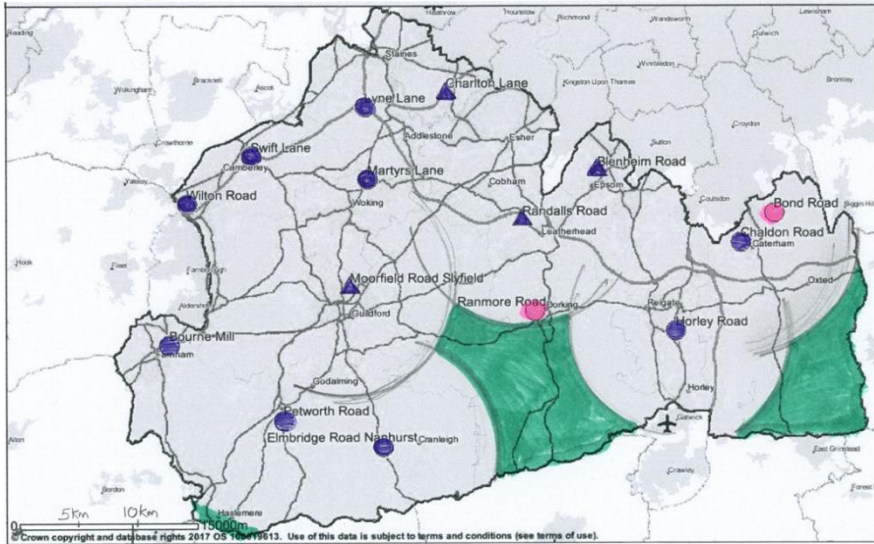
The Litter Strategy for England states that Defra has agreed to work with local authorities and the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) to review WRAP's current non-statutory guidance to councils on operating HWRCs in order to clarify advice on charging in relation to DIY waste disposal in particular.

Yours sincerely,

Mark Plowright
Defra – Ministerial Correspondence Unit

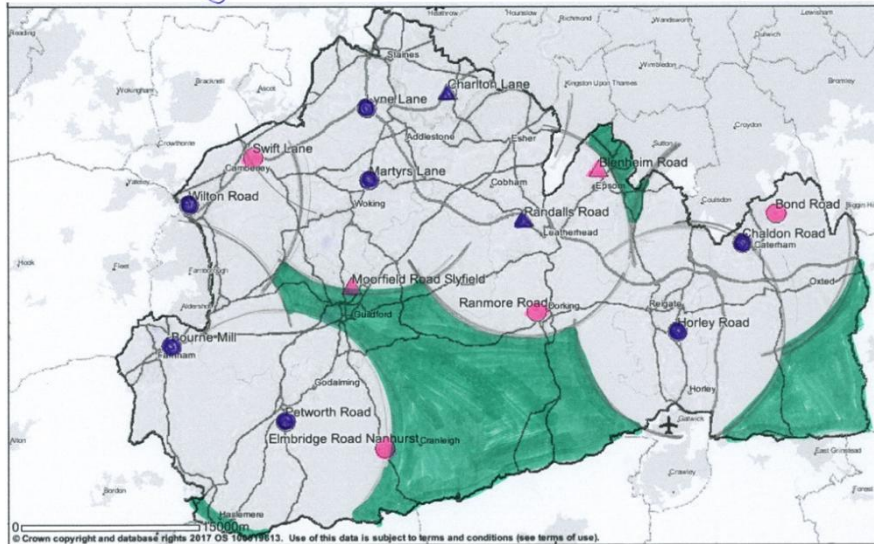
This page is intentionally left blank

Monday

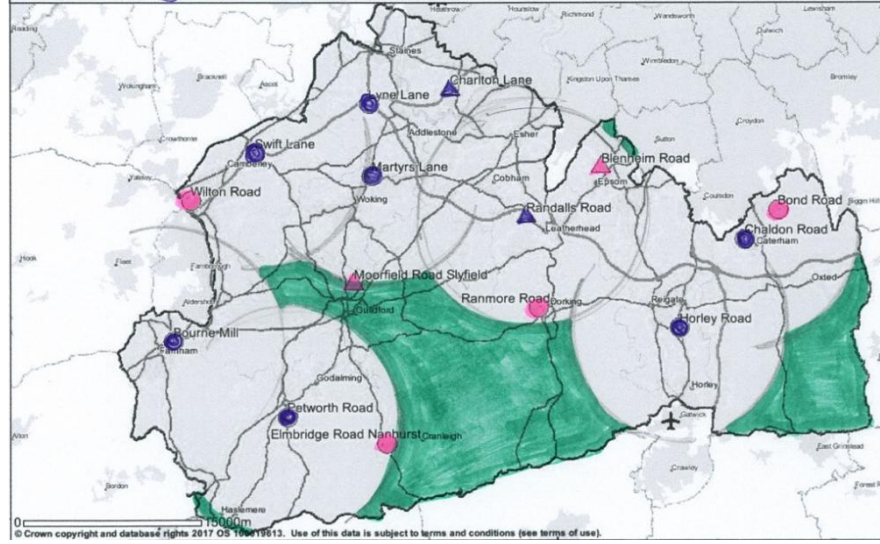


→ Miles

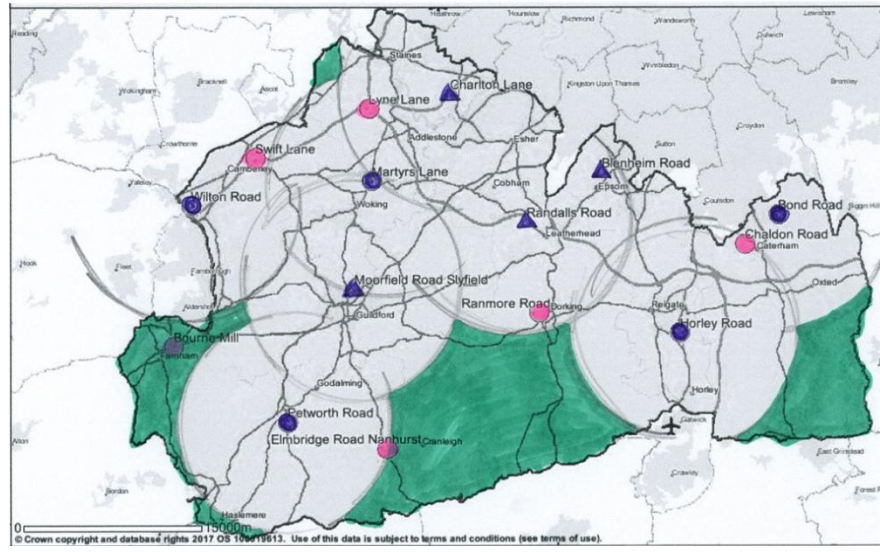
Wednesday



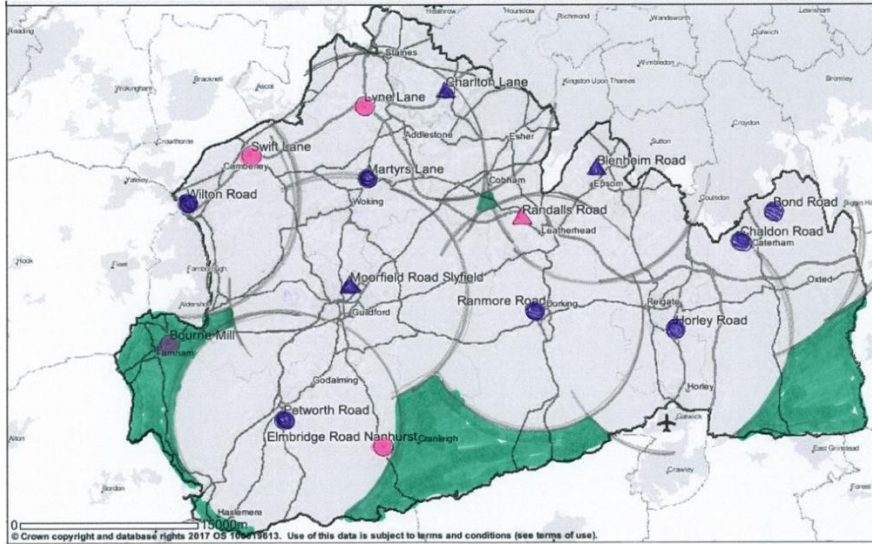
Tuesday



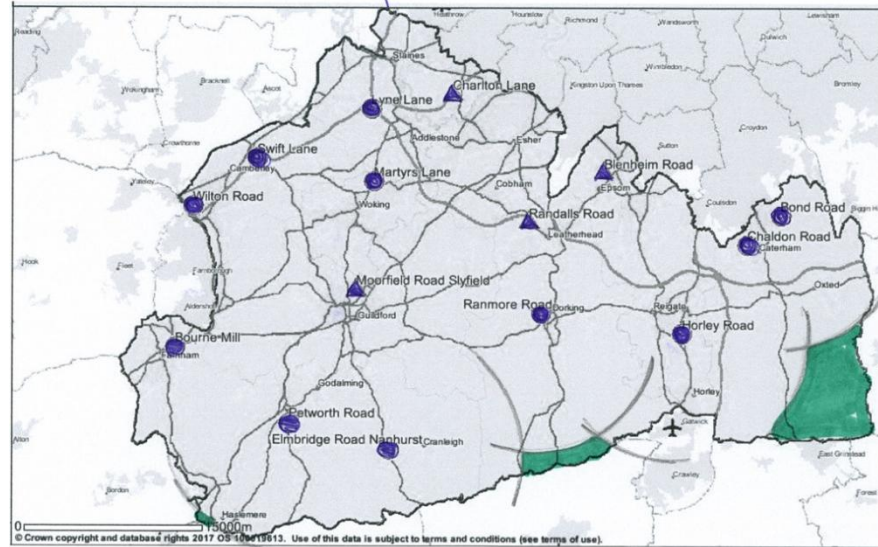
Thursday



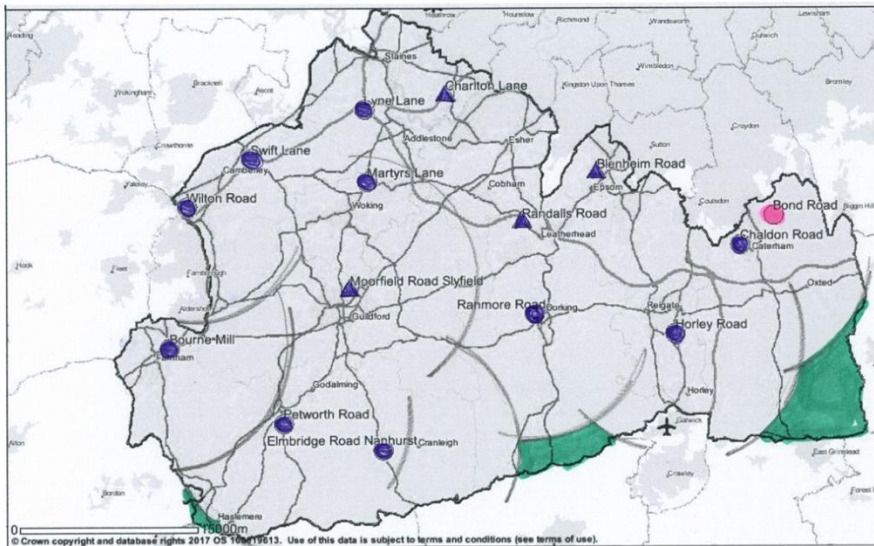
Friday



Saturday - All open.



Sunday - Most open.





**Environment and Infrastructure Select Committee
29 November 2017**

Recommendation Tracker and Forward Work Programme

1. The Forward Work Plan and Recommendation Tracker is attached for the Board's reference.

Report contact:

Andrew Spragg, Democratic Services Officer, Democratic Services

Contact details:

Tel: 020 8213 2673

Email: andrew.spragg@surreycc.gov.uk

Annexes

- Annex 1 – Recommendation Tracker
- Annex 2 – Forward Work Programme

This page is intentionally left blank

**ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SELECT COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS TRACKER
(2017/18)**

The actions and recommendations tracker allows Committee Members to monitor responses, actions and outcomes against their recommendations or requests for further actions. The tracker is updated following each meeting. Once an action has been completed and reported to the board, it will be removed from the tracker.

Date of meeting	Item	Recommendations/ Actions	Update/Response	Responsible Officer/Member
07 September 2017	PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE COMMUNITY RECYCLING CENTRES [Item 7]	<p>The Environment and Infrastructure Select Committee made the following recommendations,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) That Cabinet reconsider the removal of the free daily allowance. b) That a network of CRC sites across the county are open 7 days a week. c) That a more robust method for recording fly tipping is agreed and implemented in partnership with district and boroughs which includes fly tipping on private land. d) For more work to be done around further reuse and black bag sorting, so more advantage can be taken of commercial opportunities. 	<p>The following recommendations were considered by Cabinet on 26 September 2017. A response from the Cabinet is attached to the 5 October agenda papers. This decision was subject to call in and reviewed by the committee on 11 October 2017. The committee recommended the decision was implemented.</p>	Chairman/Scrutiny Officer

**ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SELECT COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS TRACKER
(2017/18)**

The actions and recommendations tracker allows Committee Members to monitor responses, actions and outcomes against their recommendations or requests for further actions. The tracker is updated following each meeting. Once an action has been completed and reported to the board, it will be removed from the tracker.

<p>5 October 2017</p>	<p>PROPOSALS TO CHANGE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT IN 2018/19 [ITEM 7]</p>	<p>That the Cabinet ensures clarity in regard to strategy aims, including achieving recycling targets, and variable payments and, in particular, the thresholds included within those aims, how progress against them is measured and agreed and the level of payment and loss of payments associated with delivery and non-delivery.</p> <p>That the Cabinet makes a clear statement in regard to its position on a single co-owned approach.</p> <p>That the Committee receives an update once the financial arrangements are in place.</p>	<p>This item is being considered at the Cabinet meeting on 28 November. A response will be tabled at the meeting.</p>	<p>Cabinet Member</p>
-----------------------	---	---	---	-----------------------

**ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SELECT COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS TRACKER
(2017/18)**

The actions and recommendations tracker allows Committee Members to monitor responses, actions and outcomes against their recommendations or requests for further actions. The tracker is updated following each meeting. Once an action has been completed and reported to the board, it will be removed from the tracker.

<p>5 October 2017</p>	<p>REVIEW OF THE SURREY WASTE LOCAL PLAN: RECONVENING OF THE MEMBER REFERENCE GROUP [ITEM 8]</p>	<p>The Committee recommends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the Member reference group is established • That the reference to acting as a champion for the Surrey Waste Local Plan is deleted and “critical friend” substituted • That the following Members are assigned to the MRG – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Wyatt Ramsdale (Chairman) o Jonathan Essex o Richard Wilson o Matthew Furniss 	<p>This Member Reference Group has been established and a first meeting took place on 31 October 2017.</p> <p>A future item on the Surrey Waste Local Plan is scheduled for 2018.</p> <p>The wording of the terms of reference were altered as recommended.</p>	<p>Principal Planning Policy Officer, Minerals and Waste</p> <p>Complete</p>
-----------------------	---	--	---	--

**ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SELECT COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS TRACKER
(2017/18)**

The actions and recommendations tracker allows Committee Members to monitor responses, actions and outcomes against their recommendations or requests for further actions. The tracker is updated following each meeting. Once an action has been completed and reported to the board, it will be removed from the tracker.

5 October 2017	ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE COUNCILS ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY [ITEM 9]	The Committee notes the report and recommends: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That officers report on the outputs of the KPI review once complete; • That an air quality KPI is added in consultation with district and boroughs; • That county wide targets related to recycling rates are applied to council workspaces as well; • That the action plan expands to promote recycling across the managed council estate, including all educational establishments 	These recommendations have been shared with officers and a response will be brought to the next Committee meeting.	Principal Environmental and Sustainability Officer
-------------------	---	--	--	--

**ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SELECT COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS TRACKER
(2017/18)**

The actions and recommendations tracker allows Committee Members to monitor responses, actions and outcomes against their recommendations or requests for further actions. The tracker is updated following each meeting. Once an action has been completed and reported to the board, it will be removed from the tracker.

<p>11 October 2017</p>	<p>CALL IN: CONSULTATION ON PROPOSED CHANGES TO SURREY'S COMMUNITY RECYCLING CENTRES (COST REDUCTIONS) [ITEM 4]</p>	<p>The Committee recommends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the Cabinet decision regarding community recycling centres on 26 September is implemented (Complete) • That the Committee receives a report on the actions taken to improve data capture of fly-tipping on private land (in three months) • That the Surrey Waste Partnership consider the options presented to the Committee and report back at a future date. 	<p>4 Dec 2017 - Removal of the free bag of construction waste and restrictions on Bracknell and Woking residents use of the Camberley CRC</p> <p>8 January 2018 - Changes to the opening days of a number of CRCs and restrictions on the use of vans and trailers at six smaller CRCs.</p> <p>Progress check February 2018</p> <p>Progress check February 2018</p>	<p>Waste Operations Group Manager</p>
------------------------	--	---	--	---------------------------------------

**ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SELECT COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS TRACKER
(2017/18)**

The actions and recommendations tracker allows Committee Members to monitor responses, actions and outcomes against their recommendations or requests for further actions. The tracker is updated following each meeting. Once an action has been completed and reported to the board, it will be removed from the tracker.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That services share an update detailing plans to communicate changes to residents with the committee (Complete) 	<p>The services have been delivering the changes through a project plan and the communications element of the plan was launched at the end of October/ Start of November. The key elements of the communications plan are set out below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •E-mail to key stakeholders to advise of the changes. Recipients included district and borough councillors, parish councils and interest groups, Surrey Waste Partnership members and officers, neighbouring local council officers. (sent end of October 2017) •Banners advertising the changes placed at all CRCs at end of October 2017 • Leaflets advertising the changes handed out at all CRCs at the end of October 2017 • SCC website updated with changes from end of October 2017 	
--	--	---	--	--

**ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SELECT COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS TRACKER
(2017/18)**

The actions and recommendations tracker allows Committee Members to monitor responses, actions and outcomes against their recommendations or requests for further actions. The tracker is updated following each meeting. Once an action has been completed and reported to the board, it will be removed from the tracker.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Posters and leaflets distributed to council offices and libraries from end of October 2017 · Various electronic media communications starting in November, for example, articles in Surrey matters.	
--	--	--	--	--

This page is intentionally left blank

Environment & Infrastructure Select Committee – Forward Work Programme 2017/18

Topic	Scrutiny method	Timescale	Involvement of other committees	Expected outcome
Countryside Review	Formal report	28 February 2018	N/A	To assess the proposals of the countryside review following the work undertaken with the Member Reference Group
Street Lighting	Formal report	28 February 2018	N/A	To review the impact of changes to street lighting and assess how savings have been realised through the proposals.
Surrey Waste Local Plan	Formal Report	10 May 2018	N/A	To scrutinise the proposals for the refreshed Surrey Waste Local Plan following the work undertaken with the Member Reference Group, and prior to Cabinet decision.
Rights of Way	Formal Report	10 May 2018	N/A	To consider what capital investment may be required, and the role of volunteering assets and parish councils in maintaining public rights of way.
Basingstoke Canal (Formal report	10 May 2018	N/A	To make a recommendation to Cabinet on the sustainable future management solution for the Basingstoke Canal and make recommendations regarding the long term strategy and business objectives for the Canal.
Air Quality	Formal report	6 September 2018	N/A	To evaluate what progress the council is making to improve air quality, and what mechanisms are available to support better air quality in the future.
Performance Review of key E&I services.	Formal report	6 December 2018	N/A	To review the corporate strategy performance data and Surrey Waste Partnership data on recycling rates.

Code of practice on road maintenance/safety	Formal report	6 December 2018	N/A	The UK Roads Board have revised the code of practice for road maintenance and safety. Local authorities have two years to decide whether they will adopt the new code or a risk based approach. The committee will assess what the proposals will mean for the Council and Surrey residents.
--	---------------	-----------------	-----	--

Committee groups:

Basingstoke Canal Task Group: (Members- Cllr Bob Gardner, Cllr Richard Wilson, Cllr Stephen Cooksey)

To consider the most effective governance option for Surrey County Council in relation to the Basingstoke Canal of which the council is a joint owner. Recommendations of this Task Group will enable the county council to decide whether they continue their involvement with the Basingstoke Canal or make changes to the current joint ownership model.

Countryside Management Member Reference Group: (Members- Cllr Bob Gardner, Cllr Matt Furniss, Cllr Richard Wilson, Cllr Stephen Cooksey)

To report to the Select Committee with recommendations to advise the Cabinet Member on the changes required to the Surrey Wildlife Trust (SWT)/Surrey County Council (SCC) Agreement and its governance, to ensure that it is fit for purpose for the remainder of its term. *The MRG meets on an ad hoc basis as and when the service requires support.*

Topics to be scheduled/Additional topics for the forward plan-

- Speed limit policy (dependent on a Govt paper)
- Flood defence and recovery (review recent 31/10/2017 Cabinet paper – flash flooding, Thames scheme, wet spots on highways)
- Street parking

Environment and Infrastructure Select Committee

29th November 2017

Pay and Conserve, Car Park Charging on the Countryside Estate



Purpose of report: To share the results of the consultation on implementing car parking charges on the Countryside Estate and to consult the Environment and Infrastructure Select Committee on the proposals.

Introduction:

1. Surrey County Council owns 6,500 acres of countryside estate, all of which is open for the public to visit. It is our responsibility to ensure the countryside is cared for and managed so Surrey residents and visitors can access and enjoy it, and we know it is highly valued by our residents.
2. The County Council works with Surrey Wildlife Trust (SWT) who are contracted to look after the countryside estate on our behalf. This ranges from the heathland of Ockham and Wisley Commons to the downland and woodland of Norbury Park. SWT makes sure that paths can be safely used, dangerous trees and branches are made safe, sensitive habitats and species are protected and littering is removed. They also make sure residents can get to the countryside, which normally means providing somewhere for them to park. The current cost of managing the Countryside Estate is £2.1million of which the County Council contributes £575,000.
3. With ever increasing pressure on local government finances, particularly as a result of the demand for social care services, we are now looking at ways that our countryside estate can be self-funding so it is more resilient to changes in public sector finance. That way, we can ensure the care and management that the countryside needs can be guaranteed for the future.
4. One way to do this is charging visitors for parking at sites such as countryside car parks. This has been done by many other landowners including the National Trust, the Forestry Commission and other county councils.
5. There are over 30 car parks across the Estate, which range from formalised car parks with the capacity for 190 cars to informal car parks with just a few spaces.
6. On 25th October 2017 SCC launched a consultation to understand how the public use the countryside and their views on proposals to charge for parking at the five busiest sites. The consultation closed on 6th November 2017 and received 1,242 responses. This report sets out the results from the consultation and the emerging options that will be presented to the Cabinet on 14th December 2017.

Pay and Conserve Consultation

7. The Pay and Conserve consultation is one of the ways that we are engaging with Surrey residents to share their views on ways to protect the county's countryside by making it financially self-sufficient. Over 1,200 people completed the consultation and we are grateful to all the people who took the time to respond and to share their insights and views on the countryside.
8. A draft business case based on the car count at each car park and the likely investment and net income has been developed by the Surrey Wildlife Trust and identifies the following sites on the estate where car park charging could be introduced:
 - Chobham Common
 - Whitmoor Common
 - Norbury Park
 - Ockham Common
 - Rodborough Common
9. The consultation survey asked a number of questions to help us understand how the sites are used:
 - what car parks are visited and how often,
 - the types of activity associated with car park usage,
 - time spent at each car park, and
 - any issues concerning the sites.
10. To help develop proposals, questions were asked about where and how we could charge:
 - if charging is introduced, should it be at all of the car parks, only some of the car parks or in none of the car parks.
 - the method of payment
 - options to close the least used car parks to reduce overall management costs.

A question was also included to help us understand what displacement parking may occur if charges were introduced. We wanted to know if users were likely to park elsewhere in the vicinity or go to an alternative site.

Analysis of the consultation

11. The consultation closed at midnight on the 6th November and a full analysis has taken place. There were a number of key themes that emerged from the consultation which are set out in the table below, with commentary on how these will be addressed

Key themes	SCC response
Concern that the income from charging will be used for other SCC services	The income will be ring fenced for the countryside and information will be put in the car parks to explain where the money is being spent.
There is a concern that volunteers will be charged	It is proposed to make arrangements for volunteers to park for free when they are volunteering

SCC should lobby Central Government to improve the central public investment in the countryside.	The Cabinet Member for Environment and Transport will continue to engage with the Secretary of State and other relevant ministers. The Secretary of State has been briefed on the issue of car park charging and other issues that SCC faces.
The introduction of charging is seen as an form of additional taxation on the public that use the sites	The budgets for countryside management are being squeezed as the pressure on the overall County Council budget increases. This is unlikely to change in the next few years and therefore we need to find a way of making the budgets for countryside more resilient to these pressures. The best way of doing this is to generate an income from the countryside estate that can be ring fenced for the countryside budget. However it is not proposed to introduce car parking charges at all car parks on the countryside estate.
There is a negative impact of charging for those on a low income	We are aware this could be an issue, however this proposal would not introduce charging at all car parks. Charging could encourage positive changes such as car sharing.
That the introduction of car park charging will have a negative impact on the health and wellbeing of users of the sites	The County Council and Surrey Wildlife Trust are aware of this point and have sought advice from other organisations that already charge for parking. There is a potential issue for people who cannot or will not pay, however this does not appear to translate into a lower number of people using the car park.
SWT members should not have to pay for car parking	Further investigation will be made to see if there could be more benefit for Surrey Wildlife Trust members.

Full data from analysis in Surrey Says, the Councils consultation tool is included in Annex 1 to this report.

Options identified in the Business Case

Set out below are the benefits and dis-benefits of the options considered in developing the business case.

Option 1 No change

If no charges were made for car parking then:

- a) There will be no income generated to cover the cost of running the Countryside Estate. The cost to SCC's revenue budget is currently £575,000 (FY 2017/18) which is reducing to zero by 2020/21, as set out in the Medium-Term Financial Plan.
- b) If the savings are not achieved little or no funding will be available for the delivery of the contract. This could lead to the closure of the car parks, or the removal of other access facilities, at the most popular sites on the Countryside Estate, resulting in falling visitor

satisfaction and additional legal risks associated with the maintenance of car park surfaces and trails.

- c) Potentially this could lead to more insurance claims if the condition of the car parks deteriorates.
- d) There will be less funding available for other work on sites such as the maintenance of access facilities, which could lead to a reduction in the public's ability to access the countryside.

Option 2 Introduce a voluntary donation in the busiest car parks.

The consequence of this option are:

- a) Income will be collected via mobile phone payment, such as RingGo or similar, and an annual parking pass scheme only (i.e. no Pay & Display machine).
- b) Compliance, based on work by the National Trust will be approximately 25%. Potentially this will be lower as this is parking run on County Council land, rather than land owned by a popular charity. It should be noted that Dartmoor National Park calculated that they received on average 15p per car via their voluntary donations and are now introducing a mandatory charge.
- c) Income from car park charging will make a minimal contribution to the Estate becoming self-funding.
- d) Displacement parking is unlikely to be an issue because the voluntary car park donation scheme will not be mandatory.
- e) Soft enforcement will be undertaken through 'guilt' notices and heavy promotion of the annual parking pass scheme.
- f) A voluntary scheme can be used as a softer introduction to mandatory car park charges after 2 years leading to less controversy because many of the regular users will be accustomed to the concept even with high non-compliance.
- g) There will be less funding available for other work on sites such as the maintenance of access facilities, which could lead to a reduction in the public being able to access the countryside.

Option 3 Introduce car parking charges on the five busiest sites using cash and card collection

The consequences of this option are:

- a) Income will be collected via a mix of Pay and Display machines, mobile phone payment, e.g. RingGo, and an annual parking pass scheme.
- b) The busiest car parks will contain Pay & Display machines and offer mobile phone payment and an annual parking pass scheme.
- c) The less busy car parks will offer mobile phone payment and an annual parking pass scheme only (i.e. no Pay & Display machine).
- d) Displacement parking will need to be monitored and could be a problem in residential areas around the car parks.
- e) Car park charging is likely to make a reasonable contribution to the estate becoming self-funding, however there are risks associated with cash collection, notably theft, associated vandalism and loss of income which could have a negative impact on the net revenue of this option.

Option 4 Introduce car parking charges across the five busiest sites using cashless payment methods only.

The consequences of this option are:

- a) Income will be collected via mobile phone payment and an annual parking pass scheme only (i.e. no Pay & Display machine).

- b) Car park charging is likely to make a good contribution to the estate becoming self-funding.
- c) Capital investment costs will be minimised, with the focus being on clear signage.
- d) Annual costs will be minimised because this option has less capital investment (no parking meters required), thus less depreciation costs; it removes the need for cash collection at sites and a banking service. All transactions are based on mobile based payment and annual parking pass scheme using an online facility.
- e) No cash meters will reduce theft and vandalism, a common issue for isolated rural car parks.

Option 5 Introduce car park charging at the five busiest car parks using non-cash parking machine (card only) and other non-cash payment methods, e.g. mobile phone payment and annual pass.

The consequences of this option are:

- a) Income will be collected via a mix of Pay and Display (Card only) machines, mobile phone payment and an annual parking pass scheme.
- b) Car park charging is likely to make a good contribution to the estate becoming self-funding.
- c) Capital investment is similar to Option 3.
- d) Annual costs will be reduced compared to Option 3; it removes the need for cash collection at sites, processing cash and a banking service. All transactions are based on card transactions, mobile based payments and an annual parking pass scheme using an online facility.
- e) No cash-based meters will reduce the risk of theft and vandalism, a common issue for isolated rural car parks.

For any of the options involving charging, displacement parking will need to be monitored, particularly for any impacts on residential areas around the car parks.

A summary of options are set out in the table below:

Option	Description	Method of collection	Value for money* (ranking 1=most preferred – 5= least preferred)	Where	Pay and Display
1	Do nothing	N/A	5. – will not generate any revenue to invest in the estate	N/A	N/A
2	Voluntary Donation	Mobile payment and annual pass	4 – will generate a small amount of income but evidence from elsewhere suggest that this is likely to be very low	5 busiest	No
3	Introduce car park charging on the five busiest sites – Cash	Cash, Card, Mobile payment and annual pass	3 – will generate a reasonable income stream but high operational costs and additional high risk of theft and vandalism	5 busiest sites	Yes
4	Introduce car park charging on the five	Mobile payment and annual	1 – will generate good income stream and low operational costs	5 busiest sites	No

	busiest sites – Cashless	pass	enabling significant reinvestment in the Surrey Countryside		
5	Introduce car park charging on the five busiest sites – Card	Card, Mobile payment and annual pass	2 – will generate good income stream and medium operational costs enabling good reinvestment in the Surrey Countryside	5 busiest sites	Yes

*The value for money is based on a set of assumptions relating to the capital investment, operating costs and projected income levels.

Preferred options analysis

12. The criteria for assessing the above options are as follows:

- Financial return
- Public acceptability
- Technology future proofing

13. Options 3, 4 and 5 all provide a positive business case, with net revenue making a positive contribution to the maintenance of the carparks and the wider estate. Based on financial return option 4 (phone & permit only) is the most viable. A cashless system with no meters on site will require a lower investment and incur lower annual running costs. The second most viable is option 5, which also includes an option to pay by card, resulting in higher capital and running costs. The capital costs associated with option 3 are similar to those of option 5 but the running costs associated with option 3 are significantly higher due to the costs of cash collection and option 3 could also be subject to a high level of vandalism, theft and loss of income that results from having cash at the sites. As a result, the level of investment in maintaining the Surrey countryside is projected to be significantly lower with option 3 than either option 4 or 5.

14. Considering the second criteria, the results of the consultation show us that options 1 and 2 would clearly be the most preferable, as it would mean that people would not need to pay for parking. However, this would result in deterioration in the quality of the estate and in access to the estate, such as the closure of car parks. Of the payment options, option 3 the cash system, would be the most acceptable to the public. The results show that 59% preferred to pay by cash. The next most popular payment option was by card at 46%. As outlined above, meters could be subject to vandalism and theft, particularly if they have cash in them. The National Trust are currently reviewing their method of charging for parking as a result of vandalism of meters. The consultation results showed that option 4 was the least preferred payment option.

15. The third criteria, technology future proofing requires any option that is implemented to be tested. There are currently trials underway to ensure that there is sufficient

network capacity at each site to ensure that options 3, 4 and 5 are technologically viable.

16. Taking account of the assessments above, Option 5 offers the most viable system, in balancing in particular financial return and public acceptability. This would be to introduce card only meters (some 95% of adults in the UK now have bank cards). Season tickets and pay by phone would also be available. Use of the system would be monitored to enable a potential future move towards a system without meters at a point in the future.

Conclusions

17. In order to ensure a secure future for the Countryside Estate in the stewardship of the County Council and Surrey Wildlife Trust, we need to ensure a steady revenue stream. Surrey Wildlife Trust are working with SCC to develop a range of opportunities to produce that income and help to conserve and enhance the Estate. Car parks are an important gateway to those sites (which require maintenance) and charging for parking is now an accepted way of generating that income.
18. Based on the financial assessment and the outcome of the Pay and Conserve Consultation the preferred option would be to introduce charging in the 5 busiest sites with a card only, pay and display machine and the option to pay by mobile phone or to purchase an annual season ticket as set out in option 5.

Recommendations:

The Select Committee are asked to:

- consider the output from the consultation
- comment on the proposed options
- provide a view on the preferred option

To enable their views to be taken into account by Cabinet when they meet on 14th December 17.

Next steps:

A paper will be prepared for Surrey County Council's Cabinet for a decision at their meeting on the 14th December

Report contact: Sam Cunningham, Senior Consultant, Environment and Infrastructure Business Improvement and Consultancy Team

Contact details: 07817 820371

Annex 1 Report on the Pay and Conserve Consultation Analysis.

Sources/background papers:

Pay and Conserve Consultation

This page is intentionally left blank

Pay & Conserve Consultation Analysis

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Total Responses
3. Frequency of visit, access and stay length
4. Visitor numbers and parking locations
5. How respondents use the sites they visit
6. Problems and issues impacting visitor experience
7. Views any on potential charging arrangements
8. View on the option to close less well used sites in order to reduce the management costs
9. Any other comments
10. Full table of preference responses
11. Table summary of letters and emails
12. Equalities and other monitoring information
13. Post code areas

1. Introduction

The Pay & Conserve Consultation was launched on the 25th September and ran for 6 weeks. The purpose was to ensure that Surrey residents who use the countryside car parks, or want to use them in the future, have the opportunity to feed into the consultation. The consultation was for all Surrey Residents with a particular focus on residents living in the most impacted areas, Surrey Heath, Guildford and Mole Valley. A mixture of Digital, social and printed media were used with printed media displayed in the car parks, district and borough council offices and libraries.

This paper shows the number of responses received and summarises the responses to the SurreySays consultation.

Written responses via letter and email have been captured separately.

It should be noted that multiple choice questions did not have any restrictions on the number of entries. This means that respondents could select as many options as they felt applied.

2. Total Responses

Online, via SurreySays – 1234

Hard Copy – 8

Letters - 2

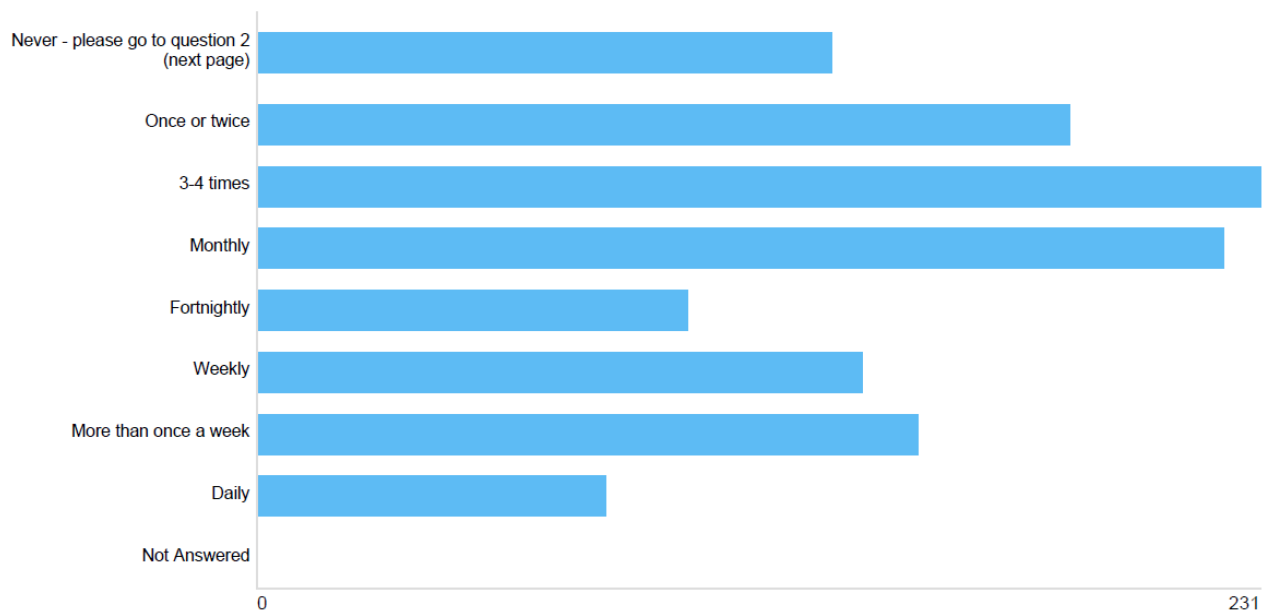
Emails – 13

Letters and emails were received from:

- Chobham, Ockham, West Horsley and Worplesdon Parish Councils
- The Chobham & District Angling Club
- The Chobham Society
- Members of the public

3. Frequency of visit, access and stay length

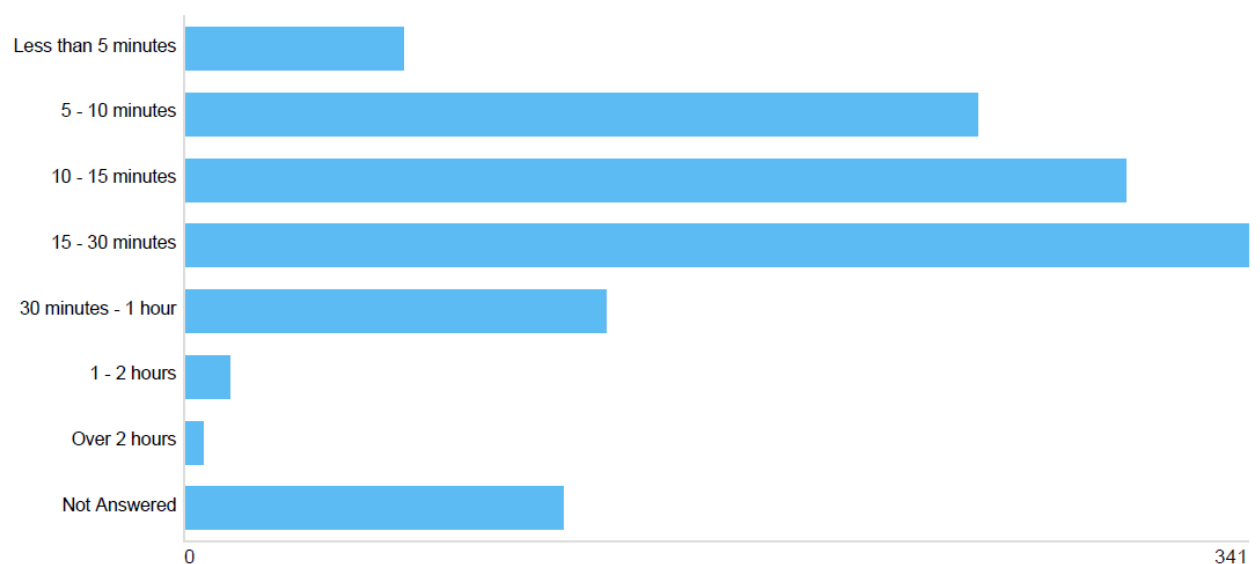
The table below shows the frequency of respondents visiting any of the sites in the consultation



a. How people are accessing the sites

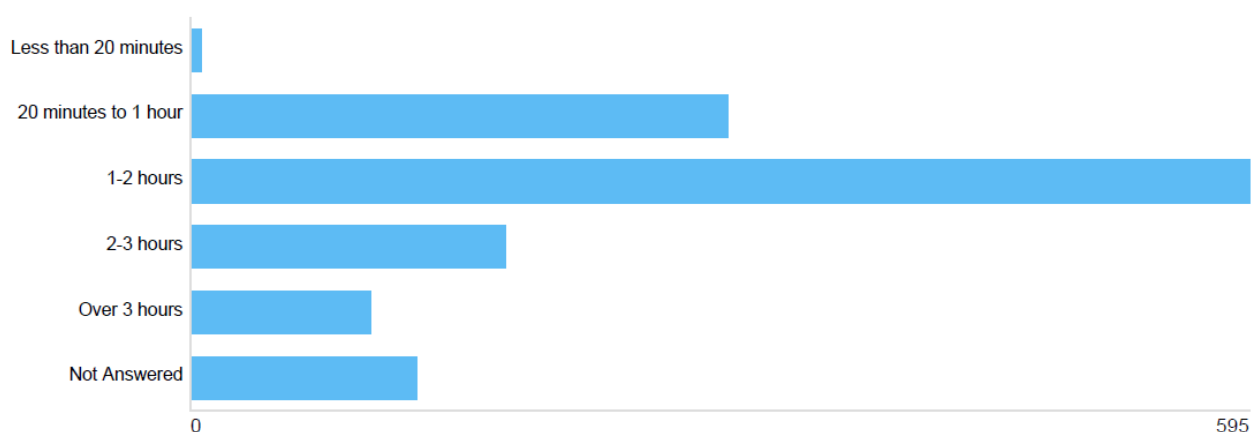
When asked how people got to the sites covered by the consultation, just under 85% of respondents stated they visit by car. Less than 7% said they did not drive.

The table below shows how long it takes people to get to the sites



Just over 26% of respondents travel for less than 10 minutes.
 Just under 52% of respondents travel for between 10 – 30 minutes.
 Only around 12% of respondents travel for more than 30 minutes.

b. The table below shows stay length



Nearly 50% of respondents to this question stay between 1-2 hours.
 Around 70% of respondents to this question stay less than 2 hours.

4. Visitor numbers and parking locations

a. The table below shows where respondents said they have visited in the last 12 months

Site	Visited	Not visited	Not answered
Wisley & Ockham Commons	551	541	150
Chobham Common	551	538	153
Norbury Park	421	665	156
Whitmoor Common	333	753	156
Rodborough Common	172	882	188

b. The tables below shows where people park their cars when visiting each site

Chobham Common

Option	Total
Jubilee Mount car park	120
Roundabout car park	273
Staple Hill car park	225
Monument car park	127
Fishpool car park	118
Longcross car park	162
Not Answered	706

Norbury Park

Option	Total
Fetcham car park	127
Young Street car park	198
Bocketts Farm car park	252
Crabtree Lane car park	118
Not Answered	834

Rodborough Common

There were no responses to this question. This is likely because there is only one car park at Rodborough Common.

Whitmoor Common

Option	Total
Salt Box Road car park	279
Britten's Pond car park	116
Not Answered	927

Wisley & Ockham Commons

Option	Total
Boldermere car park	271
Pond car park	316
Wren's Nest car park	189
Not Answered	713

c. The table below shows where people would park should any charging regime be introduced

Category	Count
I would keep parking where I usually do	225
I would seek free parking elsewhere within walking distance	633
I would avoid coming	665
I would keep parking where I usually do but visit less often	203

d. Other comments of general locations

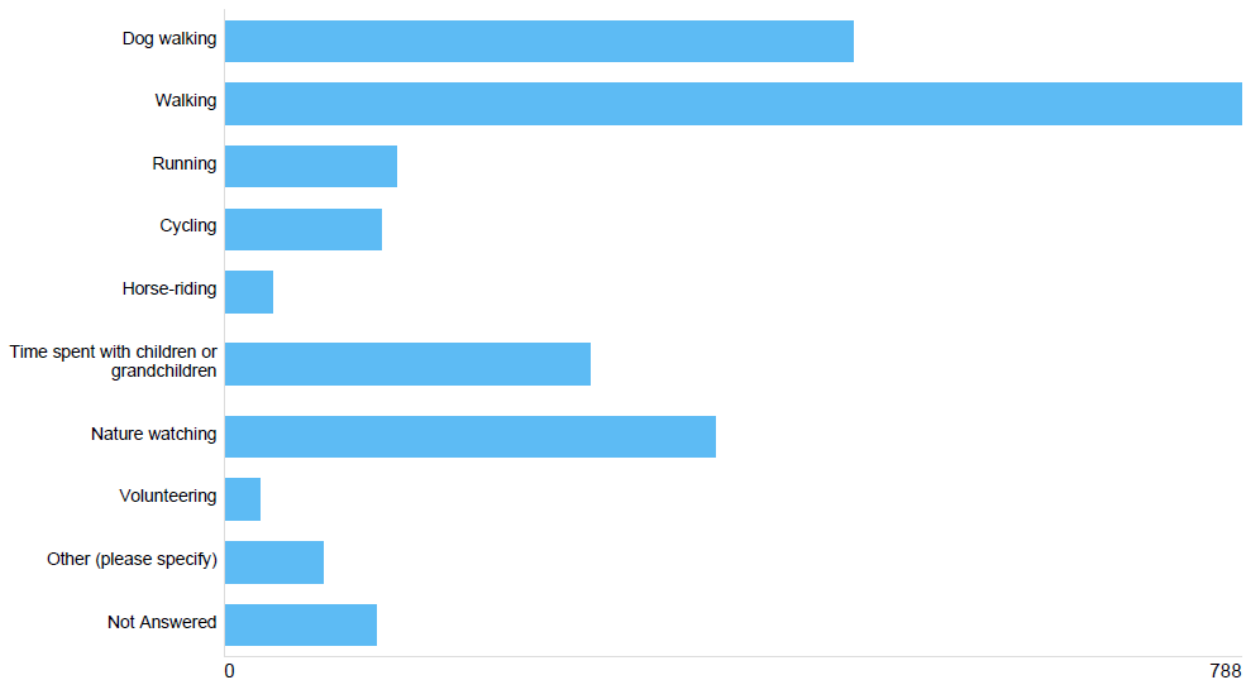
The table reflects the general locations where people may choose to park.

Category	Count
Don't know	20
Any other free car park	54
Laybys	24
National Trust sites	44
Residential streets or road side	130
The car park, but will not pay	6
Walk instead of using the car	14

Full analysis of all the locations mentioned in responses, including specific locations such as Box Hill, is ongoing as a requirement for the Habitat Regulations.

5. How respondents use the sites they visit

a. The table below shows how respondents are spending their time at the sites in question

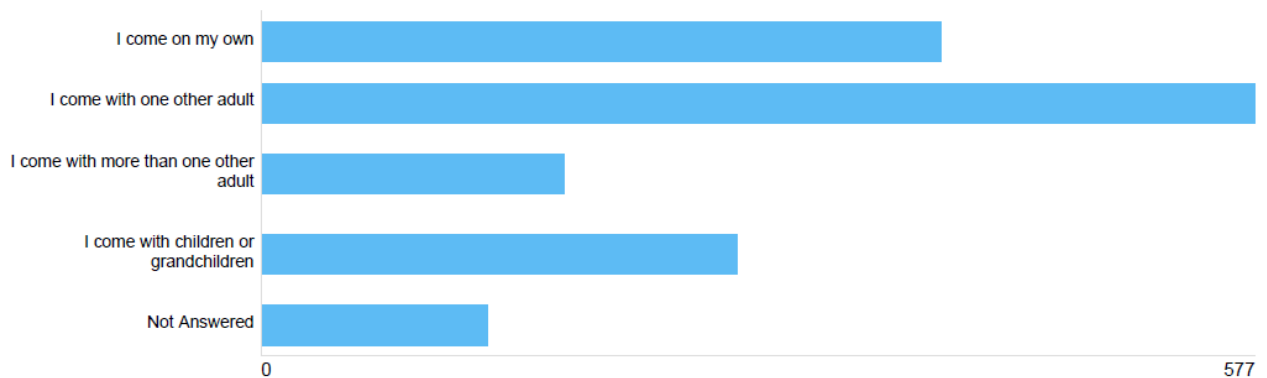


b. Where people stated 'Other' these are summarised below

Conservation work / volunteering	Fishing	Model airplane flying	Photography	Other
17	5	8	4	10

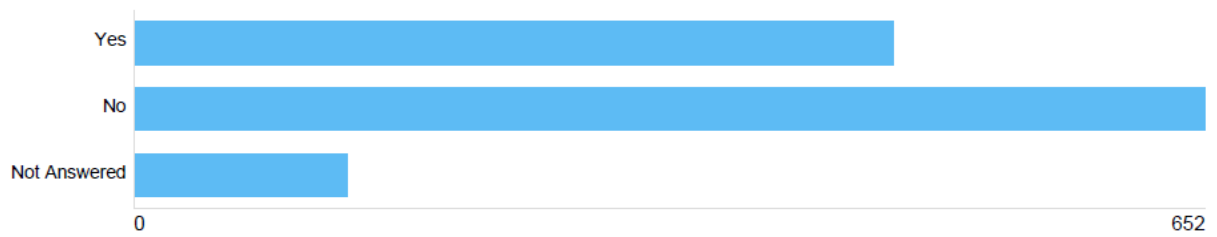
'Other' included running, orienteering, amateur archeology and just being outdoors.

c. The table below shows if respondents are visiting alone or with others

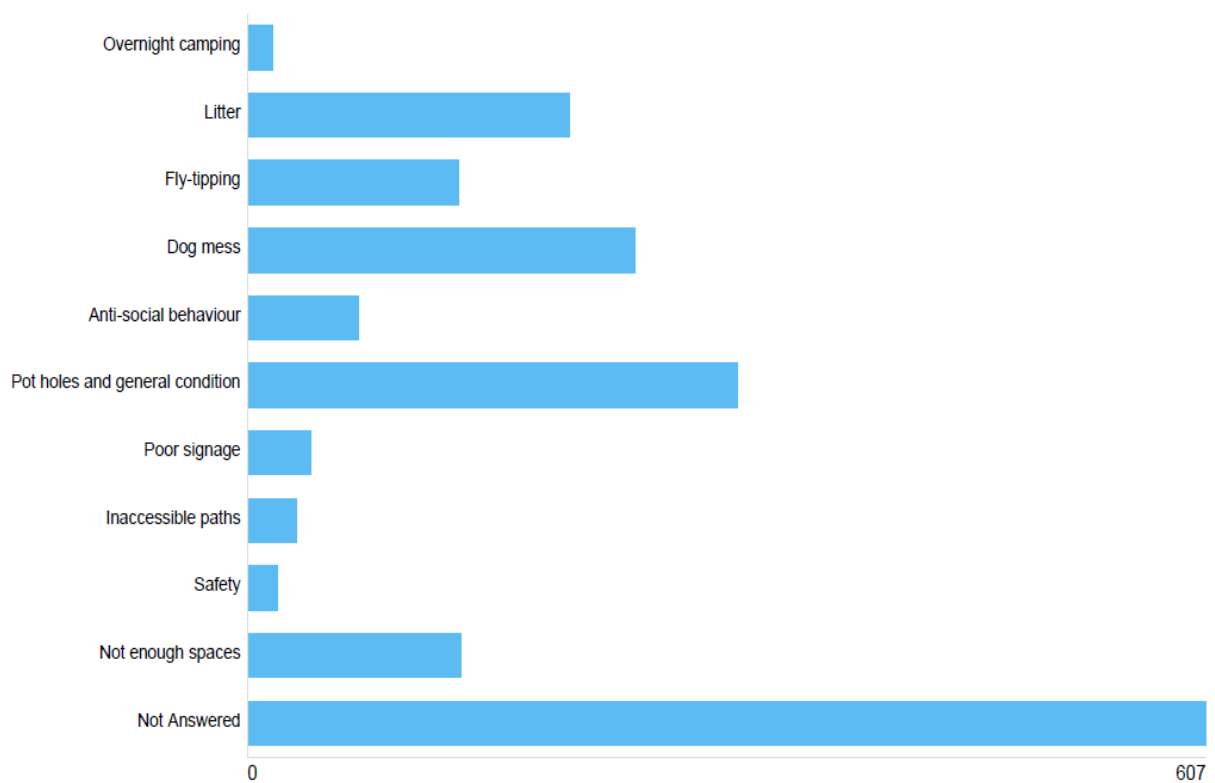


d. A question was specifically asked to identify the numbers of dog walkers.

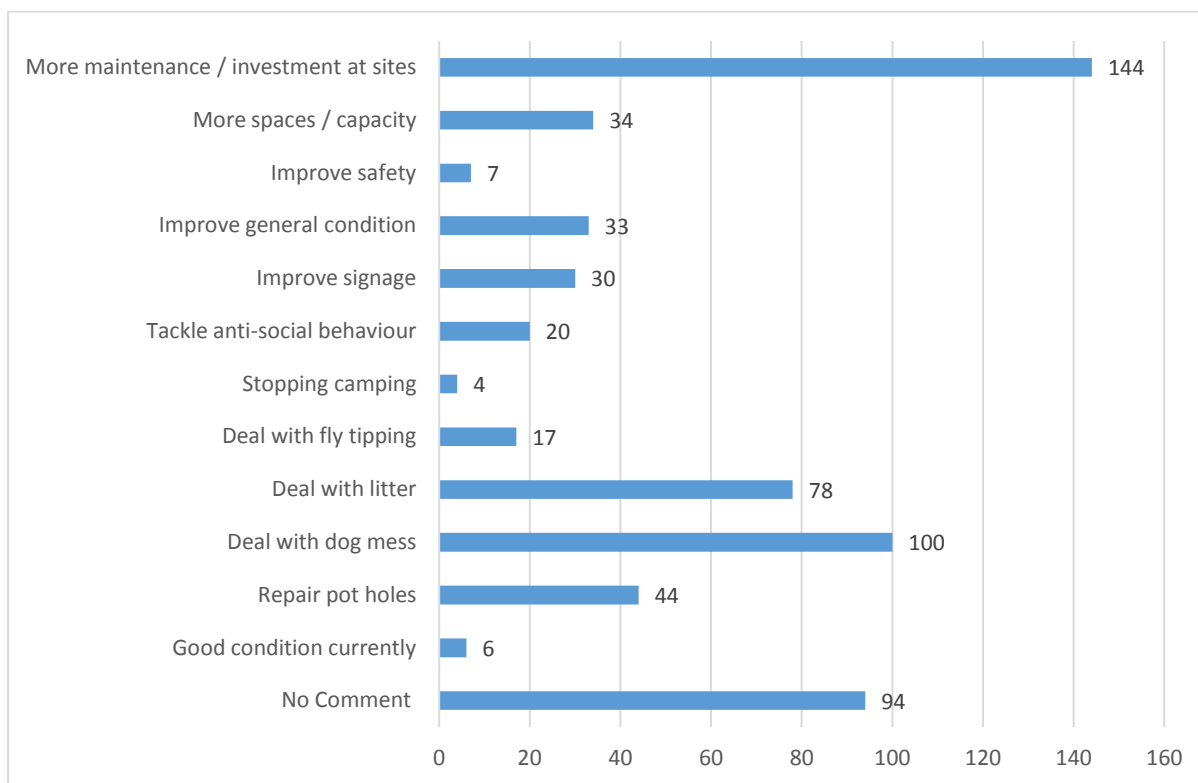
The table below shows that 461 respondents said they visit with a dog or dogs.



6. Problems and issues impacting visitor experience



a. People were then asked what could be done about these issues. The responses are summarised below



Notes:

- Categories were derived from the comments being made
- There are more comments than responses because many people made comments that covered multiple categories
- 528 people responded to this question, including 94 people who left no comment

Analysis of comments

Category	Comment focus
No comment	Comments were when people did not leave a comment or simply did not comment regarding a solution to the issues.
Good condition currently	Comments focused on being satisfied with the current condition of the areas.
Repair Pot Holes	Comments focused on filling the current pot holes for a smoother surface for car users and dog walkers.
Deal with dog mess	Comments focused on introducing a penalty fine for those who leave their dogs mess or do not use the bins provided. Some comments raised the idea of introducing a charge for professional dog walkers. Comments also included banning dogs from being walked in the area due to constant dog mess left behind.
Deal with litter	Comments focused on having more bins in the car park and around the area to hopefully encourage dog owners to use the bins instead of leaving the waste behind. Comments also focused on having more bins in the car park as there

	<p>is a lot of litter left in the car park.</p> <p>Comments also included having regular bin checks to ensure they don't over fill and cause more litter.</p>
Dealing with fly tipping	<p>Comments focused on having a Ranger/CCTV in the area to catch fly tippers and also the presence of cameras will deter people from fly-tipping.</p> <p>Comments mentioned using signage to also deter people from fly tipping.</p>
Stopping camping	<p>Comments focused on using signs on camping and litter to inform those who plan to stay to take their rubbish with them.</p> <p>Comments focused on having the police/CCTV to stop people from using the car park as a camping site.</p>
Tackle anti-Social behaviour	<p>Comments focused on having a Ranger/Police to regularly check the car park for those who partake in anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Comments focused on introducing car parking chargers to deter those from anti-social activities.</p> <p>Comments included closing the car park at night.</p>
Improve signage	<p>Comments focused on using signs to educate the public on litter/dog waste.</p> <p>Comments included using signs to deter people from fly tipping.</p>
Improve general site condition	<p>Comments focused on the general poor condition of the sites e.g. footpaths, bridges etc as well as the car parks.</p> <p>Comments mentioned that bridges were unstable for horses to pass over.</p>
Improve safety	<p>Comments focused on it being dangerous in the car park at night as they are unlit.</p> <p>Comments involved the issue of cars parking at the main gate, which could cause an obstruction for emergency access.</p> <p>Comments related to the poor condition of the bridges as it is a health and safety issue if the bridge was to collapse whilst a horse rider was passing.</p>
More spaces / capacity	<p>Comments focused on having the spaces marked out to improve parking behaviour and create more spaces.</p>
More maintenance at the sites, a greater visible presence and investment in CCTV	<p>Comments focused on implementing fines and use CCTV to deter people from littering / anti-social behaviour etc.</p> <p>Comments focused on having a Ranger / Someone to maintain the land regularly.</p> <p>Comments focused on greater use of volunteers to help maintain the land.</p> <p>Comments related to SWTs role and how it could be changed to benefit the land.</p>

- b. Respondents took the opportunity to comment about the implementation of charging. These comments are captured below.

	Oppose Charging	Support Charging	Other
Number	18	12	16
Sample Comments	<p>“Get more volunteers to maintain the sites rather than charge for parking. It will put a lot of people off.”</p> <p>“If you charge in these car parks you are discouraging people from walking regularly due to cost”</p>	<p>“I think a paid option for parking is acceptable - we all enjoy the grounds and should put towards its upkeep”</p> <p>“I totally agree with the proposal to charge for parking. Why should we not pay for our beautiful countryside?”</p>	<p>“Charges should be per visit not time related.”</p> <p>“If you charge for parking then you have to resurface the car park and put more dog bins there”</p>

c. Sample comments

No comment:

- “Unsure”
- “n/a”

Good Condition:

- “They seem to be well maintained.”
- “The sites we visit seem to be generally in good condition.”
- “The car park is nearly always clean and tidy.”

Pot Holes:

- “Car park surfaces could be monitored and repaired more frequently to prevent small potholes etc turning into larger, and more expensive to repair, problems.”

Dog Mess/Owners:

- “Prosecute those who don't clean up after their dogs.”
- “Stop dog walkers”
- “Dog owners to be respectful and put mess in bins”

Litter/Bins:

- “Put a litter bin in the car park.”
- “Put more bins up and actually empty them”

Fly-tipping:

- “Fly tipping is most prevalent when perpetrators think they can get away with it. Ranger presence and CCTV are strong deterrents.”

Camping:

- “There have been instances this year of camping, fires lit and barbeque rubbish which have been reported to the police and SWT.”
- “More signage warnings for overnight campers and littering would suffice”

Anti-Social Behaviour:

- “I would suggest that the car parks are closed off at night.”

- “But the problem with any measures to deal with this and other problems like littering, fly tipping, dog mess, is enforcement- not sure how you can enforce parking charges or fines without using all the revenue made to pay a warden! Perhaps CCTV would help?”

Poor Signage:

- “Signage regarding fly tipping”
- “Signage in car park, stating that dog fouling is illegal & informing of a meaningful financial penalty.”

Poor Condition:

- “To encourage more walkers, the paths need to be finished off”

Safety:

- “People park across the main gate. Which if there was a fire. Fire engines would not be able to pass through.”
- “The car park is not safe it is in pitch black.”

Spaces/Capacity:

- “Spaces could be formally marked out &/or reclaim some of the adjacent land to add more spaces.”
- “Enlarging the car park might be difficult, but marked bays with simple white lines would improve parking behaviour and allow more cars to park in the existing space.”

More maintenance at the sites, a greater visible presence and investment in CCTV:

- “Ranger presence and CCTV are strong deterrents.”
- “Volunteers in the area to do clean up days to cut back bushes”

7. Views any on potential charging arrangements

Respondents were asked to rank in terms of preference a potential approach to charging at these locations.

a. The table below shows the first preference response

Charge in all - 1st preference		Charge in some - 1st preference		Charge in none - 1st preference	
193	15.6%	127	10.3%	921	74.6%

Simplistically, this result shows an overall negative response towards charging.

The full table of preference responses is in section 10 at the end of this paper.

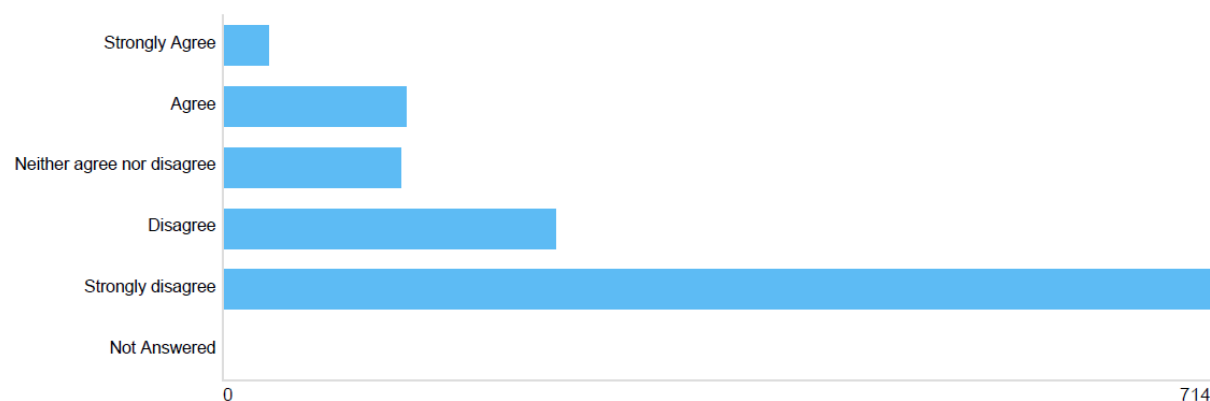
b. The next questions covered how people may prefer to pay, should charging be introduced

Option	Response (count)	Response (as a % of the total responses)
Pay by cash	726	59
Pay by card	571	46
Pay by phone	410	33
Buy an annual parking pass	446	36

c. People were then asked if there were any payment methods they would not want to use

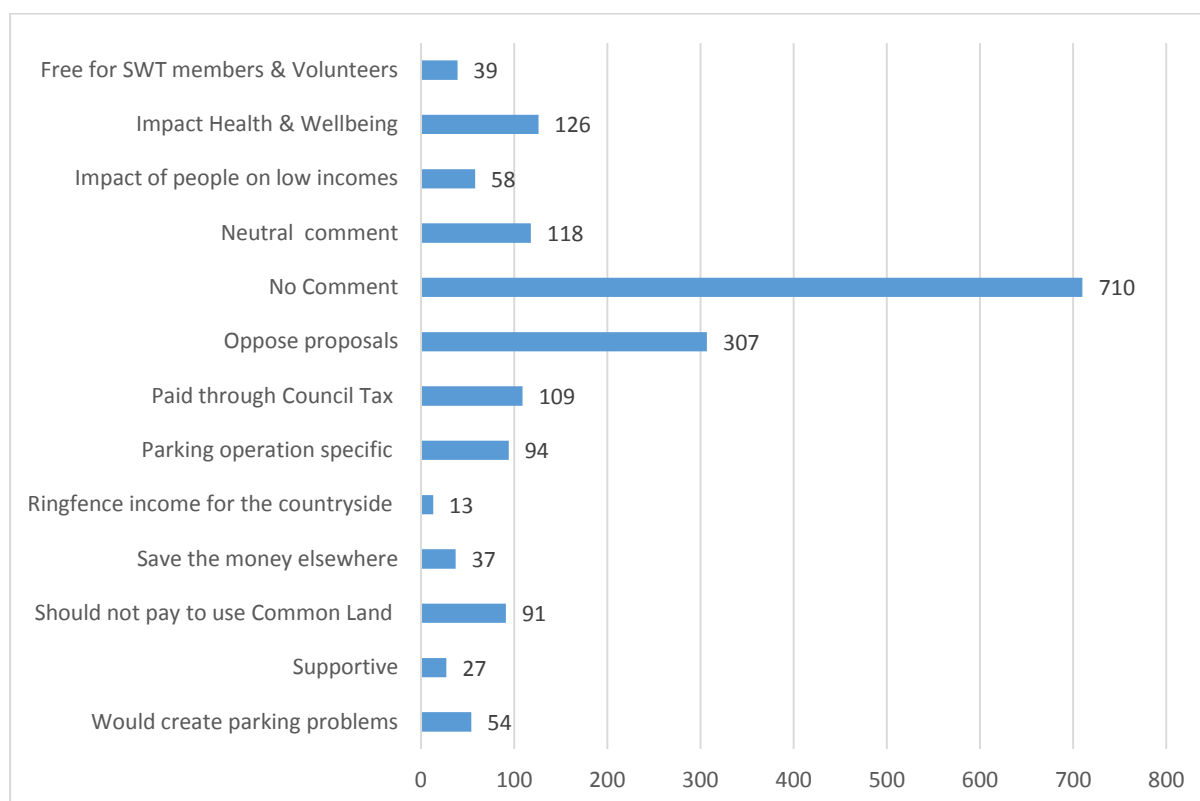
Option	Response (count)	Response (as a % of the total responses)
Pay by cash	272	22
Pay by card	363	29
Pay by phone	697	56
Buy an annual parking pass	703	57

8. People were asked how they felt about the potential option to close less well used sites in order to reduce the management costs and therefore protect the sites with more visitors



714

9. People were asked if they any other comments they wanted to provide. The responses are summarised below



Note –

- The categories were derived from the comments being made
- There are more comments than responses because many people made comments that covered multiple categories

Analysis & Comments

Category	Comment focus
Free for SWT members & Volunteers	Some people stated that SWT members are already paying, in effect, through their membership. Also that people volunteering to help the site should not be charged for giving up their time
Impact Health & Wellbeing	These comments linked closely to those about the cost of visiting the countryside and the potentially reduction in the amount of time spent in the open air. Other comments focused on the physical and mental health benefits of being in the countryside. Also that this should be encouraged and that changing would deter people from visiting
Impact on people on low incomes	The main basis for comments was the affordability of people being able to visit the countryside
Neutral comment	These comments focused on where people who are not happy about the proposals, but accept them if it keeps sites open. Some comments were not specific to the proposals. For example, there were comments that the county council should work more with Government around appropriate funding for

	<p>the countryside. Also that more sustainable transport options should be available to access the countryside.</p> <p>Other comments made stated that people would support charging, but only if the sites were improved to include toilets, café etc</p>
No Comment	Comment field was left blank or people felt they had already answered
Oppose proposals	These comments are where people has stated they do not support the proposals, that they would never pay and they would not visit as a result of charging being introduced
Paid through Council Tax	<p>Comments were focused on how council tax should be used to fund the management of the countryside.</p> <p>Some comments suggested raising council tax specifically to fund the countryside, as it is a resource for all.</p> <p>Also included, are comments where people stated this is another form of taxation.</p>
Parking operation specific	<p>Comments focused on how any charging arrangement might work. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schemes similar to the National Trust • Cheaper weekdays / More expensive weekends & bank holidays • A donation or other voluntary scheme • Free parking for Surrey residents or 'locals'
Ringfence income for the countryside	Some people stated that they accept that funding would be ringfenced for countryside management
Save the money elsewhere or close least used car parks to keep others free	<p>Comments mainly stated that other savings and efficiencies should be made to fund these activities and keep the car parks free.</p> <p>Some people stated that an alternative to charging would be to close the least used car parks and return these to a natural state.</p>
Should not pay to use Common Land	These comments focused on the specific designation of the land as Common and therefore should be free to access
Supportive	These comments covered, for example, charging being the fairest means to fund the management of the sites.
Would create parking problems	<p>Comments were made that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If car parks are closed it will mean there would not be any places available at busy times • If charging is introduced people will park on residential roads or grass verges

Whilst many people did not state their specific objection to the proposals, many comments about the topics listed above were negative. These were about the potential impact on specific groups, the local area or the countryside as a whole.

a. Sample comments

Free for SWT members & Volunteers:

- “if this proposal goes ahead and if one of the purposes of charging is to raise funds to pay Surrey Wildlife Trust to manage the sites, then how about offering free parking to members of the SWT? This would encourage an increase in annual paid subscriptions to the SWT.”
- “Maybe introduce free/special rate for members of SWT or for their volunteers.”

Impact Health & Wellbeing:

- “This is a ridiculous proposal given you are meant to be encouraging a healthy lifestyle”
- “Access to the countryside for all is beneficial for physical health and for mental health.”

Impact on people on low incomes:

- “Charging to access a public common is nonsense. It will exclude poor people from the common”
- “It will hit poorer families the hardest as a walk over the common is a free, lovely, healthy way for families to enjoy a trip out.”
- “Imposing car park charges is regressive and will hit those least able to pay the hardest.”

Neutral comment:

- “Generally speaking I'm in favour of charging for parking so long as it doesn't feel like we're being ripped off and paying for it is easy (contactless payment being the best option imo). I would like to see the first 30mins free and then a charge of no more than 50p-£1 per hour, anything more will discourage people from using the beautiful countryside we have on our doorsteps.”
- “the answers to these questions are hypothetical pending some indication of the likely cost”

No Comment:

- “See my comments in earlier section.”

Oppose proposals:

- “No one should pay to enjoy the countryside”
- “What does Surrey County Council actually do for these car parks, nothing. Stop trying to make money out of us surrey residents”
- “It's deplorable that you are even considering this.”
- “Why does everybody always have to charge for using somewhere that should be free to enjoy.”
- “I fundamentally disagree with any form of charging to access the countryside!”

Paid through Council Tax:

- “I believe that costs associated with the land SCC owns for the benefit of the community ought to be funded via the Council Tax. If that Tax does not raise enough, as I appreciate that it currently does not, then the Tax should be raised. If that is not possible because of Central Government constraints, then the service should be reduced and it should be made clear to users that this is being done as a result of the central government's policy”
- “SCC should have held the Council Tax Referendum. That would have provided a clear mandate for either increasing Council Tax or making cuts/introducing charges. Instead we have this messy scratching around for views.”

Parking operation specific:

- “If charges are the only way forward make all car parks member only with annual membership which can be paid in one instalment or with monthly direct debit payments to make it more affordable for people to pay.”
- “How will this be "policed" at the car parks. If not no one will bother. Ticket machines nightmare when they fail. Managing by phones also problematic. The system has to be fair to all park users taking into account ages as well”
- “Pay by phone would be my least favourite option - I know lots of walkers avoid these sites after frustrating experiences with lack of signal/difficult to use systems. Do you have any statistics on how well honesty box type arrangements work? Would this allow you to have a low cost way of collecting contributions or have organisations like National Parks found they have low success rates? I always use honesty boxes but I don't know if that is true of everyone?”

Ringfence income for the countryside:

- “People won't mind paying to park if you emphasise thanks & what their money is helping to do”
- “All revenue from parking charges MUST go direct to Surrey Wildlife Trust. Members of the public would be far more open to paying for parking if they knew that all the revenue went to manage and maintain the wildlife habitats we go there to enjoy.”

Save the money elsewhere:

- “Find your cuts elsewhere such as management pay. Access to the countryside is free exercise for an obese society. Link countryside to health and promote walking. Recognise your obligations to protected places”
- “Funding should be found elsewhere to continue to provide these services (eg. cancel the 400k to Watts Gallery).”
- “if Surrey Wildlife need to raise more money they should breed more animals and sell the meat”

Should not pay to use Common Land:

- “The countryside is free and should remain so in order to encourage visitors.”
- “Countryside access should be free and encouraged not taxed”
- “I think the idea of charging to park on common land is outrageous.”
- “This is common land which should remain freely open for all residents. I do not agree with charging at all.”

Supportive:

- “A sensible charge for an annual ticket, the profits from which going to maintain the commons seems reasonable.”
- “What a wonderful idea. The Crown Estate charges very high costs for parking and has wonderful facilities as a result. We should all be encouraging greener forms of transport and it feels a real step forward to start converting some car parks back to nature.”

Would create parking problems:

- “It will just lead to illegal and inconsiderate parking elsewhere.”
- “People will park on the road thereby causing obstructions.”
- “My concern is that closing least used car parks and additionally charging for parking will cause some members of the public to park on the roads or verges and in dangerous places. These are the reasons why I have said charge for some car parks. I would agree to charging all car parks if there is a way of preventing selfish members of the public from parking in dangerous positions or disturbing/inconveniencing other member of the public.”

10. Full table of preference responses

Charge in all - 1st preference		Charge in some - 1st preference		Charge in none - 1st preference	
193	15.6%	127	10.3%	921	74.6%
Charge in all - 2nd preference		Charge in some - 2nd preference		Charge in none - 2nd preference	
117	9.5%	983	79.7%	135	10.9%
Charge in all - 3rd preference		Charge in some - 3rd preference		Charge in none - 3rd preference	
926	75.0%	127	10.3%	183	14.8%

11. Summary of letters and emails

a. Correspondence from stakeholder groups

Stakeholder groups	Points covered
Chobham & District Angling Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charges would place an unfair burden on members, who already pay for the right to use Fishpool • The club also helps with maintenance of the lake and volunteers with the Surrey Wildlife Trust • None of the car parks at Chobham Common are served by any public transport
Chobham Parish Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consultation is flawed and should be invalid because there is no option to only object to charging
Ockham Parish Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of the councils financial situation • Questioning the feasibility and enforcement at the sites because of • There is no detail of charging charges or how and when they would be applied. Would Ockham residents be issued with free permits? • There has been vandalism at these sites in the past • Imposing charges will not deal with the current issues of anti-social behaviour and may exacerbate them
The Chobham Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surrey residents already pay for upkeep through Council Tax • The public have a right to access the common and charging is seen as a barrier in the same way as fencing • Will result in the urbanisation of the countryside • There is no information about charging levies, which any amount would deter people from visiting • It is likely that there will be an appeal against charging. Has this cost been considered? • The consultation is flawed
West Horsley Parish Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once charging is established, it will spread • Access to commons is beneficial for health and wellbeing, charging goes against this • Will result in the urbanisation of the countryside • If charging is introduced car parks need to be better maintained • Charging will increase the cost to the council through enforcement cost
Worplesdon Parish Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car parks are already well used • Need to introduce parking restrictions or parking problems on verges will get worse • Must be a guarantee of funding ring-fenced for improvements at the specific commons, or at least the countryside • The questionnaire seems loaded

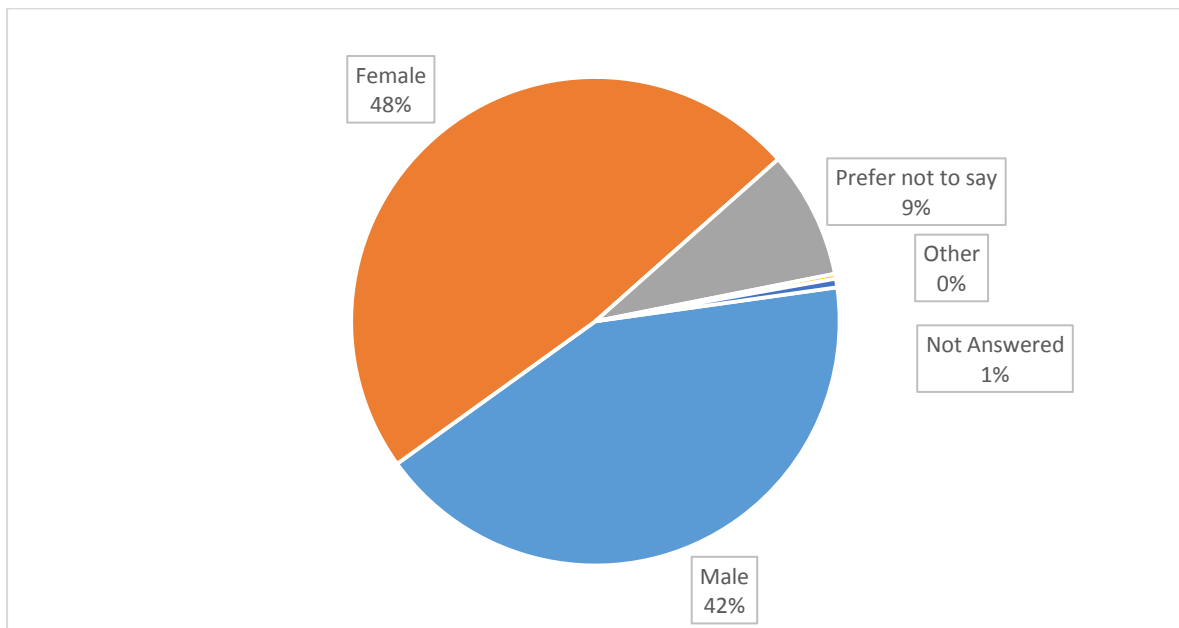
b. Correspondence from members of the public

Points covered across all the correspondence:

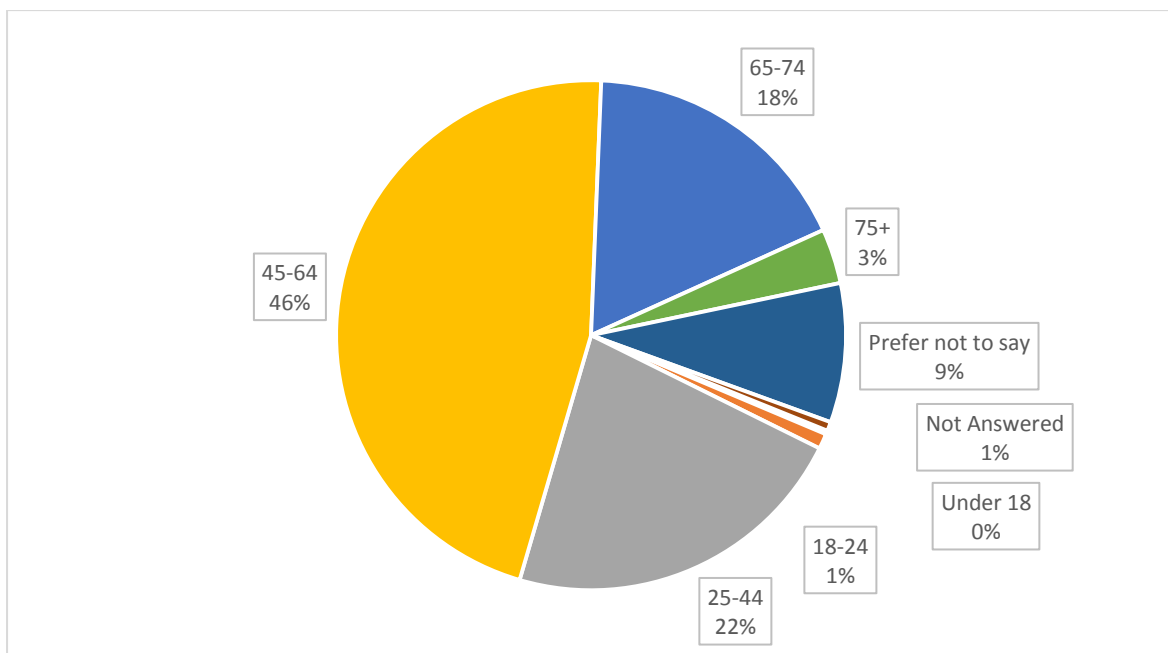
- Strongly object / proposals should be scrapped
- The consultation questionnaire is leading
- Chobham Common is too far to walk for most people in the village
- Many people are struggling to pay for cost of living already, charging will increase that pressure
- Commons are necessary for people's health
- Will cause people to park in residential roads, laybys and verges
- The council is spending money on other projects and then claiming it needs to charge because of lack of funds
- Access to Common Land is a public right
- There are no facilities at all these sites, toilets etc, so charging seems unnecessary
- The council seem to not want to protect the countryside and instead monetise it
- The cost of this consultation should have been used to fund the countryside
- There is no safe pedestrian access to Whitmoor Common
- A National Trust style scheme would make sense
- Any and all money raised must go to the countryside
- We already pay for services and being asked to pay again
- Charging volunteers would be outrageous
- Many people use the countryside, but charges only effect motorists. It would be fairer to increase Council Tax

12. Equalities and other monitoring information

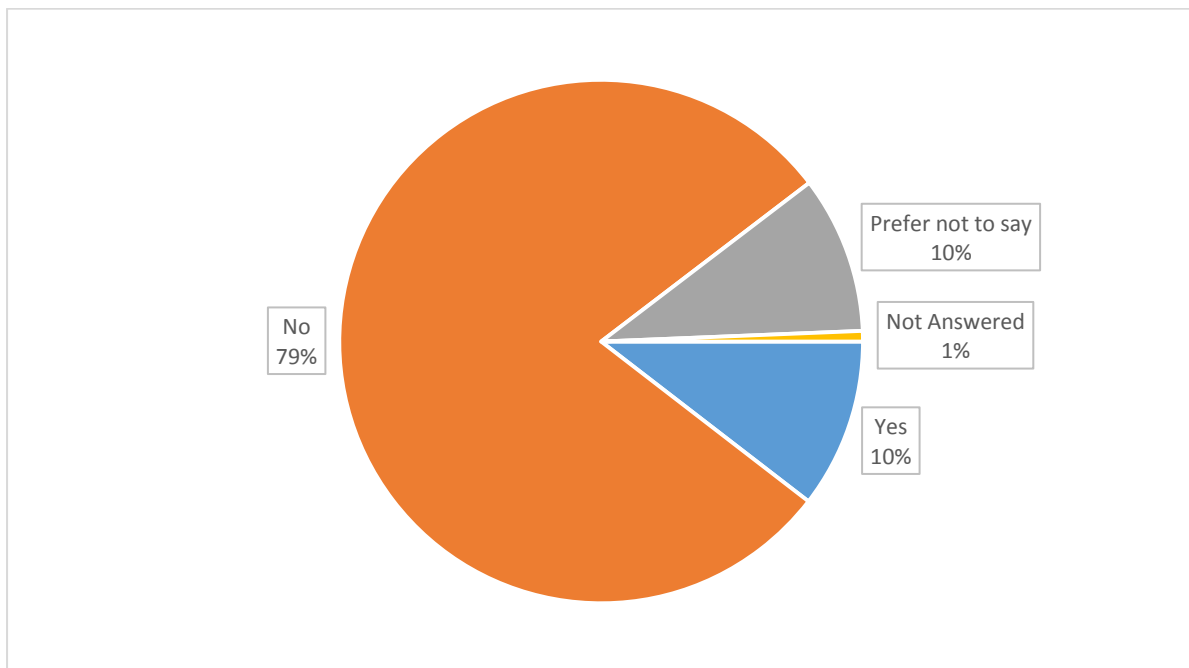
a. Gender



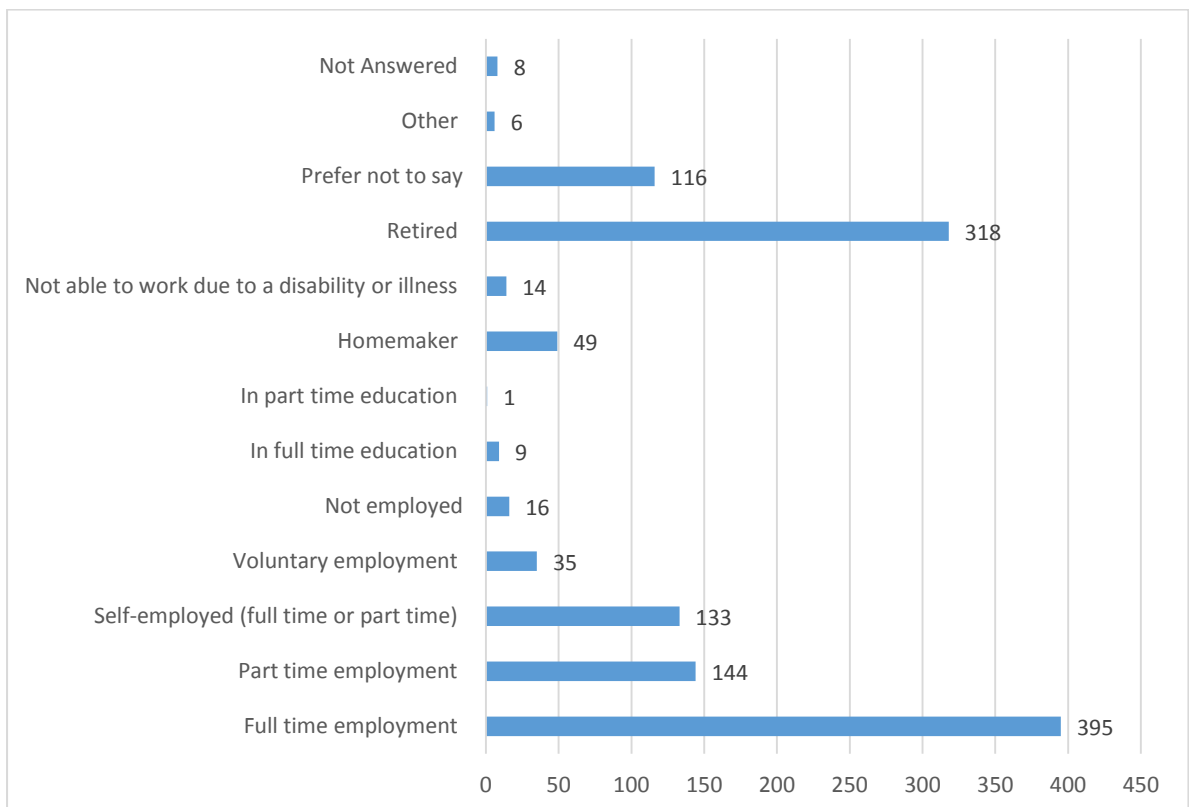
b. Age



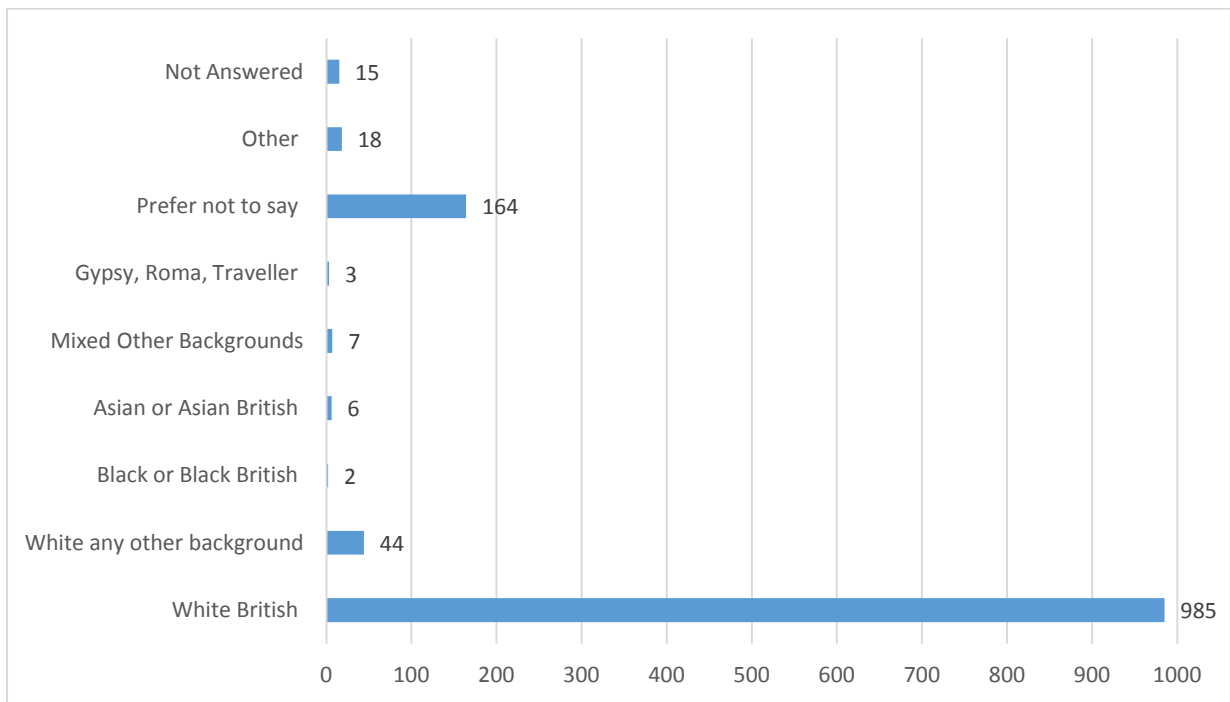
c. Disability of longstanding condition



d. Employment or education status



e. Ethnicity



13. Post code areas

Post code area	Count	Area
kt22	83	Leatherhead, Oxshott, Fetcham, Ashtead, Great Bookham
gu2	65	Guildford
gu24	67	Woking, Chobham, Bisley, Pirbright, Brookwood, Donkey Town, Surrey, West End, Normandy, West End
gu21	63	Woking, Knaphill, Sheerwater
gu20	47	Windlesham, Bagshot, Chobham, Sunningdale, Winkfield Row
kt23	47	Great Bookham, Effingham, Surrey
gu22	34	Woking, West Byfleet, Brookwood, Pyrford, Send, Send, Mayford, Ripley
gu1	33	Guildford
gu23	33	Ripley, Woking, Send, Send, West Clandon, Wisley, Ockham, Ockham, Send Marsh, Bridge End, Ockham
gu4	33	Guildford, Woking, Shalford, West Clandon, Chilworth, Albury, West Horsley, East Clandon, Sutton Green, Surrey, Jacobs Well, Surrey, Blackheath
rh4	34	Dorking, Brockham, Wotton, Westcott
gu18	32	Lightwater
kt15	32	Addlestone, Woking, Weybridge, Chertsey, Ottershaw
rh5	31	Dorking, Shere, Great Bookham, Ockley, Abinger Hammer, Effingham, Surrey, Ranmore Common, Newdigate, Capel, Holmbury St Mary, Friday Street, Beare Green, Westhumble, Walliswood, Abinger, Abinger Common, Abinger, Sutton Abinger, Abinger, Russ Hill, Holmbury Saint Mary, Shere, Wotton, Oakwoodhill, Abinger, Coldharbour, Mickleham, Mickleham, Jayes Park, Ockley, Leith Hill, Wotton, Forest Green, Abinger, Parkgate, South Holmwood, South Holmwood, Holmwood, South Holmwood
gu8	30	Chiddingfold, Milford, Elstead, Dunsfold, Witley, Plaistow and Ifold, Shackleford, Hydestile, Hambledon, Hambledon, Pitch Place, Thursley, Bowlhead Green, Thursley, Enton, Loxhill, Thursley, Thursley, Busbridge, Busbridge, Wormley, Surrey, Sandhills, Surrey, Brook, Surrey, Peper Harow, Highstreet Green, Enton Green, Hascombe, Hascombe
kt24	29	Shere, East Horsley, Effingham, Surrey, West Horsley, Ripley
gu15	29	Camberley
gu7	28	Godalming, Shalford, Eashing, Hurtmore
kt16	28	Chertsey, Ottershaw, Addlestone, Chobham, Longcross, Lyne,
sl5	26	Sunningdale, Ascot, Windlesham, Chobham, Sunninghill, Winkfield Row, South Ascot, Chavey Down, Cheapside
gu3	24	Guildford, Normandy, Compton, Woking, Pirbright, Worplesdon, Puttenham, Fairlands, Wood Street Village, Wanborough, Artington, Artington
kt21	24	Ashtead, Epsom
kt11	21	Cobham, Oxshott, Hersham, East Horsley, Great Bookham, Fetcham, Stoke d'Abernon, Downside, Martyr's Green, Ockham
gu16	19	Camberley, Frimley, Pirbright, Deepcut, Frimley Green, Mytchett
tw20	17	Egham, Englefield Green, Staines, Chertsey, Thorpe
kt12	16	Walton-on-Thames, Hersham, Weybridge, West Molesey, Molesey
gu19	15	Bagshot
gu5	15	Shere, Bramley, Gomshall, Shalford, Peaslake, Albury, Shamley Green,

		Wonersh, Farley Green, Surrey, Stroud Common, Thorncombe Street, Palmers Cross, Grafham, Burrows Cross, Shere
kt17	13	Epsom, Ewell, Banstead, Sutton
rh2	13	Reigate, Reigate Heath, Sidlow, Buckland, Irons Bottom, Leigh, Leigh
cr3	12	Caterham, Woldingham, Coulsdon, Warlingham, Kenley, Whyteleafe, Bletchingley, Chaldon
kt8	12	West Molesey, Molesey, Walton-on-Thames, Hampton, London, Esher, Hampton Wick, Molesey
tw18	12	Staines, Stanwell, Egham Hythe
gu9	11	Farnham, Badshot Lea, Runfold
kt18	10	Epsom, Leatherhead, Ashted, Headley
rh1	10	Redhill, Merstham, Nutfield, Surrey, Bletchingley, Salfords, South Nutfield, Whitebushes, Outwood
kt14	9	West Byfleet, Byfleet, Woking, Weybridge
kt19	9	Epsom, Ewell
rh6	10	Horley, Burstow, Crawley, Copthorne, Charlwood, Norwood Hill, Horne, Horne, Surrey, Shipley Bridge, Wrays, Burstow
gu10	8	Farnham, Churt, Frensham, Tilford, Tongham, Crondall, Wrecclesham, Rowledge, Ewshot, Runfold, Bucks Horn Oak, Dippenhall, Spreakley, Shortfield Common, Batt's Corner, Bentley, Charleshill, The Sands, Millbridge, Headley, Holt Pound, Rushmoor, Surrey, Dockenfield, Seale
gu25	8	Virginia Water, Chobham, Lyne, Surrey, Stroude
cr6	7	Warlingham, Farleigh, Hamsey Green, Chelsham
rh3	7	Betchworth, Brockham, Buckland
gu27	6	Haslemere, Chiddingfold, Fernhurst, Easebourne, Grayswood, Linchmere, Kingsley Green, Henley, Easebourne
gu6	6	Cranleigh, Ewhurst, Alfold, Alfold Crossways, Ewhurst Green, Ewhurst
kt10	6	Esher, Claygate, Oxshott
tw17	6	Shepperton, Upper Halliford, Littleton, Spelthorne, Lower Halliford
kt1	5	Kingston upon Thames, Molesey, Hampton Wick, Molesey
kt20	5	Epsom, Banstead, Tadworth, Walton-on-the-Hill, Buckland, Pebble Coombe, Lower Kingswood, Box Hill, Mogador, Surrey, The Hermitage
rh8	5	Oxted, Limpsfield, Crowhurst Lane End, Tandridge, Surrey, Titsey, Tandridge, Tandridge, Surrey, Limpsfield Chart
cr5	4	Coulsdon, Chipstead, Banstead, Old Coulsdon, Hooley, Mugswell
cr8	4	Purley, London, Kenley, Coulsdon, South Croydon, Caterham
gu12	4	Aldershot, Ash Vale, Tongham, Ash, Normandy
gu26	4	Hindhead, Grayshott, Beacon Hill, Headley, Bramshott Common
kt13	4	Weybridge, Addlestone
kt9	4	Chessington, Esher, Claygate, Malden Rushett
sm2	4	Sutton, Epsom, Banstead, Ewell
sm7	4	Banstead, Epsom, Sutton
tw15	4	Ashford, Feltham, Staines, Stanwell, Ashford Common
tw16	4	Sunbury-on-Thames, Feltham, Walton-on-Thames, Hampton, London
gu11	3	Aldershot
kt2	3	Kingston upon Thames, New Malden
kt3	3	New Malden, Morden
rg12	3	Bracknell, Binfield, Winkfield Row
rh7	3	Dormansland, South Godstone, Lingfield, Felbridge, Newchapel, Surrey, Felcourt, Crowhurst, Crowhurst, Surrey
rh9	3	Godstone, Woldingham, Bletchingley, South Godstone

sm1	3	Sutton
gu14	2	Farnborough
gu46	2	Yateley
kt7	2	Thames Ditton, Molesey, Esher, Long Ditton, Molesey
rg42	2	Bracknell, Binfield, Warfield, Winkfield Row, Hawthorn Hill, Berkshire, Popeswood
sm5	2	Carshalton, Sutton, Coulsdon, Banstead
sm6	2	Wallington, London, Croydon, Carshalton, Purley, London
tw1	2	Twickenham, Isleworth
aa1 1aa	1	-
cr2	1	Croydon
g69	1	Glasgow
gu0	1	-
gu51	1	Fleet, Church Crookham, Crookham Village
gu52	1	Fleet, Church Crookham
hu1	1	Kingston upon Hull
kt4	1	Worcester Park
kt5	1	Surbiton, Kingston upon Thames, New Malden, Chessington, Worcester Park
ne65	1	Northumberland
rh12	1	Horsham
rh19	1	East Grinstead
se24	1	Dulwich, London
sm3	1	Sutton, Worcester Park
sw16	1	Wandsworth
sw19	1	London
tn3	1	Tunbridge Wells,
tw10	1	Richmond
tw12	1	Hampton
tw2	1	Twickenham
ub10	1	Uxbridge, Ickenham, Hayes, Ruislip