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Agenda and Reports  
for the meeting of  
**THE COUNTY COUNCIL**  
to be held on  
**8 DECEMBER 2020**

(i)

(ii)

County Hall  
Kingston upon Thames  
Surrey

Friday, 27 November 2020

TO THE MEMBERS OF SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

**SUMMONS TO MEETING**

You are hereby summoned to attend the meeting of the Council to be held remotely via Microsoft Teams, on Tuesday, 8 December 2020, beginning at 10.00 am, for the purpose of transacting the business specified in the Agenda set out overleaf.

JOANNA KILLIAN  
Chief Executive

**Please note that due to the COVID-19 situation this meeting will take place remotely.**

**Please be aware that a link to view a live recording of the meeting will be available on the Council page on the Surrey County Council website. This page can be accessed by following the link below:**

**<https://mycouncil.surreycc.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CId=121&Year=0>**

**If you have any queries relating to accessing this agenda please email [amelia.christopher@surreycc.gov.uk](mailto:amelia.christopher@surreycc.gov.uk)**

(ii)

## 1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

The Chairman to report apologies for absence.

## 2 MINUTES

To confirm the minutes of the meeting of the Council held on 13 October 2020.

(Pages 9  
- 44)

## 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 CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

Welcome everyone to today's Council Meeting – I hope you and your loved ones are all safe and well.

### Farewell to 2020

Today sees the last of our Council meetings for 2020 – and what a year it has been. This time last year, who could have predicted what 2020 had in store for us all? I think 'unprecedented' is certainly one of the words I heard most of in 2020.

There has of course been tremendous loss and sadness this year and almost everyone has been affected by the pandemic in some way. The virus, the fallout and associated restrictions have touched all our lives.

I am, however, exceptionally proud of the way in which the council, staff and Members have coped in the most difficult of circumstances. Not only have our services continued to serve our residents, but new ones have been added and tremendous achievements have been made.

I have been extremely impressed by the way in which Surrey has pulled together, protected and served not only our most vulnerable residents but

all those in our communities. Our response to the pandemic has shown our true colours and strength and has demonstrated why Surrey is such a great county.

Members also supported the Surrey Young Mayor's Youth Project Fund, which is particularly important at this most difficult of times.

A big thank you to you all.

### **Farewell to County Hall**

We are also saying another 'farewell' today – to County Hall. Today is the last Council meeting to be held in the building we have called 'home' since 1893 as, on 31 December 2020, the doors will close for the last time.

County Hall has been a truly wonderful place in which to work, particularly for me as I have been here, on and off for over 27 years – not only just because of its beauty and grandeur, the iconic Grand Hall and Council Chamber and the history the building holds, but because of the great work that has been done here by Members and staff – we will all remember the fun and dedication we had doing it.

Whilst it is always sad to say goodbye and move on, now is absolutely the right time to do so. It is right that the Council headquarters moves into Surrey to be amongst our residents and sit within the communities we serve.

We will all take with us very fond memories of County Hall and I am sure we will look forward to making new memories at our new home at Woodhatch, Reigate, in the heart of our county.

Goodbye County Hall – and thank you.

## **5 LEADER'S STATEMENT**

The Leader to make a statement.

There will be an opportunity for Members to ask questions and/or make comments.

## **6 MEMBERS' QUESTION TIME**

1. The Leader of the Council or the appropriate Member of the Cabinet or the Chairman of a Committee to answer any questions on any matter relating to the powers and duties of the County Council, or which affects the county.

***(Note: Notice of questions in respect of the above item on the agenda must be given in writing, preferably by e-mail, to Democratic Services by 12 noon on 2 December 2020).***

2. Cabinet Member Briefings on their portfolios.

These will be circulated by email to all Members prior to the County Council meeting, together with the Members' questions and responses.

There will be an opportunity for Members to ask questions.

## **7 STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS**

Any Member may make a statement at the meeting on a local issue of current or future concern.

***(Note: Notice of statements must be given in writing, preferably by e-mail, to Democratic Services by 12 noon on 7 December 2020).***

## **8 ORIGINAL MOTIONS**

### **Item 8 (i)**

**Mrs Fiona White (Guildford West) to move under standing order 11 as follows:**

#### **This Council notes:**

That it recognises that child poverty, especially child food poverty, is a systemic problem, not a temporary one which can be solved with short term measures.

It further recognises that the key objective that no-one is left behind must start with our youngest children.

It recognises too that breakfast clubs and other on-site initiatives delivered through schools make a huge difference not just to pupil wellbeing but also to the quality of learning and other outcomes.

#### **Therefore resolves to:**

1. Encourage all schools to set up breakfast clubs by making a one-off capital allocation to those schools which require it to amend premises or provide equipment, to enable schools to make breakfast provision
2. Ask officers to produce a report on child poverty in Surrey, so Council can fully understand the impact and scale of the problem
3. Consider setting aside in the next revenue budget sums to enable an action plan falling out of that report which could meaningfully address the impact of child poverty on learning and wellbeing and
4. Lobby government to consider reforms to the welfare system which address the fundamental causes of child poverty, such as the failures of the Universal Credit system and the inadequacy of the minimum wage.

- 9 ORGANISATION STRATEGY 2021 - 2026** (Pages 45 - 90)
- Council is asked to approve the Surrey County Council Organisation Strategy 2021 - 2026, which sets out how the Council will work with residents and partners to contribute to the achievement of the Community Vision for Surrey in 2030. It sets out priority areas the Council will focus on over the next five years.
- 10 ADOPTION OF THE SURREY WASTE LOCAL PLAN** (Pages 91 - 260)
- For the Council to consider the adoption of the Surrey Waste Local Plan.
- 11 SCRUTINY ANNUAL REPORT 2019/20** (Pages 261 - 274)
- For Council to note the activity of the four Select Committees and the improvements in practice realised during the period shown in the Scrutiny Annual Report.
- 12 AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE - REPORT OF THE GOVERNANCE REVIEW TASK GROUP** (Pages 275 - 290)
- That Council notes the Audit and Governance Committee's report of the Governance Review Task Group.
- 13 AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE - REPORT OF THE MEMBER CODE OF CONDUCT WORKING GROUP** (Pages 291 - 304)
- That Council approves the Audit and Governance Committee's report of the Member Code of Conduct Working Group.
- 14 REPORT OF THE CABINET** (Pages 305 - 314)
- To receive the report of the meetings of the Cabinet held on 27 October 2020 and 24 November 2020.
- 15 MINUTES OF CABINET MEETINGS** (Pages 315 - 352)
- Any matters within the minutes of the Cabinet's meetings, and not otherwise brought to the Council's attention in the Cabinet's report, may be the subject of questions and statements by Members upon notice being given to Democratic Services by 12 noon on Monday 7 December 2020.



**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL HELD REMOTELY ON MICROSOFT TEAMS ON 13 OCTOBER 2020 COMMENCING AT 10.00 AM, THE COUNCIL BEING CONSTITUTED AS FOLLOWS:**

Tony Samuels (Chairman)  
Helyn Clack (Vice-Chairman)

*	Mary Angell	*	Naz Islam
	Ayesha Azad		Colin Kemp
	Nikki Barton		Eber Kington
	John Beckett		Graham Knight
	Mike Bennison		Rachael I Lake
	Amanda Boote	*	Yvonna Lay
	Chris Botten		David Lee
	Liz Bowes		Mary Lewis
	Natalie Bramhall		Andy MacLeod
	Mark Brett-Warburton		Ernest Mallett MBE
	Ben Carasco		David Mansfield
	Bill Chapman		Peter Martin
	Stephen Cooksey		Jan Mason
	Clare Curran		Cameron McIntosh
	Nick Darby		Sinead Mooney
	Paul Deach		Charlotte Morley
*	Graham Ellwood		Marsha Moseley
	Jonathan Essex		Tina Mountain
	Robert Evans		Bernie Muir
	Tim Evans		Mark Nuti
	Mel Few		John O'Reilly
	Will Forster		Tim Oliver
	John Furey		Andrew Povey
	Matt Furniss		Wyatt Ramsdale
	Bob Gardner		Penny Rivers
	Mike Goodman		Becky Rush
	Angela Goodwin		Stephen Spence
	David Goodwin		Lesley Steeds
	Zully Grant-Duff		Peter Szanto
	Alison Griffiths		Keith Taylor
	Ken Gulati		Barbara Thomson
	Tim Hall		Rose Thorn
	Kay Hammond		Chris Townsend
	David Harmer		Denise Turner-Stewart
	Jeffrey Harris		Richard Walsh
	Nick Harrison		Hazel Watson
	Edward Hawkins		Fiona White
	Marisa Heath	*	Keith Witham
	Saj Hussain		Victoria Young
	Julie Iles OBE		

\*absent

#### **41/20 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE [Item 1]**

Apologies were received from Mrs Angell, Mr Ellwood, Mr Kemp, Mrs Lay and Mr Witham.

The Chairman wished Colin Kemp well, wishing him a swift and full recovery.

#### **42/20 MINUTES [Item 2]**

The minutes of the meeting of the County Council held on 7 July 2020 were submitted and confirmed.

#### **43/20 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST [Item 3]**

Rachael I Lake declared a non-pecuniary interest noting that her son was an employee of Surrey County Council.

#### **44/20 CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS [Item 4]**

The Chairman:

- Highlighted to Members that the Chairman's Announcements were located in the agenda front sheet.
- Drew attention to the Queen's Birthday Honours List 2020, noting that it had been postponed from June due to the current pandemic and it celebrated the selfless service and good deeds of ordinary people and famous names during that difficult time.
- Congratulated Mrs Julie Iles who had been awarded the rank of Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (OBE).

#### **45/20 LEADER'S STATEMENT [Item 5]**

The Leader made a detailed statement. A copy of the statement is attached as Appendix A.

Members raised the following topics:

- That working together for the benefit of Surrey's residents and those that work in the county should be a continued priority and not just during the current COVID-19 surge.
- That for Members to be critical friends, it was vital that they had briefings and information to enable scrutiny on key issues including but not limited to unitarisation.
- That mental health remained an issue and was exacerbated by COVID-19 and similarly to equality impact assessments, mental health impact assessments should be included in all of the Council's reports.
- Recommended that Members and officers read the report of the Mental Health Task Group due to be considered on Thursday at the Adults and Health Select Committee. The report recommended mental health training for all and recommendations to improve the situation of those with mental health issues. Going forward, it was also important to ensure the right contract to cover children's mental health.

- Welcomed any Surrey-wide initiative to encourage the early uptake of the annual flu jab, through working with General Practice (GP) surgeries.
- Highlighted the serious funding gap from central Government, which would lead to further cuts and continued austerity.
- Welcomed Mr Edward Hawkins as Deputy Cabinet Member for Property and stressed the need for the Council to use its property assets efficiently.
- Questioned whether the Council had the right resources and could harness the momentum gained through the property review - Surrey Asset and Place Strategy - undertaken more than eighteen months ago.
- Requested that the Leader provide reassurance on the financial situation concerning Surrey's commercial property investments with regard to the annual valuation and the latest on rent collection from our tenants.
- Queried how the Council could work with the borough and district councils on the Surrey 2050 Place Ambition, in order to provide the necessary infrastructure to deliver a Surrey-wide vision and strategy.
- Thanked officers, staff and partners for the work they had done and were continuing to do during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Sent best wishes and support to the Deputy Leader of the Council.
- Noted the need for caution and sensitivity in how the Council approaches complex challenges.
- Expressed concern over Local Community Networks (LCNs) as they could be seen by borough and district councils as a way to take over the established community relationships and local structures.
- Welcomed the focus on economic growth which must be delivered in partnership with borough and district councils, to address concerns such as affordable housing and ensuring a sustainable workforce.
- Praised the significant strengthening and refocus of the Council on scrutiny and the work of the Select Committee Chairmen and Vice Chairmen's Group.
- That there had been a large change in the way services were delivered due to the pandemic, praising the work of teachers delivering content digitally and on the safe reopening of schools.
- Agreed with the Leader that the Council should embrace change and take the lead not waiting on the Government's direction.
- Asked if the Council could facilitate and deliver NHS Test and Trace locally so that school children who had been sent home could be tested, harnessing local COVID-19 testing capacity at drive-throughs.
- Asked if the Leader agreed that the Surrey Virtual Wellbeing Hub had proved a welcome addition to reach out to those with mental health issues, the Hub had helped more than six hundred and fifty people in just four months and promoted empowerment.
- That a two or three tier system of local government was not the most efficient structure and applauded the Leader for engaging with the Government to look at alternatives and noted the work by the cross-party Public Service Reform (PSR) Working Group.
- Noted the response to the COVID-19 crisis in the north of England led by regional mayors and asked whether there was a possibility of a county mayor for Surrey and if there were financial incentives.
- Asked what the chances were of there being Surrey County Council elections in May 2021.

- That during difficult times the protection of democracy was key. LCNs were a good initiative but noted concern that the views of rural areas might be ignored and overruled by the town areas.
- Asked if the Leader agreed that the dismissive remarks by a Member on the missing opportunity on the recommissioning of the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) contract, underestimated the amount of officer, Member and partner focus on the matter.
- That there was a strong focus on the emotional wellbeing and mental health services across county; the Council had adopted the THRIVE framework of early intervention and developed an alliance of local and national partners including Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) in which funding was procured enabling Voluntary, Community and Faith Sector (VCFS) to transform services.
- Thanked the Leader for his positive statement and analysis on the potential for a single unitary authority.
- Asked what the Council's overall financial position was including the direct financial impact as a result of the pandemic as well as the extent to which those costs had been refunded by Government.
- Echoed the thanks to teachers and support staff at schools, governing bodies and all those who worked hard to get children back to school. The Council had worked closely with schools and public health on health and safety risk assessments to ensure a smooth return.
- Noted that there were testing issues nationally. Residents could get tests conducted at drive-throughs and the issue was the local laboratory capacity in processing a high volume of tests.
- The Council had worked with each school setting to ensure that as few children as possible were sent home if someone in their bubble had symptoms or tested positive. It was important for children's mental health and wellbeing to get back to school.
- Noted that some services had recognised additional upfront costs as a result of COVID-19, such as for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in care homes. Costs were also expected in Children's Services to address future issues such as delayed Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs).
- Asked for more clarity on the LCNs, querying whether they would have powers or would just be talking shops.

#### **46/20 MEMBERS' QUESTION TIME [Item 6]**

##### **Member Questions:**

Notice of twenty-two questions had been received. The questions and replies were published in a supplementary agenda on 12 October 2020.

A number of supplementary questions were asked and a summary of the main points is set out below:

**(Q1) Mr Robert Evans** noted disappointment in the response as it did not set a high target or was ambitious in the levels of recycling that Surrey should be doing and the variations between different boroughs and districts.

In response, the Cabinet Member for Environment and Climate Change emphasised that Surrey was doing well as a county in terms of recycling, noting

the most recent figures in which the county reused, recycled or composted fifty-six percent of all of its rubbish - putting the Surrey third in the country.

**(Q2) Dr Andrew Povey** was pleased to see that Cranleigh High Street was to be included in the lane rental scheme. Concerning local consultation and engagement. He asked for the Cabinet Member's assurance that local Members would be kept better informed and involved in discussions on works on the highways.

**(Q4) Mr Mike Goodman** thanked the Cabinet Member for her excellent answer and Cabinet Member Briefing which demonstrated the work on delivering Surrey County Council's Climate Change Strategy. He queried the grant that had been secured for LoCASE (Low Carbon across the South East), how the system would work and what the benefits would be for residents and businesses.

Mr Jonathan Essex congratulated the Cabinet Member on the successful bid for the Government's Green Homes Local Authority Delivery programme, asking how many of Surrey's 600,000 homes would be retrofitted as a result of the funding and if there would be funding to retrain Surrey residents who were out of work, to do that task.

In response, the Cabinet Member for Environment and Climate Change explained that Surrey County Council secured European Union investment through LoCASE worth approximately £6 million. The contract documents would be signed in early November, to be launched soon after and would run until June 2023. The programme would be promoted to small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) across the county, working in collaboration with borough and district councils and Surrey Chambers of Commerce. SME businesses were eligible for a grant of up to fifty percent for either energy efficiency or low carbon measures, or alternatively could sign up to ten hours of support to reduce their negative environmental impacts. The carbon saved and financial benefits to SME businesses from reduced energy and fuel bills would be monitored throughout the programme.

The Cabinet Member for Environment and Climate Change would provide a written answer to Mr Essex.

**(Q7) Mrs Bernie Muir** did not have a supplementary question.

Mrs Clare Curran noted that she was delighted to welcome the Deputy Cabinet Member - Support for the Leader recently to Bookham to discuss a potential community project which was being supported by a major VCFS partner and could transform service delivery in the area. She asked if the Deputy Cabinet Member could reassure Members, that if and when communities put forward schemes for Your Fund Surrey (formerly the Community Projects Fund), there would be a timely and transparent process for the assessing their feasibility.

The Deputy Cabinet Member - Support for the Leader responded that yes there would be a transparent process and Members would find out more detail on the CPF at an upcoming members seminar on 23 October as the project was launched. The CPF encouraged community engagement and he hoped that more projects would come forward, other avenues would be looked at for schemes not considered feasible.

**(Q9) Mrs Clare Curran** asked the Cabinet Member whether the Surrey Local Outbreak Control Plan (LOCP) was subject to continuous revision responsive to Government guidance and intelligence.

In response, the Cabinet Member for Adults and Health confirmed that Surrey's LOCP was iterative as it was subject to regular review. Given the recent new national guidance issued by the Government, Surrey's LOCP would be updated in the next week.

**(Q11) Mr Nick Harrison** noted disappointed that the response did not highlight the budget available and whether it was sufficient to resolve the high risk wetspots. He disagreed with the definition which referred to wetspots as being reoccurring flooding incidents as in his division one of the roads had flooding for the first time which substantially impacted five properties. He asked the Cabinet Member and officers for an analysis on the cause of flooding incidents in his division and if the Cabinet Member or Deputy Cabinet Member - Place could meet with him on the implementation of the work concerning wetspots. He asked if the Communities, Environment and Highways Select Committee could set up a task group to review the budget, policy, procedures and action programme to address flooding risks.

In response, the chairman of the Communities, Environment and Highways Select Committee noted that the select committee would take up that suggestion.

**(Q12) Mr Jonathan Essex** restated his original question requesting the average recorded daily response times for each night and day shift from 1 July 2020, and not the average response time since the first Phase of the Making Surrey Safer Plan 2020-2023 from 1 April 2020. He also restated his request for the average number of fire engines available for each night and day shift since July 1 2020.

In response the Cabinet Member for Communities noted that as stated in the response, Surrey Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) used Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services' (HMICFRS) measurement so the average response times could be benchmarked against other services nationally. The Cabinet Member added that response times were cumulative so there was an opportunity at the end of the year to evaluate the full year quality and ratified performance measures over the transition of the first Phase - currently estimated at nine months but was dependent on engagement and discussions with staff at SFRS. The Cabinet Member thanked Mr Essex for his continued involvement with the SFRS Member Reference Group, the Communities, Environment and Highways Select Committee and member seminars.

**(Q13) Mrs Nikki Barton** noted concern that the aggregate data used by the SFRS might hide the situation in Haslemere. She noted that from her understanding Haslemere Fire Station was being regularly left without any crews at all and relied on fire crews from the surrounding areas and that response times regularly exceeded the ten minute target. She highlighted two incidents last night which were attended from crews outside Haslemere with sixteen and nineteen minute response times. She requested further data on Haslemere and invited the Cabinet Member back to Haslemere Fire Station to address the issues.

In response the Cabinet Member for Communities and senior officers would be happy to attend a meeting with the Member noting the constructive engagement session last time. The Cabinet Member noted that the needs of Haslemere were recognised fully in the Making Surrey Safer Plan 2020-2023, as the whole-time availability was extended to be 7am-7pm, seven days a week - providing that additional cover at weekends. She responded to the Member's concerns about the A3 Hindhead Tunnel, noting that SFRS was heavily involved in the construction and preparation for the tunnel; complex fire solutions and regular exercises were undertaken so that the risks identified were fully recognised and managed in the Community Risk Profile.

**(Q14) Mr Robert Evans** asked whether the Cabinet Member knew how many tower blocks there were in Surrey that failed the Government safety tests due to Aluminium Composite Material (ACM) being used as cladding.

Mr Jonathan Essex commented that the Grenfell Tower Inquiry: Phase 1 Report, suggested lowering the current definition of high-rise buildings from eighteen to eleven metres so match the height that could be reached from a standard fire engine. The report also extended the list of tower blocks to refit to include those with HPL (high-pressure laminate) cladding which had similar combustibility to the ACM cladding. He asked if SFRS and the Council had figures on the number of tower blocks in those categories.

In response the Cabinet Member for Communities noted that SFRS and all fire and rescue services worked with a list that was produced by the Building Research Establishment, which undertook constant tests such as evaluating different materials and to determine fire spread at elevation and ground level. Surrey's fire safety teams worked with building owners in the county and there was a dedicated fire safety team responsible for high-rise buildings in Surrey. SFRS had proactively investigated buildings over eleven metres in height since Grenfell and it also undertook sleeping risk assessments across a number of buildings including: high-rise, childrens' homes, care homes, hospitals and hotels. SFRS through its Making Surrey Safer Plan 2020-2023, were redistributing resources to ensure there was capacity available to undertake these key priorities going forward.

**(Q15) Dr Andrew Povey** asked for an explanatory note on the Council Tax leaflet on the 2% increase of the Adult Social Care precept which was calculated on the total amount of Surrey County Council's precept for 2019/20, so that it was not seen as misleading by Surrey's residents.

In response the Cabinet Member for Resources noted that he would take the Member's comments on board and discuss the leaflet with officers.

**(Q16) Mr Nick Darby** questioned why there was no split of the total price for the Woodhatch property in Reigate, as there were three different projects: a new school, extra care housing and office buildings. He also asked the Leader for confirmation

on whether it was the case that Surrey County Council would give itself planning permission for the new school or if permission would be from Reigate and Banstead Borough Council.

In response the Leader did not see what advantage there would be in splitting the value of the site as it would be divided in due course when the school and

extra care facilities would be built. The site was bought with the intention of adding in two other facilities and possibly others.

The Leader added that he believed it the case that Surrey County Council would give itself planning permission for the new school and Reigate and Banstead Borough Council would give planning permission for the extra care housing.

**(Q17) Mr Jonathan Essex** thanked the Cabinet Member for the response noting that facilities for Tetrapaks and small recyclables would be reinstated at all sites where they were previously present by the end of October 2020. However, he was concerned at the notion that the recycling of cans, plastic bottles and glass containers would be considered redundant at CRCs and he asked the Cabinet Member to review the volume of those materials that were collected from the CRCs before the Covid-19 lockdown and to consider reinstating such facilities at CRCs so that residents could recycle surplus.

In response the Cabinet Member for Environment and Climate Change noted that she would review the volumes recycled at CRCs of those specific recyclables and highlighted that all but one of Surrey's borough and district councils collected those recyclables at the kerbside.

**(Q19) Mr Robert Evans** noted that he was disappointed with the response as the question was specifically about the retention of senior fire officers in SFRS and not recruitment. He added that the £4,500 extra allowance for working in the London Fire Brigade may be one reason for leaving SFRS but noted that more senior fire officers leaving SFRS quoted bullying and the twelve hour shifts in their leaving interviews, and he asked if that concerned the Cabinet Member.

In response the Cabinet Member for Communities assured the Member that significant attention was given at frequent meetings and conversations on workforce management. Personal development, upskilling, training and promotion opportunities were extensive throughout SFRS. The Cabinet Member emphasised that she had many conversations with members of staff who were motivated around the opportunities at SFRS, which was a service made up of highly skilled, experienced and dedicated individuals. Senior leadership officers at SFRS were committed to enable every member of staff and fire firefighter to be their best for Surrey's residents.

**(Q21) Mr Jonathan Essex** asked what would be needed to improve the current energy efficiency rating from C to A of the intended new Council Civic Heart in Woodhatch, Reigate and how much that may cost. Concerning access to Woodhatch, the Member also asked whether the travel plan could be shared with Members, staff and residents.

Mrs Clare Curran commented that she had visited Woodhatch and was impressed by the airy building and grounds. She asked the Leader whether anyone from the Council had contacted the former tenants, Canon and its property team to see what they did differently at their new building as any change of practice would be useful for the Council.

In response, the Leader noted that there was no simple answer to improve the energy efficiency to A. The introduction of LED lights and possible removal of



the air conditioning units in the ground floor conference rooms were a start and he would liaise with officers on the matters and costs involved.

Regarding the travel plan, the Leader responded that it would be shared with the Communities, Environment and Highways Select Committee and with Members once completed. The travel plan would look at options around walking, cycling, and an electric shuttle bus service.

The Leader explained that there had been direct liaison with Canon during the handover period and he would look into whether officers had asked them on what they were to do differently at their new building. The current focus of the Council's land and property team was fitting out the building with furniture and equipment, with the installation of 5G network cabling to be completed by the middle of December 2020.

**(Q22) Mr Jonathan Essex** noted that he understood from the response that there were now less free buses places and places through the concessionary seat scheme due to Covid-19. He asked the Cabinet Member to provide assurance on a post Covid-19 plan which encouraged more to travel to school on buses especially for those in which walking or cycling was too far a distance, in order to reduce school travel car dependency.

In response the Cabinet Member for All-Age Learning noted that a substantial amount of analysis was undertaken on the matter, as a result there were additional school bus services to ensure social-distancing and were Covid-19 secure with sixty-five separate routes. Funding remained for the second half term and those arrangements would be reviewed.

#### **Cabinet Member Briefings:**

These were also published with the supplementary agenda on 12 October 2020.

Members made the following comments:

**Cabinet Member for Resources:** was pleased that the Council's Land and Property team had appropriate momentum and resource for the future. That as well as delivering the significant Woodhatch Civic Heart project, a Member asked if the Cabinet Member could provide assurance that there would be the capacity in the team to drive through other local property projects.

The Cabinet Member responded with assurance that he received weekly update and with officers pursue it religiously to ensure progress is being made.

**Cabinet Member for Environment and Climate Change:** on the CRC in Epsom has been an issue, a Member asked for the detail of when the booking system trial would start.

The Cabinet Member noted that several residents had contacted her as they were unhappy about queueing to get into the Epsom CRC and a retailer noted difficulty in receiving deliveries as a result. As a result, a booking system would be trialled from 5 November 2020 along with Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) to catch a number of people using the CRC from outside the county. The Cabinet Member noted that communications would shortly be

distributed to residents in Epsom and Ewell and neighbouring Reigate and Banstead, as well as an update on the County Council's Surrey News website.

**Deputy Cabinet Member - People:** on the continued closure of some of Surrey's registry offices due to Covid-19 and in particular Reigate Registrars Office. Following the Member's query on the matter at the last Cabinet meeting and response from the Cabinet Member for All-Age Learning, the Member asked if the Deputy Cabinet Member had looked at whether the service could be provided at the Council's intended new Civic Heart in Woodhatch, Reigate from January 2021.

In response the Deputy Cabinet Member noted that a plan was being formulated to look at how registry services could be re-established in places where social distancing was possible. She would liaise with officers on the possible use of the new site at Woodhatch, Reigate and provide a response to the Member. She noted positively that officers were keeping up with the backlog.

#### **47/20 STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS [Item 7]**

There were none.

#### **48/20 ORIGINAL MOTIONS [Item 8]**

##### **Item 8 (i)**

Under Standing Order 12.3 the Council agreed to debate this motion.

Under Standing Order 12.1 Mr Nick Darby moved:

##### **This Council notes:**

The unsuccessful attempt by the Leader of the Council and Cabinet to submit a case to the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) to create a Surrey Single Unitary Council.

That the potential bid has caused reputational damage to Surrey County Council.

##### **Therefore resolves that:**

In order to understand the reasons behind the bid, the decision not to consult from the start with Borough and District Councils, and the cost to the council taxpayer, this Council calls upon the Leader and Cabinet to provide a full public written Report on this unsuccessful bid, to include the following:

- I. The process used to launch the bid and authorise expenditure on the bid.
- II. The rationale for developing a bid before the Government's White Paper has been published.
- III. The full costs of the bid including the costs of the initial research and financial analysis, preparation of a comprehensive business case, consultants fees, Public Affairs support, the Telephone and Focus Group

Survey, any Surrey-wide leaflets which included material in support of a bid for a Single Surrey Unitary, and officer time.

IV. Other relevant information.

Mr Darby made the following points:

- He sought a full public written report on the unitary bid, to include the process used to launch the bid and authorise its expenditure, the rationale for developing the bid at the current time and to understand the full costs of the bid so far and any other relevant information.
- Noted disappointment as the bid caused reputational damage with borough and district councils who had not been closely consulted on the options for Surrey and the bid sought their removal. Such a relationship was vital to achieve joint strategies such as the Surrey Place Ambition 2050 and dismisses their joint role in the county's response to Covid-19.
- He noted that residents should have been consulted on the proposal from the beginning, not through the belated Telephone and Focus Group Survey and not when the option chosen was expressed as a done deal, such as the leaflet to residents which promoted a single Surrey unitary.
- That the bid was rushed without a detailed business case or briefings involving Member and resident consultation. Surrey's encouragement by the Government to prepare a bid early to get in quick despite Covid-19, Brexit and the need to allow recovery was ill-judged.
- That the bid was a waste of taxpayers' money as it was confirmed the previous day that Surrey was not being invited to make a bid at present. He asked what the Council had spent so far on the intended bid and noted an approximate figure of just under £350,000 composing of initial research and financial analysis, preparation of the comprehensive business case, a Telephone and Focus Group Survey, Surrey-wide leaflets, public affairs support and expenditure on a senior policy lead and officer time.
- Highlighted the wasted costs of £183,000 for the intended purchase of the Council's proposed headquarters in Woking, now scrapped in favour of Woodhatch, Reigate.
- As a result of the above costs of just over £500,000 he asked what services could have be provided or saved, bearing in mind the constant cuts over the last ten years and continuing austerity.
- He asked if the Leader would do the same thing again or what he would have done differently and what was the Council doing to repair the reputational damage.

The motion was formally seconded by Mr Eber Kington, who reserved the right to speak.

No points were made by Members.

Mr Kington, the seconder of the motion, made the following comments:

- That the motion was tabled as it was crucial that Surrey's residents knew the reasons behind the ill-timed an increasingly expensive bid for unitary authority status.

- The intended bid was shrouded in Conservative Party secrecy, confusion and uncertainty over costs and frequent u-turns over the bid's status.
- That from the outset there was no consultation with the Leaders of Surrey's borough and district councils or residents.
- That when interviewed by Guildford Dragon News on Youtube in September the Leader struggled to give an answer on costs eventually suggesting £100,000-£150,000. However, thanks to the challenge of opposition councillors that figure was in fact closer to £250,000 and rising.
- That although Surrey's unitary bid had been delayed as it was confirmed as not being on the Government's early bid list, there should be no delay in the publication of a full public written report covering the issues raised in the motion.

The Chairman asked Mr Darby, as proposer of the original motion, to conclude the debate:

- He hoped that support for the motion would be unanimous.

In accordance with Standing Order 28.1, Mr Eber Kington requested a recorded vote to be taken on the motion. The Chairman agreed to Mr Kington's request.

The following Members voted for it:

Mrs Barton, Mr Beckett, Mr Botten, Mr Cooksey, Mr Darby, Mr Essex, Mr Robert Evans, Mr Forster, Mr Goodwin, Mrs Goodwin, Mr Harrison, Mr Kington, Mr Lee, Mr MacLeod, Mr Mallett, Mrs Mason, Mrs Rivers, Mr Spence, Mr Townsend, Mrs Watson, Mrs White.

The following Members voted against it:

Ms Azad, Mrs Bowes, Mrs Bramhall, Mr Brett-Warburton, Mr Carasco, Dr Chapman, Mrs Clack, Mrs Curran, Mr Deach, Mr Tim Evans, Mr Few, Mr Furey, Mr Furniss, Mr Gardner, Mr Goodman, Miss Griffiths, Dr Grant-Duff, Mr Gulati, Mr Hall, Mrs Hammond, Mr Harmer, Mr Harris, Mr Hawkins, Miss Heath, Mr Hussain, Mrs Iles, Mr Islam, Mr Knight, Rachael I Lake, Mrs Lewis, Mr McIntosh, Mr Mansfield, Mr Martin, Mrs Mooney, Ms Morley, Mrs Moseley, Mrs Mountain, Mrs Muir, Mr Nuti, Mr Oliver, Mr O'Reilly, Dr Povey, Mr Ramsdale, Mrs Rush, Mr Samuels, Mrs Steeds, Dr Szanto, Mr Taylor, Mrs Thorn, Ms Turner-Stewart, Mr Walsh, Mrs Young.

The following Members abstained:

Mr Bennison.

21 Members voted For, 52 Against and 1 Abstention.

Therefore, it was **RESOLVED** that:

The motion was lost.

## **Item 8 (ii)**

Under Standing Order 12.3 the Council agreed to debate this motion.

Under Standing Order 12.1 Mr Chris Botten moved:

### **This Council notes:**

That it recognises that the future of Surrey's local government may well be with appropriately sized and proportioned unitary authorities.

### **Therefore resolves that:**

- I. In future to ensure it works inclusively with Boroughs and Districts and their communities to establish a consensus on the way forward, including ensuring that funding can be devolved to elected bodies as close to communities as possible.
- II. It minimises the use of public funds and resources in exploring and developing future models to put to Surrey residents, mindful of the fact that ALL councils in Surrey have very limited resources and that any move to Unitary bodies would be predicated on the need for greater efficiency and stewardship of public funds.

Mr Botten made the following points:

- He felt that the motion was important to begin to address the reputational and financial damage done as well as trust eroded from the unitary bid.
- That the question of unitary authorities would not disappear as proportionately sized unitary authorities could be an effective future for local government.
- That proper consultation was needed with Surrey's borough and district councils to ensure consensus on the way forward to deliver effective shared services and joint budgets devolved to elected bodies as close to communities as possible.
- That consultation was also needed with parish, town and village councils in Surrey to obtain a clear view of Surrey's unitary agenda across the county and to ensure the effectiveness of devolved powers and local representation.
- That consultation with elected Members across Surrey was vital as focus groups, various assemblies or the proposed LCNs were not guaranteed to take ownership or be representative and long-lasting.
- Emphasised that the Council must embrace modesty and humility going forward, looking towards consensus through local solutions.
- Stressed that the boundaries of a new Surrey authority must ensure integration across services protecting the most vulnerable residents such as public health, adult and children's social care.

The motion was formally seconded by Mrs Fiona White, who reserved the right to speak.

Nine Members made the following points:

- Thanked Mr Botten for the motion and was supportive of unitary authorities.
- Noted that most forms of local government had lifespans of approximately fifty years of which Surrey in its present form as a non-metropolitan council had been in existence since 1974.
- That the unitary question would not go away and had been debated six years ago in Council, a full debate on the matter should have been had before Covid-19 and the Government's lead.
- Agreed that residents must be put first, many felt that the present two or three tier structure in the county was not the most efficient system and the division between responsibilities was not always clear.
- Was dismayed that residents were not kept well-informed on the unitary bid or the differing options, the Surrey-wide leaflet only promoted the Surrey single unitary option and some borough and district council leaflets opposed that view.
- That it was crucial to reflect on all the options concerning the unitary bid ensuring detailed consultations on the matter to look towards Surrey's future and financially efficient local government.
- The way in which the single Surrey unitary bid was launched fractured relationships with its borough and district councils that would be difficult to repair and showed disregard to their opinions.
- Noted that Leaders of the borough and district councils reacted strongly to the bid which proposed their abolition by investing in consultants to promote their different cases, which would likely not have been necessary if they had been consulted with from the beginning.
- That the motion provided a mechanism to move forward, Surrey's leadership and Public Service Reform Working Group must seriously consider other options in relation to the unitary bid and must engage constructively with the borough and district councils.
- That the motion was emotional in tone but lacking in content and was displeased that LCNs were being dismissed before they had been discussed in detail.
- That the Government would, in due course, be inviting different local authorities for their proposals and restructuring local government should be embraced if it meant better services for Surrey's residents and sustainability.
- Welcomed the dynamism of the Council which looked after 1.2 million residents and praised the leadership displayed during the pandemic by handling over 10,000 calls via the Surrey community helpline, making direct contact with 40,000 shielding residents and it opened a community hospital in just thirty-five days.
- Noted that the first motion was based on the false premise that the unitary bid was unsuccessful as no bid had been made and that by not linking in with the proposed LCNs, this motion did not go far enough on local engagement.
- That residents did not want a humble Council but wanted leadership.
- Explained that the Government still intended to publish the Recovery and Devolution White Paper, the restructuring of local government was a Government initiative. Surrey was encouraged to work on a business plan which it had and was currently in wave two for those authorities to be taken forward for unitary authority status.
- That it was a shame that Members were dismissing LCNs without looking at the detail or their potential.

- That the costs of the work on Surrey's unitary bid had been published, borough and district councils had also spent £150,0000 on instructing KPMG and that work had identified the opportunities to save costs.
- Did not recognise the alleged reputational damage to the Council's relationship with its borough and districts councils, as the exploration of Surrey's future governance structure was in the best interest of residents.
- Highlighted that in the latest Surrey Residents Survey, 50% thought that the Council provided value for money and 68% of residents were satisfied with how the Council were doing things. Of those who participated in the Telephone and Focus Group Survey, 61% thought that the streamlining of local government was a good idea and 61% welcomed the idea of a single unitary authority - the younger generation were most in favour.
- That the focus must be on what residents thought and what was best for them. The restructuring of local government by reducing the number of councillors and councils, and ensuring more efficient ways of delivering services was key, avoiding duplication.
- That the money committed by both borough and district councils and Surrey County Council on initial research on the restructuring of local government was not wasted, as greater information available to Surrey's councillors was an asset and enabled more informed decisions.
- That although the intention of the motion was understandable towards a more consensual debate, it could not be supported as no one but the Government thought that local government reform was a pressing issue and the motion wrongly supported the Council's pre-emptive move on the issue, conceding to the idea that a Surrey unitary was the way forward.
- That it was a shame that it felt as though Members were siloing themselves into voting for or against a motion that was supposed to bring them together.
- Hoped that going forward, differing views and options as opposed to a single Surrey unitary, would be reviewed and the public and that all of Surrey's local councils would be consulted.
- Disagreed with the Leader that humility and leadership were mutual opposites.
- That it was important that the Council understood what the public wanted, and to recognise that some residents were confused when the unitary bid was on and then later off. More information was needed as although many residents wanted change, that change must be for the better - savings and efficient delivery of services.

Mrs White, the seconder of the motion, made the following comments:

- Similarly to other Members, she was sorry to see the damage done to the Council's relationship across Surrey local government particularly the borough and district councils.
- That the Government's rush for the implementation of unitaries and the need to publish the Recovery and Devolution White Paper in the autumn despite Covid-19 and Brexit, was ill-judged.
- That she was in favour of reviewing the current structure to avoid the confusion of multiple tiers of local government, however such

considerations must be through detailed and considered consultation with Surrey's local councils and directly with residents.

- That a lot of work was needed to rebuild the Council's relationship with its district and borough councils, their continued support during the pandemic was invaluable and it was unfortunate that the Council's leaflet noting a possible single Surrey unitary, did not acknowledge that contribution.
- That the idea of using parish, town and village councils as a local form of service delivery was interesting, however more awareness was needed to ensure that there were many candidates standing, so they were not later filled by co-option.
- Whilst community and residents' associations played a good role they were often self-selecting and so there was a governance question around their accountability, that concern applied to the proposed LCNs. There must remain a level of elected Member representation across the county including areas not currently covered.
- Stressed that the Council needed to pull back from its proposal of a single Surrey unitary authority and instigate proper conversations across its tiers and with its residents.

The Chairman asked Mr Botten, as proposer of the original motion, to conclude the debate:

- The intention of the motion was to bring the Council together, it must distance itself from its hubristic approach to the unitary bid and ensure humility and modesty as leaders going forward.
- He was regretful that the Conservative Party Members could not support the motion as the issue seemed to be about ownership and not the content.
- That ideas on a consensual way forward across all of Surrey's councils including devolved funding to elected bodies as close to communities as possible could have been developed more fully later on.

The motion was put to a vote in which 20 Members voted For, 52 Against and 1 Abstention.

Therefore, it was **RESOLVED** that:

The motion was lost.

### **Item 8 (iii)**

Under Standing Order 12.3 the Council agreed to debate this motion.

Under Standing Order 12.1 Mr Will Forster moved:

An amendment to the motion set out in the agenda for this meeting in his own name, as follows: (with additional words in bold/underlined and any deletions crossed through)

**~~This Council notes:~~**



- As people are being instructed to return to school, the national Government is encouraging everyone to walk or cycle where possible instead of taking public transport or returning to their cars.
- The Government has announced a £250 million “Emergency Active Travel Fund” for temporary infrastructure to enable safe cycling and walking – of which, Surrey County Council received £848,000 (and provided match funding) as part of phase 1. It has subsequently submitted a £7.8m bid for phase 2.
- The Transport Secretary issued new Statutory Guidance on 9 May to all Highways Authorities, requiring them to deliver “transformative change” within an urgent timeframe.
- Measures listed under the Statutory Guidance include (but are not limited to) ‘pop-up’ cycle facilities, widening footways, “school streets” schemes, and reducing speed limits.
- The guidance further states that “measures should be taken as swiftly as possible, and in any event within weeks, given the urgent need to change travel habits before the restart takes full effect”.
- “School streets” schemes, which close the roads outside schools during drop-off and pick-up times, have the multiple aims of: improving road safety for pupils, encouraging active travel to school/ modal shift out of cars, and improving the air quality and environment at the school gates, and are very effective for enabling social distancing outside schools.

**This Council further notes that:**

- Prior to Covid-19 related changes, “school streets” schemes were successfully introduced or were being trialled at multiple local authorities across the UK.
- Since the announcement, enthusiasm for “school streets” has sky-rocketed, with many more councils introducing these schemes before schools reopened and multiple NGOs calling for the introduction of “school streets” to manage social distancing at the school gate.
- Some councils are introducing the measures under their own considerable statutory powers, making experimental traffic orders where necessary.
- Now is a once-in-a-generation opportunity to positively impact travel choices, including the associated benefits on health, air quality and road safety.

**This Council notes:**

**Funding for the highway improvements could be provided from external sources such as Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Some notable examples include the £250,000 cycle and pedestrian improvements outside Hinchley Wood Primary and Secondary Schools (funded from CIL), and the £360,000 pedestrian accessibility and safety scheme outside Burstow School in Smallfield (currently being designed, also funded from CIL).**

**School Streets, whereby roads near schools are closed at drop off and pick up times, provide an additional solution that could be considered as part of the Road Safety Outside School process. School Streets will not be appropriate for many sites, so it is important to follow the Road Safety Outside Schools process so the correct solutions can be developed for each location.**

However, there are some important caveats. Within London, most School Streets have been enforced using ANPR cameras operated by the civil authorities (with exemptions for residents and school staff, and essential carers who may need to enter the closed road).

Outside of London, at the present time, Local Authorities do not have the legal power to use ANPR cameras to issue penalties for moving traffic offences such as passing a point closure at the start of a School Street. This will require legislation by central government. In the mean-time enforcement is only possible by the police who have many other demands on their resources.

In other locations where the School Street closures are manually operated, this has usually taken place where there are no residential properties within the closed road zone, and so a temporary barrier can be installed (by a school caretaker for example), to ensure no vehicle can physically enter the closed road during the closure period. This would not be practical at locations where some vehicles will still need to have access to the closed road. We are not aware of any locations within Surrey where a manually operated School Street would be practical and worthwhile (for example where there are not any residential properties on the roads in question).

The Transport Secretary Grant Shapps has indicated in Parliament that Central Government will be giving local authorities outside London the powers to enforce moving traffic offences.

With that in mind officers have identified a potential trial site (Bullers Road on the approach to Farnham Heath End school in Farnham) and have scheduled a site visit with local members in the coming weeks. Any scheme would require acceptance from the residents within the School Street that they would need to register their vehicles for an exemption. They would also need to accept that they will not be able to receive any deliveries or visitors using non-registered vehicles during the closure times. The impact of displacement of parking onto other nearby roads will also need to be considered carefully. The back-office arrangements to issue and administer penalties and exemptions will also need to be set up. If we proceed with a trial at this site, then the lessons learned will inform upon the viability, value for money and success of similar schemes elsewhere in the county.

All schools are encouraged to create a school travel plan using the national Modeshift STARS online portal which provides a template and resources to assist in creating their plan, and a nationally recognised accreditation. The council's Safer Travel Team provide regular training and assistance to schools on developing their travel plans. At the present time there are 104 Surrey schools registered on the Modeshift STARS portal and 41 schools have an accredited travel plan. The same team have commissioned a School Air Quality Programme funded through contributions from Borough and District Environmental Health teams. This initiative involves theatre workshops, lessons and assemblies on air quality. It also includes children deploying diffusion tubes on the roads near the school to measure air quality and holding anti-idling events outside the school (subject to COVID-19 restrictions).

**The Safer Travel Team also assist schools in applying for the international Eco Schools accreditation. This is achieved by the school undertaking a range of activities and practices in support of the environment and climate change. This could include tree planting, though it is for individual schools to decide what initiatives are most relevant to their site. There are 37 schools with Eco Schools “Green Flag” accreditation in Surrey.**

**This Council resolves to request that Cabinet:**

- ~~I. — Works with county councillors, Districts and Boroughs, schools and local partners to swiftly identify those schools in the county that could put a “school streets” scheme in place.~~
  - ~~II. — Works with county councillors, Districts and Boroughs, schools and local partners to enable all schools that wish to take part in the “school streets” scheme to do so — taking advantage of experimental traffic orders and new statutory guidance over fast-tracked Traffic Regulation Orders where necessary.~~
  - ~~III. — In the long term, continue to work with all schools in the county to develop accredited Travel Plans, which could include enforceable No-Idling Zones and “school streets” schemes.~~
  - ~~IV. — Measures air quality around a sample of schools in all eleven districts/boroughs at child-head height to identify the level of air pollution children are being exposed to at school drop-off and pick-up.~~
  - ~~V. — Pilots additional measures to improve air quality near schools in 2020/21, such as “living green walls” and tree planting, working with local businesses to sponsor these initiatives.~~
  - ~~VI. — Establishes a cross party group of members to work with officers in order to identify suitable measures, prioritise locations and oversee implementation of the scheme.~~
- I. Agrees that officers will proceed with an assessment of Bullers Road in Farnham as a potential school street pilot, subject to the caveats that central government provide the enforcement powers, residents support the proposal, and that the impact of the displacement of parking are considered carefully.**
  - II. Invites nominations for further school streets pilots from communities, highways, members and schools. To be assessed for suitability following the initial pilot at Bullers Road, Farnham.**
  - III. Agrees that the outcome of school street pilots in Surrey, along with school streets initiatives in other comparable areas, will inform the viability of school streets elsewhere in the county as part of the existing Road Safety Outside Schools policy process.**
  - IV. Officers will continue to work with schools throughout the county on developing school travel plans, will continue to oversee the Schools Air Quality Programme, and will continue to support schools in applying for Eco Schools accreditation.**

V. **Notes the work officers are currently doing with schools throughout the county on any requests for neighbourhood zones, tree and hedge planting and air pollution projects, as part of the Schools Air Quality Programme, and continue to support schools in applying for Eco Schools accreditation.**

Members agreed to debate the amended motion and therefore it became a substantive motion.

Mr Forster made the following points:

- That during lockdown people across Surrey experienced better air quality and a safer environment due to there being fewer vehicles on the road and those benefits needed to be preserved.
- That “school streets” could improve children’s health and wellbeing and road safety during drop off and pick up times and encourage children to walk and cycle.
- That officers had identified Farnham Heath End school, which could be Surrey’s pilot for “school streets” and that if the motion was agreed, nominations of other schools would be invited.
- Hoped that the Cabinet Member for Transport would press the Government for additional powers and resources to implement “school streets” for those places outside of London such as Surrey.
- That in addition to “school streets” the motion was a commitment to the Council’s redoubling of its effort to improve local communities for example through neighbourhood zones, tree and hedge planting and air pollution projects; especially the School Air Quality Programme and the Eco Schools accreditation.

The motion was formally seconded by Mrs Angela Goodwin, who reserved the right to speak.

Four Members made the following points:

- Thanked the Member for his amended motion and confirmed that as Cabinet Member for Transport, “school streets” was something the Council supported and was pushing the Government for equal powers for areas outside of London.
- That the Council did a lot of work around schools such as improving road safety around schools through and noted that changes such as “school streets” must be considered thoroughly as they could impact on residents.
- That the Council were also working on its pledge of planting 1.2 million trees by 2030, 104 schools were registered with Modeshift STARS and forty-one with an accredited school travel plan, thirty-seven schools had the Eco Schools “green flag” accreditation in Surrey.
- That the motion had changed substantially since it was tabled and was pleased that the amendment included consultation with residents and the careful consideration of the initiative and unintended consequences on the local traffic situation - such as adding to pollution and congestion.
- Noted the work of the Safer Travel Team on improving air quality and working closely with pupils, endorsed Modeshift STARS which was an

online portal for schools to create tailored travel plans encouraging different ways of travelling to school.

- That ultimately schemes such as “school streets” would only be successful if local residents supported them and children were encouraged to use them.
- Welcomed the amended motion on the basis that it sought to invite nominations for “school streets” from across Surrey, and asked for assurance that the pilot in Farnham could be replicated quickly across the thirty proposed LCNs so that many of the county’s children could experience the scheme.

Mrs Goodwin, the seconder of the motion, made the following comments:

- Pleased to see that the Council was looking at “school streets” via a pilot and across Surrey, recognising that the scheme would not work for all.
- That whilst schools across Surrey had their own school travel plans, some residents reported that they were not always effective due to drivers blocking drives, engine idling and parking on pavements during school drop off and pick up times.
- Stressed that “school streets” must be more than just temporary moveable barriers at the end of streets, it was an opportunity for the Council to be creative and to build on active travel practices that people were doing as a result of the pandemic such as greater walking, cycling or scooting.
- That the introduction of neighbourhood zones with advisable twenty miles per hour speed limits, the planting of hedges and trees around schools to absorb air pollutants, implementing green walls, working with air pollution research experts to work with children on air pollution projects, introducing drop zones for parents to safely leave their children to walk to and from school were vital and achievable in collaboration with a variety of partners.

The Chairman asked Mr Forster, as proposer of the original motion, to conclude the debate:

- Noted that the pandemic had encouraged many people to walk and cycle more.
- That many in Surrey wanted to do more to cut their emissions and make roads safer, but the Government and Council had not done enough to tackle air pollution and investing in infrastructure to make walking and cycling safer.
- That “school streets” and the other measures proposed in the motion redressed that, prioritising children’s wellbeing.

The motion was put to a vote and received unanimous support.

Therefore, it was **RESOLVED** that:

**This Council notes:**

Funding for the highway improvements could be provided from external sources such as Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Some notable examples include the £250,000 cycle and pedestrian improvements outside Hinchley Wood Primary

and Secondary Schools (funded from CIL), and the £360,000 pedestrian accessibility and safety scheme outside Burstow School in Smallfield (currently being designed, also funded from CIL).

School Streets, whereby roads near schools are closed at drop off and pick up times, provide an additional solution that could be considered as part of the Road Safety Outside School process. School Streets will not be appropriate for many sites, so it is important to follow the Road Safety Outside Schools process so the correct solutions can be developed for each location.

However, there are some important caveats. Within London, most School Streets have been enforced using ANPR cameras operated by the civil authorities (with exemptions for residents and school staff, and essential carers who may need to enter the closed road).

Outside of London, at the present time, Local Authorities do not have the legal power to use ANPR cameras to issue penalties for moving traffic offences such as passing a point closure at the start of a School Street. This will require legislation by central government. In the mean-time enforcement is only possible by the police who have many other demands on their resources.

In other locations where the School Street closures are manually operated, this has usually taken place where there are no residential properties within the closed road zone, and so a temporary barrier can be installed (by a school caretaker for example), to ensure no vehicle can physically enter the closed road during the closure period. This would not be practical at locations where some vehicles will still need to have access to the closed road. We are not aware of any locations within Surrey where a manually operated School Street would be practical and worthwhile (for example where there are not any residential properties on the roads in question).

The Transport Secretary Grant Shapps has indicated in Parliament that Central Government will be giving local authorities outside London the powers to enforce moving traffic offences.

With that in mind officers have identified a potential trial site (Bullers Road on the approach to Farnham Heath End school in Farnham) and have scheduled a site visit with local members in the coming weeks. Any scheme would require acceptance from the residents within the School Street that they would need to register their vehicles for an exemption. They would also need to accept that they will not be able to receive any deliveries or visitors using non-registered vehicles during the closure times. The impact of displacement of parking onto other nearby roads will also need to be considered carefully. The back-office arrangements to issue and administer penalties and exemptions will also need to be set up. If we proceed with a trial at this site, then the lessons learned will inform upon the viability, value for money and success of similar schemes elsewhere in the county.

All schools are encouraged to create a school travel plan using the national Modeshift STARS online portal which provides a template and resources to assist in creating their plan, and a nationally recognised accreditation. The council's Safer Travel Team provide regular training and assistance to schools on developing their travel plans. At the present time there are 104 Surrey schools registered on the Modeshift STARS portal and 41 schools have an accredited travel plan. The same team have commissioned a School Air Quality Programme funded through contributions from Borough and District Environmental Health

teams. This initiative involves theatre workshops, lessons and assemblies on air quality. It also includes children deploying diffusion tubes on the roads near the school to measure air quality and holding anti-idling events outside the school (subject to COVID-19 restrictions).

The Safer Travel Team also assist schools in applying for the international Eco Schools accreditation. This is achieved by the school undertaking a range of activities and practices in support of the environment and climate change. This could include tree planting, though it is for individual schools to decide what initiatives are most relevant to their site. There are 37 schools with Eco Schools “Green Flag” accreditation in Surrey.

**This Council resolves to request that Cabinet:**

- I. Agrees that officers will proceed with an assessment of Bullers Road in Farnham as a potential school street pilot, subject to the caveats that central government provide the enforcement powers, residents support the proposal, and that the impact of the displacement of parking are considered carefully.
- II. Invites nominations for further school streets pilots from communities, highways, members and schools. To be assessed for suitability following the initial pilot at Bullers Road, Farnham.
- III. Agrees that the outcome of school street pilots in Surrey, along with school streets initiatives in other comparable areas, will inform the viability of school streets elsewhere in the county as part of the existing Road Safety Outside Schools policy process.
- IV. Officers will continue to work with schools throughout the county on developing school travel plans, will continue to oversee the Schools Air Quality Programme, and will continue to support schools in applying for Eco Schools accreditation.
- V. Notes the work officers are currently doing with schools throughout the county on any requests for neighbourhood zones, tree and hedge planting and air pollution projects, as part of the Schools Air Quality Programme, and continue to support schools in applying for Eco Schools accreditation.

**Item 8 (iv)**

Under Standing Order 12.3 the Council agreed to debate this motion.

Under Standing Order 12.1 Mrs Helyn Clack moved:

An amendment to the motion set out in the agenda for this meeting in her own name, as follows: (with additional words in bold/underlined and any deletions crossed through)

**This Council notes:**

In Surrey, we are committed to enabling our residents, communities and local businesses to have a greater say over the issues that truly matter to them.

Surrey has a strong track record of partnership working and innate strengths and capacity within our communities and we wish to build on this.

This Council fully supports the enhanced local engagement work currently underway to ensure our residents have more influence over what happens in their local communities.

**Therefore, resolves that:**

- I. It supports residents to have a greater role in determining the priorities for the future of their communities.
- II. It enables enhanced resident engagement through the creation of a number of Local Community Networks **supported by the existing local and joint committee structure**, drawing partners together - **including Surrey's Boroughs and Districts and other statutory agencies** with the County at a local level and giving Surrey residents and communities a greater say in the issues that affect them.
- III. Through the Local Community Networks to work in partnership with local bodies and organisations to ensure effective and joined-up local approaches to addressing local issues and service provision.
- IV. It enables residents to take greater local control by the potential devolution of local assets and services.

Members agreed to debate the amended motion and therefore it became a substantive motion.

Mrs Clack made the following points:

- That as elected Members, the belief, commitment and shared responsibility to Surrey's residents had been demonstrated throughout the pandemic as the Council delivered services in the challenging circumstances and to the most vulnerable.
- That there had been an outpouring of community spirit and neighbourliness across the county with a multitude of volunteers, partners, council staff and elected Members; it was important to harness that force for good.
- That the pandemic signalled a radical need to change the Council's relationships with its residents building on the trust gained.
- Highlighted that Surrey was a forerunner on community engagement working with its parish, town and village councils as well as its boroughs and districts through the local and joint committees.
- The current conditions enabled the Council to work at pace and scale to ensure residents and local businesses could have a greater say on issues most salient to them through established town and neighbourhood communities.
- That the pandemic highlighted the ease of engagement with residents through social media and digital devices, whilst ensuring engagement with those without access to or confident in technology.
- That the cross-party and council elected Member Public Service Reform (PSR) Working Group that she chaired looked at new ways of



engagement through defined and distinct natural communities that local people would recognise and have affinity with.

- That it was the right time to commit to an approach whereby residents would have more and power influence on what happens in their local communities, ensuring that service provision would be tailored to their own needs and LCNs could provide that mechanism to ensure joined up approaches across communities.
- That residents would be consulted on the detail of LCNs inviting their views to develop proposals.
- Thanked Members who participated in the PSR Working Group and the Leader who commissioned it and praised the new Your Fund Surrey scheme and restructuring of Surrey's local libraries towards community-led provision.

The motion was formally seconded by Mr Mark Nuti, who made the following comments:

- Noted that at the heart of the Community Vision for Surrey 2030 was community engagement, making it easier for residents to engage in matters that impact them where they live.
- The proposed new LCNs would empower communities putting them at the heart of decision-making, different to the existing local and joint committees composed of many different partners.
- That it was important to embrace the existing parish, village and town councils which were closest to residents, to build centres of communities being developed through the library refresh and Your Fund Surrey.
- That the modernisation of local Government, ensuring a resident-centric approach was beneficial and flexibility in its implementation was needed.

Seven Members made the following points:

- Supported the motion as LCNs provided a mechanism for more localised approach, the pilot in Bullers Road, Farnham was a positive example whereby a group of local residents got together to get their voices heard without the support of a Residents' Association or ability to go through the formal local committee.
- That there may be some concern if LCNs were seen as undercutting the role of borough, district or parish, town or village councils; however, they could enhance that role if linked in suitably.
- That it was a shame that the second and last motion could not have been combined as they were complementary.
- At present the two-tier system remained in which borough and district councils were important partners in jointly delivering services to residents, so enhancing resident and community engagement was vital.
- That there was a role for LCNs and discussions going forward must focus on their powers, funding and governance so that they were not talking shops.
- That although supportive of the general strategy concerning LCNs, there was concern that there needed to be more flexibility than suggested in the motion, for example by not having a limit of thirty

LCNs and having different types of groupings - mixed, all urban or all rural.

- That although in favour of enhanced resident engagement, the problem was the missing detail of what mandate the LCNs would have.
- Supported the motion in principle particularly if excluded agencies from local government, such as the police, health authorities and the Environment Agency would be included.
- That what was missing in the motion was the inclusion of annual plans for each of the LCNs - agreed by the local community.
- Noted concern that LCNs could be seen as a fourth tier to Surrey's local government structure, so there was a need to look at how they would be presented.
- That it was important to look at the idea of proposed LCNs from a resident's perspective, it was important to further harness the expertise and energy of residents. The PSR Working Group demonstrated a united commitment to delivering on the Community Vision for Surrey 2030.
- That the idea of LCNs was left over from the Member seminar on the halted unitary bid, without funding and the democratic mandate of elected Members LCNs would become a talking shop and could be taken over by pressure groups.
- That LCNs would not be a group involving a few streets but could be composed of thirty to forty thousand residents.
- That LCNs were not fully thought through, it was revealing that the original motion did not mention the role of borough and district councils.

The Chairman asked Mrs Clack, as proposer of the original motion, to conclude the debate:

- That the PSR Working Group produced a local engagement report based on the Government's proposed Recovery and Devolution White Paper and as part of that report there were seven recommendations which provided more details to the concerns raised by Members today.
- Stressed that Surrey was not a one-size-fits-all county and that flexibility was needed in the way in which the LCNs would be developed.
- The LCNs needed powers to be effective and funding would have to come from those partners engaged with those communities.
- That she was always committed to engaging with all stakeholders which did include borough and district councils, as the motion could not be merged with the second motion, explicit mention of borough and district councils was added to the amendment.
- Looked forward to engaging with Members to develop the plans for LCNs to suit the variety of local communities.

The motion was put to a vote in which 50 Members voted For, 1 Against and 17 Abstentions.

Therefore, it was **RESOLVED** that:

**This Council notes:**

In Surrey, we are committed to enabling our residents, communities and local businesses to have a greater say over the issues that truly matter to them.

Surrey has a strong track record of partnership working and innate strengths and capacity within our communities and we wish to build on this.

This Council fully supports the enhanced local engagement work currently underway to ensure our residents have more influence over what happens in their local communities.

**Therefore, resolves that:**

- I. It supports residents to have a greater role in determining the priorities for the future of their communities.
- II. It enables enhanced resident engagement through the creation of a number of Local Community Networks supported by the existing local and joint committee structure, drawing partners together - including Surrey's Boroughs and Districts and other statutory agencies with the County at a local level and giving Surrey residents and communities a greater say in the issues that affect them.
- III. Through the Local Community Networks to work in partnership with local bodies and organisations to ensure effective and joined-up local approaches to addressing local issues and service provision.
- IV. It enables residents to take greater local control by the potential devolution of local assets and services.

**49/20 SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL - CIVIC HEART MOVE TO WOODHATCH  
[Item 9]**

The Leader of the Council introduced the report noting that he responded previously to a couple of questions asked earlier regarding accessible transport to Woodhatch.

As Chairman of the County Hall move and Agile Programme (CHAP) Task Group, Mr Forster noted the informal report by the Task Group on the Civic Heart move to Woodhatch circulated to Members yesterday. The Task Group established by the Resources and Performance Select Committee, scrutinised the County Council's plans to move County Hall out of Kingston and find a new Civic Heart in Surrey, noting that the Canon site in Woodhatch, Reigate, had been identified. The Task Group agreed that Woodhatch would be a suitable location in principle regarding the buildings and surroundings, however the transport connections were currently unsuitable. Surrey County Council needed a headquarters that was accessible to staff, Members and the public. After declaring a climate emergency and complaining that Surrey's roads were congested the Council cannot move to Woodhatch knowing that the move would encourage people to use their cars. The Task Group wanted the poor transport connections to Woodhatch to be addressed before the final decision was taken on designating Woodhatch as the Council's Civic Heart. The decision should only be taken once there was a sustainable transport plan, comprehensive office estate strategy and the costs involved were shared with Members.

Eight Members made the following comments:

- Supported the recommendations put forward by the CHAP Task Group to Council and asked if the Leader could comment on whether the recommendations could be accepted and that they would be followed through.
- That two earlier Member questions highlighted the need for a sustainable travel plan which should have been finalised before the Council committed to move and there must be sufficient budget allocated to that travel plan to ensure that the new Council headquarters would be in a sustainable location.
- That Woodhatch was in an attractive location but it was revealing that there were four hundred and seventy-five parking spaces. There was insufficient detail on the costs needed to improve the building and transport sustainability.
- That the Council would not get anything achieved if it focussed on the detail around transport holding up the major decision to move, whereby a shuttle service or local bus provision from the railway stations for example could be arranged in due course.
- That the Council made a commitment to move out of Kingston-upon-Thames and back into Surrey, staff needed certainty on that; the move would support the local economy of east Surrey.
- That it was only recently that the Council passed a motion regarding climate change and a commitment to it was needed throughout decision-making.
- That the recommendation of the Task Group was to proceed with the move but only when the transport arrangements were resolved and made sustainable, welcomed an amendment on the matter.
- That people were not aware that Redhill was a transport hub, it was the only area outside of London that had rail connectivity across the four cardinal directions as well as a good bus service and the Woodhatch site was a short walk from Reigate town centre.

Mr Forster, seconded by Mr Nick Harrison, proposed the following amendment to the recommendation: to delay the final decision on designating Woodhatch as the Civic Heart until the transport assessment was completed and the conclusions contained within CHAP informal report were addressed.

The amendment was put to a vote in which 23 voted For, 46 voted Against and no Abstentions, therefore the amendment was lost.

**RESOLVED:**

Agreed that the Council's Civic Heart be based at Woodhatch, Reigate, Surrey from 1 January 2021.

**50/20 REVIEW OF COVID RELATED CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES [Item 10]**

The Leader of the Council introduced the report.

**RESOLVED:**

1. To redefine the definition within the Council's Constitution to define Cabinet as a formal meeting of Cabinet.

2. To remove the delegation for all non-executive decision making to be delegated to the Proper Officer in consultation with the relevant committee chairman and for any non-executive decision making to be undertaken in line with the Council's Scheme of Delegation.
3. To remove the dispensation for virus-related non-attendance at meetings in relation to the six-month rule as set out in section 85(1) of the Local Government Act 1972.
4. To note that the Council has a Remote Meetings Protocol in place and that this will continue to be in operation for all formal remote committee meetings.
5. To note that the Audit and Governance Committee reviewed the use of original delegations that Council made on 17 March 2020 and the use of the Remote Meetings Protocol to ensure that Members remained informed in relation to council decision making.

**51/20 MEMBERS ALLOWANCES - FOLLOW UP FROM INDEPENDENT REMUNERATION PANEL REPORT [Item 11]**

The Leader of the Council introduced the report.

**RESOLVED:**

1. The updated Deputy Cabinet Member Role Profile was approved and adopted by Council.
2. The new Select Committee Task Group Lead Role Profile was approved and adopted by Council.
3. The new Parental Leave Policy was approved and adopted by Council.
4. The IRP was invited to review the operation of the Select Committee Task Group Lead, and its associated SRA, in six months' time.

**52/20 CHANGES TO CABINET PORTFOLIOS AND APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES [Item 12]**

The Chairman introduced the report.

**RESOLVED:**

1. Council noted Mr Edward Hawkins' appointment by the Leader as a Deputy Cabinet Member supporting the property portfolio area on 29 September 2020.
2. As a result of the above, appointments were made to the Planning and Regulatory (including the vice-chairmanship) and Audit and Governance Committees for the remainder of the 2020/21 Council Year:
  - Mrs Victoria Young was appointed to the Audit and Governance Committee.
  - Mr Tim Evans was appointed to the Planning and Regulatory Committee.
3. Council delegated authority to the Chief Executive to appoint to the roles of:
  - Vice-chairman of the Planning and Regulatory Committee and;

- Vice-chairman/select committee task group lead for the Resources and Performance Select Committee to the Chief Executive.

### **53/20 REPORT OF THE CABINET [Item 13]**

The Leader presented the report of the Cabinet meetings held on 21 July 2020 and 29 September 2020.

#### **Reports for Information/Discussion:**

##### **21 July 2020:**

- A. Decision on the Change of Route to Market for Two Extra Care Housing Sites
- B. Looked After Children Property Projects - New Children's Homes and Shaw Family Centre
- C. Recovery and Devolution White Paper: Opportunities and Benefits for Surrey

##### **29 September 2020:**

- D. Surrey County Council Strategic Reset
- E. Developing Local Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Provision in Surrey to Meet Demand in 2021/2022
- F. Community Projects Fund
- G. Quarterly Report on Decisions Taken Under Special Urgency Arrangements: 8 July – 12 October 2020

#### **At its meeting on 21 July 2020 Cabinet considered:**

- a) Urgent Item – Recovery and Devolution White Paper: Opportunities and Benefits for Surrey

#### **RESOLVED:**

1. That Council noted that there had been one urgent decision in that quarter.
2. That the reports of the meetings of the Cabinet held on 21 July 2020 and 29 September 2020 be adopted.

### **54/20 MINUTES OF CABINET MEETINGS [Item 14]**

No notification had been received by the deadline from Members wishing to raise a question or make a statement on any matters in the minutes.

[Meeting ended at: 13.45 pm]

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**Chairman**

## Leader's Statement – County Council, 13 October 2020

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Mr Chairman, we come together again as full council, still meeting virtually and still living and working with COVID-19 having a major impact on our lives.

But in these challenging times I am proud of the work Surrey County Council and its partners have done in leading the County through this crisis.

Our focus is and must be to protect our health services, keep our residents safe, look after our most vulnerable and continue in our mission to make Surrey a better place to live and do business – for everyone.

Although this is a difficult time – not just for Surrey County Council but for everyone, every business, every organisation –so we cannot simply stand still and see what happens.

Our adaptation to the new normal continues. We must be agile and adapt to the changing landscape.

We must also look to future opportunities for this county and make sure we are best placed to take those opportunities.

Mr Chairman, that is what this council is all about – making sure we provide the best conditions for our residents and businesses to thrive.

Our work on how we, as local government, can change to better serve our residents has been well documented over the last couple of months and I will talk about how we plan to take that forward in a moment.

I will also outline the work we're doing, through the Economic Commission and the One Surrey Growth Board, to ensure we can effectively guide the county through the recovery from COVID-19 and chart a path to a prosperous future for our local economy and our business community.

But first Mr Chairman, I want to give a brief but important update on the current public health situation in Surrey.

Since we last convened as full council, the Test and Trace programme has become a regular part of our lives and Surrey County Council has taken a local lead in collating and analysing the data coming back from our communities.

We have been quick to act when and where there have been sharp increases in cases, communicating openly with residents, alerting them to heightened risk and urging extra vigilance.

Overall, that local action and targeted messaging has proved successful – initially in Woking and since in Spelthorne, Runnymede and Elmbridge.

But there is no avoiding the national trend that we're seeing.

COVID is spreading amongst the population, further restrictions have been introduced and we must be prepared for a challenging winter.

I must stress again how important it is that everyone continues to play their part to keep Surrey safe. We all must follow the government guidelines to ensure we protect ourselves and others.

I have every faith in Ruth Hutchinson, our Director of Public Health, and her team, who will continue to act to manage the situation locally.

I also have faith in Surrey's Local Resilience Forum, that stepped up in March and remains in place. It is ably led by Joanna Killian, our County Council Chief Executive, alongside Steve Owen-Hughes Surrey's Chief Fire Officer and Gavin Stephens, Chief Constable of Surrey Police.

Everything winter can throw at us is being prepared for, including extreme weather, flu, EU Exit Transition as well as COVID's second wave.

We have proven throughout this year to date that we will do everything in our power to guide Surrey and our residents through unprecedented challenges. We are standing ready to do so again.

Despite all these external challenges, we must also continue to deliver our vital services for residents, support for our local economy and partners, and deliver on our strategic role for the county.

Mr Chairman, as we have discussed previously, the Government's plan to publish a White Paper this autumn on Local Government Devolution and Recovery was, without doubt, an opportunity for Surrey that we simply had to engage with.

Ministers were very clear about the government's ambitions for local government, including the devolution of greater powers alongside widescale reorganisation to address long standing issues of burdensome bureaucracy, duplication, waste and needless complication.

As other responsible local authorities did, we engaged fully with this agenda – seeing it as an opportunity to be better.

Deliver a better local council for residents. Drive better outcomes for our county. Unleash a better future for Surrey.

While the White Paper and associated reform has yet to be published, undoubtedly through a combination of competing government priorities and the uncertain times we find ourselves in, the work we have undertaken is already proving immensely valuable in improving our services and relationship with residents.

What is most important to me, beyond any structural change or governance, is our residents and giving them more influence over what really matters to them in their local area.

The bedrock of our vision is the creation of local community networks.

We want to deliver power to the people.

These networks will give local people a greater say in the issues that affect them, using local knowledge to influence councillors and officers.



We will continue to develop these exciting plans in anticipation of the detail of the devolution agenda of government and indeed Mr Chairman, we have already moved to this model of doing things as a County Council. We must be proactive and not reactive.

We are working alongside local partners and empowering communities in Surrey through our Community Projects Fund, Libraries transformation, Youth centres transformation, Greener Future Design Challenge and infrastructure projects like The Farnham Masterplan.

We want to go further.

We propose to create up to 30 new Local Community Networks across Surrey, based on natural, distinct communities local people identify with and call home.

Residents will come together with local Members, town and parish councils where they exist, other public services and partners to decide priorities, make decisions and tackle local issues.

The Networks will cover populations between 30,000 and 50,000 residents, much smaller than the district and borough councils, bringing decision-making much closer to local communities.

We will help deliver a strong digital engagement offer, making it simple for local people to communicate and participate online.

And use the latest evidence and insight to better understand local opportunities and challenges, ensuring much more effective partnership working on solving local issues.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Helyn Clack who has been leading the cross-party, cross-council working group on this.

I call on all members – both at County and District and Borough level - to work with us to deliver better local government for our residents.

Streamlining local government also presents an opportunity to deliver massive financial savings that will help us meet the forthcoming financial challenges while protecting services. The recent letter from the Minister for local government confirms that we should continue with the work to find more efficient and effective ways of delivering local government services

Many Districts and Boroughs are under greater strain in part due to lost income which is unlikely to be replaced, so I am very pleased to see that the recent conversations about the structure of local government have brought them together to look at ways that they can share services and reduce costs.

As a County Council we are in better financial shape than we would have been a few years ago – we have our finances in order and set a stable, balanced and progressive budget in February.

Indeed, it was this financial stability that has provided the bedrock to Surrey's response to COVID-19.

While we are not in a critical state as an organisation, there are obvious pressures, compounded by the impact of COVID-19.

Make no mistake – tough decisions are going to have to be made, and the savings that could have come through reorganisation are looking less and less likely.

Mr Chairman, our revised organisation strategy sets out four key areas that will drive the work of this council during the next phase of our work to deliver improved services to our residents.

These ambitions underpinned our outline business case for local government reform in Surrey, and were identified as key areas through residents focus groups.

They are:-

- Growing a sustainable economy so everyone can benefit
- Tackling health inequalities
- Enabling a greener future
- Empowering resilient and connected communities

There is no doubt that the right combination of devolved power and structural reform would put Surrey in an extremely strong position to deliver these priorities.

In fact, I'm confident, with the foundations we have already put in place over the last couple of years, Surrey could be a national leader in all these areas.

We will build on Surrey Heartlands Integrated Care System, drawing on local Community Networks that more closely align with Primary Care Networks

We will continue the work to integrate health and social care, with a more preventative approach

We will use local knowledge alongside data insight to fully understand the health needs of local populations

We will deliver the climate change strategy we set out in the summer, and target investment and resource in the areas that need it most

We will press ahead with tackling congestion and improving air quality by working with residents, local community networks and our business community

We will ensure our strategic planning reflects our environmental ambitions

We will continue to address future skills needs by joining up the work of the skills board with strategic economic planning

We will bring forward a shared Surrey Place Ambition, helping foster that sense of place and bring forward infrastructure investment

We will work to strengthen the local economy, supported by the One Surrey Growth Board

Mr Chairman, it is at this final point that I wish to expand on in more detail.

Our establishment of the Future Economy Surrey Commission almost a year ago signalled our intention to make sure Surrey is a place fit for the future, ready to overcome the challenges we face and take the opportunities that are coming our way.

A lot has changed in a year. But that core ambition remains.

Through work with the University of Surrey, the Commission has now produced a substantial report with recommendations to the One Surrey Growth Board that aims to shape the county's future, through COVID recovery, a challenging global economic outlook and the changing shape of our economy and ways of working.

The report is an excellent basis for us to work with partners and businesses to deliver that brighter future for Surrey.

We have so many world-beating opportunities in Surrey to grow further, building on the Surrey Research Park, 5G innovation centre, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, space and satellite tech, high-tech health, excellent veterinary and life sciences, pharma, and automotive sectors.

If we can deliver the right conditions for our industries to grow – better connectivity, infrastructure, a better place to live and work – the possibilities for our county are endless.

Mr Chairman, we have also been looking at the Surrey identity.

How we can help people better connect with the fantastic assets we have here.

How we can galvanise stakeholders to be champions for this county.

And how we can make Surrey a destination place for both businesses and visitors.

We need to have clear plans for inward investment and tourist propositions; create greater opportunities to compete for investment, talent and resources; better collaboration with businesses and other organisations already based here or aspiring to be based here; we need advocates and ambassadors to let people know just how fantastic this county is and we need to strengthen our lobbying of government for our share of funding, including a growth deal.

We must speak with one voice.

A single voice from local government, health, community safety organisations, businesses, universities and further education colleges - indeed all of those people and organisations that can help make this the best place to live, to work, to visit.

Surrey has much to commend it.

We have idyllic villages, interesting market towns, universities, theme Parks, easy access to London and two international airports, the Surrey hills, the north downs and a long history of innovation.

But it doesn't shout about itself and at times perhaps it's too inward looking and undoubtedly over the years there has been a sense of complacency.

We have a transient and ageing population, hidden areas of deprivation, a very high cost of housing which makes it difficult to attract key workers, and a perception that our County is simply the playground for London.

But our natural assets, strong relationships and beautiful countryside, the lifestyle our county can offer, Surrey's innovation and now the desire to be amongst the best - provide the bedrock for future vibrancy and success.

Mr Chairman, we can sit here as elected members and take the easy option and do nothing.

We can wait to be told by government what they think is best for this county.

We can put our head in the sand and pretend that nothing has changed over the last 50 years and that the way local government operates cannot be improved.

Or we can come out fighting.

We can fight for our residents, we can fight for a better quality of life for everybody, we can fight for equal opportunity and we can fight to ensure that no one is left behind.

That is why I first sought election to local government over 20 years ago and I'm certain that is why many of you did so as well.

I believe that our residents know what is best for them in the places and they live and I believe it is our duty to listen to them and wherever possible to deliver those ambitions.

Our residents want to live in a safe environment, they want access to good local facilities, they want to be able to travel round this county, they want us to be serious about delivering a cleaner greener environment, they want to lead healthy lives and they want to make sure that we stand up for the more vulnerable members of our society.

Surrey County Council and our partners across wider local government and the public sector, are a key part of the Surrey eco-system and that is why Surrey – together - can and will deliver those aspirations.

We must not be complacent, or timid in our ambitions. We must be bold, ready to embrace change and relentless in our mission to deliver better.

Mr Chairman, we will move forward. We will not stand still.

We WILL be an organisation that can lead the way and, even with all the challenges we are facing, I am confident we will succeed for the people of Surrey.



## OFFICER REPORT TO COUNCIL

### ORGANISATION STRATEGY 2021 - 2026

#### **KEY ISSUE/DECISION:**

This report outlines how the council will contribute to achieving the aims and ambitions set out in the Community Vision 2030 (the 2030 Vision) over the medium term. The Covid-19 pandemic has fundamentally shifted the strategic context in which the council is operating, and in September 2020 a strategic reset was agreed, with four priority objectives that have emerged through the response forming a new focus for our work.

The refresh of the Organisation Strategy builds on the hard work and dedication of Surrey County Council over the last two years to put the organisation on a firm financial footing and which has enabled us to cope with the unforeseen challenges that have arisen this year. We have continued to deliver services and protect our most vulnerable residents while transforming the organisation to enable us to provide a better future for the county.

The refreshed strategy uses the lessons learned from our response to the Covid-19 crisis, to reflect how our priorities and strategic approach as an organisation needs to change to ensure we can deliver the 2030 Vision. Focussing on a smaller set of priorities based on a robust evidence base and what residents say are the key challenges and opportunities, will mean we can better align our resources and activity to delivering the outcomes that will make the most difference to the lives of those who live and work in Surrey.

By approving the refreshed Organisation Strategy, the County Council is recognising the emphasis on our priority objectives, enabling the organisation to continue to adapt to the current context, while reaffirming its commitment to improving outcomes for residents; creating better lives, a better place and a county where no-one is left behind. Our commitment to making sure we leave no-one behind is not new; it is a central part of the 2030 Vision and a key feature of the Organisation Strategy from previous years. The refreshed Strategy reaffirms our commitment to tackling inequality as the guiding principle for everything we do, as well as setting new equality objectives that include reducing health and economic inequalities.

As part of the council's Policy Framework (as set out in the Constitution) the Organisation Strategy must be approved by Council.

#### **BACKGROUND:**

1. The Community Vision for Surrey in 2030 (the 2030 Vision) sets out a shared set of outcomes for the county council, district and borough councils, other public services, the voluntary, community and faith sector (VCFS), businesses

and residents to work together towards in order to improve the lives of people who live, work and study in Surrey.

2. The 2030 Vision states that by 2030 we want Surrey to be a uniquely special place where everyone has a great start to life, people live healthy and fulfilling lives, are enabled to achieve their full potential and contribute to their community, and no one is left behind. We want our county's economy to be strong, vibrant and successful and Surrey to be a great place to live, work and learn. A place that capitalises on its location and natural assets, and where communities feel supported and people can support each other. Despite the significant impact of Covid-19, the broad ambitions outlined in the 2030 Vision remain valid and should continue to guide our work and that of our partners.
3. Originally approved by Council in 2018, and refreshed in December 2019, this latest refresh of the organisation's strategy reflects the changes in the context and environment that the organisation is operating in and focusses on a smaller set of priority objectives. However a number of the core elements remain consistent with the version approved by Council in 2019 - it continues to outline how our activity will contribute to the 2030 Vision for Surrey, and remains focused on creating better lives, a better place and a county where no-one is left behind.
4. The Strategy sets out a clear strategic direction for the council and brings together a number of interrelated workstreams including response and recovery to the Covid-19 pandemic, transformation and our Medium-Term Financial Strategy alongside day to day activity of our services.

### **Organisation Strategy 2021-2026**

5. The refreshed Organisation Strategy builds on the work and successes of the past two years that have enabled us to continue to provide high quality services and make efficiencies while at the same time responding to, and leading recovery from, the Covid-19 pandemic.
6. We continue to face financial challenges alongside rising demand for services, a situation that has worsened as a result of Covid-19. Although we have received additional funding from Government, this falls short of what we require to meet the lost income and increased demand that has been brought about by the pandemic.
7. The priority objectives in the Strategy are based on extensive research and engagement that has taken place over the summer. This has enabled us to work from a robust evidence base to understand the impact of Covid-19, what residents see as the challenges and opportunities, and how the future priorities for the council align with this. This engagement includes a survey carried out with approximately 2,200 Surrey residents looking at behaviours, attitudes and opinions during the period of the pandemic and a comprehensive Community Impact Assessment (CIA).
8. The results highlight the importance that residents feel in terms of being connected to their local community, emphasised by those that have had to

isolate and shield themselves, and of their support networks, including family, friends and neighbours in addition to services they have received during the crisis from both the public sector and VCFS. It is this emerging community spirit that we are looking to build on through our priority to reinvigorate our relationship with residents, and empowering communities to tackle local issues and support one another.

9. The findings show a significant impact on mental health & wellbeing, notably amongst residents aged 16-34 and those in lower income households. Support for priority groups or more vulnerable residents was recognised as a priority which has influenced the refreshing of the Organisation Strategy around the principle of 'no-one left behind'.
10. Lockdown has highlighted health inequalities where certain groups, such as those that are vulnerable or from BAME communities are likely to have been disproportionately impacted in a negative way. The reported impact on access to healthcare services is also significant with the result that there have been low levels of use for out of hours GPs, mental health services and services for carers, despite those concerned having a relevant health issue. The priority to tackle health inequality reinforces the importance of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy as a critical tool to driving work across the system to reduce these widening inequalities, including increasing our focus on addressing mental health issues.
11. Resident engagement has highlighted a strong desire to support local businesses and looking at how local recovery can be encouraged through innovation, support and funding. Growing a sustainable economy so everyone can benefit is a key priority, and how we can support people and businesses across Surrey to grow during the economic recovery.
12. To help us to continue to deliver on the long-term aims for the county, the refreshed strategy emphasises four priority objectives as our clear focus, based on the evidence and findings outlined above. These will help us to meet the more immediate challenges and take advantage of opportunities that have emerged through the response to Covid-19. The four priorities for the refreshed Organisation Strategy are:
  - i. **Growing a sustainable economy so everyone can benefit**  
Support people and businesses across Surrey to grow during the economic recovery and re-prioritise infrastructure plans to adapt to the changing needs and demands of residents at a time of financial challenges.
  - ii. **Tackling health inequality**  
Drive work across the system to reduce widening health inequalities, increasing our focus on addressing mental health and accelerating health and social care integration to reduce demand on services while improving health outcomes for residents.
  - iii. **Enabling a greener future**  
Build on behaviour changes and lessons learnt during lockdown to

further progress work to tackle environmental challenges, improve air quality and focus on green energy to make sure we achieve our 2030 net zero target.

**iv. Empowering communities**

Reinvigorate our relationship with residents, empowering communities to tackle local issues and support one another, while making it easier for everyone to play an active role in the decisions that will shape Surrey's future.

13. Underpinning the refreshed priorities are key enablers through which we will continue to transform the council:

**a. Customer experience**

We will get better at seeing things from a resident's perspective, giving customers a simpler and more consistent experience.

**b. Stronger partnerships**

We will focus on building stronger and more effective partnerships with residents, other public services and businesses to collectively meet challenges and take opportunities.

**c. Transformation and reform**

We will continue our comprehensive transformation programme to improve outcomes for residents, deliver efficiencies and make sure financial sustainability underpins our approach.

**d. Financial management**

We will spend our money in the most efficient and effective ways, so we can have the greatest impact on improving people's quality of life and ensure we provide the best value for money to our residents.

**e. Agile, diverse and motivated workforce**

We will embed new agile ways of working and provide staff with the tools and support to be high performing and outcomes focussed. We will put equality, diversity and inclusivity at the heart of everything we do, valuing the strength of a diverse workforce.

**f. Digital and Data**

We will embrace digital solutions and take a data-driven approach to transforming our organisation and services we deliver for residents.

14. Our focus on a smaller set of priorities will mean we can better align our resources and activity to delivering the outcomes that will make the most difference to the lives of residents, and ensure we are doing this in the most financially sustainable way. Success for the council should be on the impact that we have and making a positive difference for residents through our activity to deliver on our priority objectives.



## **Our guiding principle - tackle inequality in Surrey by focussing on no-one left behind**

15. Running through all four of the priority outcomes in the strategy is a theme of addressing inequality; inequality between places, such as the economic disparity between the east and west of the county, and inequality between and amongst communities, with people's life chances and quality of life affected by a number of factors that drive these disparities. We know through the extensive work that the council has undertaken over the past several months that the impacts of Covid-19 and lockdown measures have widened these existing social, economic and health inequalities. We must act on these inequalities, so that we can stimulate economic recovery and jobs growth and provide support early for some of Surrey's most vulnerable residents.
16. Our commitment to making sure we leave no-one behind is not new; it is a central part of the Community Vision for Surrey in 2030 which residents and partners helped to shape and develop two years ago. Tackling inequality and ensuring no one is left behind has also been a feature of the Organisation Strategy from previous years. The refreshed Strategy reaffirms our commitment to tackling inequality as the guiding principle for everything we do, as well as setting new equality objectives that include reducing health and economic inequalities.
17. For residents, our more clearly emphasised commitments around equality, diversity and inclusion means engaging with them in different ways to ensure all voices are heard, which will help us better understand the drivers of inequality so we can take more effective action. We will take an evidence led approach to identify inequality and discrimination, so all residents will find it easy to access our services and feel included. For example, Equality Impact Assessments (EIAs) will not just look at health and economic inequalities on protected groups but will also consider impacts on residents on lower incomes or living in deprived areas.
18. In addition to making EIAs as robust as possible, we will be doing more to ensure we have the best possible evidence and insight so we can make better decisions on addressing health and economic inequalities, in line with how the Community Impact Assessment has influenced the refresh of our Organisation Strategy.
19. We will also build stronger relationships with communities and partner organisations to foster better community relations and work together to make Surrey a fair and welcoming place to live, work or study.
20. For staff this means creating an environment where people feel comfortable to bring their whole self to work and a place that values difference by embracing people's different perspectives to help tackle the challenges we face. We will act to remove any barriers to this to strengthen the diversity of the council's workforce, and support all colleagues, no matter their background, feel welcome and have the same opportunities to succeed. Focusing on this will improve the council's performance and lead to better services for Surrey's residents so they get better outcomes and value for money.

21. To enhance the prominence of this agenda in our work and demonstrate our compliance with the public sector equality duty, we have identified core actions in the strategy which will form our equality objectives and support us to achieve our ambitions.

### **Consultation and engagement**

22. The refresh of the Organisation Strategy has been informed by recent engagement and research that has been carried out with residents and partners over the past several months to understand the impact of Covid-19 and focus our strategy on the areas that are important to residents.
23. This includes a Covid-19 temperature check postal survey carried out in the summer with approximately 2,200 Surrey residents looking at behaviours, attitudes and opinions during the period of the pandemic. This has given us a statistically representative set of results to help us understand what has happened to our population and how we might plan for future impacts from similar events.
24. We have also undertaken a comprehensive Community Impact Assessment to fully understand the initial impact of Covid-19 on Surrey's communities, particularly for vulnerable populations and places.
25. The refresh of the strategy was shaped by the work of the Select Committee Chairmen & Vice-Chairmen's Group with representatives from each of the Select Committees plus the Audit & Governance Committee forming a Task and Finish Group to oversee development of the strategic reset. A report of the findings of this task group went to Cabinet as part of the Strategic Reset item on 29 September 2020.

### **Equality, Diversity and Inclusion**

26. The council's Equality, Fairness and Respect Strategy 2015 – 2020 was our previous commitment to deliver fair and inclusive services to meet the needs of all Surrey's residents. The strategy focused on supporting independence among vulnerable adults and children; helping all young people to succeed in education, employment and training; reducing health inequalities; and being a local employer of first choice for people from all our diverse communities.
27. As the context we are working in has changed, and issues like the Covid-19 crisis are worsening existing health inequalities and economic insecurity, we need to ensure tackling inequality and leaving no-one behind are at the forefront of everything we do.
28. The refreshed Organisation Strategy strengthens the council's commitment to equality, diversity and inclusion by making this our central guiding principle and setting four new equality objectives around the economy, health, communities and our organisational culture. A council-wide action plan to strengthen the council's approach to equality, diversity and inclusion is under development and will be presented to Cabinet in February. This will be key in driving culture change, so it sits at the forefront of everything we do.

29. Agreeing these objectives will enable us to prioritise activity to tackle inequality as well as ensuring the council remains compliant with its legal obligations under the Public Sector Equality Duty as set out in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. The Act requires the council to publish objectives it thinks it needs to achieve to further the aims of the general equality duty, namely, to have due regard to the need to:

- “eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act;
- advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and
- foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.”

30. Progress against these objectives will be tracked and reported annually through the outcomes-based performance framework the council will use to assess and manage its performance.

### **Next steps**

31. If the recommendation is agreed, the Organisation Strategy will be published on the council’s website.

32. Ensuring delivery of the Organisation Strategy and that resources are aligned to the Budget will be highlighted in the 2021/22 Budget Report and Medium-Term Financial Strategy presented to Cabinet in January 2021 and Full Council in February 2021 for approval.

33. Adoption of the Organisation Strategy will drive work programmes to enable us to achieve the aims and objectives of the Strategy including the development of an outcomes-based performance framework that will measure our progress towards our priorities and reducing inequalities across Surrey.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Council is asked to approve the Surrey County Council Organisation Strategy 2021–2026 (Annex A), which sets out how the council will work with residents and partners to contribute to the achievement of the Community Vision for Surrey in 2030. It sets out priority areas the council will focus on over the next five years.

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#### **Lead Officer:**

Rachel Crossley, Executive Director for Strategy and Commissioning  
[Rachel.crossley@surreycc.gov.uk](mailto:Rachel.crossley@surreycc.gov.uk)

#### **Annexes:**

Annex A - Surrey County Council Organisation Strategy 2021 – 2026

Annex B - Surrey County Council Organisation Strategy 2021 – 2026 one-page summary

**Sources/background papers:**

[A Community Vision for Surrey in 2030](#), Report to Council 9 October 2018

[Surrey Community Vision 2030](#)

[Covid-19 Community Impact Assessment](#), Report to Cabinet 24 November 2020

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# ORGANISATION STRATEGY

## 2021 – 2026

Version 1.1 - October 2020

# FOREWORD

I am pleased to introduce this refreshed strategy which sets out our contribution to the Community Vision for Surrey in 2030.

The 2030 Vision is a collective ambition to make Surrey a uniquely special place for people to live, work and learn, and where no one is left behind.

Since I became Leader in 2018, we have made tremendous progress in transforming the council and ensuring financial stability and sustainability. However, along with the rest of the UK, Surrey faces an unprecedented and uncertain future as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. The pandemic has presented us with challenges which we will continue to feel the effects of for years to come, but it has also revealed opportunities to improve how the council operates and delivers services to our residents, communities and businesses. With such a fundamental shift in the context in which the council is operating, it is essential that we update our Organisation Strategy to reflect how our ambitions and priorities have evolved to take this into account.

The Covid-19 pandemic has highlighted the strength and resolve of our relationships with partners, particularly the voluntary, community and faith sector who have worked tirelessly to provide vital support to some of our most vulnerable residents. In addition, the work we have done collectively to start delivering Surrey's Health and Wellbeing Strategy has seen better outcomes delivered for our residents and we have laid the foundations to tackle the health inequalities that exist in the county. We have also established a One Surrey Growth Board to oversee and accelerate work to deliver a long term plan for inclusive growth in the county.

However, there is much more to be done and we need to learn lessons from this pandemic and continue to do more to achieve our collective aspirations for Surrey. Too many residents are prevented from reaching their full potential and we

need to empower and connect our communities to drive down inequality and deliver our ambition for no one to be left behind.

Along with other local authorities across the UK, we faced unprecedented challenges before the Covid-19 pandemic, including dwindling resources and growing demand for our services, that impacted on our ability to secure the best outcomes for residents. These challenges remain, despite the progress we have made to stabilise our financial position and we need to go even further to ensure local government in Surrey is fit for the future.

We have identified four priority objectives which have been brought into sharper focus:

- Growing a sustainable economy so everyone can benefit
- Tackling health inequality
- Enabling a greener future
- Empowering communities

A consistent theme that I have championed since becoming Leader is to tackle inequality and each of the four priority objectives above addresses a different aspect of inequality. I am making clear my commitment to tackling inequality by there being one driving principle behind this strategy, which is to ensure that no one is left behind. It should run through all of our work, whether that is supporting businesses in Surrey to thrive, improving health outcomes for our most vulnerable residents, tackling the challenges climate change presents, or helping to create the conditions for residents and communities to better support themselves.

Our commitment to tackle inequality also extends to our equality, diversity, and inclusion ambitions, and I am determined that this refreshed strategy incorporates our equality objectives and sets out the actions we are taking to support our ambitions and the 2030 Community Vision outcomes.

I want Surrey County Council to be recognised as the leading county council in England, driving innovation in local government, fit for the future and raising the bar in terms of the quality of outcomes we can secure with residents. How we meet the challenges facing us, and take advantage of the opportunities available, will be key to us achieving that goal.

I look forward to working with you – residents, partners, Members and staff – to support the 2030 Vision and the people of this county to maximise their potential, achieving a better quality of life for all.

Tim Oliver

Leader of the Council



## A COMMUNITY VISION FOR SURREY IN 2030

Many people have provided their views about what they want Surrey to be like as a place to live in 2030. We have engaged with residents, council staff, businesses, universities and organisations from the public, voluntary, community and faith sectors to listen to what they value and their hopes for the future to develop a shared Community Vision for Surrey in 2030 (the 2030 Vision).

**By 2030 we want Surrey to be a uniquely special place where everyone has a great start to life, people live healthy and fulfilling lives, are enabled to achieve their full potential and contribute to their community, and no one is left behind.**

**We want our county's economy to be strong, vibrant and successful and Surrey to be a great place to live, work and learn. A place that capitalises on its location and natural assets, and where communities feel supported and people are able to support each other.**

**Our ambitions for people are:**

- **Children and young people are safe and feel safe and confident**
- **Everyone benefits from education, skills and employment opportunities that help them succeed in life**
- **Everyone lives healthy, active and fulfilling lives, and makes good choices about their wellbeing**
- **Everyone gets the health and social care support and information they need at the right time and place**
- **Communities are welcoming and supportive, especially of those most in need, and people feel able to contribute to community life**

**Our ambitions for our place are:**

- **Residents live in clean, safe and green communities, where people and organisations embrace their environmental responsibilities**
- **Journeys across the county are easier, more predictable and safer**
- **Everyone has a place they can call home, with appropriate housing for all**
- **Businesses in Surrey thrive**
- **Well connected communities, with effective infrastructure, that grow sustainably**

# **OUR ORGANISATION STRATEGY IS OUR RESPONSE TO AND CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE COMMUNITY VISION FOR SURREY IN 2030**

We share in a long term vision for Surrey and we will work alongside residents and partners to realise it. This is our plan for how, over the next five years, we will work towards achieving the outcomes in the 2030 Vision and focus on making a real difference to residents' lives.

## **OUR PURPOSE AND ROLES**

Everyone has a role in delivering the 2030 Vision. Collectively as partners we need to work better together and each of us has an individual responsibility to contribute to achieving the outcomes that Surrey's residents deserve – this includes us at Surrey County Council. This is demonstrated within the Surrey Health & Wellbeing Strategy which represents collaborative working to address the root causes of poor health and wellbeing, address inequality of life expectancy and improve quality of life. It is also shown by the establishment of the One Surrey Growth Board, an alliance which brings together partners who have a vital role in safeguarding and supporting improvements to Surrey's economy, homes, infrastructure and quality of life.

We have a democratic mandate to represent and be a champion for all residents, and to deliver the best possible outcomes we can. We will focus on supporting the most vulnerable people in our communities and those who do not have the means or resources to help themselves. This will involve truly understanding residents' needs, involving them as early as possible in service design and decision making, and using our resources in the most effective and efficient way. But as the resources available to us become more and more stretched, the way we deliver will need to take multiple forms.

- Sometimes we will be the organisation delivering a service
- Sometimes we will do this alongside other agencies
- Sometimes we will pay another organisation or business to deliver services
- Sometimes we will act as a convenor, bringing people together to collectively solve challenges and grasp opportunities
- And sometimes we will make resources and support available for communities to help themselves.

Our contribution to delivering the 2030 Vision does not mean we will simply deliver services - our democratic mandate and place leadership role for the county puts us in a unique position. We can use this to support communities to help themselves and increase their ability to make their own lives better, or to work with Government and local partners to develop solutions together to improve life in the county. Given the limits on our resources, we also need to work smarter and put ourselves on a sustainable footing. We will organise our money, people and other resources in ways which improve outcomes for residents and focus on where it makes sense for us to do so. We will also make our decisions based on the best evidence available, so we are able to maximise the benefits for residents from every single pound we have to spend.

# STRATEGIC CONTEXT

As a place, Surrey has a range of unique features and qualities that can create different challenges and opportunities. The statistics below set these in context.

<p>Population Surrey has a <b>population of 1.19 million residents</b>, made up of approximately 473,000 households which is expected to grow to 1.21 million by 2030</p> <p><b>More urban than England as a whole</b> but some areas of Surrey have large numbers of residents living rurally</p> <p><b>Ageing population</b> by 2030 the proportion of working age residents (16-64) and of younger people is expected to decrease and there are expected to be more residents aged over 65, and a 29% increase the number of over 85s</p>	<p>Education and skills Nearly 262,000 children and young people live in Surrey. <b>More than half of pupils achieve a strong pass (9-5) grade in English and Maths</b>, compared to 43.4% nationally and 46.5% in the South East</p> <p><b>Highly qualified workforce over 50%</b> of working age population hold a degree-level qualification</p> <p><b>Growing demand for services for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities</b></p> <p><b>Generally low levels of deprivation in Surrey but in some areas over 20% of children are impacted by poverty.</b> Pupils experiencing deprivation and those with additional needs are far less likely to do as well at school as their peers</p>
<p>Health and wellbeing <b>High life expectancy in most areas</b> average life expectancy for men and women is approximately 2 years higher than the national average. But there are significant disparities in healthy life expectancy, of up to 14 years between wards in the county</p> <p><b>Adults are generally healthy</b> compared to the national average around 5% more adults are physically active, there are lower rates of obesity (c.5% less) and less people who are smokers (c.4% less)</p> <p><b>Ageing population likely to lead to increasing demand for services</b> for vulnerable adults and those with long term and age-related medical conditions</p> <p><b>The Covid-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on residents' mental health and wellbeing</b>, with over a quarter surveyed reporting they feel more anxious or stressed. The self-reported impact is significantly high amongst residents aged 16-34, with 37% responding they have felt greater levels of stress and anxiety during lockdown.</p>	<p>Housing <b>Expensive housing</b> average house prices were £430,000 in 2018, an increase of 35% over the last 4 years. Relative to average salaries, housing is four times less affordable than the national average</p> <p><b>Need for affordable housing</b> especially for residents on low incomes</p> <p><b>Rising demand for homelessness services</b> the number of households in temporary accommodation has risen by 181% since 2010</p> <p><b>Rough sleeping has significantly increased</b> from 20 individuals in 2010 to 81 in 2019 – a 305% increase, suggesting that this is a growing problem for Surrey</p>
<p>Communities <b>About 70% of residents believe there is a strong sense of community in their local area.</b> This is reflected in the county's vibrant voluntary, community and faith sector, with approximately 6,000 organisations and thousands of residents volunteering each year</p> <p><b>Over 93.5% of people in Surrey recorded that they were satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live</b></p> <p><b>Surrey is one of the safest places in England and Wales</b>, with the 6th lowest recorded crime rate of the 43 police forces, and lower than average rates of victim based crime</p> <p><b>Reported knife crime among young people has increased</b> in the previous two years by 50%</p> <p><b>Domestic violence has increased during the Covid-19 pandemic</b> with incidents being 16.7% higher in May 2020 than the same period the previous year</p>	<p>Environment and Infrastructure <b>Surrey has one of the busiest road networks</b> in the country, which carry double the national average traffic flow and make it the slowest county to drive around in the country</p> <p><b>More than 40% of residents work outside the county with nearly a quarter working in London</b> prior to the Covid-19 pandemic additional capacity was needed on the train network to address overcrowding on commuter services</p> <p><b>Recycling rates in Surrey are better than the national average</b> but landfill use has increased by 6.7% between 2017/18 and 2018/19</p> <p><b>Carbon emissions are falling, but not quickly enough to meet the council's zero emissions target by 2050 for the county</b> and need to fall by 46% against 2019 levels by 2025 to be on track for the target</p>

	<p><b>Road transport is the main cause of air pollution in Surrey</b>, and transport emissions remain high and in the top 6 of all UK Counties</p> <p><b>Residents have good access to woodland spaces</b> with an estimated 24% woodland cover and a recent commitment by Surrey County Council to plant 1.2m trees</p>
<p>Economy</p> <p><b>A strong economy</b> (prior to Covid-19) worth £43 billion, which grew by 24% between 2010 and 2018</p> <p><b>Disparities in economic performance within Surrey</b>, East Surrey's GVA grew by just 7% between 2010 and 2018, compared to 32% in West Surrey</p> <p><b>Low unemployment rate</b> of 2.3% in 2019, compared to 3.1% in the South East. However, as a result of Covid-19 the overall take up rate of the government Job Retention Scheme in Surrey was 28%. The Claimant Count for the period April to June 2020 increased by 277.8% in Surrey compared to the same period in 2019. This was a higher than the South East (170.4%) and national (120.9%) increases.</p> <p><b>High average earnings of £37,723pa</b> above the regional and national averages</p> <p><b>Attractive to business</b> with a 25% higher business density than the national average, but the rate of business births and growth in active businesses are falling in comparison to regional and national levels</p> <p><b>Middle workforce (aged 25-44) is expected to decline by 8% by 2030</b>, who make up a large proportion of the skilled workforce and are a key driver of economic growth</p>	

## **Our progress since 2018**

Since launching our Organisation Strategy in 2018 we have made significant progress towards achieving our ambitions for the county, and as a council. We faced significant financial challenges, but we have implemented a transformation programme to deliver better outcomes to improve residents' lives, while also achieving £200m of efficiency savings. In stabilising the council's finances, this has enabled us to set an ambitious capital programme to invest in the county's infrastructure, alongside establishing a new community project fund which will provide £100million in capital funding for our residents to put towards projects to enhance their communities.

We have delivered major reforms to children's services, adult social care and the fire service to embed a preventative approach and support our residents' independence. Through building stronger partnerships, we have been able to lead the way and innovate in health and social care integration, set bold shared commitments and plans on climate change, and strengthen local education and learning. Alongside this, we have improved our communication and engagement with residents to co-design services and deliver the best for them.

As with all other parts of the country, the Covid-19 pandemic has been a significant shock for the county. There also remains ongoing uncertainty surrounding the UK's future relationship with the EU following the end of the transition period, and the impact this could have for residents and on a range of services the council provides. The delivery of these transformative changes over the past couple of years, underpinned by our Organisation Strategy, has put us in the best position to manage effectively the potential outcomes for the county following the culmination of UK-EU negotiations, and deliver an effective response to the pandemic, driving forward Surrey's recovery and future transformation.

### **Our role during Covid-19**

We played, and continue to play, a vitally important role in leading the local response to Covid-19, to save lives, protect the NHS, ensure our residents are protected wherever possible and crucial council services continue to operate in these unprecedented times.

In partnership with local health partners we helped establish NHS Headley Court, the first Seacole hospital in the UK dedicated to helping Covid-19 patients to recover from the long-term effects. We developed support for our most vulnerable residents through a Community Helpline which helped to deliver an offer of support in partnership with other local organisations and communities. We mobilised our communities to support with the donation of essential Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). This campaign led to voluntary groups producing PPE for frontline workers with over 100,000 high specification PPE items donated in total.

We must now use the lessons from Covid-19 to build on, and embed, the positive ways of working that have emerged.

## OUR FOCUS FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS: OUR FOUR PRIORITY OBJECTIVES

The ambitious 2030 Vision for the county requires us to work closely with residents, businesses and our wider partners to prioritise our activity and resources on the outcomes that matter most to residents and will have the biggest impact on improving people's quality of life. We continue to face financial challenges alongside rising demand for services. This situation has worsened as a result of Covid-19 and although we have received additional funding from Government, this falls short of what we require to meet the lost income and increased demand that has been brought about by the pandemic. It is clear that we will be unable to continue doing all the things we have done to this point.

Through our experience in responding to the Covid-19 pandemic, our interaction with residents and partners, and analysis of the latest data, we are confident that the 2030 Vision remains the right destination. While the broad ambitions outlined remain valid, the way we get there needs to change. A sharper focus on a smaller group of priorities, based on themes emerging from evidence on the impact of Covid-19, will enable the organisation to prioritise activity. The data and insight we have (the strategic context section of this strategy presents a high-level summary) has highlighted four areas where we will increase our focus:

## **Growing a sustainable economy so everyone can benefit**

We want to support people and businesses across Surrey to grow and recover following the Covid-19 pandemic, maintaining Surrey as the strongest economy outside of London. Economic growth has a vital role to play in improving the health and wellbeing of residents and general living standards.

Surrey has a strong economy with highly skilled residents, however its affluence masks inequalities, pockets of deprivation and growing disparity between east and west. We will proactively tackle economic inequality across the county to make sure economic growth is inclusive and something that everyone can benefit from.

We will take on a proactive role in growing the local economy, working with partners and the business community to tackle unemployment, support key sectors most affected by the economic decline and assist businesses to re-build and re-establish themselves.

## **Tackling health inequality**

Helping residents to stay healthy and well is key to improving residents' quality of life and tackling inequality of life expectancy. Most of Surrey's population lead happy and healthy lives, however this isn't the case for all residents. Surrey has a growing and ageing population with more people likely to be living in worse health in their later years. The impacts of Covid-19 have widened existing inequalities across physical, mental and social health (for example issues of loneliness). Physical and mental health are often viewed in isolation, however each can directly impact upon the other. Preventing poor physical and mental wellbeing is key to maintaining good outcomes in Surrey whilst helping to close the gap and reduce inequalities.

We will drive work across the system to reduce these widening health inequalities, ensuring the safety and wellbeing of our residents is at the forefront of our strategies and accelerating health and social care integration to respond to new demands. We will build on the strengths that residents have in their families and networks, supporting them to be independent and live safely at home so they stay connected to their communities and feel safe.



## Enabling a greener future

We want to ensure that Surrey remains an attractive place full of opportunities, offering clean, safe and green communities. To do this we must tackle the causes of climate change and accelerate reductions in carbon emissions enough to meet our net zero carbon target by 2050. If current consumption continues, Surrey will use up its share of the global carbon budget – the total carbon emissions the world can ‘afford’ if it is to avoid dangerous climate change – within eight years<sup>1</sup>. We need to do better as a county.

We will build on behaviour changes and lessons learnt during Covid-19 lockdown to address environmental challenges, improve air quality and focus on green energy. Working with residents and our business community, we will encourage more decisive steps to reduce journeys, shift to an increased use of public and active transport modes, and accelerate the uptake of zero emission vehicle options.

Through Surrey’s Climate Change Strategy we will work with people, organisations and businesses in the county to help them fulfil their responsibilities and be mindful of their impact on their local environment.

## Empowering communities

We want to reinvigorate our relationship with residents, characterised by more people participating, engaging and having a role and say in how things are done on matters that impact them and where they live.

We will focus on three key principles:

- **Empower** - we will hand more powers and resources directly to communities to do things themselves
- **Enable** - we will create the conditions for communities to achieve their priorities, and design the services we provide with those who use them, so they enable independence
- **Engage** - we will make it easier for everyone to play an active role in the decisions that will shape Surrey’s future, using a mix of traditional and new engagement tools to enhance local democracy and extend our reach into communities

To achieve this, we will develop a new model of local engagement that brings residents together with local government, other public services and broader partners to decide priorities, tackle local issues and grasp opportunities within communities across Surrey.

## OUR FOCUS FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS – OUR GUIDING PRINCIPLE

The context within which we are all operating has significantly changed over the last decade and the current context of Covid-19 brings with it additional challenges. Some of the main challenges we faced before Covid-19 are still present or have been exacerbated, including population changes, rising demand for services and support, government policy changes, funding reductions and the impact of continued financial constraints.

Evidence tells us that while many residents and businesses thrive in Surrey, not everyone has the same opportunities to flourish. Surrey is an affluent county and this image often disguises the problems that some residents face, such as domestic abuse, homelessness and mental health issues. While the uncertainty brought about by the ongoing pandemic makes it difficult to plan, we do know that the impacts of Covid-19 and lockdown measures have widened social, economic and health inequalities, with different impacts-by age, race, poverty and wealth. We must take action on these inequalities, so that we can provide support early for some of Surrey's most vulnerable residents and stimulate economic recovery and jobs growth.

### **Tackle inequality in Surrey by focusing on ensuring no one is left behind**

We are proud of our county's history and the diversity of our communities. Many people who choose to call Surrey home are thriving in our towns and villages, but sadly that is not the case for everyone. Inequality is a strong theme that runs through our evidence and insight about the experiences of our residents and communities. Inequality exists between places, such as the economic disparity between the east and west of the county, and inequality between and amongst communities, with people's life chances and quality of life affected by a number of factors that drive these disparities. Our 2030 Vision sets out an aspiration to ensure that no one is left behind, and as a council we think it's important to embody this as our guiding principle so that people can live happy and healthy lives, no matter where they live in the county.

We believe that people should be supported to look after themselves and those they care for, so we want to work alongside them and their communities to help break down the barriers they face and support them to access opportunities so they can start life well, live well and age well.

We believe an important measure of the difference we make is through residents' life expectancy and we will work to improve this through intervening earlier, as well as creating the conditions for more opportunities for communities to participate in Surrey, and ensuring that benefits of economic growth are felt more widely.

### **Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI)**

'No one left behind' is our guiding principle for everything we do and this underpins our commitments around EDI. We will be delivering a radical agenda for EDI to enable the council to become a more diverse and inclusive organisation bringing strength through difference.

For residents this means engaging with them in different ways to ensure all voices are heard, which will help us better understand the drivers of inequality so we can take more effective action. For staff this means creating an environment where people feel comfortable to bring their whole self to work and a place that values difference by embracing people's different perspectives to help tackle the challenges we face.

A greater focus on EDI will have a transformative effect for residents and staff. Our ambition is to remove barriers and level the playing field to make it easier for people to engage with the council and access the services they might need. This will require us to target our resources effectively to support the most disadvantaged, redesign services in a smarter way to ensure they are inclusive and accessible to all, and develop a workforce that is more empathetic to the diverse needs of residents.

To enhance the prominence of this agenda in our work and support us to achieve our ambitions, we have identified four equality objectives.

#### **Our equality objectives**

- Tackle economic inequality and disparity through ensuring that everyone has the education and skills they need and that the infrastructure of the county is accessible, so that all residents are able to access the jobs, homes and transport needed to share in the benefits of growth

- Work to close the county's healthy life expectancy gap by focusing our resources on children and adults who need our services most so they can be healthy, independent, and thrive
- Work with communities, through our new local engagement model, to make it easier for all residents to participate in local democracy, service design and decision-making
- Deliver a radical work programme to strengthen the diversity of our workforce and move to a culture that values difference, where all staff feel they belong and have opportunities to succeed

## OUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE COMMUNITY VISION FOR SURREY IN 2030

We will continue to deliver activities and services that contribute towards the ten outcomes set out in the 2030 Vision – with our emphasis being around four priority objectives and guiding principle of ‘no one left behind’.

The impact of Covid-19 continues to be felt by our communities and this is likely to continue into the future. The activities outlined reflect not only our contribution to the 2030 Vision, but also how we will support the county in its recovery from the effects of the pandemic.

To highlight some of the specific activities we will focus on to support our equality objectives, we have identified a number of statements in **bold**.

We will:

# CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ARE SAFE AND FEEL SAFE AND CONFIDENT

We have a key role in supporting children, young people and families to get the best outcomes in life. In Surrey, we believe that every child should have the opportunity to reach their potential and that children are best supported to grow and achieve within their own families. We recognise and value the different needs of children and families and the diversity within our communities.

By collaborating in a more joined up way across our different services, working together with our partners and through closer integration with health colleagues, we will develop flexible services that are responsive to children's and families' needs and provide the right level of help at the right time. Alongside health partners we will continue to commission services which can identify families requiring additional support. This will shift focus away from managing short-term crises, towards effective help and support for children, young people and their families at an earlier stage. The key to success is to make sure the voices of our children, young people and families are heard so they can shape how we work with them to get the best results.

We have taken some important steps to improve our practice and will continue our improvement as we work towards establishing outstanding services.

- Focus on offering help and meeting needs at the earliest opportunity, including embedding our helping family's early strategy, which will promote the wellbeing and welfare of children and young people and reduce the demand on high cost, high need interventions
- Adapt to the challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic, working together to support families in collaboration with health services and partner agencies to ensure we can support acute needs resulting from domestic abuse, family breakdown and the impacts on mental health.
- Take the best from national initiatives and develop our safeguarding adolescents service to provide wrap-around support to young people to reduce the risk of significant harm and where possible to prevent them coming into care.
- We will prioritise our recruitment and retention efforts to ensure we have a stable and high performing workforce to deliver the best outcomes for children and families across Surrey, recognising the importance of good career development.
- **Continue to work in partnership to embed Effective Family Resilience in Surrey, strengthening protection and safeguarding, and using the full range of services to intervene as early as possible**
- **Provide practical advice that builds resilience for children, young people, families and carers, which will enable them to make positive choices and resolve their own difficulties before accessing services**
- **Improve the quality and diversity of foster care and its availability to ensure looked after children and young people are able to remain in Surrey and receive the support and stability they need**
- **Ensure we have a diverse workforce, and that all practitioners have the capacity, skills and experience including 'Motivational Interviewing' to support and meet the diverse needs of children, young people and families using evidence-based interventions.**
- Develop a commissioning community, including closer integration with health and the voluntary sector that acknowledges the important role provider partners have in supporting our residents and driving better outcomes by ensuring the right services are available locally to meet the needs of our communities.
- **Work in partnership to focus on children's first 1000 days to ensure they have the best possible start to life, enabling them to develop, thrive and be happy.**

We will:

# EVERYONE BENEFITS FROM EDUCATION, SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES THAT HELP THEM SUCCEED IN LIFE

Surrey has a well-educated working age population – over half are qualified to degree level – and there is a good rate of employment. There are a wide range of high performing early years settings, schools and colleges. These good news stories can mask the experiences of some people in Surrey who have fewer opportunities, and are less likely to be employed, have good levels of skills or qualifications or doing well at school. The Covid-19 pandemic has adversely impacted employment for a significant number of residents. We are committed to supporting all residents to maximise their education and employment opportunities, so no one is left behind.

There is a strong correlation between educational attainment, life expectancy, and self-reported health. We will prioritise to work with our partners to ensure our most vulnerable children and young people have the opportunity to reach their potential and are supported to achieve.

- **Work with schools and other educational settings to support all children and young people to achieve their full potential**
- **Support improvement of outcomes for children and young people with additional needs and vulnerabilities including those with special educational needs and disabilities and those who are disadvantaged**
- **Improve the support to prepare children and young people for adulthood with the skills and qualifications to progress to employment**
- **Develop of a strategic skills framework which clearly articulates how the skills system can support inclusion objectives linked to the economic development and growth plans for Surrey.**
- **Help people of all ages to return to employment by working with partners to offer opportunities to improve skills through volunteering, work experience or apprenticeship opportunities. This also includes improving access to careers and training information, mentoring opportunities, advice and guidance**
- **Develop a targeted recruitment approach for apprenticeships for looked after children, care leavers and young people not in education, employment or training to include work experience and pre-apprenticeship style programmes to ensure they have the same opportunities as their peers**
- **Promote and inspire science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM) training and career opportunities to fill future gaps in key sectors of Surrey's economy**
- **Promote our libraries, heritage, arts services and outdoor learning as places to learn and gain knowledge and skills for children, young people and adults**

# EVERYONE LIVES HEALTHY, ACTIVE AND FULFILLING LIVES AND MAKES GOOD CHOICES ABOUT THEIR WELLBEING

Surrey has a generally healthy population, with life expectancy high in most parts of the county, but with significant disparities in life expectancy felt between wards. Helping residents to stay healthy and well is key to improving residents' quality of life and tackling inequality of life expectancy. The Covid-19 pandemic will require us to have a greater focus on this ambition and work collaboratively to support residents through the current challenges and the future impacts on health and mental wellbeing.

The Surrey Health & Wellbeing Strategy describes our collective ambition with partners to improve health outcomes in the county through an approach centred around prevention and creating a healthy and proactive environment where people feel able to take ownership of their health. Whilst all services will be essential in achieving this, we lead programmes and commission preventative services that are likely to be well recognised by residents, such as stopping smoking services, programmes to promote physical activity, responsible drinking and our sexual health and substance misuse treatment services. Through the use of local evidence, they aim to address the greatest needs in the population to support better physical and mental health outcomes.

We will:

- **Work with partners to address the wider determinants of health such as education, housing, the built environment, air quality and healthy workplaces that impact on the physical and mental wellbeing outcomes of residents**
- Provide public health information to enable people to make decisions about their physical and mental wellbeing that are based on what is effective and what is available locally to support them
- **Improve the life chances of our residents with a key focus on the most vulnerable by supporting them to make healthier lifestyle choices, reduce loneliness and help them actively contribute to their communities**
- **Work with residents and partners to develop shared projects that prevent poorer health and encourage lifelong, healthier lifestyle choices**
- **Work in partnership to support the mental health and emotional wellbeing of those living and working in Surrey with a focus on enabling access to the right help and resources and reducing the level of social isolation people experience.**
- **Work with partners to provide opportunities for people to improve their physical and mental wellbeing through creative and active programmes**
- Continue to review, understand and respond to the ongoing and lasting impact of Covid-19 on the physical and mental health of those living and working in Surrey to inform local service provision and how the needs of those most impacted can be met effectively



# EVERYONE GETS THE HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE SUPPORT AND INFORMATION THEY NEED AT THE RIGHT TIME AND PLACE

Surrey's population is growing rapidly, with more people living longer and consistently high birth rates. We have a responsibility to respond to the growing shared health and social care needs that come with these population changes, while taking into account increasing complexity in resident needs. We will accelerate the integration of health and social care to deliver services that secure the best possible outcomes. We will use a strengths-based approach to focus on what is most important to people, recognise their strengths and networks, help them to stay connected to their communities and feel safe.

We will:

- **Build upon the strengths and resources people have in their family, friends and community to help themselves and each other**
- Work with our health and community partners to support people to live independently, prevent admission to hospital and help people to return home
- Focus on short term help that promotes independence and then assess for the long term when people are at their best through being in a familiar environment
- Work with partners to accelerate the integration of health and social care so residents are served by an efficient, effective system that improves their outcomes
- **Implement new service models in our learning disability, mental health and reablement services to support people to live independently**
- Make the best use of technology, work with communities to grow preventative services and look for innovative solutions to secure better outcomes for people
- Ensure peoples' needs are met by skilled staff who offer a consistent and good quality service
- Work with providers to ensure a range of flexible and financially sustainable care and support services are available in local communities to meet need

# COMMUNITIES ARE WELCOMING AND SUPPORTIVE, ESPECIALLY OF THOSE MOST IN NEED, AND PEOPLE FEEL ABLE TO CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY LIFE

Our residents feel a strong sense of community in their local area, with people from different backgrounds enjoying and contributing to their communities together. We will deliver a fundamental shift in how we work in partnership, supporting, facilitating and empowering our communities to help themselves. We will focus our support on the most vulnerable people in communities, and those who do not have the means or resources to help themselves, to ensure no one is left behind. Together with partners and residents we all share a responsibility to maintain community spirit by fostering an inclusive and secure place for everyone living and working in Surrey.

We will:

- Build stronger and more effective relationships with our partners, including with the voluntary, community and faith sector, to better support local communities and the well-being of residents
- **Change the way we engage with communities, including better use of digital tools, to make it easier for everyone to have an active role in the decisions that will shape Surrey's future**
- **Work with partners and residents to establish conditions in the county that better empower and enable communities to develop inclusive projects and initiatives that respond to local needs and issues, particularly for the most vulnerable to prevent problems from growing to crises**
- **Explore new ways of working with communities to take a place-based approach to tackling persistent issues such as the inequality in physical and mental health outcomes in different parts of the county**

# RESIDENTS LIVE IN CLEAN, SAFE AND GREEN COMMUNITIES WHERE PEOPLE AND ORGANISATIONS EMBRACE THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Residents say they value living in Surrey as it is clean, has a number of open, green spaces (including some Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty) and feels safe. They are clear that they want these aspects of Surrey to be preserved for future generations, pollution to be minimised and for Surrey to continue being a county with a low crime rate.

The safety of our residents is a critical part of their wellbeing. Whilst Surrey remains a relatively low crime county, too many people continue to be affected by crime and antisocial behaviour. Through the Covid-19 pandemic instances of domestic abuse have increased significantly and we will work collectively to tackle the causes and help residents to feel safe from harm.

We declared a climate emergency in July 2019 and have started to work towards Surrey becoming a carbon-neutral county. We will work with people and organisations in Surrey to help them fulfil their responsibilities for being mindful of their impact on their local environment.

We will:

- Work with partners to make Surrey a safer place to live, work, travel and do business. We will protect residents from harm both physically and financially through our prevention and protection work by effectively preparing for and responding to emergencies. We will do this by further enhancing road safety, tackling rogue traders, and other deceptive, unsafe, and illegal practices
- Work with partners to tackle serious and organised crime, domestic abuse, modern slavery, human trafficking, radicalisation and terrorism
- Work with partners and residents to continue minimising the amount of waste sent to landfill
- **Improve access to the countryside, conserve and protect its biodiversity and work towards making it financially sustainable, while encouraging residents to use green spaces, increase physical activity and improve their mental health and emotional well-being**
- Reduce our carbon footprint through rationalisation of our operational and non-operational estates, and supporting new, agile, ways of working across our workforce

# JOURNEYS ACROSS THE COUNTY ARE EASIER, MORE PREDICTABLE AND SAFER

Surrey has some of the busiest transport infrastructure in the country. We are responsible for 3,300 miles of roads, which are well used with a rising trend of vehicles registered within the county, rising volumes of traffic and higher than average daily traffic flow. While 62% of residents commute by car, Surrey is served by a busy rail network, with main and branch lines connecting London to the South East and South West running through Surrey. The Covid-19 pandemic has seen travel patterns radically change as residents have been required to work from home or not been able to do the same leisure activities. As a result, we have an opportunity to capitalise on these changing transport patterns to support our longer term ambitions to improve how residents make journeys in the county.

We have a role in maintaining Surrey's transport infrastructure to enable residents to travel as freely and easily as possible. This includes working within partnerships, such as Transport for the South East, to influence and support investments in greener transport infrastructure, such as electric vehicle charging and LED street lighting, as well as building reciprocal relationships with local people to help influence behaviour and help them make considered choices about the way they choose to travel.

We will:

- Encourage our workforce, partners and residents to use low-carbon and environmentally sympathetic means of transport across the county wherever possible
- Maintain Surrey's highway network, and work with third party utility companies who work on Surrey's roads, to minimise their disruption to residents
- Engage with key stakeholders to help people travel within the county quickly, easily, safely and efficiently
- **Collaborate with partners, including public transport providers, district and borough councils and the voluntary, community and faith sector, to help support those who are physically and financially unable to provide their own transport**

# BUSINESSES IN SURREY THRIVE

Surrey has a strong economy with highly skilled residents contributing significantly to the national economy. However, the Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on businesses in the county with a 14.3% reduction in GVA projected for Surrey. Through the restrictions imposed to slow the spread of the virus, some firms have been able to adapt and are innovating and thriving, but many other businesses have been forced to stop trading entirely.

The council has a key leadership role to ensure the local economy can adapt and benefit all. We will work closely with our partners and the business community as economic growth has a vital role in improving the health and wellbeing of residents and general living standards.

With partners, we will play our part in ensuring that businesses can operate safely, assist businesses to re-build and re-establish themselves or support businesses that have grown due to the pandemic.

We will:

- Co-ordinate and agree joint strategic priorities for economic growth in the interest of Surrey to ensure a clarity of purpose for all partners.
- Ensure we are Covid Secure & Resilient – bringing together the council’s services, regulatory and public health functions to provide effective and practical advice, guidance and support to businesses to help them operate in line with Government guidance
- Design and deliver a new Surrey Trade and Investment Programme with including activity to support business retention, investment and growth within Surrey
- Develop a strong inward investment proposition and support package which promotes Surrey as a place to invest
- Implement measures that can help high streets to adapt as hyper-local centres that can provide a high quality of life, education opportunities, and leisure activities for residents
- Continue to work with Local Enterprise Partnerships, districts and boroughs, universities, businesses and other partners to promote economic growth. In particular, drive towards achieving the strategic principles of Surrey’s 2050 Place Ambition and making the case for additional investment in the county
- Embed a low carbon focus across our economic interventions. For example, taking a sectoral focus on how we will support Surrey’s business base in the green economy sector
- **Encourage businesses to use their resources to create social value in the communities where they are based.**

# EVERYONE HAS A PLACE THEY CAN CALL HOME, WITH APPROPRIATE HOUSING FOR ALL

Surrey is a growing county and people value the opportunity to live here. Everyone deserves to have a place to call home and residents are clear that the county needs more affordable and social housing, while maintaining its green spaces and natural assets. Alongside partners we have a role in the provision of housing for vulnerable residents, such as supported accommodation.

By working with partners, our role is to help facilitate the county's housing needs – which means enabling housing growth, developing the infrastructure to support this and maintaining spaces that residents cherish.

We will:

- **Work with Surrey's one public estate team and other partners to deliver new affordable and social housing for residents, contributing to Surrey's growing communities**
- **Work with industry leaders and partners to ensure communities have the available opportunities to contribute and benefit from the changes that economic growth brings**

# WELL CONNECTED COMMUNITIES WITH EFFECTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE, THAT GROW SUSTAINABLY

Surrey has an array of different communities, some of which are more connected – physically and digitally – and possess more available infrastructure than others. As our economy grows, we have a responsibility to develop Surrey’s communities, ensuring they all experience modern connectivity and accessible infrastructure that supports them. This includes 5G connectivity, schools, transport, retail and health services. This will ensure communities can continue to prosper and have the support to enable them to develop. Where communities are being regenerated, we will work with everybody in the area to create opportunities for people to both contribute and benefit from the changes in a way that makes the growth sustainable. At the same time, we will work to preserve the distinctiveness of individual communities.

We will:

- **Work with industry leaders and partners to transition to a ‘green economy’ for Surrey and to ensure communities have the available opportunities to contribute and benefit from the changes that growth brings**
- **Ensure better digital connectivity and facilitate accessible infrastructure across rural areas**
- Improve resilience of critical transport infrastructure against current and future threats. Plan future infrastructure to be adaptable and protect against potential impacts associated with climate change aligned to economic ambitions
- Work more effectively with partners to develop existing infrastructure such as community facilities, libraries, schools, retail, transport, health services and other public sector services
- Work with developers, partners and funding bodies to improve and grow Surrey’s transport and digital infrastructure so that it meets the needs of growing communities

# HOW WE WILL TRANSFORM AS A COUNCIL

Transforming our organisation and its culture is key to delivering our contribution to the 2030 Vision. We have made significant progress towards achieving the ambitions of our transformation programme, which is designed to fundamentally reform the function, form and focus of the council. Transforming the organisation will enable us to add more value, make greater impact and improve services so they deliver the best possible long-term outcomes for residents while balancing our budget and better managing demand.

This programme has established the foundations for change including stronger leadership, governance, project discipline, assurance and change management, and has enabled us to accelerate our ambitions.

We are continuing to purposefully redesign the council and how things are done so there is the capacity and capability to succeed now and in the future.

Our focus areas are...

## **Customer experience**

Every time a customer interacts with us, it shapes their experience. We want to improve this experience by creating a different type of relationship; one where customers feel empowered and engaged. By being more efficient, proactive and connected in our approach, we will reduce costs and focus on making sure the most vulnerable people in our communities receive the support they need.

Customers currently transact, interact and get information from us in different ways. We will improve their experience by streamlining our internal processes and expanding our single point of access arrangements to make contacting the council simpler and to reduce duplication and hand-offs. This will help us get things right first time more often, provide more consistency and help shape demand for our services by providing advice and information at an early stage.



We will also continue to make better use of digital technology to improve online self-serve options, as well as explore opportunities to deliver services differently. By working with others to enable those people that can to be self-sufficient and access our services online at times and places that suit them, we will free up capacity to support those who need us the most.

We will actively engage with our customers and use data to better understand and predict their current and future needs, so we can be proactive and deliver our services in a way that puts our customers first and enhances their experience of dealing with us.

### **Stronger partnerships**

We cannot deliver the 2030 Vision on our own. We need to work effectively in partnership with residents, businesses, partners and communities to develop a shared view of the issues we face, and solutions we can deliver together. We will revisit the principles outlined in the partnership commitment developed with partners in 2018 (Annex A) to ensure it is being used to guide our partnership activity. We will embed a partnership mindset across the council, involving residents and our partners earlier in decisions, finding new ways to work collaboratively together. We will also build on the unique opportunity we have through our democratic mandate to be the voice of Surrey and drive place based leadership – bringing partners together to collectively solve the challenges we face and grasping the opportunities for our people and places that will enable us to deliver on our shared vision.

The significant value of partnerships in Surrey has most recently been demonstrated throughout the Covid-19 crisis with communities coming together to support each other in many remarkable ways, alongside local government, the voluntary, community and faith sector, and other partner organisations. We want to build on the learning from these new ways of working and overcome organisational barriers to enter a new era of partnership working in Surrey, with communities at the centre.

## **Transformation and reform**

Since 2018 our transformation programme has delivered significant service improvements and £86m of efficiencies to stabilise the council's finances. Although we had to adjust our planned programmes in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, we were still able to achieve further efficiencies and improvements.

This has included enhancing customer experience by creating new, easier ways to contact the council, changing the way we work by enabling staff to work flexibly and remotely, modernising the response model of our fire service, and improving our offers to those who use children's and adult social care services.

Key to the successful delivery of these programmes has been working closely with residents and partners. We have actively sought their views in areas including climate change, libraries and countryside management. This approach to co-design has enabled the provision of services that aim to meet both the needs and expectations of residents.

Transformation is an ongoing process and we are regularly reviewing and refreshing the work that we do, prioritising activities that deliver efficiencies, support our strategic objectives, and deliver the outcomes that residents want.

We will work with our partners to further broaden our approach to transformation supporting wider public service reform, that ensures public services are working together for the benefit of residents. This will build on the advanced partnership already in place between health and local government to deliver the Surrey Heartlands devolution deal and explore further opportunities for devolution and reform.

## **Financial management**

Our objective is to be a financially sustainable council with a strong culture of financial management, accountability and evidence-based decision-making across the organisation. We will spend our money in the

most efficient and effective ways, so we can have the greatest impact on improving people's quality of life and ensure we provide the best value for money to our residents.

Over recent years the council has continued to achieve significant savings, moving away from the planned use of reserves to balance the budget. In 2020/21 we increased our general fund reserve and provided further resilience through a significantly increased contingency. The impact of Covid-19 in the latter part of 2019/20 and into 2020/21 has tested our financial resilience. We could not have weathered the pandemic without the significant financial improvements we have undertaken over the last 2 years.

Looking forward, significant changes are proposed to the way in which local government will be funded which presents risks and uncertainties over the medium-term. We are also likely to see more of a whole system approach to funding, such as the approach taken to integrated care systems with the NHS. We are well placed to proactively react as a result of the dedication by the organisation to address financial challenges however, we must continue to do all that we can continue to ensure we are resilient over the coming years.

We have undertaken a significant amount of work to ensure that budget managers have greater financial awareness, accountability and confidence to better understand the financial implications of their decisions. We will continue to support our managers to build their knowledge and financial management capabilities. We have firmly embedded a business partnering approach to support, advise and guide the business on all financial matters.

### **Agile, diverse and motivated workforce**

Our people are crucial to the successful delivery of our residents' priorities.

We will ensure everyone has a thorough understanding of our role and ambitions for our communities and will be driven by a strong collective purpose. We are already carrying out ground-breaking work with health and other partners and will continue focusing on working together, building and strengthening relationships between

residents, communities and partner organisations and developing a shared sense of responsibility in delivering great outcomes.

Our People Workforce Strategy sets out how we will develop the capacity and capability of our workforce to enable us to achieve our priorities. We will transform and modernise our ways of working and be more agile to meet our future challenges. We will use the findings from 'Our Conversation' (an organisation wide engagement activity for staff to share their experiences of remote working through the Covid-19 pandemic) to move towards an inclusive agile working culture. We will have a highly productive and motivated workforce which is outcomes focussed and high performing as well as collaborative, flexible and mobile.

We want to be an organisation recognised for putting equality, diversity and inclusivity at the heart of everything we do and where every single member of staff has the opportunity to reach their full potential, recognising the most talented and diverse workforce brings strength through difference. This extends to diversity of thinking; we know it is the difference in experience, background and perspectives people bring that are crucial to innovation, for the benefit of our residents.

We will develop our leaders to inspire, motivate and enthuse people and will identify the skills needed to deliver the best for our residents and provide clear career progression routes, enabling us to develop a pipeline of future leaders. We will be recognised as a truly great place to work; an organisation that attracts and retains the very best people.

### **Our culture**

Our organisational culture directly affects our performance and ability to deliver the best possible outcomes and value for residents.

As the council's role and impact changes, how we think and behave as an organisation also needs to adapt and develop. We are shifting our culture towards one that is agile, outward-looking, collaborative, open and focused.

We want to develop a culture of inclusion, nurturing talent, promoting diversity and creating connected employee communities.

We will develop new patterns of thinking and working that reflect the modern society in which we operate and enable the organisation to effectively adapt, change and perform sustainably, in line with the 2030 Vision.

## **Digital and data**

Innovations in digital technology and the use of data are reshaping our society, economy, culture and lifestyles. Digital innovation is central to the continued transformation of how our organisation operates, interacts with residents and partners, and delivers enhanced outcomes for the people and place of Surrey.

The Digital Strategy sets out the council's digital ambition. We will adopt a digital approach in order to achieve the vision to be 'Living' as a Digital Council by 2025. This approach includes using digital technologies, data and insights that inform designs and decision making and redesigned business models that address key challenges. In order to successfully deliver transformed services our staff will need the ability to work almost anywhere, whenever, wherever, to collaborate and contribute without constraints. We will support culture change within services, provision of equipment for smarter working, maximising use of the property portfolio and reducing unproductive time for staff.

Data is a vital asset that can help us to transform the way we design, deliver and transform our services to improve outcomes for residents, drive efficiencies, and achieve greater collaboration. Through our adoption of digital technologies, we will generate a greater volume and variety of new data and at much greater speeds. This has the potential to unlock new insights and enable better and faster decision making. Being more data-driven will further develop our understanding of the people and places in Surrey, where needs are located and how we are collectively responding to those needs.

We will improve the way we use our data and our analytical capabilities to better manage our performance and develop greater intelligence about demand and the needs of the residents, communities and places. With

partners, we will use data to help predict future demand for services and design and deliver preventative solutions.

# MEASURING SUCCESS

Success is determined by the collective ability of public sector organisations, the voluntary, community and faith sector, businesses and residents to achieve the outcomes set out in the 2030 Vision. Each individual organisation has a responsibility to contribute towards achieving the outcomes, but success will be a result of our combined efforts. Knowing if we are making the progress we all want to see will rely upon transparent and accountable performance monitoring.

Beyond measuring Key Performance Indicators, we must embed a performance culture across the organisation, so that every individual in the council can link their daily work back to the deliverables set out in this strategy and the 2030 Vision for Surrey.

We will publish success measures annually which clearly track our performance and delivery towards the 2030 Vision outcomes. We will develop an outcomes-based performance framework with indicators that will track and monitor our progress. Scrutiny will be an important part of the process to ensure we remain on track. This will be internal through the council's scrutiny processes but also through the inclusion of partners and residents in our performance monitoring process to ensure a comprehensive evaluation of progress.

# ANNEX A – PARTNERSHIP COMMITMENT

We are here for the people of Surrey. Together we're unlocking the county's strengths in communities, businesses, public organisations and the voluntary, community and faith sector. Through sharing ideas, skills and resources we will create the future we all want to see, and deliver the 2030 Vision.

## We will be...

### Ambitious

We're creative and innovative in our thinking and approach, and we adopt a future and forward thinking attitude.

We take pride in what we all do, and inspire each other. Every partner is respected and has an equal right to be heard and involved in decisions affecting them.

We're flexible with each other, residents and communities, to think creatively about tackling issues in new ways.

### Empowering

We'll seek to involve everyone in the design of solutions and we actively encourage people and organisations to participate in community activity.

We work together to grow active and participatory communities that feel a genuine sense of ownership and responsibility for the people and environment around them.

We'll engage with residents and communities earlier, giving voice to new and underrepresented ideas.

### Open

We put trust at the foundation of every partnership – openness, transparency and honesty are important to us.

We champion openness and sharing quality and consistent data and insights in order to secure better outcomes for residents.

We're open to new ideas and doing things differently, and we'll support each other to work in new ways.



# OUR FOCUS

## FOR THE NEXT 5 YEARS 2021 - 2026

We want Surrey to be a uniquely special place where everyone has a great start in life, people live healthy and fulfilling lives, are enabled to achieve their full potential and contribute to their community and where no one is left behind. Where our economy thrives and grows, in balance with our beautiful natural environment. While many residents and businesses thrive in Surrey, not everyone has the same opportunities to flourish so our focus for the next five years will be guided by the principle of **tackling inequality and ensuring no-one is left behind**

### PRIORITY OBJECTIVES



**Growing a sustainable economy so everyone can benefit**

Support people and businesses across Surrey to grow during the economic recovery and re-prioritise infrastructure plans to adapt to the changing needs and demands of residents at a time of financial challenges.

**Tackling health inequality**

Drive work across the system to reduce widening health inequalities, increasing our focus on addressing mental health and accelerating health and social care integration to reduce demand on services while improving health outcomes for residents



**Enabling a greener future**

Build on behaviour changes and lessons learnt during lockdown to further progress work to tackle environmental challenges, improve air quality and focus on green energy to make sure we achieve our 2030 net zero target



**Empowering communities**

Reinvigorate our relationship with residents, empowering communities to tackle local issues and support one another, while making it easier for everyone to play an active role in the decisions that will shape Surrey's future



### TRANSFORMING THE COUNCIL

**Customer experience**

We will make people's experience of dealing with the council quicker, easier and better by managing enquiries in a more efficient, proactive and connected way and increasing digital self-service options.



**Stronger partnerships**

We will focus on building stronger and more effective partnerships with residents, other public services and businesses to collectively meet challenges and take opportunities



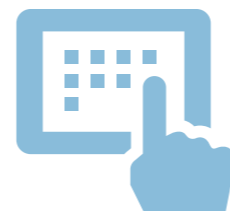
**Transformation and reform**

We will continue our comprehensive transformation programme to improve outcomes for residents, deliver efficiencies and make sure financial sustainability underpins our approach



**Digital and data**

We will embrace digital solutions and take a data-driven approach to transforming our organisation and services we deliver for residents



**Agile, diverse and motivated workforce**

We will embed new agile ways of working and provide staff with the tools and support to be high performing and outcomes-focused. We will put equality, diversity and inclusivity at the heart of everything we do, valuing the strength of a diverse workforce



**Financial management**

We will spend our money in the most efficient and effective ways, so we can have the greatest impact on improving people's quality of life and ensure we provide the best value for money to our residents



To find out more about our priorities and read our full Organisation Strategy please go to [www.surreycc.gov.uk](http://www.surreycc.gov.uk)

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## OFFICER REPORT TO COUNCIL

### ADOPTION OF THE SURREY WASTE LOCAL PLAN

#### **KEY ISSUE/DECISION:**

For the Council to consider the adoption of the Surrey Waste Local Plan.

#### **BACKGROUND:**

1. As the waste planning authority, Surrey County Council is responsible for determining waste related planning applications and for maintaining the Waste Local Plan. All planning applications for waste development should be determined in accordance with the Waste Local Plan which sets out how and where waste should be managed.
2. The current Waste Local Plan, known as the Surrey Waste Plan (SWP), was adopted by the County Council in 2008 and is now out of date, with policies that now no longer reflect current planning and environmental policy, and is to be replaced by a new plan, known as the 'Surrey Waste Local Plan' (the Plan).
3. The Plan seeks to ensure that enough land is available to accommodate the facilities needed to handle the equivalent amount of all waste produced in Surrey. The Plan covers the management of all types of waste including that generated by households and businesses, by the construction and demolition sector, and by the wastewater management sector. Its scope is therefore broader than the County Council's role as Waste Disposal Authority. It seeks to ensure waste is managed in the most sustainable way in accordance with national policy, including the waste hierarchy which gives top priority to preventing waste in the first place and then gives priority to re-use followed by recycling, then recovery and last of all disposal. The policies in the Plan aim to ensure that new facilities are well located and do not result in unacceptable impacts on amenity and the environment.
4. All planning in England is policy-led, and as such, decisions on planning applications have to be made in accordance with the development plan. Where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies are out of date, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) instructs that planning permission should be granted except where the NPPF provides a clear reason for refusal or the adverse impacts of doing so would 'significantly and demonstrably' outweigh the benefits. As such, unless and until the Plan is adopted,

the County Council is in the position where speculative waste applications will be difficult to resist, and the justification for any enforcement action may be compromised by virtue of the age of the policies in the SWP.

5. It is important that Surrey County Council ensures that its waste local plan for Surrey remains effective and compliant with national legislation and planning and other relevant policy. The new Plan fulfils this requirement. Furthermore, all planning authorities are now statutorily required to review their planning policies every five years.
6. The Plan prioritises development on land outside the Green Belt. However, given that around 70% of the County is designated as Green Belt, as a 'safety net', it also identifies five sites within the Green Belt in case more suitable sites cannot be developed.
7. The identification of areas or sites as suitable for waste development does not mean development will come forward or be permitted in these locations. This will depend on waste developments being promoted by the waste industry or by the County Council in its role as the Waste Disposal Authority, and these proposals being acceptable for planning permission to be granted.
8. During its preparation, the Plan has been subject to several stages of public consultation, sustainability appraisal, and assessment and independent examination by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State. The County Council has engaged constructively and on an ongoing basis with a wide range of other organisations and stakeholders during the preparation of the Plan. These include the district and boroughs in Surrey and neighbouring waste planning authorities. A number of Statements of Common Ground have been signed with these organisations including one with all the eleven Surrey districts and boroughs.
9. The Plan can only be formally adopted by the Council once it is subject to examination by an independent Planning Inspector and is found to be sound and prepared in accordance with relevant plan making legislation. To that end, the Plan contains updated planning policy affecting the management of waste in Surrey and, with modifications, has been found sound and legally compliant following examination by an independent Planning Inspector and the Council is now able to adopt the Plan.
10. Council's adoption of the Surrey Waste Local Plan (as modified) will mean that it forms part of the formal Development Plan for Surrey and will be used when making decisions on planning applications for related development in Surrey.

11. The Surrey Waste Local Plan, including the Policies Map, is set out in Annexes 1 and 2. The adoption was endorsed by Cabinet on 27 October 2020.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

The Council is asked to adopt the Surrey Waste Local Plan.

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### **Lead/Contact Officers:**

Caroline Smith, Planning Group Manager, Tel: 07968 832700

### **Annexes:**

Annex 1 - Surrey Waste Local Plan – Part 1 Policies

Annex 2 - Surrey Waste Local Plan – Part 2 Sites and Areas of Search

### **Sources/background papers:**

Cabinet Paper 27 October 2020 Item 16

Cabinet Paper 17 December 2019 Item 8

Cabinet Paper 18 December 2018 Item 10

Report on the Examination of the Surrey Waste Local Plan, 11 May 2020

Schedule of Main Modifications – [available here](#)

Environmental and Sustainability Report, January 2020 – [available here](#)

Environmental and Sustainability Report, Non-Technical Summary. January 2020 – [available here](#)

Consultation on Proposed Main Modifications – summary of representations and county council responses – [available here](#)

In addition to the above:

- All the documents submitted to the Secretary of State in April 2019 as part of the independent examination of the Plan can be found on the council's website in the [Submission Library](#).
  - All examination documents can be found on the [Examination Library](#) webpage.
  - All documents associated with the consultation on the Main Modifications are available on the [Proposed Main Modifications](#) webpage.
  - The Surrey Waste Local Plan Regulation 16 post-adoption Environmental Statement can be found [here](#).
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Surrey County Council Minerals  
and Waste Planning Policy

# Surrey Waste Local Plan

## Part 1 - Policies

December 2020



SURREY



If you have any questions about the consultation or you are having difficulty in accessing the documents please contact Surrey County Council:



Phone: 03456 009 009



Email: [wasteplan@surreycc.gov.uk](mailto:wasteplan@surreycc.gov.uk)



Letter: Planning and Development Service,  
Room 385 County Hall, Penrhyn Road,  
Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2DW





## Foreword

A large amount of waste is generated by Surrey's homes and businesses and Surrey County Council needs to ensure that sufficient land is available for the waste facilities needed to manage this waste. It is essential that those facilities do not result in unacceptable harm to the environment and human health. It is important that Surrey's waste is managed sustainably, and this includes the county working towards sending zero waste to landfill.

An overarching challenge facing Surrey County Council and other local planning authorities is how to balance development pressures in this area of buoyant economic growth close to London, Heathrow and Gatwick without compromising the quality of life of its residents and the high quality natural and built environment. The need to balance the development of waste management facilities is no different, these facilities are also needed to support growth and development.

The Surrey Waste Local Plan will help ensure that the future waste needs of Surrey can be appropriately met through waste facilities situated in the most appropriate locations and with minimal impact on communities and the environment. I believe the vision, strategy, objectives and policies set out in the Plan put us in a good position to enable us to manage the waste we produce in the most sustainable way possible.

Natalie Bramhall

Cabinet Member for Environment & Climate Change

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose of the Waste Local Plan

- 1.1.1.1 As the waste planning authority<sup>1</sup> (WPA) Surrey County Council is required to produce a local plan for waste development, known as the Surrey Waste Local Plan (“the Plan”), to show how and where waste will be managed in Surrey in the future. The Plan sets out the planning framework for the development of waste management facilities and is used in determining planning applications for waste management facilities.
- 1.1.1.2 The Plan is intended to make sure that land is available to be developed so that there are enough waste management facilities to handle the equivalent amount of waste arising in Surrey. In doing so the Plan provides policies which ensure these facilities are well located and do not result in significant adverse impacts on amenity and the environment.
- 1.1.1.3 The Plan replaces the Surrey Waste Plan (2008) by providing a robust policy framework to support the sustainable management of waste from 2020. Section 6 shows how policies of this Plan have replaced those in the Surrey Waste Plan (2008).
- 1.1.1.4 This Plan forms part of the overall development plan for Surrey. Other waste and minerals related policy can be found in the Surrey Minerals Plan (2011), the Aggregates Recycling Joint Development Plan Document (2013) and the Minerals Site Restoration Supplementary Planning Document (2011). The planning policy for non-waste and minerals related development is found in the Local Plans of the district and borough councils in Surrey.
- 1.1.1.5 When determining applications all relevant policies of the development plan, as well as national policy, will be taken into account.
- 1.1.1.6 Planning permission granted for development is subject to a set of conditions. Compliance with the conditions is important to ensure that the construction and operation of the facility takes place in accordance with relevant planning policy including this Plan. Monitoring of compliance with a planning permission and its associated conditions is undertaken by Surrey County Council and if breaches of planning conditions are identified those breaches will be addressed in accordance with the county council’s Planning Enforcement Protocol<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> The Town and Country Planning (Prescription of County Matters) (England) Regulations 2003 prescribe classes of waste operations and uses of land that should be dealt with as “county matters”.

<sup>2</sup> Surrey County Council’s Planning Enforcement Protocol can be found on the Planning Enforcement of Minerals, Waste and County Development webpage

## 1.2 Spatial Context

### 1.2.1 Introduction

- 1.2.1.1 Surrey's location and unique environment (see Figure 1) influence the structure and composition of the economy in terms of the dominant business sectors, the availability of development land and the distribution of the resident population. These factors also contribute to the quality of life enjoyed by Surrey's residents. In turn, these factors also present opportunities and challenges for future growth and will influence the form and location of new waste development.

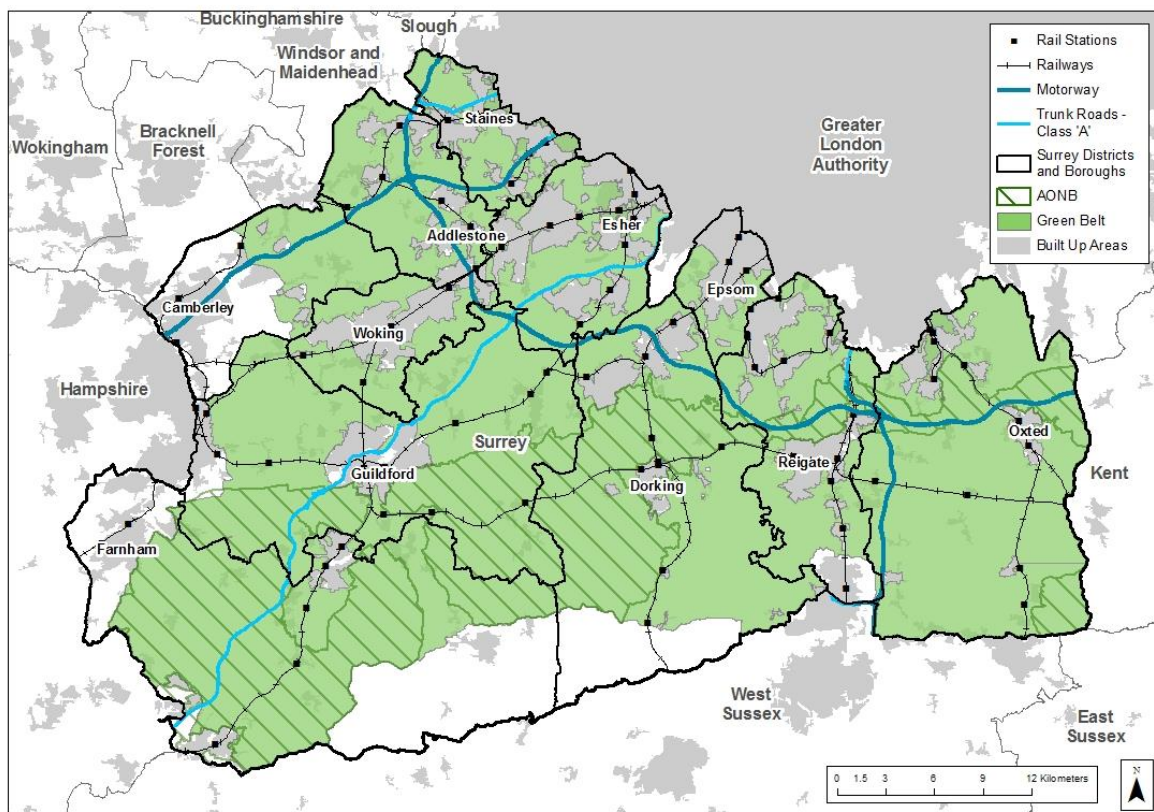


Figure 1 Map of Surrey showing urban areas, Green Belt, Surrey Hills and High Weald AONB boundaries and major transport networks as well as allocated sites and ILAS (See Policies 10, 11a and 11b)

### 1.2.2 Population

- 1.2.2.1 The 2011 census found there to be some 1.14 million people living in Surrey. Estimates for 2017 show an increase in the total population to 1.19 million people. While the majority of the county can be classed as rural in nature, there are urban areas located in the north of Surrey, near the boundary with London, and also in the form of the large towns of Guildford, Woking, Reigate/Redhill, Camberley and Farnham.

1.2.2.2 Projected population growth for Surrey over the next two decades, suggests an increase from 1.18 million people to 1.37 million by 2037. There are approximately 483,000 dwelling houses distributed across Surrey with development of a further 86,000 homes planned between 2015 and 2033<sup>3</sup>. Surrey County Council has a duty to plan for the key aspects of the infrastructure that will be required to support those new homes, which includes additional waste management capacity.

### 1.2.3 Economy

1.2.3.1 The South East of England is a significant contributor to the UK economy. Surrey's economy is the largest contributor to the South East economy and in 2014 was worth £37.5 billion. Surrey has a higher gross value added (GVA) per person than the rest of the major population centres in England, except London. In 2017, Surrey had a total of 64,160 enterprises, over 90% of which were small businesses with 0-9 employees<sup>4</sup>.

1.2.3.2 Waste management is a key component of a modern economy. All businesses depend on the efficient management of their waste and the waste management sector itself will generate employment and add value to the local economy.

### 1.2.4 Transport Infrastructure

1.2.4.1 Surrey is located in close proximity to London and both Gatwick and Heathrow Airports. There are plans for the development of a new runway at Heathrow Airport and these are likely to have an impact on waste management both in terms of a need to manage waste produced from the development and on existing waste management facilities in the vicinity.

1.2.4.2 The strategic road network, comprising motorways and trunk roads, has evolved principally to serve London, with several nationally important routes passing through the county, including the M3, M23, M25 and the A3. Surrey roads are known to experience congestion and the county council is seeking to promote development which includes options for sustainable transport. However, alternative transport options are limited within the county and consequently many business sectors, including the waste management sector, are heavily reliant on road transport.

### 1.2.5 Nature Conservation and Biodiversity

1.2.5.1 The county of Surrey hosts a diverse range of habitats and species, from the chalk grasslands and mixed broadleaved woodlands of the North Downs, through scarce flood meadows along the rivers Wey and Mole, to the extensive heaths, bogs and acid grasslands of the Thames terrace gravels and the Wealden sandstone.

1.2.5.2 Surrey is home to around 70 species that benefit from specific legal protection and at least 337 species recognised as being a priority for conservation. Within the county there are sixty-three sites that have been designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) on the grounds of their nationally important nature conservation and biodiversity interest or geological conservation interest. The county is also host to three National Nature Reserves (NNRs). In addition to the sites of national importance, there are numerous sites of local importance for nature conservation or geological conservation interest.

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<sup>3</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) Number of Dwellings by Tenure and District

<sup>4</sup> 'What does Surrey's business growth look like?' (2015) available from [Surreyi](#)

1.2.5.3 A total of nine sites designated for their nature conservation interest at an international and/or European level are located wholly or partly within Surrey. Those sites include four Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the EU Wild Birds Directive, three Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the EU Habitats Directive, and two Ramsar Sites designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance.

1.2.5.4 An area of some 12,000 hectares within Surrey is covered by ancient woodland, that is land known to have had continuous tree cover since at least 1600 AD. Ancient woodlands are found throughout Surrey, with particular concentrations in the North Downs and the Weald. Ancient woodlands, and veteran trees, are of value for their biodiversity interest, as well as cultural and historical significance.

## 1.2.6 Landscape

1.2.6.1 The landscape of Surrey is diverse, reflecting its varied geology, landform and soils. In the north west are the flat areas of the Thames Basin, across the heart of the county run the hills of the North Downs and the Wealden Greensand, with the low lying areas of the Low Weald to the south. The county hosts a range of character types from large expanses of open heathland, through enclosed wooded gills, river valleys and water bodies, to intimate small scale farmland, and open meadows.

1.2.6.2 Woodland covers 22% of the county, but heathland and chalk downland are also particularly characteristic of Surrey. Farmland, including that of the Low Weald, is another main component of the landscape. The river valleys of the Wey and Mole cut through these landscapes, flowing from south to north.

1.2.6.3 The Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and a small area of the High Weald AONB cover approximately 26% of the county. AONBs have a protected status that reflects the unique character of their landscapes.

## 1.2.7 Green Belt

1.2.7.1 Approximately three quarters of the land within Surrey (some 121,941 hectares or 73%), is covered by the Metropolitan Green Belt (MGB). The MGB has helped to safeguard the rural character of much of the county and the setting and character of its historic towns.

## 1.2.8 Heritage and Archaeology

1.2.8.1 Surrey is rich in heritage assets from nationally important Palaeolithic sites, Roman remains and Medieval villages, through to the remains of Britain's pioneering industrial heritage and recently decommissioned cold-war military installations. Surrey has 197 Scheduled Monuments, 234 designated County Sites of Archaeological Importance and 810 individual Areas of High Archaeological Potential. This equates to approximately 4,159 hectares (2.5% of the county).

1.2.8.2 Surrey has 47 registered parks and gardens, in the region of 2,925 hectares (1.8% of the County). Surrey's archaeological and designated historic landscape requires careful management and consideration. In addition, Surrey has 6,571 statutory listed buildings, including 104 at Grade I and 347 at Grade II\*. There are 278 conservation areas in Surrey, amounting to approximately 4,600 hectares or 2.7% of the county.

## 1.2.9 Water Environment

- 1.2.9.1 For each of the major catchments in the UK a river basin management plan (RBMP) has been prepared, which provides information about the current status of the different aspects of the water environment and sets targets for their improvement by 2027. The county of Surrey contains waterbodies and catchments that lie within the areas covered by the Thames RBMP and the South East RBMP.
- 1.2.9.2 Of the 95 surface watercourses or lakes (including reservoirs and ponds) with catchments wholly or partly located in Surrey, only 4 are currently of 'good' overall status. The majority are of either 'moderate' overall status (57) or 'poor' overall status (27), with 7 watercourses or lakes currently classified as being of 'bad' overall status. Classification below 'good' status is due to matters including point sources (e.g. water industry sewage works, industrial discharges) and diffuse sources (e.g. agriculture), abstraction from watercourses and supporting groundwaters, and physical alterations.
- 1.2.9.3 The majority of the groundwater bodies beneath Surrey have been assessed by the Environment Agency as currently being of a 'poor' overall status, due to issues with the quantitative status of the resource, the chemical status of the resource or a combination of the two. Six groundwater bodies underlying Surrey are currently classified as being of 'good' overall status.

## 1.2.10 Flood Risk

- 1.2.10.1 Flood risk is a combination of two components; the probability of a particular flood incident occurring and the impact that the incident may cause. The risk of flooding is made worse by the potential impact of climate change. Flooding arises in a variety of forms and is influenced by weather (particularly rainfall events), topography and patterns of development. Sources of flooding can include reservoirs, rivers, the sea, rainfall and rising groundwater.
- 1.2.10.2 In Surrey (especially in the northwest of the county), the combination of a large population, low lying land and a significant number of watercourses, increase the probability of people, property and the environment being adversely affected by any flood events that do occur.

## 1.3 Policy Context

### 1.3.1 Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)

- 1.3.1.1 The Waste Framework Directive (WFD), as amended, sets requirements for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste. The WFD includes a requirement to apply the ‘waste hierarchy’ (see Figure 2) when planning for waste management. The waste hierarchy is a system of prioritising the different ways in which waste can be managed with the most sustainable method, prevention, at the top of hierarchy, and the least, disposal, at the bottom. The terms used in the waste hierarchy are further explained in the glossary.

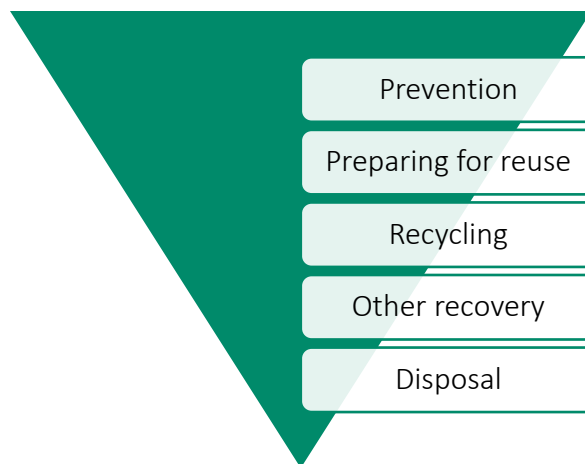


Figure 2 The Waste Hierarchy

- 1.3.1.2 The WFD also ensures planning authorities have regard to the principles of ‘self-sufficiency’ and ‘proximity’. This means that planning authorities should include provision for sufficient capacity and enable the delivery of facilities in the right place at the right time. These terms are further explained in the glossary.
- 1.3.1.3 The proximity principle expects a network of facilities to be developed that enable waste to be disposed of, and mixed municipal waste collected from private households to be recovered in, one of the nearest appropriate installations, by means of the most appropriate technologies.

### 1.3.2 Hazardous Waste Directive (1991/689/EEC)

- 1.3.2.1 Waste is generally considered hazardous if it, or the material or substances it contains, pose a risk to human or environmental health. As hazardous waste poses a higher risk to the environment and human health strict controls apply.
- 1.3.2.2 WPAs are expected to plan for the volume of waste arising in their area, and this may include waste management facilities to deal with hazardous waste. However, it is accepted that, often, the provision of specialist facilities for wastes that arise in relatively small quantities, or require specialist treatment technologies, will require co-ordination at a regional or national level.



### 1.3.3 Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)

- 1.3.3.1 The Landfill Directive was introduced in July 1999. The Landfill Directive sets out requirements for the location, management, engineering, closure and monitoring of landfills. In the Directive, the term “landfill” is taken to mean “a waste disposal site for the deposit of the waste onto or into land”. The Landfill Directive includes requirements relating to the characteristics of the waste to be landfilled.
- 1.3.3.2 Council Decision 03/33/EC supports the Landfill Directive by providing criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills. Paragraph 15 states “Whereas the recovery, in accordance with Directive 75/442/EEC, of inert or non-hazardous waste which is suitable, through their use in redevelopment/restoration and filling-in work, or for construction purposes may not constitute a landfilling activity”.

### 1.3.4 Waste Incineration Directive (2000/76/EC)

- 1.3.4.1 The Waste Incineration Directive (as amended) covers new facilities and existing facilities and imposes strict emission standards for incineration technologies addressing air pollution to prevent harmful effects on both the environment and human health.
- 1.3.4.2 Modern incineration plants must ensure pollution control is a priority; emissions must comply with the requirements of the Waste Incineration Directive. The Directive supports the use of cleaner technologies that seek to reduce the impacts of incineration facilities on the environment and human health.

### 1.3.5 EU Circular Economy Action Plan

- 1.3.5.1 In a “circular economy” the value of products and materials is maintained for as long as possible; waste and resource use are minimised, and resources are kept within the economy when a product has reached the end of its life, to be used again and again to create further value.
- 1.3.5.2 In 2018 the European Union (EU) agreed a package of measures which forms part of the implementation of its Circular Economy Action Plan. These measures include increasing the existing recycling target for municipal waste to 65% by 2035 and a target to reduce landfill to a maximum of 10% of municipal waste by 2035. This compares to a target of 50% by 2020 that the UK Government and local authorities are currently working to. Even though the UK is to leave the EU, the Government has signalled the Circular Economy measures will be adopted within UK legislation.

### 1.3.6 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

- 1.3.6.1 The system of development plans, introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011), requires local planning authorities (LPAs) to prepare ‘local plans’ which are made up of Development Plan Documents (DPDs).
- 1.3.6.2 LPAs must set out a programme for the preparation of DPDs in a ‘Local Development Scheme’ and explain how communities and stakeholders will be involved in the process in a ‘Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)’. The Act also requires LPAs to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) during the preparation of the local plan.

1.3.6.3 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 prescribe the form and content of the local plan documents and the policies map. The regulations also defined the process for the preparation and adoption of a local plan.

### 1.3.7 The Localism Act 2011

1.3.7.1 The Localism Act 2011 enabled the abolition of regional spatial strategies. The abolition of most of policies in the South East Plan in March 2013 resulted in the removal of regionally-derived targets for waste management (e.g. diversion from landfill, recycling and composting, and provision for accepting London's waste), which have not been replaced at the local or national level.

1.3.7.2 The Localism Act 2011 introduced the Duty to Cooperate (DtC). The DtC places a legal duty on LPAs, county councils and other public bodies to engage constructively in the interests of local plan preparation. As the WPA, Surrey County Council must demonstrate how it has complied with the DtC at the examination of its waste local plan.

### 1.3.8 The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011

1.3.8.1 The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (the Waste Regulations) require waste collection authorities (WCAs) to ensure that appropriate recycling standards can be met through commingling, or through source segregated collections. The use of such approaches to waste collection can impact upon the amount and the quality of waste collected and the overall rate of recycling.

### 1.3.9 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019

1.3.9.1 In 2012 the Government replaced many of the former national planning policy guidance notes and statements and Government Circulars with a single document, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). A revised NPPF was published in July 2018 and updated in February 2019.

1.3.9.2 The NPPF is supported by the national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), originally published in March 2014 with updates since. The PPG replaced the explanatory documents that had supported the national planning policy guidance notes and statements replaced by the NPPF.

1.3.9.3 The NPPF provides guidance for the preparation of local plans and encourages LPAs to keep them up-to-date. There is an expectation that LPAs 'positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change'<sup>5</sup>. For waste planning flexibility is vital, given the need for waste management provision to respond to changes in the market (e.g. international markets for recycle and refuse derived fuels).

1.3.9.4 Plans should 'provide for objectively assessed needs ..., as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas'<sup>6</sup>. In the context of the Plan this could include taking some waste from areas outside Surrey, which could include London.

1.3.9.5 The NPPF indicates the need for waste management facilities to be provided as strategic infrastructure. The county council is required to work with district and borough councils to contribute to an integrated approach to the provision of essential development such as homes and the infrastructure needed to support them.

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<sup>5</sup> Paragraph 11 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019

<sup>6</sup> Paragraph 11 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019

### 1.3.10 National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) 2014

- 1.3.10.1 The National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) 2014 replaced Planning Policy Statement 10<sup>7</sup> and sits alongside the NPPF. The NPPW sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable approach to waste management and use.
- 1.3.10.2 The policy aims to ensure waste management facilities make a positive contribution to communities and to balance the need for waste management with the interests of the community.
- 1.3.10.3 Specifically the policy advises WPAs to:
- Identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste based on robust analysis of best available data and information.
  - Ensure waste is managed as high up the waste hierarchy as possible recognising the need for a mix of types and scale of facilities.
  - Work jointly and collaboratively with other planning authorities including on issues of cross-boundary movements and any national need.
  - Take into account the need for a limited number of facilities for disposal of residual waste which may arise in more than one waste planning authority area.
  - Undertake early and meaningful engagement with local communities, recognising that proposals for waste management facilities such as incinerators can be controversial.

### 1.3.11 Waste Management Plan for England 2013

- 1.3.11.1 The Government published a national Waste Management Plan for England in December 2013. The plan brought together a number of policies under the umbrella of one national plan. It looks to encourage a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource management. It outlines the policies that are in place to help move towards the goal of a zero waste economy in the UK. The Government has indicated that the Waste Management Plan for England will be updated in 2019 to reflect the Waste and Resources Strategy published in December 2018.
- 1.3.11.2 The Waste Management Plan for England provides an overview of the management of all waste streams in England and evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the revised WFD.

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<sup>7</sup> PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management July 2005 and March 2011 update

### 1.3.12 Resources and Waste Strategy

- 1.3.12.1 In December 2018, the Government published a new waste strategy for England. This strategy is particularly concerned with ensuring that society's approach to waste aligns with circular economy principles i.e. keeping resources in use as long as possible in order to extract maximum value from them. This is illustrated in Figure 3 below.

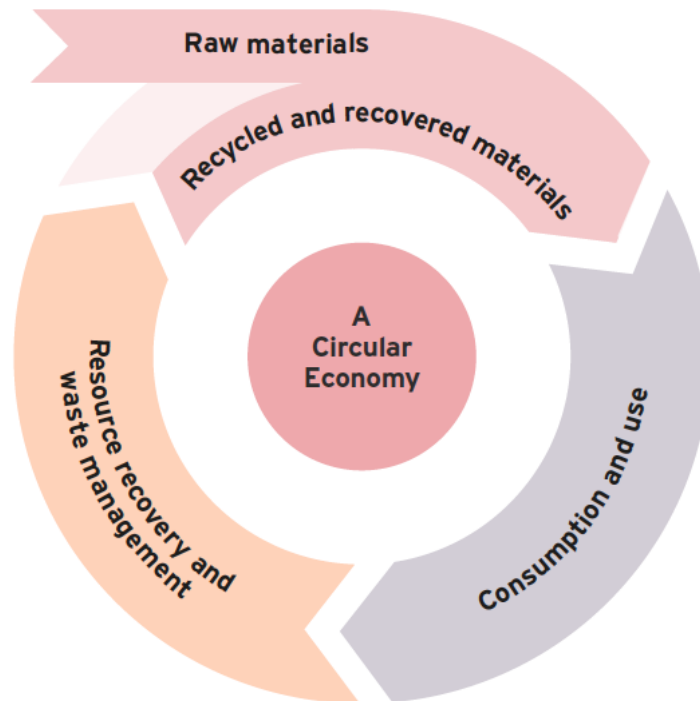


Figure 3 Circular Economy<sup>8</sup>

- 1.3.12.2 The strategy has several strategic ambitions including the doubling of resource productivity and eliminating avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050. The strategy includes other targets as follows:
- 50% recycling of household waste by 2020
  - 65% recycling of municipal waste by 2035 (in line with EU CE package)
  - 10% (or less) of municipal waste to landfill by 2035 (in line with EU CE package)
  - Eliminate all food waste to landfill by 2030
  - All plastic packaging to be recyclable, reusable or compostable by 2025
  - 75% recycling of packaging by 2030
- 1.3.12.3 This Plan will contribute to the achievement of these targets in Surrey.

### 1.3.13 Other National Policy Statements

- 1.3.13.1 The Government publishes other national policy which has an impact on the production and management of waste. This includes the 'Industrial Strategy' (2017), the 'Clean Growth Strategy' (2017) and the '25 Year Environment Plan' (2018). In 2018 the government consulted on a new

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<sup>8</sup> Source: 'Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England', Defra, December 2018

'Clean Air Strategy'. It is important that the Plan is consistent with government policy and changes are monitored to see whether they require changes to the Plan.

#### 1.3.14 Regional Strategy for the South East of England

- 1.3.14.1 The Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East of England, with the exception of Policy NRM6: Thames Basin Heath SPA, was revoked on 25 March 2013. Saved Policy NRM6 from the South East Plan remains a material consideration as part of the development plan.

#### 1.3.15 Surrey Waste Plan 2008

- 1.3.15.1 The current Surrey Waste Plan (SWP), adopted in 2008 and altered by Order of the High Court in 2009, sets out the planning framework for the development of waste management facilities in Surrey. The plan is comprised of a suite of policies, including those that allocate specific areas of land for waste related development.

#### 1.3.16 Surrey Minerals Plan 2011

- 1.3.16.1 The Surrey Minerals Plan is composed of the Core Strategy DPD, the Primary Aggregates DPD, the Aggregates Recycling Joint DPD, and the Minerals Site Restoration Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

#### 1.3.17 Aggregates Recycling Joint Development Plan Document 2013

- 1.3.17.1 The Aggregates Recycling Joint DPD (ARJDPD) supports both the Surrey Minerals Plan and the Surrey Waste Plan. The DPD sets out proposals for the provision of new temporary and permanent aggregates recycling facilities across Surrey for the period to 2026.

#### 1.3.18 Minerals Site Restoration Supplementary Planning Document 2011

- 1.3.18.1 The Minerals Site Restoration Supplementary Planning Document (2011) sets out in greater detail how mineral workings can be restored and in what ways. It is one of the material considerations that will be taken into account when determining restoration proposals.

#### 1.3.19 Statement of Community Involvement

- 1.3.19.1 The county council wants communities to have the opportunity to participate in the planning decisions that shape the county's future. The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) explains how the county council will consult with and involve the public in the preparation of planning policies and the determination of planning applications. The current SCI can be viewed on the county council's website.
- 1.3.19.2 The SCI sets out the stages involved in the development of planning policy documents and explains how the community will be involved at each stage.

#### 1.3.20 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

- 1.3.20.1 Under the requirements for the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the county council is required to have a local development scheme (LDS). This is a public statement identifying which local development documents will be produced. The Surrey Minerals and Waste Development Scheme includes a programme for any updates to planning policy. The scheme and the accompanying SCI are available to view on the county council's website.

### 1.3.21 Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

- 1.3.21.1 The current Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) was adopted in 2015. The JMWMS focuses on the management of local authority collected waste (LACW), including; household waste from kerbside collections, household waste from community recycling centres (CRCs), and other collected waste such as school waste and a small proportion of commercial and industrial waste.
- 1.3.21.2 Implementation of the JMWMS is the responsibility of the county council in its role as the waste disposal authority (WDA) and the district and borough councils in their role as the waste collection authorities (WCAs). The new Surrey Waste Local Plan must take account of the needs and targets included in the JMWMS.

## 1.4 Waste Management Context

### 1.4.1 Main Types of Waste

- 1.4.1.1 There are three principal types of waste dealt with by the Plan:
- Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) refers to all waste collected by the local authority (previously the term ‘municipal waste’ was used in waste policies and nationally reported data to refer to waste collected by local authorities).
  - Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste is waste arising from businesses e.g. offices, shops, restaurants.
  - Construction, demolition and excavation (C, D & E) waste for the purposes of this Plan is defined as “waste materials, which arise from the construction or demolition of buildings and/or civil engineering infrastructure, including hard construction and demolition waste and excavation waste, whether segregated or mixed”<sup>9</sup>.
- 1.4.1.2 Waste from households and from businesses can often be managed at similar types of facility whereas C,D&E waste is usually managed at specialised facilities.
- 1.4.1.3 A range of other waste streams including: hazardous waste, agricultural waste, healthcare waste, nuclear and low level radioactive waste and mining waste also need to be considered. The amounts of those wastes produced in Surrey are not sufficient to warrant specific provision in terms of site allocations. The policies in the Plan are sufficiently flexible to guide any decisions that may need to be taken in respect of proposals for new management facilities capable of handling any specialised waste streams (excepting C,D&E wastes).

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<sup>9</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG): Survey of Arisings & Use of Construction & Demolition Waste as Aggregate in England: 2005

## 1.4.2 Waste Arisings

- 1.4.2.1 A waste needs assessment was undertaken to inform the Plan and is published as part of the evidence base<sup>10</sup>. That document sets out the assumptions and calculations on which the estimate of waste arisings in Surrey up to 2035 were based.
- 1.4.2.2 The PPG for waste explains how WPAs should identify the need for new waste management facilities and in particular how waste arisings should be forecast. The PPG states that the assessment of waste management needs for local plan making is likely to involve<sup>11</sup>:
- Developing an understanding of waste arisings from within the WPA area, including imports and exports
  - Identifying waste management capacity gaps in total and by particular waste streams
  - Forecasting waste arisings both at the end of the period that is being planned for and interim dates
  - Assessing the waste management capacity required to deal with forecast arisings at the interim dates and end of the period that is being planned for.
- 1.4.2.3 The forecast of waste arisings typically involves the definition and interpretation of a growth profile. The factors used to calculate the potential growth for the key waste streams in Surrey over the Plan period are set out in Table 1.

*Table 1 Information used to calculate growth profiles for key waste streams in Surrey*

Waste Stream	Factors	Data source
Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Waste arising per household</li> <li>- Number of households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Housing, Communities &amp; Local Government (MHCLG) 2014-based household projections</li> <li>- LACW reported through WasteDataFlow</li> </ul>
Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste and hazardous waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total C&amp;I waste arisings</li> <li>- Predicted economic growth annual % change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator</li> <li>- Surrey Local Economic Assessment (LEA) update 2013</li> </ul>
Construction Demolition & Excavation (C,D&E) Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total C,D&amp;E waste arisings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator</li> <li>- Environment Agency public register of exempt sites</li> <li>- Local Aggregate Assessment for Surrey</li> </ul>

- 1.4.2.4 Based on the growth profile and following the methodology set out in the PPG the forecast waste arisings through the Plan period are set out in Table 2.

<sup>10</sup> Surrey Waste Local Plan, Waste Needs Assessment May 2019

<sup>11</sup> National Planning Practice Guidance for Waste Paragraph 022

Table 2 Waste arising in Surrey throughout the plan period (tonnes)

Waste Stream	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035
Local Authority Collected Waste	536,000	540,000	549,000	557,000	566,000
Commercial & Industrial Waste	682,000	744,000	848,000	951,000	1,055,000
Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste	2,494,000	2,494,000	2,494,000	2,494,000	2,494,000
Total	3,712,000	3,778,000	3,890,000	4,003,000	4,115,000

- 1.4.2.5 The county council recognises the need to establish new goals for the management of waste in Surrey over the Plan period. The proposed targets are ambitious and encourage the management of waste further up the waste hierarchy, but should be achievable. The Plan includes policies which provide for the development of capacity to manage waste in a manner that supports achievement of these goals.
- 1.4.2.6 At a European level the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) and the Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) set targets for the diversion of waste from landfill and the EU Circular Economy Package includes transition targets, all of which have informed the development of the targets for the Plan. Government targets such as those in the waste prevention programme for England and Government strategies such as the 25 Year Environment Plan and the Industrial Strategy have also been taken into account. Further information, such as current waste management profiles, was also used to derive some targets.
- 1.4.2.7 Overall, the targets for the Plan seek to increase recycling<sup>12</sup> of waste and reduce landfill. At the same time policy directions such as decreasing food waste arisings are also considered to be targets for managing waste generated in Surrey. Waste that is not managed through recycling and is not sent to landfill is assumed to be managed through other recovery methods<sup>13</sup>. The targets for the Plan are set out in Table 3.

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<sup>12</sup> Including composting

<sup>13</sup> This can include energy recovery or recovery to land



Table 3 Targets for the plan period

Waste Stream	Recycled in 2017 (%)	Recycling Targets (%) <sup>14,15,16</sup>			
		2020	2025	2030	2035
Local Authority Collected Waste	50%	60%	65%	70%	75%
Commercial and Industrial Waste	62%	65%	70%	70%	75%
Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste	58%	65%	70%	75%	80%
<b>Food Waste Reduction Targets (%)<sup>17,18,19</sup></b>					
Local Authority Collected Waste	n/a	-15%	-30%	-50%	-60%
Commercial and Industrial Waste	n/a	-15%	-30%	-50%	-60%
Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Disposal of Waste to Land Targets (%)<sup>20</sup></b>					
Local Authority Collected Waste	5%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Commercial and Industrial Waste	30%	20%	10%	5%	2%
Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste	25%	15%	10%	5%	2%

<sup>14</sup> Recycling targets for LACW and C&I are based on the adopted Circular Economy package. Targets are binding for UK. Targets are for proportion of waste recycled.

<sup>15</sup> Recycling targets for C,D&E waste are based on targets in the Revised Waste Framework Directive. Targets are binding for UK. Targets are for proportion of waste recycled.

<sup>16</sup> Recycling targets for C,D&E waste for 2025 and beyond are based on continuous improvement and ongoing commitment to reduce C,D&E waste.

<sup>17</sup> Food waste targets are based on the Courtauld 2025 agreement's targets and the adopted Circular Economy package. Targets are non-binding. Targets are net reduction.

<sup>18</sup> Food waste targets for 2020 are based on making progress to meeting the 30% target for 2025.

<sup>19</sup> Food waste targets for 2035 are based on continuous improvement and ongoing commitment to reducing food waste from the 2030 target.

<sup>20</sup> Residual waste targets are based on a desire that no waste will be sent for landfill, recognising the fact that some waste cannot be practicably treated in any other way and a binding landfill target to reduce landfill to maximum of 10% of municipal waste by 2035 in the adopted Circular Economy package. Targets are for proportion of waste.

1.4.2.8 The targets for LACW are ambitious but should be achievable based on historic performance and increasing recycling rates of LACW. Rates of recycling (including composting) increased from just over 30% to nearly 60% between 2008 and 2017. For C&I waste there is less accurate data available but it is likely that recycling rates will broadly match trends in LACW (see Figure 4).

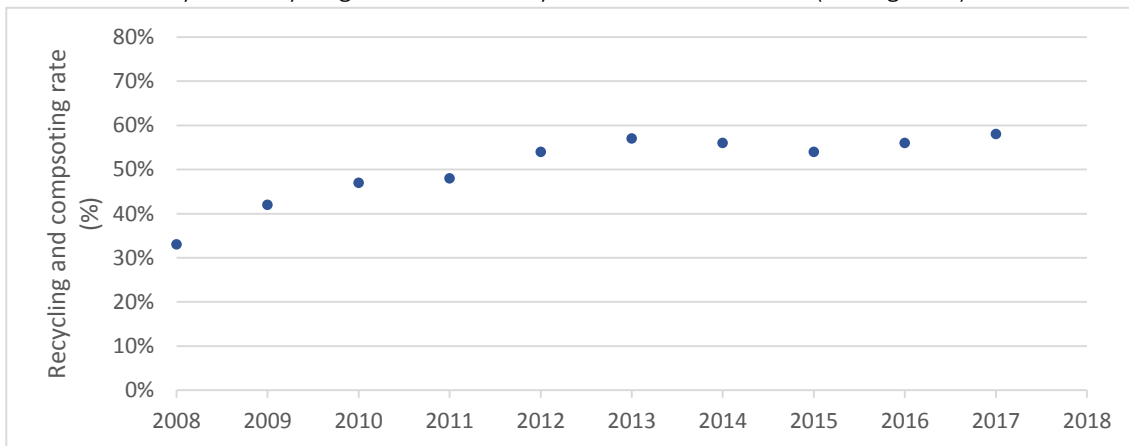


Figure 4 Change in recycling rate for Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) between 2008 and 2017

1.4.2.9 For C,D&E waste the revised WFD required a minimum of 70% (by weight) of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste be prepared for re-use, recycled or undergo other material recovery by 2020. A target of 80% seeks to build on this high level of recycling and align with other policies including the Surrey ARJDPD which encourages the production of recycled aggregates at suitable locations.

### 1.4.3 Capacity gap and future need

1.4.3.1 The need to allocate sites for waste development arises from the gap between existing waste management capacity and forecast requirements. The capacity gap is calculated by assessing the overall amount of waste arising within the county and how this may be managed in the future assuming that the recycling targets for the Plan are met. Once the amount of waste and the methods by which it will be managed is known this can be subtracted from current available capacity, having taken account of any known new facilities and planned closures.

1.4.3.2 Overall Surrey remains net self-sufficient with a surplus of waste management capacity over the plan period, although within this there are key areas of need that should be addressed by the Plan (set out in Table 4). For example, the treatment of waste that is diverted from landfill but cannot currently be recycled.

1.4.3.3 The waste needs assessment has not identified an overall need for recycling facilities. For particular types of recycling however there may be a need for further capacity, e.g. more bulking and recycling capacity for household waste. There are a limited number of composting facilities in Surrey and the WDA export some green waste out of the county for treatment, so additional composting facilities may be required.

- 1.4.3.4 There is an identified need for facilities which fall under the definition of ‘other recovery’<sup>21</sup>. The Plan will encourage waste management activities which are higher up the waste hierarchy and will therefore avoid an over-supply of other recovery capacity.

*Table 4 Waste management capacity in Surrey (tonnes per annum) for recycling and other recovery (excluding aggregate recycling and recovery to land) with the negative capacity gap shown in red<sup>22</sup>*

Treatment Type	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035
Recycling <sup>23</sup>	540,000	423,000	281,000	175,000	15,000
Anaerobic Digestion	45,000	53,000	67,000	87,000	100,000
Other Recovery	-10,000	-39,000	-92,000	-156,000	-148,000

- 1.4.3.5 There is a capacity gap for disposal of waste to land<sup>24</sup> towards the end of the Plan period (see Table 5). This is based on the planned closure of Patteson Court Landfill and does not account for any early restoration of that site.
- 1.4.3.6 Non-inert landfill facilities in the South East of England are becoming increasingly scarce and those facilities which continue to operate now accept waste from a wider area. The industry has been reluctant to develop new sites and so better use will need to be made of existing sites. Should a proposal for additional landfill capacity come forward the scheme would be considered on its merits against the policies of this Plan.

*Table 5 Waste management capacity in Surrey (tonnes) for deposit of non-inert waste to land (including landfill) with the negative capacity gap shown in red<sup>25</sup>*

Treatment Type	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035
Disposal to Land <sup>26</sup>	6,740,000	4,653,000	927,000	-178,000	-77,000
Cumulative gap				-178,000	-255,000

- 1.4.3.7 The capacity gap for C,D&E waste recycling is shown in Table 6. There is a gap in capacity due to the expected closure of temporary facilities and the C,D&E waste arisings forecast.
- 1.4.3.8 No allocations are proposed in this Plan for C,D&E recycling facilities, as historically such facilities have come forward as temporary land uses at operational mineral workings. A number of sites are allocated for C,D&E recycling in the ARJDPD. A full review of the land potentially available for recycled aggregate production will take place as part of the review of the Surrey Minerals Plan.

<sup>21</sup> See glossary

<sup>22</sup> Including Anaerobic Digestion and Other Recovery Facilities due to become operational in 2018/19

<sup>23</sup> For the purposes of the waste needs assessment this includes composting and transfer facilities

<sup>24</sup> Including landfilling and land raising

<sup>25</sup> Based on the arisings figure per year multiplied by the number of years

<sup>26</sup> Based on all major waste streams sent for disposal

*Table 6 Waste management capacity in Surrey (tonnes) for C,D&E Recycling (including soil recycling) with the negative capacity gap shown in red*

Treatment Type	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035
C,D&E Waste Recycling	311,000	-14,000	-389,000	-834,000	-1,159,000

- 1.4.3.9 A large proportion of C,D&E waste will be excavation waste. The scale of that waste stream is unknown as such material is often unsuitable for recycled aggregate production. Increasingly such material is used for permanent deposit e.g. landraising.
- 1.4.3.10 A surplus of capacity for recovery of waste to land has been identified in the short to medium term, as shown in Table 7. Not shown is a further 6 million tonnes (approximate) of additional inert landfill and/or recovery to land capacity which is likely to come forward during the Plan period as a result of mineral extraction from the preferred areas identified in the Surrey Minerals Plan.

*Table 7 Waste management capacity gap in Surrey (tonnes) for recovery of inert waste to land (including landfill)<sup>27</sup>*

Treatment Type	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035
Recovery to Land <sup>28</sup>	12,896,000	8,976,000	1,673,000	-2,494,000	-2,244,000
				-2,494,000	-4,738,000

#### 1.4.4 Delivery of Waste Management Capacity in Surrey

- 1.4.4.1 Evidence from monitoring of historic delivery of waste management infrastructure in Surrey indicates that 66% of additional capacity was provided by new facilities developed on allocated sites (see Table 8). A proportion (15%) of additional capacity was provided by new facilities on unallocated sites. The intensification and enhancement of sites in existing waste use also accounted for 15% of additional capacity.
- 1.4.4.2 Additional capacity on unallocated land already in industrial or employment use accounted for 4% of additional capacity. The development of industrial or employment land for waste uses presents particular challenges, as preference is often given to high value businesses and the large areas of land required by many types of waste facilities, for storage of materials and equipment, are not generally available on contemporary industrial estates.

*Table 8 Historical delivery of waste management capacity (tonnes per annum) in Surrey (2008 to 2017)*

Location	Additional Operational Capacity	Percentage
Allocated sites	593,100	66%
Unallocated sites	138,800	15%
Sites in existing waste use	133,640	15%
Industrial land	39,440	4%
Total	903,980	100%

<sup>27</sup> Based on the arisings figure per year multiplied by the number of years

<sup>28</sup> Based on C, D & E waste arisings sent for recovery to land

- 1.4.4.3 For C,D&E waste recycling capacity, temporary facilities at operational mineral workings (i.e. quarries that are actively being worked and/or restored) are important. Approximately 969,000 tonnes of temporary capacity was delivered between 2008 and 2017. The Plan supports the provision of C,D&E recycling in conjunction with operational mineral workings.
- 1.4.4.4 This Plan enables the delivery of additional waste management capacity in Surrey by promoting a mix of locations similar to those that have been successfully developed as additional waste facilities in the past. A number of the sites allocated in the Plan are located within the Green Belt, although the Plan's spatial strategy expresses a preference for new capacity in locations outside the Green Belt.

## 2 Vision for Waste Development in Surrey

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1.1 The vision provides an overarching ‘direction of travel’ for the Plan. Together with the strategic objectives, the vision sets out the aims to be achieved over the Plan period. The vision and strategic objectives for the Plan relate only to issues of waste development and need to be read in the context of the whole development plan<sup>29</sup> for Surrey.

### 2.2 The Vision

- 2.2.1.1 The county council’s community vision 2030 highlights Surrey’s status as a uniquely special place. The county council’s community vision recognises the important role of the county in the national economy and seeks to encourage a strong, vibrant and successful local economy. The vision acknowledges the contribution of places and natural assets to the character of the county. A key ambition for Surrey set out in the community vision is that “Residents live in clean, safe and green communities, where people and organisations embrace their environmental responsibilities”.
- 2.2.1.2 The national PPG for waste states that LPAs can ensure that waste is handled in a manner which protects human health and the environment by testing the suitability of proposed sites, during local plan preparation and when considering planning applications<sup>30</sup>. The Plan responds to that guidance by:
- Providing a framework for decision making which includes policies for environmental and community protection, and for safe and sustainable transport.
  - Identifying sites and areas suitable for the development of new waste management facilities.
- 2.2.1.3 The Plan promotes the principles of sustainable waste management, which gives preference to approaches further up the waste hierarchy and favours the use of facilities close to the places from which waste arises (proximity principle).
- 2.2.1.4 The vision for the Plan is composed of five key elements that reflect national planning policy:
- Net self-sufficiency.
  - Sustainable waste management (Waste Hierarchy).
  - Resident wellbeing.
  - Environmental protection.
  - Sustainable development.

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<sup>29</sup> The development plan is defined by the NPPF as, “Development plan...includes adopted local plans, neighbourhood plans that have been made and published spatial development strategies, together with any regional strategy policies that remain in force. Neighbourhood plans that have been approved at referendum are also part of the development plan, unless the LPA decides that the neighbourhood plan should not be made.”

<sup>30</sup> National Planning Practice Guidance for Waste Paragraph 005

2.2.1.5 The vision sets out a broad picture of how waste will be managed during and by the end of the plan period. The Vision for waste development in Surrey is:

To enable sufficient waste management capacity to support Surrey's nationally important economy.

To develop the circular economy in Surrey where residents and businesses produce less waste and treat more waste as a resource by re-use, recycling and recovery.

To recognise, protect and enhance Surrey's environment and maintain the high standards of wellbeing enjoyed by our residents when permitting waste facilities.

## 3 Strategic Objectives

### 3.1 Net self-sufficiency

#### 3.1.1 Strategic Objective 1: To make sure enough waste management capacity is provided to manage the equivalent amount of waste produced in Surrey.

3.1.1.1 Under national policy the WPA is required to identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of its area for the delivery of waste management infrastructure<sup>31</sup>. The principle of net self-sufficiency means that Surrey should provide enough waste management facilities to manage the equivalent amount of waste to that arising within the county.

3.1.1.2 The policy which implements Strategic Objective 1 is:

- Policy 1 – Need for Waste Development.

3.1.1.3 How the policy implements Strategic Objective 1:

- Policy 1 recognises that there is a need for certain types of waste management facilities in Surrey which the Plan should seek to deliver. The policy recognises that this need may change and should be reviewed in light of the information obtained through annual monitoring and reporting.
- In considering whether to grant planning permission this policy should be taken into account, as relevant, to determine if there is a need for the proposal or not. Those proposals which meet the needs of the Plan would be supported where they are compliant with other relevant policies in the Plan.

### 3.2 Sustainable Waste Management (Waste Hierarchy)

#### 3.2.1 Strategic Objective 2: To encourage development which supports sustainable waste management at least in line with national targets for recycling, recovery and composting.

3.2.1.1 National policy<sup>32</sup> states that in preparing local plans, WPAs should drive waste management up the waste hierarchy. This means encouraging prevention of waste, and preparing for the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste (including recovery of inert waste to land).

3.2.1.2 Targets for recycling, recovery and composting are set out at an EU level in the WFD (2008/98/EC) and the EU Circular Economy Package. At the national level targets are referred to in the Waste Management Plan for England. Local targets include those in the JMWMS. The need for waste infrastructure has been calculated using targets which are the same as, or more ambitious than, those set by national or higher level policy or legislation.

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<sup>31</sup> National Planning Policy for Waste, 2014 – Paragraph 3 Identify need for waste management facilities

<sup>32</sup> National Planning Policy for Waste, 2014 – Paragraph 3 Identify need for waste management facilities



- 3.2.1.3 The policies which implement Strategic Objective 2 are:
- Policy 2 – Recycling and Recovery (other than inert C,D&E and soil recycling facilities)
  - Policy 3 – Recycling of Inert Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste
  - Policy 4 – Sustainable Construction and Waste Management in New Development
  - Policy 5 – Recovery of Inert Waste to Land

- 3.2.1.4 How policies implement Strategic Objective 2:
- The policies will encourage certain types of development in order to provide enough waste management facilities to meet relevant targets for sustainable waste management as identified in line with Policy 1 (Need for Waste Development).

### 3.2.2 Strategic Objective 3: To manage waste by disposal to land as an option of last resort, but recognise that it is important for managing residual waste that cannot be treated in any other way.

- 3.2.2.1 The waste hierarchy sees disposal as the least preferred approach to waste management and an option of last resort. However, it remains a necessary option for certain types of waste that cannot be practically managed in any other way.

- 3.2.2.2 The policy that implements Strategic Objective 3 is:

- Policy 6 – Disposal of Non-inert Waste to Land.

- 3.2.2.3 How the policy implements Strategic Objective 3:

- The policy will ensure that only waste which cannot be practicably reused, recycled or recovered is sent for disposal. The policy recognises that extensions of time to landfill may be needed as inputs of material change, and sets out requirements for site restoration and aftercare.

## 3.3 Safeguarding Existing Waste Infrastructure

### 3.3.1 Strategic Objective 4: To retain and make best use of existing sites for waste development through safeguarding against non-waste development and supporting improvement of facilities.

- 3.3.1.1 Within Surrey there is strong competition for available land for housing, employment and other uses including waste development. To address this challenge the Plan needs to make best use of available land and existing facilities in order to meet the need for waste management capacity. Safeguarding land for waste management uses and encouraging greater efficiency in the use of existing waste facilities will contribute to additional capacity.

- 3.3.1.2 The policies which implement Strategic Objective 4 are:

- Policy 7 – Safeguarding.
- Policy 8 – Improvement or extension of existing facilities.

3.3.1.3 How policies implement Strategic Objective 4:

- The policies seek to ensure that land is used in the most efficient and effective way to deliver waste management capacity. Policy 7 ensures that land currently in or planned for waste use is not lost to alternative forms of development. Policy 8 encourages operators to manage sites efficiently and to achieve maximum capacity without compromising amenity, community wellbeing or the environment.

## 3.4 Location of New Waste Development

### 3.4.1 Strategic Objective 5: To direct new facilities to locations that are most suitable for waste development.

3.4.1.1 By making sure that new waste management facilities are situated in the most suitable locations around the county the WPA aims to minimise unacceptable impacts on communities and the environment.

3.4.1.2 In identifying suitable locations and new sites for waste management facilities, the Plan provides certainty that the additional capacity needed to manage waste in Surrey can be developed and that the national requirement<sup>33</sup> to identify sites has been met.

3.4.1.3 The policies which implement Strategic Objective 5 are:

- Policy 9 – Green Belt
- Policy 10 – Areas suitable for development of waste management facilities
- Policy 11a – Strategic Waste Site Allocations
- Policy 11b – Allocation of a Site for a Household Waste Materials Recycling Facility
- Policy 12 – Wastewater Treatment Works

3.4.1.4 How policies implement Strategic Objective 5:

- The policies seek to ensure that a sufficient supply of potentially suitable land has been identified to enable the development of the waste management infrastructure required to support planned future physical and economic growth in Surrey.

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<sup>33</sup> National Planning Policy for Waste, 2014 – Paragraph 4

## 3.5 Protecting Communities and the Environment

### 3.5.1 Strategic Objective 6: To encourage innovation and best practice which provide opportunities to minimise the impact of waste development on communities and the environment.

3.5.1.1 It is essential that the Plan addresses all aspects of sustainable development – including the protection, and where feasible enhancement, of communities and the environment. This will be achieved through the development of waste management facilities in suitable locations with an emphasis on design that protects and where feasible enhances the local community and environment (e.g. by providing greenspace that contributes to a net gain in biodiversity). Developments which include measures to limit the potential for pollution from waste treatment or transportation are encouraged.

3.5.1.2 The NPPW recognises that the siting of waste management facilities will be influenced by physical and environmental factors<sup>34</sup>. In Surrey, there are valued landscapes and wildlife habitats which require particular consideration when waste management development is proposed.

3.5.1.3 The policies which implement Strategic Objective 6 are:

- Policy 13 – Sustainable Design.
- Policy 14 – Protecting Communities and the Environment.

3.5.1.4 How policies implement Strategic Objective 6:

- The policies seek to ensure that the development of waste management facilities in Surrey does not result in unacceptable impacts on communities and the environment; and that sustainable design principles are embedded into developments where appropriate and feasible.

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<sup>34</sup> National Planning Policy for Waste, 2014 – Appendix B Locational Criteria

## 3.6 Transport and Connectivity

### 3.6.1 Strategic Objective 7: To keep waste movement by road to minimum practicable levels and support options for sustainable transport.

3.6.1.1 Strategic Objective 7 seeks to encourage the use of sustainable transport options where feasible but recognises that this may not always be practicable. In Surrey there are limited possibilities for transport by means other than road. In a local context there is a need for a policy to address impacts on the road network.

3.6.1.2 The policy that implements Strategic Objective 7 is:

- Policy 15 – Transport and Connectivity.

3.6.1.3 How the policy will implement Strategic Objective 7:

- The policy encourages the investigation and use of sustainable transport options and seeks to minimise the movement of waste materials by road.

## 3.7 Engagement

### 3.7.1 Strategic Objective 8: To work closely with our partners such as Surrey Waste Partnership, District and Borough councils and other Waste Planning Authorities to deliver the Surrey Waste Local Plan.

3.7.1.1 The vision and strategic objectives of the Plan can only be realised through collaborative working between a range of partners including: the county council, the Surrey Waste Partnership, district and borough planning teams, the waste industry, elected officials and residents.

3.7.1.2 To implement the Plan the county council and partners will support initiatives that seek to meet local targets for prevention and re-use, recycling and recovery and will prioritise the development of facilities of types that sit towards the top of the waste hierarchy.

3.7.1.3 The county council will work collaboratively with other WPAs, particularly those in the South East of England and adjoining Surrey (i.e. in London), to ensure that provision of strategic capacity is co-ordinated as far as possible.

3.7.1.4 The policy that implements Strategic Objective 8 is:

- Policy 16 – Community Engagement

3.7.1.5 How the policy implements Strategic Objective 8:

- Policy 16 requires that a level of community engagement be undertaken by waste management developers before an application for planning permission is submitted. This will help ensure that communities are engaged in the planning process.

## 3.8 Strategic Matters

### 3.8.1 Strategic Policies

- 3.8.1.1 The development plan must include strategic policies to address the LPA’s priorities for the development and use of land in its area<sup>35</sup>. Strategic policies should be “...limited to those necessary to address the strategic priorities of the area (and any relevant cross-boundary issues). Strategic policies should not extend to detailed matters that are more appropriately dealt with through ... other non-strategic policies”<sup>36</sup>.
- 3.8.1.2 The strategic matter (and cross-boundary issue) which this Plan seeks to address is the availability of land suitable for the delivery of waste management infrastructure in Surrey. The majority of the policies in the Plan are strategic in nature, with the exception of policies 13 to 16.

### 3.8.2 Statements of Common Ground

- 3.8.2.1 As part of meeting the DtC (see section 1.3.7.2), local authorities are advised to “...prepare and maintain one or more statements of common ground, documenting the cross-boundary matters being addressed and progress in cooperating to address these”<sup>37</sup>. Surrey has in place the following agreements:
- South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG) Memorandum of Understanding.
  - SEWPAG Joint Position Statement on non-hazardous landfill.
  - SEWPAG Joint Position Statement on management of inert waste.
  - Statements of Common Ground with Surrey’s 11 district and borough councils.
  - Statements of Common Ground with relevant WPAs and London Boroughs.
  - Statement of Common Ground with the London Mayor.

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<sup>35</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, 2019 – Paragraph 17

<sup>36</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, 2019 – Paragraph 21

<sup>37</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, 2019 – Paragraph 27

## 4 Spatial Strategy for Waste Development in Surrey

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1.1 The spatial strategy for the Plan seeks to deliver the strategic objectives by guiding the location of waste development. The spatial strategy reflects a number of key building blocks which relate to matters likely to influence the future distribution of additional waste management capacity within Surrey:
- The Plan seeks to ensure net self-sufficiency. This means providing sufficient waste management infrastructure to deal with the equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey, taking account of existing safeguarded capacity.
  - The Plan accepts that it is not practicable to deal only with waste produced in Surrey and that cross-boundary waste movements<sup>38</sup>, including from London, are necessary to support the viable and efficient operation of waste management facilities.
  - Scale of facilities; the Plan recognises the need for a mix of facilities of different sizes/scales to address the waste management facilities in Surrey. The mix of development is expected to include some large facilities, and a range of small or medium facilities that address specific needs or may be better suited to certain locations.
  - Types of facilities; the Plan supports flexibility, recognising that a range of different treatment types could be developed on allocated sites. This recognises that waste markets and the need for facilities may change over time. New technologies may come forward during the Plan period the use of which would not be prejudged and limited.
  - Green Belt; the Plan allows for ‘inappropriate’ development within the Green Belt where very special circumstances (VSC) can be demonstrated for the proposal in question. VSC could include a lack of suitable alternative sites outside of the Green Belt.
  - Key centres and areas of growth; the Plan addresses the dispersed nature of Surrey’s settlements by including a mix of locations. The nature of these settlements mean that there is no one major source of waste arisings. Therefore, it may be more important that facilities are well connected by good transport links rather than being located in geographic proximity to key centres. This supports the need for a ‘network’ of connected sites to enable efficient management of waste.
  - Previously Developed Land (PDL) and greenfield land; the Plan seeks to avoid waste development on greenfield land. Development on greenfield land should only be considered where sufficient alternative options cannot be found. This is in line with national policy which supports the preferential location of development on PDL and the re-use of redundant agricultural or forestry buildings and their curtilages.

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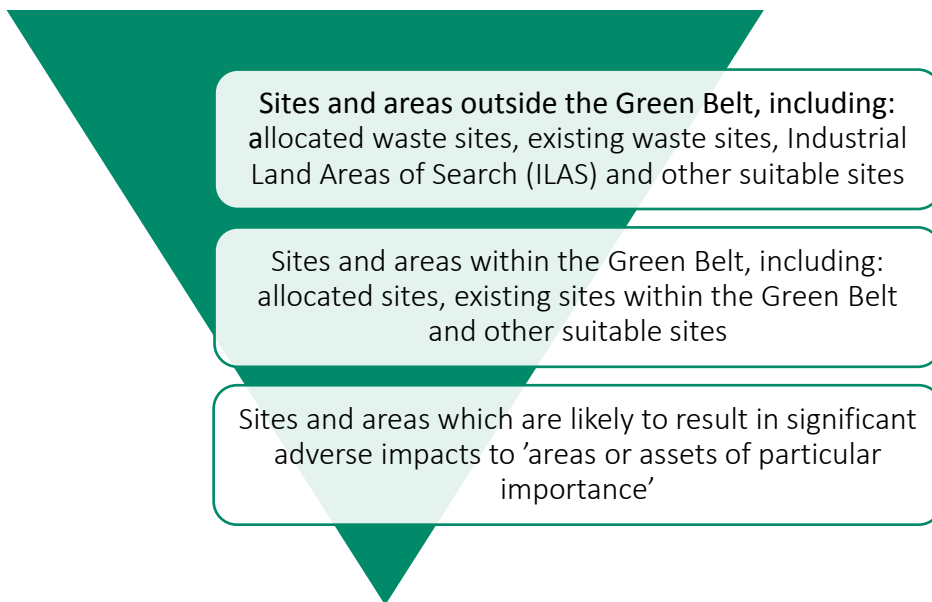
<sup>38</sup> This includes movements both into and out of Surrey

- Transport and connectivity; in order to minimise impacts on local communities and the environment the Plan favours locations that are well connected in terms of the main transport network, and supports the use of sustainable transport modes that minimise movement of waste by road.

4.1.1.2 The spatial strategy sets an overall approach to the location of new waste management capacity across Surrey. The strategy seeks to ensure that the Plan is able to meet Surrey’s objectively assessed needs<sup>39</sup> for waste management.

4.1.1.3 Sites currently in waste management use are safeguarded as they make an important contribution to the provision of capacity sufficient to manage the equivalent of the amount of waste arising in Surrey.

4.1.1.4 The spatial strategy articulates broad preferences for development on certain types of land, in accordance with the hierarchy illustrated in Figure 5.



*Figure 5 The broad categories of land and general preference in considering locations which are acceptable for new waste management facilities*

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<sup>39</sup> Paragraph 23 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019

## 4.2 The Spatial Strategy

### 4.2.1.1 The Spatial Strategy for waste development in Surrey is:

#### Spatial Strategy

Surrey has a need for additional waste management capacity. This need is provided for by generally safeguarding existing capacity, and by appropriate extensions and enhancements to existing facilities and by the development of new facilities in suitable locations.

Redevelopment of suitable sites in existing waste management use is encouraged where improvement and diversification would lead to an increase in appropriate management capacity consistent with the waste hierarchy. At the same time, waste management development for new or improved facilities should be in the best possible locations to minimise impact on the environment and amenity. This includes conserving and enhancing the character of the Surrey Hills and High Weald Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Areas potentially suitable for waste management development include sites and areas identified for employment uses, industrial and storage purposes, redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages. Waste management development is prioritised on previously developed land, sites identified for employment uses, and redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages and/or land not in the Green Belt.

Sustainable transport options in Surrey are limited, however, through the delivery of new or improved waste management facilities a network of sustainable facilities is encouraged. This should include sites which are well-connected to sources of waste, such as main centres of population and employment by road or rail.

By encouraging a network of waste management facilities which are well connected to sources of waste, the county council is seeking to avoid significant adverse impacts from the movements of vehicles, especially heavy good vehicles (HGVs), on residents.

Areas which are likely to offer opportunities for waste development in accordance with this Spatial Strategy include urban areas and towns located close to the boundary with London and large towns, including Guildford, Woking, Reigate/Redhill and Farnham.

## 4.3 Identifying Sites and Areas

### 4.3.1 Industrial Land Areas of Search

#### 4.3.1.1 Consistent with the spatial strategy, which prioritises development on PDL and sites and areas identified for employment uses, industrial and storage purposes.



4.3.1.2 Areas of search have been identified, based on those areas specified as suitable for employment, industrial and storage purposes in district and borough local plans<sup>40</sup>, These 'Industrial Land Areas of Search' (ILAS) are 'in principle' areas within which it is more likely that sites considered suitable for the development of additional waste management facilities can be identified. Details of these ILAS are set out in Part 2 of this Plan.

### 4.3.2 Allocated Sites

4.3.2.1 In addition to the ILAS, sites considered suitable in principle for the development of additional waste management facilities are allocated in the Plan. Details of the allocated sites are set out in Part 2 of this Plan. The allocation of sites is intended to provide certainty that there is suitable land within Surrey that could be developed to meet future waste management capacity requirements.

4.3.2.2 The process of identifying the allocated sites involved the following main stages<sup>41</sup>:

- Stage 1 – Identification of a 'long list' of potential sites, drawing on information from a range of sources.
- Stage 2 – Collection of baseline information about each of the potential sites on the 'long list'.
- Stage 3 – Elimination of potential sites from further consideration through the application of a series of preliminary sieves.
- Stages 4 & 5 – Assessment of the remaining sites against a further suite of sieves, including Green Belt and PDL status, and evaluation of their suitability for waste related development.

4.3.2.3 The above process revealed that unless some Green Belt land is allocated there will be no certainty that sufficient land can be developed to meet the identified need for additional waste management capacity. For each site particular circumstances were considered to justify the allocation of Green Belt land, including, where relevant the status of land as PDL.

4.3.2.4 In total the allocated sites amount to approximately 19 hectares<sup>42</sup>. In order to meet the need for additional capacity for other recovery it is estimated that the amount of land needed is approximately 6 hectares<sup>43</sup>. The allocated sites ensure the Plan is deliverable, in the event that any suitable land outside the Green Belt, that might exist, does not come forward for waste related development.

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<sup>40</sup> Either adopted, submission or pre-submission local plans. Further details can be found in the Industrial Land Area of Search Report (December 2018)

<sup>41</sup> For a full description of the methodology used to identify potential sites see: Site Identification & Evaluation Report, April 2019

<sup>42</sup> Excluding land north east of Slyfield Industrial Estate which is largely required to accommodate the relocation of existing facilities.

<sup>43</sup> Based on calculations for site area in the Site Identification and Evaluation Report April 2019

## 5 Policies

### 5.1 Net self-sufficiency

#### 5.1.1 Policy 1 – Need for Waste Development

- 5.1.1.1 The WFD requires WPAs to plan for enough waste management infrastructure to handle waste arisings equivalent to those for their plan area. The NPPW requires WPAs, when preparing local plans, to identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of a range of different waste streams.
- 5.1.1.2 For Surrey it is estimated that by the end of the Plan period there will be shortfall of capacity of facilities for other recovery (Table 4). As new waste management capacity is developed the capacity gap will change and this will be monitored in the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The need for facilities will be assessed against the results of monitoring in the latest AMR.
- 5.1.1.3 The WPAs aim is for Surrey to be net self-sufficient, that is, the county has enough waste management capacity to deal with the equivalent amount of waste to that which it generates. This means that the WPA should plan to provide sufficient capacity to adequately manage forecast waste requirements in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
- 5.1.1.4 Waste development which supports the sustainable management of waste, including through maximising opportunities for preparing for re-use, recycling and recovery, will contribute to achieving sustainable development by making best use of natural resources. While the WPA acknowledges a specific need for additional other recovery capacity, it seeks to promote recycling capacity ahead of other recovery capacity. This means that the development of additional recycling capacity which reduces the need for other recovery capacity will be encouraged. This approach is consistent with the WFD and the vision for the Plan.
- 5.1.1.5 Proposals for the development of waste management facilities must comply with other policies in this Plan including those related to location and environmental protection.
- 5.1.1.6 A waste incinerator that can generate energy with high efficiency can qualify as a recovery operation. This will be assessed on a case by case basis in the event of a planning application being received. For plant managing municipal waste or automotive shredder residues, performance is measured using the R1 Energy Efficiency formula in Annex II of the WFD. This matter is assessed by the Environment Agency as part of the environmental permitting regime.
- 5.1.1.7 The potential for a plant to meet the R1 standard will form part of the assessment when determining a planning application<sup>44</sup>. However, the combustion of waste, or fuel produced from waste, without efficient energy recovery ranks alongside disposal at the bottom of the waste hierarchy.

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<sup>44</sup> The assessment of the performance of a plant against the R1 formula can only be made once a plant is operational. There will be local factors that mean that, although a plant is designed with the potential for R1 standards to be met, in operation these are impossible to achieve due to, for example, the lack of opportunity for a local heat network.

### Policy 1 – Need for Waste Development

Planning permission for the development of new waste facilities will be granted where it can be demonstrated that:

- i) The proposed development will contribute to achieving targets for recycling, recovery and the diversion of the waste away from disposal in a manner that does not prevent management of the waste at the highest point practical in the waste hierarchy.
- ii) Proposals for other recovery capacity<sup>45</sup> will not result in the requirements for such capacity, as specified in the latest Annual Monitoring Report, to be exceeded.

*Table 9 Monitoring for Policy 1 – Need for Waste Development*

Measure/Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional capacity (tonnes per annum) granted through new waste planning permissions.</li> </ul>
Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning Applications and Decisions.</li> <li>• Appeal Decisions.</li> <li>• Survey responses from operators.</li> </ul>
Key Organisation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste Planning Authority.</li> <li>• Waste Industry.</li> </ul>
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity is at least equal to the waste generated (net self-sufficiency).</li> </ul>
Trigger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste capacity is more than 20% below arisings.</li> </ul>

## 5.2 Sustainable Waste Management (Waste Hierarchy)

### 5.2.1 Waste Prevention

- 5.2.1.1 A resource efficient, or ‘circular’, economy is one where fewer resources are used to produce more, making the most of those resources by keeping them in use for as long as possible, extracting the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recovering and regenerating products and materials at the end of each service life. This includes by preventing waste being generated in the first place which is at the top of the waste hierarchy.
- 5.2.1.2 Opportunities for waste prevention occur throughout a product life-cycle and include actions such as:
- Introducing separate food waste collections – to help residents identify how much food they throw away leading to less over-purchasing.

<sup>45</sup> As defined in the glossary. This is not including treatment of food waste by anaerobic digestion.

- Work with Government to introduce extended producer responsibility – to encourage producers to design out waste and design in recyclability, by requiring them to cover the costs of the collection and management of products once they become wastes.
- Persuading residents to change their buying habits through communications campaigns.
- Reducing the capacity of residual waste bins – to encourage residents to think about how much they consume and throw away.

5.2.1.3 These actions require the WPA, WDA and WCAs to work together and with other partners to promote waste prevention, education and awareness initiatives.

5.2.1.4 The Waste Management Plan for England<sup>46</sup> and the Waste Prevention Programme for England<sup>47</sup> contribute to a circular economy by encouraging people and businesses to use products for longer, repair broken items, and enable reuse of items by others. In Surrey this includes promoting the reuse of furniture and white goods through the Surrey Reuse Network.

## 5.2.2 Policy 2 – Recycling and Recovery (other than inert C, D & E and soil recycling facilities)

5.2.2.1 Following the waste hierarchy, waste management capacity which maximises options for recycling, and recovery, are, in turn, the next most sustainable. The range of waste management technology covered is wide, including materials recovery facilities (MRFs), mechanical biological treatment (MBT) plants, autoclave or in-vessel composting (IVC) plants and energy from waste (EfW) technologies. This list is not exhaustive and the policy is not technology specific so that the Plan can react to new technologies that may be developed in the future.

5.2.2.2 The county council is supportive of recycling and recovery operations where it can be demonstrated that facilities will not have adverse effects on amenity, communities or the environment. The types of waste technology suitable to a location will depend on the nature and scale of the proposed scheme and the characteristics of the site and its surroundings.

5.2.2.3 CRCs are sites operated by the WDA for local residents to drop off their household waste, recyclables and bulky waste. Surrey has 15 CRC sites which manage approximately 100,000 tonnes of material each year. Of this 59% of the materials collected at the CRCs were recycled in 2017. When materials sent for energy recovery or other beneficial use are included the total diversion rate from landfill is 95%<sup>48</sup> for all waste collected at kerbside and at the CRCs.

5.2.2.4 Policy 2 applies to any development associated with a CRC, including ancillary development (e.g. depot, workshop, etc.), that promotes sustainable waste management or improves the effectiveness and efficiency with which the site operates (e.g. fewer vehicle movements, better access etc.).

5.2.2.5 Unlike operations involving mixed C&D waste, inert C,D&E waste and soil recycling facilities are often located in the open and associated with other activity, such as mineral working, and so require a specific policy (Policy 3).

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<sup>46</sup> Waste Management Plan for England, December 2013

<sup>47</sup> Prevention is better than cure: the role of waste prevention in moving to a more resource efficient economy, December 2013

<sup>48</sup> Surrey Planning Service Annual Monitoring Report 2017/18.

- 5.2.2.6 Proposals for the improvement or extension of existing recycling or recovery operations (other than inert C,D&E and soil recycling facilities) should be dealt with under Policy 8. The consideration of such proposals will also have regard to Policy 2.
- 5.2.2.7 New recovery technologies (e.g. EfW) will particularly suit locations that have access to gas, electricity, heat and freight networks. However, small-scale anaerobic digestion (AD), inert C,D&E waste recycling facilities and open windrow composting plants may be more suited to rural or semi-rural settings (e.g. existing farms) and are normally not compatible with high-value office or business parks. Application of the policies in Section 5.4 determines the suitability of such development in rural locations.
- 5.2.2.8 Particular benefits may arise from co-locating a waste management facility either with other waste facilities or with other forms of development (e.g. housing and employment). Such benefits include synergies and efficiencies in waste management and transport as well as the potential for the local use of heat and energy generated by EfW facilities.

**Policy 2 – Recycling and Recovery (other than inert C, D & E and soil recycling facilities)**

A. Planning permission for the development of recycling or recovery facilities (other than inert C, D & E and soil recycling facilities) and any associated development will be granted where:

- i) The site is allocated in the Surrey Waste Local Plan for waste development (Policy 11a and Policy 11b).
- ii) The activity involves the redevelopment of a site, or part of a site, in existing waste management use.
- iii) The site is otherwise suitable for waste development when assessed against Policy 10 and other policies in the Plan.

B. Development of waste recycling and recovery activities co-located with other waste and non-waste development will be supported where it can be demonstrated that there are benefits from the co-location which may include:

- i) More efficient production, in terms of quantity or quality, of recyclate and waste derived fuels.
- ii) Fewer lorry movements would be required as a result of co-location.
- iii) An additional beneficial use is associated with waste recycling and recovery operations at the site e.g. efficient contribution to an energy network.

*Table 10 Monitoring for Policy 2 – Recycling and Recovery*

Measure/Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste arisings (tonnes) of waste from households.</li> <li>• Waste arisings (tonnes) of C &amp; I waste.</li> <li>• Amount/proportion of waste from households and C &amp; I waste recycled, recovered or composted (tonnes, %).</li> </ul>
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Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator.</li> <li>• Other sources of data as indicated in the Annual Monitoring Report.</li> </ul>
Key Organisation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste Planning Authority.</li> <li>• Waste Disposal Authority.</li> <li>• Environment Agency.</li> </ul>
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70% of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled by 2033.</li> <li>• 70% of C&amp;I waste is prepared for re-use or recycled by 2033.</li> </ul>
Trigger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste arisings and/or rates for preparing for re-use or recycling exceed waste forecasts or other information available suggests that the plan is unable to meet the demand for new or enhanced facilities.</li> </ul>

### 5.2.3 Policy 3 – Recycling of Inert Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

5.2.3.1 For the purpose of Policy 3, inert C,D&E waste is defined as the range of inert materials which arise from the construction or demolition of buildings and civil engineering projects and includes soils which have been excavated as a result of site preparation activities. Significant quantities of this waste arise in the county. The waste makes up over one third of the total controlled waste stream produced in Surrey each year. Inert C,D&E waste is also imported into the county, in particular from London and elsewhere in the South East.

5.2.3.2 Inert C,D&E waste recycling encompasses the screening, processing, crushing, washing or other similar activities which produce materials such as recycled aggregates and soils that are suitable for sale. Such operations typically take place in the open, and are suited to rural locations, although some methods of treatment can be enclosed.

5.2.3.3 In Surrey, the recycled aggregates that are substituted for land won aggregates are primarily materials derived from inert C,D&E waste. Recycled aggregates include:

- Hard construction and demolition waste (segregated or mixed unprocessed / uncrushed materials, in particular concrete, masonry, bricks, tiles and ceramics).
- Excavation waste (naturally occurring stone, rock and similar materials which have been excavated as a result of site preparation activities).
- Bituminous materials (arising from road engineering works).

5.2.3.4 The Aggregate Recycling Joint Development Plan Document (ARJDPD seeks to increase the use of secondary and recycled materials as substitutes for primary aggregate and consequently to reduce the amount of construction and demolition waste disposed of to landfill. The ARJDPD identifies the types of sites capable of contributing to the future provision of aggregate recycling capacity, including:

- Existing permanent sites.
- Existing temporary sites.
- In-situ temporary recycling at excavation and demolition sites.
- Potential new temporary and permanent sites.
- Windfall capacity including intensification and / or extensions to existing sites.

- 5.2.3.5 In order to support targets for aggregate recycling in the Surrey Minerals Plan and Aggregates Recycling Joint DPD, the Plan needs to encourage recycling of inert C,D&E waste. Policy 3 sets out the criteria against which proposals for managing inert C,D&E waste (including soil recycling) should be considered and complements the policies in the Surrey Minerals Plan and Aggregates Recycling Joint DPD.
- 5.2.3.6 It is recognised that a significant proportion of existing inert C,D&E waste recycling facilities are located on land associated with mineral workings. These facilities benefit from temporary permissions which are associated with the timescale for mineral extraction and site restoration. A key part of the policy approach is therefore to continue to encourage temporary inert C,D&E recycling operations on suitable land associated with operational mineral workings. Temporary C,D&E recycling operations may also be associated with the restoration of landfilling and landraising sites. Any proposal for a C,D&E recycling facility on land which constitutes a restored former mineral working would be considered in accordance with clause A iv) of Policy 3. In the event of a proposal for the permanent retention of an existing temporary facility coming forward prior to the completion of a mineral operation, including its restoration, then it would be considered in accordance with the same clause as if the approved restoration scheme had been fully implemented. Any such proposal would need to demonstrate the need for and benefits of a permanent facility having regard to the policies of the Plan, as well as providing additional benefits and enhancements to the original restoration scheme.
- 5.2.3.7 The approach within the Plan is to encourage the sustainable management of waste in line with the waste hierarchy. As such, the Plan promotes the recycling of inert material over the recovery of this material to land. The county council recognises the tension that may exist between supporting recycling of inert C,D&E waste and encouraging timely restoration, as ongoing recycling might slow down restoration.
- 5.2.3.8 Facilities for inert C,D&E waste recycling should be sited in locations easily accessible from the sources of the wastes and may be temporarily linked to a specific development e.g. mineral working or large construction project. These types of developments will be supported where it can be demonstrated that facilities will not cause unacceptable impacts on amenity, communities or the environment.
- 5.2.3.9 It is recognised that inert C,D&E waste managed at these facilities may include incidental quantities of non-inert materials such as wood and that processing operations will result in their removal as part of the production of an inert recycled aggregate or soil. Facilities which manage mixed C,D&E waste, that contains greater quantities of non-inert waste (such as that stored and transported in skips), should be enclosed and are generally not associated with temporary mineral working and landfill restoration. The suitability of proposals for such facilities will therefore be considered against Policy 2.
- 5.2.3.10 Proposals for the improvement or extension of existing inert construction, demolition and excavation waste recycling facilities should be dealt with under Policy 8. The consideration of such proposals will also have regard to Policy 2.

### Policy 3 – Recycling of Inert Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

A. Planning permission for the development of inert C,D&E waste recycling facilities will be granted where, either:

- i) The site is allocated in the Aggregates Recycling Joint Development Plan Document, or
- ii) the site is a mineral working where the nature and duration of the proposed activity is limited to the consented operation and/or restoration of the mineral working, or
- iii) the site is for landraising or landfilling where the nature and duration of the proposed operations is limited to the consented activity, or
- iv) the site is otherwise suitable for inert C, D & E waste recycling operations when assessed against policies in the Surrey Waste Local Plan and the Spatial Strategy.

B. Planning permission for the development of inert C, D & E waste recycling operations located with types of development other than those mentioned above will be granted where it can be demonstrated that there are benefits from their co-location which may include:

- i) More efficient production, in terms of quantity or quality, of secondary and recycled aggregate.
- ii) Fewer lorry movements would be required as a result of co-location.
- iii) An additional beneficial use is associated with inert C, D & E waste processing at the site e.g. use of the recycled inert C, D & E waste materials within the development.

*Table 11 Monitoring for Policy 3 – Recycling of Inert Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste*

Measure/Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inert C,D&amp;E waste arisings (tonnes).</li> <li>• Amount of waste prepared for reuse or recycled (tonnes, %).</li> </ul>
Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning Applications and Decisions.</li> <li>• Appeal Decisions.</li> <li>• Survey responses from operators e.g. Recycled Aggregates.</li> <li>• Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator.</li> <li>• Other sources of data as indicated in the Annual Monitoring Report.</li> </ul>
Key Organisation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste Planning Authority.</li> <li>• Environment Agency (for information).</li> <li>• Waste Industry (for information).</li> </ul>
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80% of C, D &amp; E waste is recycled by 2033.</li> </ul>
Trigger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste arisings and/or rates for preparing for re-use or recycling exceed waste forecasts or other information available suggests that the plan is unable to meet the demand for new or enhanced facilities.</li> </ul>



## 5.2.4 Policy 4 – Sustainable Construction and Waste Management in New Development

- 5.2.4.1 Development often results in the production of a significant quantity of waste; during the construction, operation and demolition stages. It is therefore important that consideration is given to this in determining planning applications for all forms of development.
- 5.2.4.2 Waste management issues should be addressed at the design stage of new developments to ensure that wastes arising during the construction (and demolition) phase and the operational phase can be managed in a sustainable manner.
- 5.2.4.3 New developments will need to incorporate storage facilities designed to ensure waste recycling is maximised. There may be opportunities, particularly for larger scale developments, for the incorporation of small scale waste processing facilities into the scheme, particularly where there is scope for the recovery and use of heat.
- 5.2.4.4 While district and borough councils are not responsible for the planning of waste development, in terms of the preparation or the determination of planning applications, they must have regard to national planning policy concerning waste and the waste hierarchy. Such policy must be considered when determining planning applications for non-waste development in a number of ways including:
- Integrating local waste management opportunities in proposed new development.
  - Promoting good management of waste from any proposed development, such as through encouraging on-site management of waste and salvage.
  - Promoting sustainable construction practices through the use of recycled products, recovery of on-site material and the provision of facilities for the storage and regular collection of waste.
- 5.2.4.5 Non-waste development is normally the responsibility of the relevant LPA and some local plans and other planning guidance already seek to address in more detail issues of sustainable design and construction including waste management. Policy 4 complements any such existing policies in adopted or emerging local plans. Implementation of Policy 4 is the responsibility of the relevant LPA for any proposals for development of a type not determined by the county council.
- 5.2.4.6 The information to accompany planning applications to demonstrate compliance with Policy 4 should be proportionate to the size of the development and the amounts and types of waste likely to be generated. The WPA has produced a Sustainable Construction Standing Advice Note<sup>49</sup> that provides further information on this matter.
- 5.2.4.7 Policies in the Surrey Minerals Plan and Aggregates Recycling Joint DPD that encourage the use of recycled and secondary aggregate in development should be considered alongside Policy 4 of this Plan.

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<sup>49</sup> The Surrey County Council Sustainable Construction Standing Advice Note is available on the Minerals and Waste Planning Policy webpage

#### Policy 4 – Sustainable Construction and Waste Management in New Development

Planning permission for any development will be granted where it has been demonstrated<sup>50</sup> that:

- i) The waste generated during the construction, demolition and excavation phase of development is limited to the minimum quantity necessary.
- ii) Opportunities for re-use and for the recycling of construction, demolition and excavation residues and waste on site are maximised.
- iii) On-site facilities to manage the waste arising during the operation of the development of an appropriate type and scale have been considered as part of the development.
- iv) Integrated storage to facilitate reuse and recycling of waste is incorporated in the development.

*Table 12 Monitoring for Policy 4 – Sustainable Construction and Waste Management in New Development*

Measure/Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation Protocol is kept up to date.</li> <li>• Planning applications for all types of development are accompanied by information setting out how waste will be managed.</li> <li>• Site Waste Management Plans are submitted with planning applications for major development.</li> </ul>
Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCC Consultation Protocol.</li> <li>• Development Management Teams.</li> </ul>
Key Organisation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste Planning Authority.</li> <li>• Local Planning Authority.</li> <li>• Development Industry.</li> </ul>
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation Protocol has been reviewed in the past 12 months.</li> <li>• 100% of planning applications are accompanied by information setting out how waste will be managed.</li> </ul>
Trigger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation Protocol has not been reviewed in the past 24 months.</li> <li>• Less than 95% of planning applications are accompanied by information setting out how waste will be managed.</li> </ul>

<sup>50</sup> To demonstrate consistency with this policy, applications for large scale development should be accompanied by a ‘Site Waste Management Plan’ that clearly sets out how waste produced during all stages of a development will be minimised and managed in a sustainable manner. The impacts of the processes involved in the recycling or reuse of wastes on site will be considered when determining the acceptability of the proposed development.

Large scale development is defined as sites of 5 hectares or more as these projects would be defined as Schedule 2 development under paragraphs 10(a) (Industrial development projects) and 10(b) (Urban development projects) of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 as amended by the Town and Country Planning and Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2018.

## 5.2.5 Policy 5 – Recovery of Inert Waste to Land

- 5.2.5.1 The beneficial use of C,D&E waste for inert fill, where this is necessary, can be categorised as a waste recovery operation. Waste recovery can be defined as any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing materials which would have otherwise been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or wider economy.
- 5.2.5.2 In Surrey, inert material derived from C,D&E waste is a valuable resource and when used in mineral site restoration as inert fill or as capping material for landfilling or landraising activities is considered to be a recovery operation. This is explained further in the Minerals Site Restoration SPD. Given the need for this type of material in restoration, this activity is the preferred option over any other recovery operation.
- 5.2.5.3 Other types of recovery operations involving inert waste can include:
- Constructing haul roads / hardstanding.
  - Agricultural land improvements or other engineering operations.
  - Landscaping and noise attenuation bunds.
- 5.2.5.4 In light of the fact that inert waste readily lends itself to being put to a beneficial use, the disposal of inert waste to land is considered unacceptable.
- 5.2.5.5 The WPA will consider whether proposed development involving the deposit of waste is a genuine ‘recovery’ activity. Such consideration involves an assessment of whether there is a genuine need for the development, or if the activity is in fact being proposed because it provides an outlet for the ‘disposal’ of waste for its own sake. Such consideration will include whether the activity involves restoration of mineral workings with inert material or use as a landfill capping material required by planning conditions and/or obligations.
- 5.2.5.6 Such activity may require a separate Environmental Permit, for disposal or recovery of waste, from the Environment Agency. As different legislation applies, even if the permit is for a ‘disposal’ activity, the county council may decide that, for the purpose of this Plan, the activity is considered to be recovery. Likewise, the Environment Agency has its own assessment for recovery operations.
- 5.2.5.7 The recovery of inert waste to land will only be supported if the development provides a significant benefit that would outweigh any significant adverse impacts. In the case of land remediation, the development must demonstrate a significant improvement to damaged or degraded land and/or provide a greater environmental or agricultural value than the previous land use.
- 5.2.5.8 Large scale landraising projects could divert inert waste materials from other sites, such as quarries that require such material for restoration, as well as having the potential to cause adverse impacts. The amount of material which is proposed to be deposited provides an indication of the scale of the development and proposals must demonstrate that the quantity of waste to be used is the minimum amount required. This may be done by showing how the development would be compromised by the deposit of less waste than proposed e.g. by reducing the quantity by 10%, 20%, 30% etc.
- 5.2.5.9 Any changes to the landform resulting from the proposal would need to be sympathetic to the area. The development should respect the landscape character and visual amenity of the site and

surrounding area, as well as those interests relating to nature conservation and community amenity.

- 5.2.5.10 If an application, or part of an application, which includes a recovery to land operation is to be determined by a district or borough council, then Policy 5 – Recovery of Inert Waste to Land would apply as part of the decision making framework.
- 5.2.5.11 A formal protocol<sup>51</sup> has been established that makes it possible for inert excavation waste to be classified as a ‘non waste’ e.g. engineering material, rather than a waste. The use of such material in development is not subject to control by the planning and environmental permitting regimes concerned with waste management. However such development needs to be carefully scrutinised and monitored by the responsible authorities i.e. the Environment Agency and the LPAs to ensure that the development does not in fact constitute waste management.

### Policy 5 – Recovery of Inert Waste to Land

Planning permission for the recovery of inert waste to land will be granted where this is necessary to implement mineral restoration and non-inert landfill restoration schemes and for other development involving the deposit of inert waste on land that will not prejudice mineral restoration and non-inert landfill restoration activity within the county if:

- i) There is a significant benefit or improvement from the development.
- ii) The benefit or improvement cannot practicably and reasonably be met in any other way.
- iii) The waste cannot practicably and reasonably be re-used, recycled or processed in any other way.
- iv) The use of the inert waste material replaces the need for non-waste materials.
- v) The development involves the minimum quantity of waste necessary.

*Table 13 Monitoring for Policy 5 – Recovery of Inert Waste to Land*

Measure/Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount of inert waste disposed of on land for beneficial purposes (tonnes, %).</li> </ul>
Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning Applications and Decisions.</li> <li>Appeal Decisions.</li> <li>Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator.</li> <li>Other sources of data as indicated in the Annual Monitoring Report.</li> </ul>
Key Organisation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste Planning Authority.</li> <li>Environment Agency (for information).</li> </ul>
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5% of C,D&amp;E waste sent for disposal to landfill by 2025.</li> <li>0% of C,D&amp;E waste sent for disposal to landfill by 2033.</li> </ul>
Trigger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of insufficient capacity for inert material.</li> </ul>

<sup>51</sup> ‘CL:AIRE Protocol’ – Definition of Waste Code of Practice

## 5.2.6 Policy 6 – Disposal of Non-inert Waste to Land

- 5.2.6.1 The Plan aims to divert non-inert waste away from landfill by providing other types of facilities for the management of waste. As disposal is the least preferred option for waste management in the waste hierarchy, the demand for, and availability of, non-inert landfill capacity is reducing across the South East of England. However landfill continues to have a role in waste management and is therefore an option the county council needs to plan for, an approach that is consistent with national policy<sup>52</sup>. In Surrey one non-inert landfill remains, at Patteson Court the planning permission for which requires that restoration be completed by 2030.
- 5.2.6.2 As sites providing for the disposal of non-inert waste to land are becoming more specialised, waste now travels over administrative boundaries to reach these facilities. This position is recognised by all WPAs across the South East of England<sup>53</sup>. Waste sent to landfill should be the residue remaining after other types of treatment such as recycling and recovery, and should be the fraction that cannot be dealt with in any other way with a low content of putrescible material and a smaller volume than would have been the case in the past.
- 5.2.6.3 For some hazardous wastes disposal to landfill offers the only practical waste management solution. Such wastes are produced in relatively small quantities and managed at specialist sites or within specially engineered cells at sites disposing of other non-inert waste.
- 5.2.6.4 In light of the above and the fact that no sites for landfill were promoted by any party during the preparation of this Plan, no allocations are made for new landfill facilities. Proposals for landfill (including extensions or alterations of existing landfill sites) may, nevertheless, come forward and so a policy is required to address such proposals. The policy would also be used to assess proposals to extend the end dates for permitted facilities.
- 5.2.6.5 The assessment of need for any new non-inert landfill must take account of existing capacity, and the extent to which it is sufficient to deal with residual waste. The assessment must plan for the fact that waste is transported increasingly long distances and so existing sites some distance away may be able to serve requirements in Surrey and neighbouring areas. In some cases existing landfills for hazardous waste may serve a national market.
- 5.2.6.6 Biodegradable waste disposed of in landfill degrades to produce landfill gas, much of which is the combustible compound methane. Any application for landfill development must explain how the site would be restored and how landfill gas would be managed during the operational and aftercare phases. The use of landfill gas to produce energy provides a potential benefit by off-setting demand for fossil fuels, and that benefit should be realised wherever possible. Over the longer term, with significant reductions in the amount of biodegradable waste disposed of to landfill, the opportunities for gas recovery will diminish.
- 5.2.6.7 To ensure that the potential benefits of disposal through non-inert landfill are realised, proposals must address the intended final use of the land, and should include proposals for high quality restoration and plans for long term management. The restoration of mineral workings is a priority in Surrey with which disposal of non-inert waste may assist, in light of this landfilling within mineral workings is preferred over landraising.

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<sup>52</sup> Paragraph 3 of the National Planning Policy for Waste 2014

<sup>53</sup> South East Waste Planning Advisory Group Joint Position Statement on Non-inert Landfill in the South East of England

### Policy 6 - Disposal of Non-inert Waste to Land

Planning permission for development involving disposal of non-inert waste to land will be granted where:

- i) The waste to be disposed of is the residue of a treatment process and cannot practicably and reasonably be re-used, recycled or recovered.
- ii) There is a clearly established need for the additional waste disposal to land capacity which cannot practicably be met at existing permitted sites.
- iii) Best practice measures are included to ensure maximum practicable recovery of energy from landfill gas.
- iv) The resulting final landform, landscaping and after-uses are sympathetically designed and enhance the natural environment.
- v) In the case of landraise proposals for non-inert waste, in addition to the requirements (i) to (iv) above, permission will only be granted if all existing permitted land disposal and mineral working sites have been investigated and eliminated as unsuitable for non-inert waste disposal.

*Table 14 Monitoring of Policy 6 - Disposal of Non-inert Waste to Land*

Measure/Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount of non-inert waste by waste stream diverted from Landfill (tonnes, %).</li> </ul>
Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator.</li> <li>Other sources of data as indicated in the Annual Monitoring Report.</li> </ul>
Key Organisation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste Planning Authority.</li> <li>Environment Agency.</li> </ul>
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;5% of waste from households sent for disposal to landfill by 2025.</li> <li>&lt;1% of waste from households sent for disposal to landfill by 2035.</li> <li>&lt;10% of C&amp;I waste sent for disposal to landfill by 2025.</li> <li>&lt;5% of C&amp;I waste sent for disposal to landfill by 2035.</li> </ul>
Trigger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of insufficient capacity for non-inert material.</li> </ul>

### 5.2.7 Policy 7 – Safeguarding

- 5.2.7.1 Opportunities for the development of waste management capacity are limited in Surrey. The loss of existing or planned waste management sites to other types of development, or constraints on management activity and capacity may make net self-sufficiency harder to achieve.
- 5.2.7.2 The safeguarding of sites in existing waste use in addition to those with planning permission and/or allocated for waste development, will ensure that the need for existing or planned waste management infrastructure is taken into account when decisions are made on new development by all planning authorities in Surrey. Considerations of the need for the safeguarding of an existing site will take into account how well the management of waste at that site is consistent with the strategic objectives, spatial strategy and policies of this Plan.

- 5.2.7.3 Surrey is a two-tier area in terms of local government structure, with responsibility for determining the majority of planning applications for non-waste related development, such as housing, lying with the district and borough councils (the LPAs) within the county. It is essential that the WPA and the LPAs work together to ensure the provision of suitable and sufficient waste management infrastructure.
- 5.2.7.4 Safeguarding of waste facilities is a material planning consideration but does not rule out alternative development. Whether planning permission should be granted for non-waste development is usually a decision for the relevant borough or district council to take, in consultation with the WPA, and will depend on the circumstances of each individual case. Nevertheless, the presumption is that existing and planned waste development should be safeguarded. This includes from proximate development that may adversely affect the operation of the site. Sites with temporary planning permission for a waste use are safeguarded for the duration of the permission.
- 5.2.7.5 Existing waste operations should not have unreasonable restrictions placed on them as a result of new development in proximity that may be sensitive to their operation that could be deemed a statutory nuisance (e.g. noise). Applicants seeking permission for new and potentially sensitive non-waste development ('agents of change') in proximity to waste sites will be required to demonstrate that their proposed development will not prejudice the waste operation, including through incorporating measures into the design and orientation of buildings and other structures, to mitigate potential effects and sensitivity.
- 5.2.7.6 The Surrey Minerals & Waste Consultation Protocol<sup>54</sup> sets out how the WPA and the LPAs work together constructively to ensure waste safeguarding issues are taken into account as appropriate during the preparation of local plans and in the determination of planning applications. The protocol and associated standing advice is kept up to date to provide guidance on safeguarding issues.
- 5.2.7.7 While the protocol provides a useful framework it is not a replacement for ongoing communication and collaboration between authorities and the process relies on the county council and the district and borough councils working together effectively.

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<sup>54</sup> The Surrey County Council Minerals & Waste Consultation Protocol is available on the Minerals and Waste Planning Policy webpage

## Policy 7 - Safeguarding

A. The following sites, which may be required for waste development will be safeguarded:

- i) Allocated sites for waste development.
- ii) Sites in existing waste use including wastewater and sewage treatment works (including those with temporary permission).
- iii) Sites with permission for waste use but which have not been developed.

In accordance with the Consultation Protocol, local planning authorities must consult the Waste Planning Authority on proposals for non-waste development on, or in proximity to, safeguarded waste sites.

B. Proposals for non-waste development in proximity to safeguarded waste sites must demonstrate that they would not prejudice the operation of the site, including through incorporation of measures to mitigate and reduce their sensitivity to waste operations. Proposals that would lead to loss of waste management capacity, prejudice site operation, or restrict future development of safeguarded sites should not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated by the applicant that either:

- i) The waste capacity and/or safeguarded site is not required, or
- ii) the need for the non-waste development overrides the need for safeguarding, or
- iii) equivalent, suitable and appropriate replacement capacity can be provided elsewhere in advance of the non-waste development.

*Table 15 Monitoring for Policy 7 – Safeguarding*

Measure/Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of safeguarded waste sites redeveloped for other uses contrary to advice from Surrey County Council as the WPA.</li> <li>• Number of safeguarded waste sites where permission is granted for neighbouring development contrary to advice from Surrey County Council as the WPA.</li> </ul>
Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning Applications and Decisions.</li> <li>• Appeal Decisions.</li> </ul>
Key Organisation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste Planning Authority.</li> <li>• Local District and Borough Planning Authority.</li> <li>• Development Industry.</li> </ul>
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No existing suitable waste sites or planned facilities lost contrary to advice from Surrey County Council as the WPA.</li> </ul>
Trigger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss or reduction of existing or planned waste management facilities to other uses, contrary to Surrey County Council advice, which result in net loss of strategic capacity (&gt;20,000 tonnes).</li> </ul>



## 5.2.8 Policy 8 – Improvement or extension of existing facilities

- 5.2.8.1 Existing waste development in Surrey is often well-established having been in operation for many years. Such development may benefit from permanent planning permission or a Lawful Development Certificate.
- 5.2.8.2 The improvement or extension of an existing waste development may enable more waste to be recycled, recovered or processed for re-use within the established footprint of the site and with reduced impacts due to changes in technology or site layout.
- 5.2.8.3 Waste development which seeks to improve the capacity and efficiency of existing waste developments whilst reducing harmful impacts will be supported. Such proposals are considered against all the relevant policies of this Plan and in particular Policies 1 (concerning the need to manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy) and 14 (concerning impacts on communities and the environment).
- 5.2.8.4 To ensure no loss in existing capacity, re-development of any existing waste management sites must ensure that the quantity of waste to be managed is equal to or greater than the quantity of waste for which the site currently has permission. Applications for improvement or extension of facilities with temporary planning permission should take account of the original reasons for the permission being time limited and not result in development (or extensions to time) which would undermine them.
- 5.2.8.5 A list of existing waste management facilities in Surrey is included, and updated each year, in the AMR.

### Policy 8 – Improvement or extension of existing facilities

Planning permission for the improvement or extension (physical or temporal) of existing waste management facilities will be granted where:

- i) Any resulting change to the type and/or quantity of waste managed at the site is consistent with this Plan's requirements for the management of waste and that the quantity of waste to be managed is equal to or greater than the quantity of waste currently managed on site.
- ii) Benefits to the environment and local amenity will result.
- iii) The improvement or extension of a recycling and recovery facility (other than inert C,D&E and soil recycling facilities) is consistent with Policy 2.
- iv) The improvement or extension of a facility for recycling of inert construction, demolition and excavation waste is consistent with Policy 3.

Proposals for the improvement or extension (physical or temporal) of facilities with temporary planning permission should include consideration of the original reason(s) for the permission being time limited and not result in development (or extensions to time) that would undermine them.

Table 16 Monitoring for Policy 8 – Improvement or extension of existing facilities

Measure/Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of planning permissions granted for redevelopment, extension or enhancement of existing sites.</li> </ul>
Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning Applications and Decisions.</li> <li>• Appeal Decisions.</li> </ul>
Key Organisation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste Planning Authority.</li> <li>• Local District and Borough Planning Authority.</li> <li>• Development Industry.</li> </ul>
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No net loss of suitable capacity (tonnes).</li> </ul>
Trigger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a loss of suitable capacity which suggests that the plan is unable to meet the demand for new or enhanced facilities.</li> </ul>

## 5.3 Location of new waste infrastructure

### 5.3.1 Policy 9 – Green Belt

- 5.3.1.1 The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. Inappropriate development is, by definition, harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved except in very special circumstances<sup>55</sup>. ‘Very special circumstances’ will not exist unless the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm resulting from the proposal, is clearly outweighed by other considerations<sup>56</sup>.
- 5.3.1.2 LPAs should regard the construction of new buildings as inappropriate in the Green Belt. Exceptions to this are<sup>57</sup>:
- The extension or alteration of a building provided that it does not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building.
  - The replacement of a building, provided the new building is in the same use and not materially larger than the one it replaces.
  - Limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed land, whether redundant or in continuing use (excluding temporary buildings), which would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt than the existing development.
- 5.3.1.3 As a result, there may be instances where the redevelopment or extension of existing facilities may be acceptable as they are considered to be an exception to inappropriate development.
- 5.3.1.4 Mineral development is not inappropriate development in the Green Belt, provided that it preserves the openness of the Green Belt and does not conflict with the purposes of including land in the Green Belt. Waste development that may not be considered ‘inappropriate’ includes that which is

<sup>55</sup> Paragraph 143 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019

<sup>56</sup> Paragraph 144 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019

<sup>57</sup> Paragraph 145 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019

related to the restoration of mineral sites that can play a positive role in meeting the objectives of the Green Belt. For example, restoration can result in a suitable after use of a site with opportunities for access to restored open countryside. However, it is important to recognise that on its own, this development would be inappropriate and therefore it should remain linked to the restoration activity.

5.3.1.5 It is considered unlikely that the anticipated waste management needs of the county will be met without developing waste management facilities on Green Belt land<sup>58</sup>. The overarching need for waste management in Surrey combined with a lack of suitable alternative sites outside the Green Belt and the need to locate facilities close to sources of waste, such as households and businesses, are among the reasons why it is considered that very special circumstances may exist for allowing development within the Green Belt. Further reasons are the wider social and environmental benefits associated with sustainable waste management, including the need for a range of sites. 'Other considerations' which need to be weighed when determining whether very special circumstances exist may include the following:

- i) The lack of suitable non-Green Belt sites;
- ii) The need to find locations well related to the source of waste arisings;
- iii) The characteristics of the waste development including scale and type of facility;
- iv) The wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, including the need for a range of sites;
- v) The site is allocated in a development plan for waste management use;
- vi) The wider environmental benefits associated with increased production of energy from renewable sources.

Note that this is not an exhaustive list.

#### Policy 9 – Green Belt

Planning permission will not be granted for inappropriate waste management development in the Green Belt unless it is shown that very special circumstances exist. 'Very special circumstances' will not exist unless the potential harm caused to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness and any other harm resulting from the proposal is clearly outweighed by other considerations associated with the proposal, either on their own or in combination.

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<sup>58</sup> See Site Identification and Evaluation Report April 2019

Table 17 Monitoring for Policy 9 – Green Belt

Measure/Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of planning permissions granted for new waste management facilities in the Green Belt.</li> <li>• Reasons for any planning permissions granted for new waste management facilities in the Green Belt.</li> </ul>
Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning Applications and Decisions.</li> <li>• Appeal Decisions.</li> <li>• Other sources of data as indicated in the Annual Monitoring Report.</li> </ul>
Key Organisation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste Planning Authority.</li> </ul>
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no planning permissions granted for new waste management facilities in the Green Belt where these are not justified by VSC.</li> </ul>
Trigger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Successful appeal decision which requires the policy wording to be reviewed.</li> </ul>

### 5.3.2 Policy 10 – Areas suitable for development of waste management facilities

- 5.3.2.1 The spatial strategy expresses a preference for land that is likely to be suitable for waste development (not involving permanent deposit) which includes PDL, sites and areas identified for employment uses, land identified for industrial and storage purposes, and redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages. This is consistent with the NPPW (2014).
- 5.3.2.2 The spatial strategy also seeks to prioritise the development of facilities on land outside of the Green Belt. This is consistent with the NPPF (2019). While the Plan allocates sites within the Green Belt, development of these sites is contingent on there not being suitable alternative sites at that time, unless those sites are removed from the Green Belt by the relevant LPA.
- 5.3.2.3 In order to provide additional flexibility, and facilitate development in accordance with the spatial strategy, Policy 10 – Areas suitable for development of waste management facilities, identifies broad areas which could potentially accommodate waste management development.
- 5.3.2.4 The policy does not apply to activities involving the permanent deposit of waste (landfilling, land raising and recovery to land). However, the recycling and processing of waste can be carried out within appropriate, purpose-designed buildings located in urban areas and on industrial estates. Such facilities might include smaller specialised operations, such as those engaged in the processing of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE).
- 5.3.2.5 The Plan prefers the development of additional waste management capacity on suitable sites outside the Green Belt. Hence Policy 10 has been included to demonstrate that the need for waste management facilities could be met through other mechanisms (e.g. development on land situated within the identified Industrial Land Areas of Search (ILAS)).

### Policy 10 – Areas suitable for development of waste management facilities

Planning permission will be granted for the development of facilities (excluding permanent deposit) at the following locations:

- i) Sites allocated under Policy 11a – Strategic Waste Site Allocations, not in the Green Belt
- ii) On land identified as an ‘Industrial Land Area of Search’ as shown in the policies maps.
- iii) On any other land identified for employment uses or industrial and storage purposes by district and borough councils.
- iv) On land considered to be previously developed<sup>59</sup> and/or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages.
- v) On land that is otherwise suitable for waste development when assessed against other policies in the Plan.

Planning permission will be granted for a Household Waste Materials Recycling Facility on land allocated under Policy 11b – Allocation of a Site for a Household Waste Materials Recycling Facility, if it is shown that the need cannot be met at any of the locations described in i) to iv) above and the proposal is consistent with other policies of the Plan including Policy 9 concerning Green Belt.

Planning permission will be granted for the development of facilities (excluding permanent deposit) on land allocated under Policy 11a that is within the Green Belt, if it is shown that the need cannot be met at any of the locations described in i) to iv) above and the proposal is consistent with other policies of the Plan including Policy 9 concerning Green Belt.

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<sup>59</sup> See glossary for definition of term ‘previously developed land’ but note that this does not include land that has been developed for minerals extraction where provision for restoration has been made through development management procedures

### 5.3.3 Policy 11a – Strategic Waste Site Allocations

- 5.3.3.1 The NPPF (2019) expects that local plans should include strategic policies, including those which allocate sufficient land to accommodate the development required to meet objectively assessed needs<sup>60</sup>. The process of identifying sites for allocation within the Plan was undertaken with a view to the principles set out in the spatial strategy. The strategy recognises that although such land would not be the most preferred, otherwise suitable sites may come forward within the Green Belt.
- 5.3.3.2 The site identification process<sup>61</sup> found that due to the extent of the Green Belt in Surrey and lack of available alternatives, that it would not be possible to avoid the allocation of land within the Green Belt. Consequently a number of the allocated sites, which were otherwise assessed as being consistent with the spatial strategy, are located within the Green Belt.
- 5.3.3.3 While the development of waste uses on land identified for employment and storage purposes by LPAs is encouraged under Policy 10, it is recognised that, due to commercial and practical considerations and competition from other land uses, such land cannot be wholly relied on to deliver the required waste management capacity over the Plan period<sup>62</sup>. The allocation of sites under Policy 11a increases the potential for development to come forward that will contribute to the objectively assessed needs for waste management capacity in Surrey.
- 5.3.3.4 The sites proposed for allocation on land within the Green Belt are primarily comprised of land that has been subject to previous development or use. The land at Lambs Business Park is a former clay quarry that is subject to a requirement for restoration in accordance with an approved scheme, but is being considered for release from its Green Belt designation by Tandridge District Council through their Local Plan review.
- 5.3.3.5 The sites allocated under Policy 11a are:
- Land to the north east of Slyfield Industrial Estate, Guildford
  - Former Weylands sewage treatment works, Walton-on-Thames
  - Land adjoining Leatherhead Sewage Treatment Works, Randalls Road, Leatherhead
  - Oakleaf Farm, Horton Lane, Stanwell Moor
  - Land at Lambs Business Park, Terra Cotta Road, South Godstone

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<sup>60</sup> Paragraph 23 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019

<sup>61</sup> See Site Identification and Evaluation Report, April 2019

<sup>62</sup> See background paper Delivering the Spatial Strategy, April 2019

- 5.3.3.6 A number of sites, currently allocated under policies in the Surrey Waste Plan 2008 and considered for inclusion in the new Plan at the draft stage (Regulation 18), have not been carried forward to the submission stage. Those sites (listed below) are all located within the Green Belt and comprise undeveloped land, the identified need was not considered to provide sufficient justification for the allocation of such land:
- Land to the west of Earlswood Sewage Treatment Works, Redhill
  - Land adjacent to Lyne Lane Sewage Treatment Works, Chertsey
  - Land at Martyrs Lane, Woking
- 5.3.3.7 Planning applications for development at the sites allocated under Policy 11a will be judged on their individual merits and the allocation of a site in the Plan does not mean that a proposal for a waste use will automatically be granted planning permission. Proposals for development on allocated sites will be expected to address the key development issues identified for each allocation in Part 2 of the Plan.
- 5.3.3.8 Proposals for development on allocated sites located within the Green Belt will, at the time at which a planning application is submitted, need to address the requirements of relevant Green Belt policy at the national and local levels.
- 5.3.3.9 Sites allocated for waste management use in the Green Belt have been through a process of alternative site assessment at the plan making stage. Having demonstrated exceptional circumstances to justify the allocation of strategic sites in the Green Belt, the county council will encourage the LPAs to consider making appropriate alterations to the Green Belt's boundaries as their local plans are reviewed.
- 5.3.3.10 In the absence of changes to the boundaries of the Green Belt all planning applications for inappropriate waste related development on allocated sites within the Green Belt will need to demonstrate very special circumstances. Such very special circumstances would include the fact that allocation of the site for waste management purposes was deemed acceptable under the terms of the Plan.
- An up to date assessment of the need for additional waste management capacity of the scale and type proposed in accordance with Policy 1 – Need for Waste Development.
  - The availability of other suitable deliverable sites outside the Green Belt<sup>63</sup> including those identified under Policy 10.
  - Other site specific considerations dealt with under policies including Policy 14 – Protecting Communities and the Environment and Policy 15 – Transport and Connectivity.

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<sup>63</sup> Guidance on alternative sites assessment is available on the Help and guidance notes for making planning applications webpage

### Policy 11a – Strategic Waste Site Allocations

Planning permission will be granted for the development of facilities to meet identified shortfalls in waste management capacity in Surrey at the following locations:

A. On land outside the Green Belt:

- i) Land to the north east of Slyfield Industrial Estate, Guildford

B. On previously developed land within the Green Belt:

- i) Former Weylands sewage treatment works, Walton-on-Thames
- ii) Land adjoining Leatherhead Sewage Treatment Works, Randalls Road, Leatherhead
- iii) Oakleaf Farm, Horton Lane, Stanwell Moor

C. On land proposed for removal from the Green Belt<sup>64</sup>:

- i) Land at Lambs Business Park, Terra Cotta Road, South Godstone

Proposals for development will need to demonstrate how the key development issues for each site have been addressed.

*Table 18 Monitoring for Policy 10 – Areas suitable for development of waste management facilities and Policy 11a – Strategic Waste Site Allocations*

Measure/Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of new waste facilities delivered on allocated sites.</li> <li>• Number of new facilities delivered on unallocated sites in locations specified by Policy 10.</li> </ul>
Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning Applications and Decisions.</li> <li>• Appeal Decisions.</li> <li>• Other sources of data as indicated in the Annual Monitoring Report.</li> </ul>
Key Organisation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste Planning Authority.</li> <li>• Waste Industry.</li> <li>• Development Industry.</li> </ul>
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of new development is developed in suitable locations.</li> </ul>
Trigger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient number of new waste management facilities being developed which suggests that the plan is unable to meet the demand for new or enhanced facilities.</li> </ul>

<sup>64</sup> This site known as 'Lambs Business Park' is proposed to be taken out of the Green Belt through the Tandridge Local Plan



### 5.3.4 Policy 11b – Allocation of a Site for a Household Waste Materials Recycling Facility

- 5.3.4.1 As explained in section 1, together with the WCAs, the county council, as the WDA is responsible for implementing the JMWMS. In particular, the WDA is responsible for ensuring access to the waste management capacity needed to ensure recycling and other recovery targets for household waste are met. Such capacity includes that provided by CRCs, materials recycling facilities and other recovery facilities including the ‘Eco Park’ at Charlton Lane, Shepperton.
- 5.3.4.2 Currently residents separate certain types of recyclable waste (e.g. paper, cardboard, glass, metal and plastic) from other household waste for separate collection. The recyclable waste, known as Dry Mixed Recyclables (DMR), is collected by the WCAs and transported by road to facilities in Hampshire, Slough, north London, and Birmingham (Table 19). The only site within Surrey that currently recycles DMR is the Grundon Facility at Randalls Road, Leatherhead (Table 19).

*Table 19 Final Destination of Dry Mixed Recycling Collected by Surrey Waste Collection Authorities*

Site	Operator	Waste sent (tonnes)
Alton Materials Recovery Facility, Alton, Hampshire	Veolia	12,834
Colnbrook Materials Recovery Facility, Colnbrook, Slough	Grundon	8,922
Crayford Materials Recycling Facility, Century Wharf, Crayford Creek, Dartford	Viridor	10,011
Edmonton Materials Recycling Facility, Unit 2 Aztec 406, 12 Ardra Road, Edmonton	Biffa	38,405
Landor Street Materials Recovery Facility, Landor Street, Birmingham	SUEZ	14,532
Randalls Road Materials Recovery Facility, Randalls Road, Leatherhead	Grundon	32,368
Total		117,072

- 5.3.4.3 DMR facilities make use of specialist equipment which separates out the waste types which are then bulked up and transported to appropriate reprocessing facilities (e.g. paper manufacturers) for manufacture into new materials.
- 5.3.4.4 The export of DMR for management outside of Surrey is not consistent with the JMWMS<sup>65</sup> that expects household waste arising in Surrey to be managed within the county. It is also inconsistent with the proximity principle as set out in the EU WFD and the NPPF. The WDA therefore has as part of its action plan (Appendix 1 of the JMWMS) a commitment to develop infrastructure within Surrey for recycling of DMR<sup>66</sup>.
- 5.3.4.5 A detailed report was presented to the Surrey Waste Board<sup>67</sup> regarding the options for developing additional infrastructure to deal with DMR. The report considered a number of options:

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<sup>65</sup> The strategy can be found on the Surrey Waste Partnership website: <https://www.surreywastepartnership.org.uk/our-strategy>

<sup>66</sup> Work area 9, Action 3: Investing in developing waste management infrastructure as appropriate, to give us more control over how materials are managed and help us ensure that we are getting the best deal environmentally and financially

<sup>67</sup> Internal management board responsible for overseeing the delivery of the county council’s waste programme.

- Merchant contract outside Surrey
- Merchant contract with Grundon (Leatherhead MRF)
- Develop a single MRF
- Develop two MRFs

5.3.4.6 The report highlighted the benefits to the county council of delivering new infrastructure for recycling of DMR to be:

- Having control over a facility allows for flexibility in terms of the choice of end destination reprocessor; and
- Having control of policy with respect to the selection of the mix of recyclables for input and level of rejects which unlocks the potential for improved efficiency.

5.3.4.7 The report recommended the development of a single MRF based on cost. However, it is recognised that there is a need for additional capacity and that there are potential benefits of having two MRFs in terms of operational flexibility (e.g. for plant maintenance).

5.3.4.8 The existing Leatherhead MRF is well located to serve the WCAs towards the south east of the county, and so, in accordance with the proximity principle, the second MRF should be located towards the north west of the county. Site identification and evaluation work has revealed that land at Trumps Farm, Longcross would be suitable for the development of the second MRF. Trumps Farm was allocated in the Surrey Waste Plan 2008 and included in the Draft Plan at the Regulation 18 consultation stage.

5.3.4.9 The JMWMS<sup>68</sup> (Appendix 1) outlines the need to deliver new infrastructure for DMR produced by households. In accordance with the national PPG<sup>69</sup> the following site is also allocated, specifically for the management of DMR from households:

- Land adjacent to Trumps Farm, Longcross

5.3.4.10 The Trumps Farm site is located within the Green Belt, but offers a suitable and deliverable location for the WDA to develop a MRF to deal with approximately 120,000 tonnes per annum<sup>70</sup> of DMR from households in the north west of the county. The site has good access to the strategic road network and is located in an area near to existing waste management facilities. Allocation of the site for this purpose is supported by the WDA.

5.3.4.11 As with the other allocated sites, any planning application for development on the allocated site would be judged on its merits against Policy 11b and all other policies of the Plan. Those considerations set out in the supporting text to Policy 11a (Strategic Waste Site Allocations), apply equally to development of the site allocated under Policy 11b.

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<sup>68</sup> The strategy can be found on the Surrey Waste Partnership website <https://www.surreywastepartnership.org.uk/our-strategy>

<sup>69</sup> National Planning Practice Guidance on Waste Paragraph 019 (can local plans prescribe specific technologies).

<sup>70</sup> Subject to adequate mitigation being provided, see Surrey Waste Local Plan Part 2, Section 5.6.

### Policy 11b – Allocation of a site for a Household Waste Materials Recycling Facility

Planning permission will be granted for the development of a facility to process mixed dry recyclable wastes collected from households as set out in the Surrey Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy at Trumps Farm, Longcross.

Proposals for development in this location will need to demonstrate how the key development issues for the site have been addressed.

*Table 20 Monitoring for Policy 11b – Allocation of a site for a Household Waste Materials Recycling Facility*

Measure/Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a facility to process mixed dry recyclable wastes collected from households in Surrey at Trumps Farm, Longcross</li> <li>• Number of new facilities for processing mixed dry recyclable wastes collected from households in Surrey delivered on unallocated sites</li> </ul>
Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning Applications and Decisions.</li> <li>• Appeal Decisions.</li> <li>• Other sources of data as indicated in the Annual Monitoring Report.</li> </ul>
Key Organisation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste Planning Authority.</li> <li>• Waste Disposal Authority</li> <li>• Waste Industry.</li> <li>• Development Industry.</li> </ul>
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of new development is developed in suitable locations.</li> </ul>
Trigger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient number of new waste management facilities being developed which suggests that the plan is unable to meet the demand for a facility to process mixed dry recyclable wastes collected from households in Surrey.</li> </ul>

### 5.3.5 Policy 12 – Wastewater Treatment Works

5.3.5.1 There is an established network of sewage treatment facilities across Surrey that is safeguarded by Policy 7. The majority of wastewater treatment works (WWTW) have sufficient capacity to accept wastewater and treat sewage sludge from the growth anticipated across the county over the Plan period without the need for improvements to existing facilities. However, it is recognised that, in the interests of efficiency, significant spare capacity is not maintained at WWTWs and upgrades may therefore be required to serve growth.

5.3.5.2 One of the sites allocated under Policy 11a of this Plan (land to the north east of Slyfield Industrial Estate, Guildford) includes an area that will be developed as a new WWTW by Thames Water as part of the Slyfield Area Regeneration Project (SARP). The implementation of the SARP strategy requires the development of a replacement for the current Guildford (Slyfield) WWTW together with the necessary supporting local drainage network infrastructure. Guildford Borough Council, Thames Water and the county council are working in partnership to deliver the SARP.

- 5.3.5.3 Sewerage undertakers review and assess the capacity of existing WWTWs, in relation to proposals for new development (including housing and employment allocations). There may be a need, in the future, for further sites to be developed as WWTW and the policy allows for flexibility to such needs.
- 5.3.5.4 If new wastewater development (including sewage sludge treatment) is required, locational criteria can guide proposals to the most appropriate locations. Such an approach recognises that the location of new or improved facilities depends on the location of new development (e.g. housing) and on the investment programmes of the sewerage undertaker.
- 5.3.5.5 Efficient energy recovery can occur at WWTWs. When sewage sludge is digested it produces a methane rich biogas which can be burnt to recover energy. This biogas can be used to heat the sewage sludge digesters, and where possible, generate electricity. Where there is excess energy, and the capability to do so, this renewable energy can be exported to the national grid.
- 5.3.5.6 Depending on its size, combustion plant at WWTWs burning biogas generated from the anaerobic digestion of sewage sludge will require a permit under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended)<sup>71</sup>.

**Policy 12 – Wastewater Treatment Works**

Planning permission for the development of new Wastewater and Sewage Treatment Works (including sewage sludge management) or for the improvement or extension of existing Wastewater and Sewage Treatment Works will be granted where:

- i) In the case of a new site, the need cannot be practicably and reasonably met at an existing site.
- ii) Biogas resulting from any anaerobic digestion of sewage sludge, will be recovered effectively for use as an energy source using best practice techniques.

*Table 21 Monitoring for Policy 12 – Wastewater Treatment Works*

Measure/Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of planning permissions granted for new wastewater treatment works.</li> </ul>
Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning Applications and Decisions.</li> <li>• Appeal Decisions.</li> <li>• Other sources of data as indicated in the Annual Monitoring Report.</li> </ul>
Key Organisation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste Planning Authority.</li> <li>• Sewerage Undertaker.</li> </ul>
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sufficient capacity for wastewater treatment as identified by the sewerage undertaker.</li> </ul>
Trigger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sewerage undertaker identifies a need for greater capacity for wastewater treatment.</li> </ul>

<sup>71</sup> Combustion plant: burning biogas derived from sewage sludge, Environment Agency, March 2014

## 5.4 Conserving and Enhancing the Environment and Protecting Communities

### 5.4.1 Policy 13 – Sustainable Design

- 5.4.1.1 The Plan seeks to ensure that all new development is of a high standard. The design of proposals is therefore expected to accord with best practice, as defined by published and emerging standards and guidance relevant to the type of facility proposed.
- 5.4.1.2 Waste development should seek to contribute to sustainable development by:
- Minimising the production of waste, the generation of pollution, and the use of water, to reduce demand for non-renewable natural resources.
  - Foster a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services that reflect current and future needs.
  - Safeguard the health and wellbeing of residents and the environment contributing to the protection, and where feasible enhancement, of the wider environment, including habitats and species, landscapes, and heritage.
  - Supporting the economy at the local, regional and national levels, by contributing to improvements in competitiveness, productivity and innovation
- 5.4.1.3 Development should be resilient to the effects of climate change, including the management of flood risk.
- 5.4.1.4 Facilities should promote energy efficiency and seek to reduce energy consumption, particularly that arising from the use of buildings (e.g. maximise use of daylight, heat recovery systems, high standards of insulation, etc.). Consideration should be given to the feasibility of renewable energy generation<sup>72</sup>, and to the use of decentralised low carbon energy sources.
- 5.4.1.5 The management of waste often involves the use of water, and water supplies in the South East of England are under increasing pressure from all development. Proposals should incorporate appropriate measures to minimise water consumption (e.g. use of recycled water for waste management processes, harvesting of rainwater, etc.).
- 5.4.1.6 In line with Policy 4 of this Plan, the production of waste should be minimised during the construction and operation of any facility. Consideration should also be given to the use of reused or recycled construction materials.
- 5.4.1.7 Where feasible, and depending on the size of the site and the extent to which land is available for non-waste management uses, the design of facilities should include measures to deliver landscape enhancement and biodiversity gain. Such measures should contribute to the wider network of green infrastructure across the county. All proposals for waste related development should contribute to the creation or maintenance of green infrastructure by including measures to deliver landscape enhancement and biodiversity gain. For significant developments (site area of more than

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<sup>72</sup> Energy from residual waste is only partially renewable due to the presence of fossil based carbon in the waste, and only the energy contribution from the biogenic portion is counted towards renewable energy targets (and only this element is eligible for renewable financial incentives). If the waste is pre-treated to separate out the biogenic fraction then this can be considered wholly renewable e.g. anaerobic digestion of food waste.

5 hectares and/or throughput of more than 50,000 tonnes per year and/or schemes to restore former mineral workings to nature conservation end use) a Landscape & Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) should be produced.

#### *Biodiversity Net Gains*

- Development should provide net gains in biodiversity (e.g. habitat creation, habitat enhancement, etc.) unless evidence demonstrates that such provision would not be feasible. Where the development can deliver biodiversity net gain, the proposal should reflect the objectives of the relevant Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA).

#### *Landscape Enhancements*

- Development should provide landscape (or townscape) enhancement unless evidence demonstrates that such provision would not be feasible. Where development can deliver landscape (or townscape) enhancement, the proposal should reflect the advice and guidelines relevant to the area in question as set out in the latest Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) for Surrey including, if appropriate, the relevant AONB management plan.

- 5.4.1.8 Measures, such as the provision of open spaces within developments and the planting of trees and hedges on site boundaries, can contribute to wider ecological networks and support key ecosystem services such as pollination. Such measures can also contribute to the management of flood risk, to microclimatic control, and to local air quality.
- 5.4.1.9 The measures incorporated into the design of any proposal should be appropriate to the scale, nature and type of facility that is to be constructed. It is likely therefore that proposals for larger scale facilities (i.e. those occupying a site of 5 hectares or greater, or processing more than 50,000 tonnes of waste per year<sup>73</sup>) may be expected to include a broader range of measures than smaller facilities.
- 5.4.1.10 Applicants are encouraged to engage with the WPA at an early stage of the design process.

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<sup>73</sup> As set out in Part 2 of the Plan

### Policy 13 – Sustainable Design

Planning permission for waste development will be granted where it can be demonstrated that the development follows relevant best practice. All proposals for waste development should demonstrate that:

- i) The development is of a scale, form and character appropriate to its location.
- ii) Any associated lower-carbon energy generation such as heat recovery and the recovery of energy from gas produced from the waste activity is maximised.
- iii) During its construction and operation measures are included to:
  - a. Maximise landscape enhancements and biodiversity gains, and other measures that may contribute to green infrastructure provision.
  - b. Maximise efficiency of water use.
  - c. Minimise greenhouse gas emissions, including through energy efficiency.
  - d. Ensure resilience and enable adaptation to a changing climate.

Table 22 Monitoring for Policy 13 – Sustainable Design

Measure/Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of planning applications which are permitted for new or enhanced waste management facilities is contrary to Policy 13.</li> </ul>
Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning Applications and Decisions.</li> <li>Appeal Decisions.</li> </ul>
Key Organisation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste Planning Authority.</li> <li>Waste Industry.</li> </ul>
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No planning applications permitted where design of new or enhanced waste management facilities is contrary to Policy 13.</li> </ul>
Trigger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than one planning application is permitted where facilities are considered to be poorly designed.</li> </ul>

### 5.4.2 Policy 14 – Protecting Communities and the Environment

- 5.4.2.1 Policy 14 is concerned with addressing impacts that might arise during the construction, operation and, where relevant, demolition and restoration of a waste management facility to ensure that unacceptable impacts do not occur. Detailed guidance as to the specific types of assessment that would need to be provided in support of an application for planning permission, and the circumstances in which such assessment would be required, is provided in the WPAs published local list for the validation of planning applications and in the national Planning Practice Guidance.
- 5.4.2.2 It should be noted that some impacts on the environment and amenity, in particular effects on air, land and water, are also subject to control by regulatory regimes other than the planning system (e.g. the Environmental Permit regime and local environmental health controls). Such effects can,

however, remain material planning considerations even if the primary means of control is a separate regulatory regime.

- 5.4.2.3 Most waste related development falls within the scope of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regime, which, as a minimum, requires that schemes of certain scales or types, or development in specific locations, is subject to screening. Where the WPA decides that EIA is required, the developer will be required to submit an Environmental Statement (ES) as part of the planning application. The ES will identify the likely significant impacts of the development, and the mitigation and compensation measures that would be used to address significant adverse effects. The scope of the information to be provided within an ES should be agreed with the WPA through the scoping process provided for by the EIA regulations. Further information on the EIA regime can be found within the national Planning Practice Guidance and within the WPAs published local list for the validation of planning applications.
- 5.4.2.4 The NPPF encourages pre-application discussions and states that “...early engagement has significant potential to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the planning application system for all parties”<sup>74</sup>. The county council as the WPA welcome and encourages pre-application advice discussions before a planning application is submitted. More information is available on the [pre-application discussions for planning applications webpages](#).

#### Amenity

- 5.4.2.5 Amenity refers to residents’ expectations for enjoyment of their surroundings. Amenity considerations can cover a range of issues including noise, dust, odour, and disturbance due to illumination and vibration, and can extend to perceptions of the possible effects of development on health.
- 5.4.2.6 Waste development can result in adverse impacts on amenity by virtue of its scale, appearance, type and intensity. Such impacts need to be managed effectively if waste development is to be considered acceptable. The potential impacts of noise and vibration should be addressed for the construction and operational phases of the proposed development and where relevant for demolition and site restoration activities (including the duration of working hours) and in terms of the vehicle movements generated by all phases of the development.
- 5.4.2.7 The release of fumes and other emissions to air, including bioaerosols, from some types of waste development could be, or perceived to be, a source of impact on human health. Odour arising from some types of waste management activities can give rise to impacts on the amenity and wellbeing of communities. Dust arising from any phase of a waste related development can be a source of nuisance for communities.
- 5.4.2.8 Developers should give consideration to the potential for the use of artificial lighting to give rise to adverse impacts on local amenity and should aim to minimise the incidence of light pollution, glare and sky glow.

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<sup>74</sup> Paragraph 39 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019



### Air Quality

- 5.4.2.9 For proposals that would be likely to impact on air quality through emissions of pollutants or particulate matter, including as a result of traffic generation, the developer should provide an assessment of the impact on surrounding sensitive receptors. Assessments should make use of appropriate methodologies and definitions of significance.
- 5.4.2.10 Issues to be addressed include emissions to air of pollutants (such as oxides of nitrogen or particulates) arising from site preparation, operation, and where relevant, decommissioning and restoration, and from related traffic. Any assessment should identify the controls and mitigation measures that would be applied to avoid adverse impacts. In particular potential for development to impact on designations including Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) should be addressed.
- 5.4.2.11 Emissions arising as a result of waste management processes may also be subject to control under other regulatory regimes, including the Environmental Permit regime administered by the Environment Agency.

### Flood Risk

- 5.4.2.12 Responsibility for flood risk management is divided between the Environment Agency and the county council in its role as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA). The Environment Agency is responsible for taking a strategic overview of the management of all sources of flooding, and has specific responsibility for the management of flood risk from main rivers and from the sea.
- 5.4.2.13 The LLFA is responsible for managing the risk of flooding from surface water and groundwater, and is responsible for the management of ordinary watercourses (i.e. small, local watercourses that are not designated as main rivers).
- 5.4.2.14 Development should be directed away from areas at the highest risk of fluvial or surface water flooding. Where development on land at risk of flooding is proposed, its acceptability will be determined through the application of the sequential test (excepting those sites allocated in the Plan, which were subject to the sequential test as part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment process) and, if necessary, the exception test<sup>75</sup>.
- 5.4.2.15 Waste treatment (excepting landfill<sup>76</sup> and hazardous waste facilities) is classified as a 'less vulnerable' form of development with reference to flood risk, and is generally appropriate in areas designated as Zone 1 and Zone 2 for fluvial flood risk. Landfill and hazardous waste facilities are classified as 'highly vulnerable' forms of development and are generally only appropriate in areas designated as Zone 1 for fluvial flood risk.
- 5.4.2.16 Development on land identified as being at substantial risk of flooding from surface water or groundwater should be discussed with the LLFA at the earliest possible stage of project development. The purpose of those discussions would be to identify options for the effective management of the likely impact of the proposed development on surface water or groundwater flood risk.

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<sup>75</sup> Paragraph 157 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019

<sup>76</sup> Landfill is as defined in Schedule 10 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010

### Water Resources

- 5.4.2.17 Developers should take account of the presence of relevant water quality designations (e.g. groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZs)), and the condition of surface watercourses and waterbodies and of groundwater bodies that could be affected by their proposals. For water quality, consideration should be given to the likely effect of the development on the achievement of ‘good’ status, or the potential for this, for nearby or underlying waterbodies and watercourses, and on the availability of water as a resource.
- 5.4.2.18 Proposals should consider the proximity of surface water and groundwater resources and the potential risk for contamination. For example non-inert landfill must not be located in areas covered by SPZ 1 designations, and should be directed to areas underlain by unproductive strata. For non-landfill waste development the susceptibility of the surrounding and underlying water environment to contamination should be assessed, and appropriate controls incorporated into the design of the scheme.
- 5.4.2.19 The developer should provide an assessment which explains how the water environment, both above and below ground, would be affected by the development and identifies the measures that would be used to avoid unacceptable impacts.

### Landscape

- 5.4.2.20 Government policy expects the planning system to “...contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment”<sup>77</sup> and states that “Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty [AONB], which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues”<sup>78</sup>.
- 5.4.2.21 Protected landscapes situated within or close to Surrey include the Surrey Hills AONB, the High Weald AONB, and the South Downs National Park. Wherever possible, development of new waste management facilities should take place outside those protected landscapes.
- 5.4.2.22 Proposals for major development, including waste management facilities, within protected landscapes must be subject to rigorous examination. They should not be permitted except in exceptional circumstances and only where it can be demonstrated that they are in the public interest before being allowed to proceed. Therefore, an assessment should be undertaken which includes consideration of:
- The need for the development.
  - The scope for developing outside the area or of meeting the need in some other way.
  - The impact on the environment, landscape, and recreational opportunities.
- 5.4.2.23 It is recognised that there may be a requirement for new or extensions to existing development in order to meet local needs. Factors which may support a proposal being considered acceptable include:

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<sup>77</sup> NPPF, Paragraph 170

<sup>78</sup> NPPF, Paragraph 172

- The proposal is for a small-scale facility to meet local needs and can be accommodated without undermining the objectives of the designation.
- The need for new facilities which cannot be met in another way or cannot be met from outside the designated area.
- Adverse impacts on the landscape and visual amenity can be adequately mitigated.

- 5.4.2.24 The determination of applications within AONBs will be undertaken in accordance with national policy together with the relevant policies of this Plan and the appropriate adopted district and borough Local Plan.
- 5.4.2.25 Proposals involving the permanent deposit of waste, such as the restoration of old mineral workings or landfilling or landraising, which contribute to the remediation of degraded or damaged landscapes, may be supported provided that the long term benefits of the scheme clearly outweigh the short term impacts, (e.g. visual intrusion, reduction in tranquillity, improvements to biodiversity).
- 5.4.2.26 The Surrey Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) (published in 2015) provides a comprehensive review of the landscape character of the county. It takes account of the framework of the most recent National Character Areas reviewed in 2014 by Natural England and describes variations in landscape character at a county level. The current LCA should be used to inform the preparation of planning applications, and their supporting landscape and visual impact assessments (LVIAs).
- 5.4.2.27 Where a development is likely to give rise to impacts on the landscape or visual amenity early engagement with the WPA is encouraged. The issues to be addressed in applications include the potential for adverse impacts on protected landscapes, and for significant changes in landscape character, visual amenity, and the features that contribute to distinctiveness.

#### Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- 5.4.2.28 Government policy expects the planning system to “...contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment”<sup>79</sup>, and directs planning authorities to principles to be applied when determining planning applications<sup>80</sup>.
- 5.4.2.29 Assessment should be undertaken to establish the nature conservation importance of the site (including its biodiversity and geodiversity) and proposals should be designed to ensure there are no unacceptable impacts on the site and on the surrounding area and maximise opportunities for enhancement or gain. Potentially adverse impacts may arise as a result of various effects including noise, vibration, emissions and artificial lighting.
- 5.4.2.30 Where development would result in the loss of, or adversely affect, an important area, site or feature, the harm would need to be addressed by appropriate mitigation or, where mitigation is not feasible, by compensation through the provision of suitable equivalent resource. While compensation may be appropriate in some cases for local sites it is unlikely to be feasible for impacts on European designated sites. For any impacts upon European sites the application of the

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<sup>79</sup> NPPF, Paragraph 170

<sup>80</sup> NPPF, Paragraph 175

Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI) test would be required before any compensatory habitat provision could be considered.

- 5.4.2.31 There are numerous sites of international, European, national or local importance for biodiversity and/or geodiversity located across Surrey, as well as many areas that support protected habitats and species, including European protected species, habitats and species of Principal importance, and Ancient Woodland.
- Special Protection Areas (SPAs) – of which there are four in the county.
  - Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) – of which there are three in the county.
  - Ramsar sites – of which there are two in the county.
  - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) – of which there are sixty-three in the county, of which ten are wholly or partly designated for their geodiversity interest;
  - National Nature Reserves (NNRs) – of which there are three in the county.
  - Local Nature Reserves (LNRs).
  - Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI).
  - Regionally Important Geological & Geomorphological Sites (RIGS).
- 5.4.2.32 Where development could give rise to likely significant effects on a European designated site, the application would need to provide the information necessary for an ‘appropriate assessment’ to be carried out by the WPA. Applications for waste development that would be subject to control under the Industrial Emissions Directive (e.g. EfW, gasification or pyrolysis facilities) will need to consider European designated sites situated within a 10km radius. For all other types of waste development the potential zone of impact will be determined on a case-by-case basis.
- 5.4.2.33 Where development is likely to impact on biodiversity or geodiversity early discussions with the WPA are encouraged. Developments should be designed to minimise the risk of unacceptable impacts, and to maintain and where possible enhance the natural environment. Paragraph 5.4.1.7 explains how the development of waste management facilities should result in biodiversity net gains and landscape enhancements.

#### Historic Environment

- 5.4.2.34 Heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. A heritage asset is defined as a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest and may include a contribution from its setting.
- 5.4.2.35 A heritage asset is either a *designated heritage asset* (Listed buildings, Registered Historic Park or Garden, Conservation Area, Scheduled Monument) or a *non-designated heritage asset* (Locally Listed Park, Garden Building or Feature, Areas of High Archaeological Potential, County Sites of Archaeological Importance, Known Site on the Historic Environment Record).
- 5.4.2.36 The Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER) holds information on known heritage assets; these databases may also help in the prediction of the likelihood of encountering currently unknown heritage assets of historic and archaeological interest. Developers will be required to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets affected during the development management process, and make any information gained about the significance of the historic

environment publicly accessible through submission of reports to the HER, publication and archiving.

- 5.4.2.37 Development of any schemes affecting heritage assets should be assisted by early discussions with heritage officers. Issues to be addressed in applications include the potential for adverse effects on known heritage or archaeological assets, and on their contexts and settings, and on as yet undiscovered archaeology.
- 5.4.2.38 Early engagement can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the planning application process for all parties<sup>81</sup>. The objective of early discussion is to discuss detailed schemes for preservation, enhancement or mitigation. To do this, sufficient information must be presented so that officers are in a position to discuss plans and form opinions.

#### Public open space and Rights of Way

- 5.4.2.39 Developers should provide an assessment of any open space (including any SANG<sup>82</sup>) and Public Rights of Way (PRoW) lost, directly or indirectly affected by a proposed development. Where affected, developers will be required to make sure that the PRoW remains accessible. This could be through measures to replace or compensate for such impacts and through the identification of opportunities to improve facilities for walkers, cyclists, and horse riders, or to provide alternative routes which should be in place at the correct time.

#### Land and soil resources

- 5.4.2.40 Development of land for waste management purposes could have implications for the condition and quality of land and soils. The developer should provide information setting out the impacts that might arise from the scheme, and how opportunities for improvement would be maximised and how risks of adverse impacts would be managed.
- 5.4.2.41 Land classed as being of grades 1, 2 and 3a under the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) is a national resource. Waste development should seek to use unproductive land in preference to the best and most versatile land. Developers should provide information on the quality of existing agricultural land, and should outline how that quality would be protected or how the land would be returned to a condition equivalent to the original ALC upon completion of the waste operation. Where the development would result in the permanent loss of high quality agricultural land the application should give a justification for that loss.
- 5.4.2.42 Developers should provide information on the measures that would be taken to safeguard soils qualities during storage and/or their use in the restoration of sites. Where the importation of soils or waste forms part of a scheme, developers should provide information on the quality of the soils or waste materials that are to be imported and explain how those materials would improve the land for agricultural purposes.
- 5.4.2.43 Previous uses of the site or adjacent land could have caused contamination (e.g. industrial processes, petrol filling stations, fuel storage, chemical storage, vehicle parking/servicing etc.). Land affected by contamination may not be identified as such on any contaminated land register and therefore the developer should determine whether the land is suitable for development, or can be

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<sup>81</sup> NPPF, Paragraph 39

<sup>82</sup> Suitable alternative natural greenspace.

made so by remediation. The developer should provide an assessment of potential pollutants and explain how any contamination would be addressed. That assessment would likely involve a desktop and site walkover study in the majority of cases, with more detailed assessment involving trial pits and boreholes required where necessary.

- 5.4.2.44 The developer will need to satisfy the planning authority that unacceptable risk from contamination will be successfully addressed through remediation. A remediation scheme should include future monitoring and maintenance schemes.

#### Aerodrome Safeguarding

- 5.4.2.45 Waste development would need to comply with Aerodrome Safeguarding requirements to ensure that the operational integrity and safety of airports is not compromised. Development of any schemes affecting any official or non-official aerodrome safeguarding areas should be assisted by early discussions with the WPA.

- 5.4.2.46 Any applications relating to development situated within the consultation area of civil and military aerodromes and airstrips, where the proposal involves one or more of the activities or features listed below, would need to demonstrate how any hazards to air traffic would be avoided or mitigated.

- Construction of any building, structure, erection or works of a height that would exceed the relevant limit denoted on the safeguarding map for the aerodrome or airstrip in question.
- Construction of any building or structure that could, because of its size, shape, location or construction materials, act as a reflector or diffractor of the radio signals on which navigational aids, radio aids and telecommunication systems of the aerodrome or airstrip in question are based.
- Features attractive to hazardous birds (e.g. amenity landscaping and water features, this includes the enhancement of existing wet areas or watercourses, and buildings with ledges, gantries and flat roofs).
- Lighting which may impact on airport safety (i.e. dazzling).
- Venting and flaring of gas.

#### Cumulative Effects

- 5.4.2.47 Where the development of new waste management facilities, or redevelopment of an existing facility, is proposed, the planning application should take account of the relationship of that site to other new development (including non-waste development) that has been proposed or permitted within the local area. Where assessments have been undertaken in respect of those proposals, the information submitted in support of the proposed waste development should include consideration of the potential for in-combination effects. Where short-term unacceptable impacts are identified e.g. during construction of a new facility it is important that any unacceptable impacts in the short-term, e.g. the impacts of HGVs on residential or visual amenity, are outweighed by the long-term benefits.

## Policy 14 – Protecting Communities & the Environment

Planning permission for waste development will be granted where it can be demonstrated that:

A. It would be consistent with relevant national planning policy with respect to the following key environmental assets:

- i) The protected landscapes of the Surrey Hills AONB, the High Weald AONB, the South Downs National Park, and the Kent Downs AONB.
- ii) Sites of international or European importance (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) for biodiversity, or of national importance (SSSI, NNR) for biodiversity or geodiversity where those are located within the county or could be affected by development located within the county.
- iii) Nationally important heritage assets, including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, and Registered Parks & Gardens where those are located within the county or could be affected by development located within the county.

B. It would not result in unacceptable impacts on communities and the environment. The term 'unacceptable impact' should be interpreted in accordance with current national and local planning policy and planning guidance relevant to each of the following matters:

- i) Public amenity and safety including:
  - a) Impacts caused by noise, dust, fumes, odour, vibration, illumination.
  - b) Impacts on public open space, the rights of way network, and outdoor recreation facilities (including on the accessibility of such spaces, networks and facilities).
- ii) Aerodrome and airport safeguarding, including the risk of birds striking aircraft and including impacts due to the position or height of buildings and associated structures.
- iii) Air Quality, including impacts on identified Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones.
- iv) The Water Environment including:
  - a) Flood risk, (arising from all sources), including impacts on, and opportunities to provide and enhance, flood storage and surface water drainage capacity.
  - b) Water Resources, including impacts on the quantity and quality of surface water and ground water resources, taking account of Source Protection Zones, the status of surface watercourses and waterbodies and groundwater bodies.
- v) The landscape including impacts on the appearance, quality and character of the landscape and any features that contribute to its distinctiveness, including character areas defined at the national and local levels.
- vi) The natural environment, including biodiversity and geological conservation interests, including site of local importance (LNR, SNCI, RIGS) for biodiversity or geodiversity, irreplaceable habitats (e.g. Ancient Woodland), and protected species).

vii)	The historic landscape, on sites or structures of architectural and historic interest and their settings, and on sites of existing or potential archaeological interest or their settings.
viii)	Land and soil resources including impacts on their use, quality and integrity and including opportunities for remediation, the need to protect any best and most versatile agricultural land, and the need to address existing and potential contamination and land stability issues.
ix)	Cumulative impacts arising from the interactions between waste developments, and between waste development and other forms of development.
x)	Any other matters relevant to the proposed development.

*Table 23 Monitoring for Policy 14 – Communities and the Environment*

Measure/Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Appendix 1.</li> </ul>
Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning Applications and Decisions.</li> <li>• Planning Appeals.</li> </ul>
Key Organisation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surrey County Council.</li> <li>• Waste Industry.</li> </ul>
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No planning applications permitted where there would be a significant adverse impact on community or environment.</li> </ul>
Trigger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Appendix 1</li> </ul>

## 5.5 Transport and Connectivity

### 5.5.1 Policy 15 – Transport and Connectivity

- 5.5.1.1 Impacts on ease of transport and air quality caused by congestion and HGV movements are key areas of concern for local communities. This is evidenced by the Surrey Transport Plan and supporting Transport Plan Strategies. Preferable locations for waste facilities, are those on, or close to, Surrey’s strategic road network (comprising motorways and trunk and principal roads), minimising the residential frontages and sensitive areas passed.
- 5.5.1.2 In order to mitigate adverse impacts related to transport, Traffic Management Plans will usually be required at the planning application stage. Applications for waste development will often require a Transport Assessment to support them. Traffic Management Plans and Transport Assessments will be considered by the Highway Authority, who will make recommendations as appropriate. Such plans may set out a routing strategy where the use of certain roads is prohibited.
- 5.5.1.3 Waste development which provides opportunities for the movement of waste via alternative methods of transport e.g. rail will be supported. Applications which demonstrate a reduction in vehicle movements e.g. through co-location of facilities within the same site or other benefits with respect to transport will also be supported.



### Policy 15 – Transport and Connectivity

A. Planning permission for waste development will be granted where it can be demonstrated that:

- i) Where practicable and economically viable, the development makes use of rail or water for the transportation of materials to and from the site.
- ii) Transport links are adequate to serve the development or can be improved to an appropriate standard.

B. Where the need for road transport has been demonstrated, the development will ensure that:

- i) Waste is able to be transported using the best roads available<sup>83</sup>, which will usually be main roads and motorways, with minimal use of local roads, unless special circumstances apply.
- ii) The distance and number of vehicle movements associated with the development are minimised.
- iii) The residual cumulative impact on the road network of vehicle movements associated with the development will not be severe.
- iv) There is safe and adequate means of access to the highway network and the vehicle movements associated with the development will not have an unacceptable impact on highway safety when compared against current national and local guidance.
- v) Satisfactory provision is made to allow for safe vehicle turning and parking, manoeuvring, loading, electric charging and, where appropriate, wheel cleaning facilities.
- vi) Low or zero emission vehicles, under the control of the site operator, are used which, where practicable, use fuels from renewable sources.

*Table 24 Monitoring for Policy 15 – Transport and Connectivity*

Measure/Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New or existing waste sites in relation to waste sources.</li> <li>• Average waste miles.</li> </ul>
Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surrey County Council Development Management.</li> <li>• Surrey County Council Transport Development Planning.</li> </ul>
Key Organisation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surrey County Council.</li> </ul>
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of proposals include assessment of ability to transport waste via sustainable modes.</li> <li>• Main waste sources well connected to facilities.</li> </ul>
Trigger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban centre(s) or other significant source(s) of waste is/are not well connected to waste development via the SRN or rail/water.</li> </ul>

<sup>83</sup> See Surrey County Council Controlling lorry movements in Surrey on the Road and Transport webpage

## 5.6 Engagement

### 5.6.1 Duty to Cooperate

- 5.6.1.1 Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) places a duty on LPAs, in preparing local plans, to “engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis” with other relevant organisations<sup>84</sup> to maximise the effectiveness with which plan preparation is undertaken.
- 5.6.1.2 Effective cooperation requires ongoing, sustained joint working with concrete actions and outcomes. It is unlikely to be met by an exchange of correspondence, conversations or consultations between authorities alone<sup>85</sup>.
- 5.6.1.3 As such, while it is important for preparing the Plan, the DtC will remain a core part of the work for planning policy for the WPA. Activity associated with the DtC (see below) will be reported in the AMR.
- Formal consultation processes.
  - Meetings, including for joint-working between different authorities.
  - Memoranda of Understanding.
  - Joint Position Statements.
  - Statements of Common Ground.
  - Monitoring.
- 5.6.1.4 The WPA recognises that there are bodies not covered by the DtC. Engagement with organisations including Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs), infrastructure providers, environmental bodies, developers and existing waste operators is essential to the delivery of the Plan.

*Table 25 Monitoring for Duty to Cooperate*

Measure/Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Duty to Cooperate consultations received.</li> <li>• Projects delivered through joint-working.</li> <li>• Attendance of joint working groups.</li> <li>• Memoranda / Statements are kept up to date.</li> </ul>
Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations Log.</li> <li>• Final project reports.</li> <li>• Meeting minutes from joint working groups.</li> </ul>
Key Organisation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surrey County Council Development Management.</li> <li>• Other Waste Planning Authorities.</li> <li>• Surrey Districts and Boroughs.</li> </ul>
Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% attendance at joint working groups.</li> </ul>

<sup>84</sup> Regulation 4 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

<sup>85</sup> Planning Practice Guidance for Duty to Cooperate. Paragraph: 010 Reference ID: 9-010-20140306

Trigger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor attendance at joint working groups.</li> <li>• Joint working groups are no longer running.</li> </ul>
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## 5.6.2 Policy 16 – Community Engagement

### Surrey County Council Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

- 5.6.2.1 The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out how the county council involves local residents, local businesses and other key organisations and stakeholders in the plan-making process and in the determination of planning applications.

### Developer Statement of Community Involvement

- 5.6.2.2 The county council encourages developers to engage with the local community at the earliest feasible stage of the development process, and ideally before a planning application is submitted. The county council’s revised Validation Checklist requires that any proposal with substantial community interest be supported by a statement that explains how the pre-application engagement recommendation made in the county council’s SCI has been addressed.
- 5.6.2.3 The concerns of host communities, including any perceived risks, should be investigated in a manner proportionate to their potential impact. Planning applications should include information that demonstrates how communities have been involved in the development of the proposal, taking into account best practice, and shows how their concerns have been addressed. For communities hosting strategic waste developments which serve a wider area, the proposal should set out the tangible benefits to those most directly affected.
- 5.6.2.4 Issues arising from the operation of larger waste developments are often addressed through liaison groups that involve local communities and site operators. The establishment of liaison groups will be sought for major development where there could be a need for a regular forum for discussions between local residents, the WPA, the operator, and the other relevant agencies.

### Policy 16 – Community Engagement

Applicants are encouraged to undertake suitable proportionate steps to engage with the local community before submitting their application and ensure that comments from the community have been taken into account.

*Table 26 Monitoring for Policy 16 – Community Engagement*

Measure/Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of relevant applications which are supported by a Statement of Community Involvement produced by the applicant.</li> </ul>
Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning Applications and Decisions.</li> <li>• Appeal Decisions.</li> </ul>
Key Organisation(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste Planning Authority.</li> <li>• Waste Industry.</li> </ul>

Target(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 100% of relevant applications are supported by a Statement of Community Involvement produced by the applicant.</li></ul>
Trigger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Statements of Community Involvement are not submitted with two or more relevant applications produced by the applicant in any monitoring period.</li></ul>

## 6 Replacement of Policies in the Development Plan

6.1.1.1 The following tables show how the policies of the Surrey Waste Local Plan supersede previously adopted, and saved, policies of the Surrey Waste Plan 2008.

Surrey Waste Plan 2008 – saved polices		Surrey Waste Local Plan	
Policy No.	Title	Policy No.	Title
Core Strategy			
CW1	Waste Minimisation	Policy 1	Need for Waste Development
		Policy 4	Sustainable Construction and Waste Management in New Development
CW3 <sup>86</sup>	Developing Waste Markets	Policy 4	Sustainable Construction and Waste Management in New Development
CW4	Waste Management Capacity	Policy 1	Need for Waste Development
CW5	Location of Waste Facilities	Policy 10	Areas suitable for development of waste management facilities
		Policy 15	Transport and Connectivity
CW6	Development in the Green Belt	Policy 9	Green Belt
Waste Development			
WD1	Civic Amenity Sites	Policy 2	Recycling and Recovery Facilities (other than inert C,D&E and soil recycling facilities)
		Policy 8	Improvement or extension of existing facilities
		Policy 10	Areas suitable for development of waste management facilities

<sup>86</sup> Please note that policy numbers do not always continue consecutively because Policy CW2 was deleted as result of the recommendations made in the Inspectors' Report

Surrey Waste Plan 2008 – saved polices		Surrey Waste Local Plan	
Policy No.	Title	Policy No.	Title
WD2	Recycling, Storage, Transfer, Materials Recovery and Processing Facilities (Excluding Thermal Treatment)	Policy 2	Recycling and Recovery Facilities (other than inert C,D&E and soil recycling facilities)
		Policy 8	Improvement or extension of existing facilities
		Policy 11a	Strategic Waste Site Allocations
		Policy 11b	Allocation of a Site for a Household Waste Materials Recycling Facility
		Policy 10	Areas suitable for development of waste management facilities
WD3	Recycling, Storage, Transfer of Construction and Demolition Waste at Mineral Sites	Policy 3	Recycling of Inert Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste
		Policy 8	Improvement or extension of existing facilities

Surrey Waste Plan 2008 – saved polices		Surrey Waste Local Plan	
Policy No.	Title	Policy No.	Title
Waste Development			
WD4	Open Windrow Composting	Policy 2	Recycling and Recovery Facilities (other than inert C,D&E and soil recycling facilities)
		Policy 8	Improvement or extension of existing facilities
		Policy 11a	Strategic Waste Site Allocations
		Policy 10	Areas suitable for development of waste management facilities
WD5	Thermal Treatment Facilities	Policy 1	Need for Waste Development
		Policy 2	Recycling and Recovery Facilities (other than inert C,D&E and soil recycling facilities)
		Policy 8	Improvement or extension of existing facilities
		Policy 11a	Strategic Waste Site Allocations
		Policy 10	Areas suitable for development of waste management facilities
WD6	Waste Water and Sewage Treatment Plants	Policy 12	Wastewater Treatment Works
		Policy 8	Improvement or extension of existing facilities
		Policy 13	Sustainable Design
WD7	Disposal by Landfilling, Landraising, Engineering or Other Operations	Policy 5	Recovery of Inert Waste to Land
		Policy 6	Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land
		Policy 8	Improvement or extension of existing facilities

Surrey Waste Plan 2008 – saved polices		Surrey Waste Local Plan	
Policy No.	Title	Policy No.	Title
WD8	Landfilling, Landraising and Engineering or Other Operations	Policy 5	Recovery of Inert Waste to Land
		Policy 6	Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land
		Policy 13	Sustainable Design
Waste Development Control Policies			
DC1	Safeguarding Sites	Policy 7	Safeguarding
DC2	Planning Designations	Policy 14	Protecting Communities & the Environment
DC3	General Considerations	Policy 13	Sustainable Design
		Policy 14	Protecting Communities & the Environment
		Policy 15	Transport and Connectivity



## 7 Policies Map

7.1.1.1 The Policies Map for the Plan comprises the following:

- A map showing the location of allocated sites and areas (ILAS) identified for waste management facilities in Surrey (see below)
- A map showing the location of existing waste management facilities in Surrey (see below)
- More detailed maps showing the location of ILAS and allocated sites in Part 2 of the Plan.

Figure 6: Policies Map of Surrey showing allocated sites and ILAS (See Policies 10, 11a and 11b)

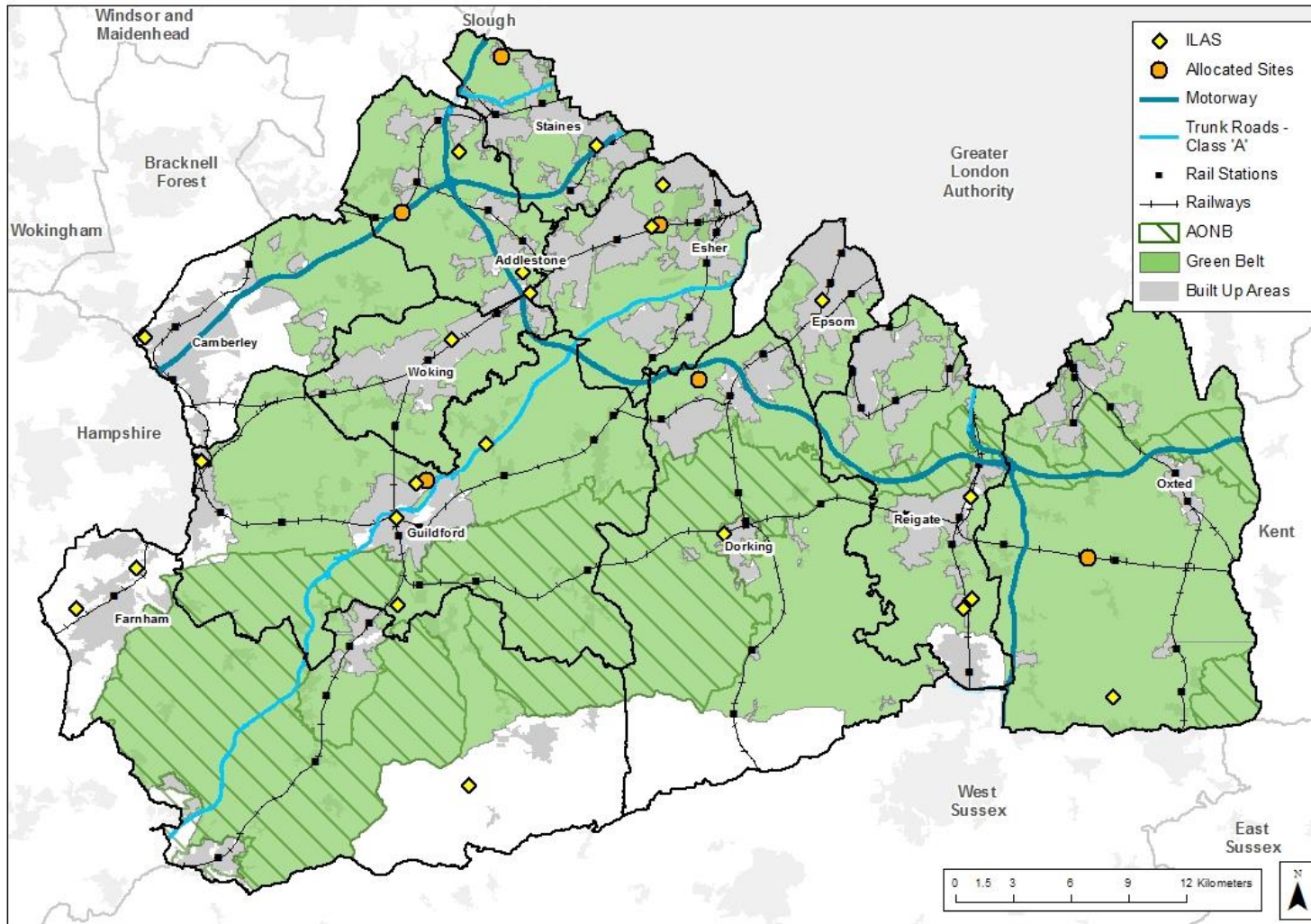
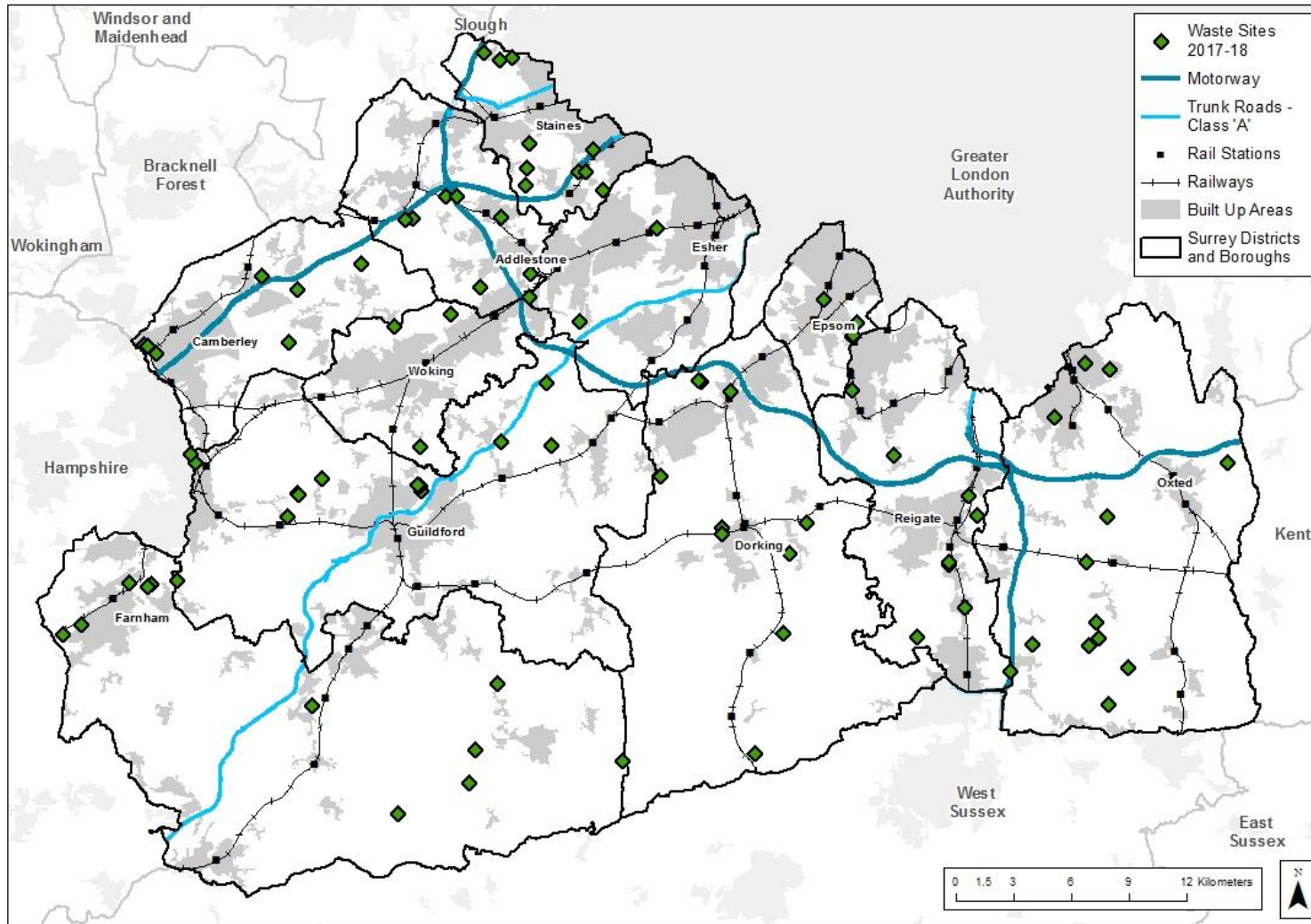


Figure 7: Policies Map of Surrey showing existing waste sites (For full details see Annual Monitoring Report)



## 8 Glossary

Term	Definition
Advanced Thermal Treatment (ATT)	Technologies that employ pyrolysis or gasification to process residual wastes. ATT facilities produce a gas (usually for energy recovery) and a solid residue which can often be recycled for secondary use.
Aggregates	A basic material used in construction and principally consisting of primary aggregates – sand, gravel and crushed rock. In addition, some recycled and secondary materials are used for construction purposes. These include construction, demolition and excavation (C,D&E) waste, bituminous materials such as road planings, mineral wastes such as colliery spoil and slate waste, other industrial wastes including pulverised fuel ash and blast furnace slag.
Agricultural Waste	This mostly covers animal slurry / by products and organic waste, but also scrap metals, plastics, batteries, oils, tyres, etc. The regulations for this waste stream have been altered meaning farmers can no longer manage all of their own waste within the farm. The agricultural waste regulations affect whether or not waste can be burnt, buried, stored, used on the farm or sent elsewhere.
Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	An area designated by a local authority for action, based upon a prediction that national Air Quality Objectives are not likely to be achieved in that area.
Anaerobic digestion (AD)	A biological process where microorganisms break down biodegradable waste into a 'digestate' and biogas in the absence of oxygen. AD facilities are usually fully enclosed in an industrial type building, with some infrastructure required such as storage tanks. AD of waste generally falls within the 'other recovery' category in the waste hierarchy but for the purposes of this plan AD of food waste is classed as 'recycling'.
Ancient woodland	An area of woodland that has had a continuous tree cover since at least 1600 AD. The resurvey of Surrey's Ancient Woodland was published in 2011.
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	The county council is required to prepare an AMR under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) and the Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The AMR reviews the effectiveness of policy implementation and service delivery with a focus on the past year.
Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP)	An AHAP is a defined area where it is strongly suspected that there is an increased likelihood of archaeological remains (finds or features) being revealed should ground disturbance take place. An AHAP is a local designation described by the county council and adopted by the County, District and Borough planning authorities for use within their Local Plans.
Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV)	An area designated at the local level as being of high quality in landscape and visual terms and worthy of conservation.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	An area designated under the National Parks & Access to the Countryside Act 1949 as being of national importance for its natural beauty, which should be conserved and enhanced. In Surrey there are two designated areas, the Surrey Hills and part of the High Weald.
Aggregates Recycling Joint DPD 2013	Aggregates Recycling Joint DPD (2013) forms part of the Surrey Minerals & Waste Development Framework. It sets out proposals with regard to the provision of aggregates recycling facilities across the county for the period to 2026.
Best and most versatile agricultural land	Land categorised as being of grades 1, 2 or 3a under the Agricultural Land Classification system.

Term	Definition
Bioaerosols	Airborne material containing biological material from animals, plants, insects or micro-organisms. They are produced wherever biological material is being processed, milled, or chopped and are commonly associated with organic waste composting facilities.
Biodegradable Waste	Waste that is able to decompose through the action of bacteria or other microbes, including materials such as paper, food waste and garden waste.
Biodiversity	The variety of life on earth, from the smallest microbe to the largest tree, and how all these species interact with each other.
Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs)	Areas where conservation action, such as habitat creation, restoration or expansion, is likely to have the greatest benefit for biodiversity. Further information can be found on the Surrey Nature Partnership website ( <a href="https://surreynaturepartnership.org.uk/">https://surreynaturepartnership.org.uk/</a> ).
Biogas	Biogas is a mixture of gases comprising mainly methane and carbon dioxide. It is produced when organic matter decomposes in the absence of oxygen. This can take place in a landfill site to give landfill gas or in an anaerobic digester to give biogas.
Catchment	The geographical area served by a particular waste management activity. This will vary according to the adequacy of transport links and the economics of transporting different types of waste.
Circular Economy	A circular economy is an alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose) in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of each service life.
Climate change adaptation	Adjustments to natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic factors or their effects, including from changes in rainfall and rising temperatures, which moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.
Combined heat and power facilities (CHP)	CHP plants provide local heat, electricity and sometimes even cooling to various types of users.
Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste	Waste generated by business and industry, for example: wholesalers; catering establishments; shops and offices; factories and industrial plants. Generally, businesses are expected to make their own arrangements for the collection, treatment and disposal of waste generated by their actions. Waste from smaller businesses where local authority collection arrangements have been set up is considered as LACW.
Community Recycling Centres (CRCs)	CRCs are sites that are operated by the WDA (Surrey County Council) for local residents to drop off their household waste, recyclables and bulky waste.
Composting	The breaking down of organic matter aerobically into a stable material that can be used as a fertiliser or soil conditioner.
Composting: In-Vessel	Composting within a sealed chamber where environmental parameters are optimised (temperature, moisture, mixing and air flow), resulting in the production of higher quality finished compost within a shorter period of time than open windrow composting. Within the waste hierarchy composting is at the same level as recycling.
Composting: Open Windrow	Open windrow composting involves the raw material (usually green and/or garden waste and cardboard) being arranged outdoors in long narrow piles on a hard and preferably impermeable surface. The windrows are mixed and turned regularly for aeration, either by hand or mechanically.
Conservation Area	An area designated by the LPA because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Term	Definition
Contaminated Land	Contaminated land is land that has been polluted or harmed in some way making it unfit for safe development and usage unless cleaned.
Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) Waste	The combined waste produced from earth moving activities, demolition of existing buildings/structures and construction of new buildings/structures. It mostly comprises brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil, but can also include timber, metals and plastics.
County Site of Archaeological Importance (CSAIs)	A CSAI is a known archaeological heritage asset within Surrey that is important in either a National or Regional context and should be preserved. Sites worthy of consideration as CSAIs can be identified through a combination of documentary assessment and/or archaeological fieldwork by qualified and informed persons or organisations.
Decentralised energy	Local renewable energy and local low-carbon energy usually but not always on a relatively small scale encompassing a diverse range of technologies.
Department for Environment, Farming & Rural Affairs (Defra)	The Government department responsible for policy and legislation in respect of environmental (including waste management), food and rural issues.
Development Plan	The development plan has statutory status as the starting point for decision making. Section 38(6) of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and Section 70(2) of the TCPA 1990 require that planning applications should be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. For waste proposals within Surrey the development plan comprises waste DPDs prepared by the county council and local plan DPDs as prepared by the LPAs as well as neighbourhood plans.
Development Plan Documents (DPDs)	These are planning policy documents which make up the Local Plan. DPDs include the core strategy, site-specific allocations of land and, where needed, area action plans. There will also be an adopted policies map which illustrates the spatial extent of policies that must be prepared and maintained to accompany all DPDs.
Disposal	Disposal means any waste management operation which is not 'recovery' even where the operation has a secondary consequence, the reclamation of substances or energy.
Downland	Downland or lowland calcareous grassland as it is listed is a priority habitat, formed by grazing from both <a href="#">livestock</a> and wild animals on nutrient-poor, shallow soils and slopes.
Dry Mixed Recyclates (DMR)	Typically composed of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paper - e.g. dry paper waste, newspapers, office paper and magazines</li> <li>• Cardboard – e.g. corrugated cardboard, cereal boxes and card</li> <li>• Metal cans – e.g. clean, empty drinks cans and food tins</li> <li>• Plastic – e.g. packaging films, rinsed out milk bottles, empty drinks bottles &amp; clean salad trays, rinsed out margarine tubs &amp; microwaveable meal trays</li> </ul>
Duty to Cooperate (DtC)	A legal duty on LPAs, county councils in England and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local and Marine Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters. Waste management is considered to be a strategic cross boundary matter.
Ecosystem services	The benefits people obtain from ecosystems such as, food, water, flood and disease control and recreation.
End of life vehicles (ELVs)	Under the ELV Regulations 2003 and 2005, the environmental impacts associated with the disposal of vehicles are limited, by reducing the amount of waste generated.
Energy from Waste (EfW)	The process of managing waste to create energy - usually in the form of electricity or heat but also potentially biofuels – by means of thermal treatment. Many wastes are combustible, with

Term	Definition
	relatively high calorific values – this energy can be recovered through processes such as incineration with electricity generation, gasification or pyrolysis. EfW generally falls within the ‘other recovery’ category in the waste hierarchy.
Energy Recovery	Covers a number of established and emerging technologies, though most energy recovery is through incineration technologies. Many wastes are combustible, with relatively high calorific values – this energy can be recovered through processes such as incineration with electricity generation, gasification or pyrolysis.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	The process of identifying and assessing the likely significant environmental impacts of a development proposal. EIA is a statutory requirement where the proposed development is of a type listed in Schedule 1 to the Town & Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended), or is of a type listed in Schedule 2 of those Regulations and is likely to have significant effects on the environment. The EIA process requires that certain information be provided, and that the public be consulted as part of the development consent process. The timescales for the determination of EIA planning applications, and for consultation on those applications, are longer than those for non-EIA development.
European site	These are areas that form part of the Natura 2000 network defined under Article 3 of EU Directive 92/43/EEC (the Habitats Directive). They include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), and are defined in regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017.
Gasification	A technology that converts carbon containing material (including waste) into gas (mostly methane) at high temperature. The gas can either be used as a substitute for natural gas or used to power electricity generation.
Green Belt	A national designation, which aims to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land around certain cities and large built-up areas permanently open or largely undeveloped, defined more fully in the NPPF.
Greenfield land	Land previously in agriculture or non-urban/industrial use or which has not been damaged by a previous use. Not to be confused with Green Belt.
Greenhouse gas (GHG)	A GHG allows sunlight to enter the atmosphere freely. When sunlight strikes the Earth’s surface, some of it is reflected back towards space as infrared radiation (heat). GHGs absorb this infrared radiation and trap the heat in the atmosphere. Many gases exhibit greenhouse properties, including water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide.
Green infrastructure	A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.
Groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ)	The Environment Agency identifies SPZs to protect drinking water sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply from developments that may damage its quality.
Gross Value added (GVA)	The measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy.
Hazardous waste	Controlled waste that is dangerous or difficult to treat, keep, store or dispose of, so that special provision is required for dealing with it. Hazardous wastes are the more dangerous wastes and include toxic wastes, acids, alkaline solutions, asbestos, fluorescent tubes, batteries, oil, fly ash (flue ash), industrial solvents, oily sludges, pesticides, pharmaceutical compounds, photographic chemicals, waste oils, wood preservatives. If improperly handled, treated or disposed of, a waste that, by virtue of its composition, carries the risk of death, injury or impairment of health, to humans or animals, the pollution of waters, or could have an unacceptable environmental impact. It should be used only to describe wastes that contain sufficient of these materials to render the waste as a whole hazardous within the definition

Term	Definition
	given above. Defined in the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended).
Heathland	Lowland heathland is a habitat found mainly on free-draining infertile, acidic soils and is characterised by open, low-growing woody vegetation. Heathland is a UK priority habitat and Surrey has 13% of the UK total.
Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGVs)	Any vehicle carry goods with a weight over 3.5 tonnes.
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic Park and Garden	A site listed on the 'Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England'. These range from town gardens and public parks to the great country estates. They are heritage assets.
Household waste	This is waste from a domestic property, caravan, and residential home or from premises forming part of a university or school or other educational establishment and premises forming part of a hospital or nursing home.
Incineration	This is the controlled burning of waste usually in purpose built plant and is subject to stringent standards for emissions. Ash residues are often landfilled but may also be used in building materials. Incineration that involves the capture of energy falls within the category 'Energy from Waste'.
Inert waste	Inert waste means waste that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations. Inert waste will not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm human health. The total leachability and pollutant content of the waste and the ecotoxicity of the leachate must be insignificant, and in particular not endanger the quality of surface water and/or groundwater. Non-inert (including non-hazardous) waste is all other waste other than as identified above.
Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS)	A strategy for the management of waste arising from households across a county or other relevant administrative area. Produced in partnership by the WDA and the WCAs. It sets targets for recycling, reducing and managing waste in the most sustainable and cost-effective way.
Landfill and Landraise	The term landfill relates to waste disposal mainly below ground level (by filling a void) whereas landraise refers to waste disposal mainly above pre-existing ground levels. They are generally the least preferred method of waste management.
Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)	A comprehensive assessment of the landscape character of the county. It takes account of the framework of the National Character Areas recently reviewed by Natural England and describes variations in the landscape character at a county level.
Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	LVIA is a tool used to identify and assess the significance and effects of change resulting from development, on both the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity.
Large scale development	For the purposes of this plan is generally considered to be sites greater than 5 hectares or for waste development those sites handling greater than 50,000 tonnes per annum (tpa).



Term	Definition
Listed Buildings	A building of special architectural or historic interest in a list compiled by the Secretary of State under the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990, thereby having statutory protection. Listing of buildings includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building, and any nearby buildings or permanent structures within the curtilage (e.g. wells, outbuildings). Historic England is responsible for designating buildings for listing in England.
Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	All waste collected by a local authority. It includes household waste and business waste and construction and demolition waste where collected by the local authority. LACW is the definition that is used in statistical publications produced by Defra, which previously referred to 'municipal' waste.
Local Development Scheme	The timetable for the preparation of Local Plans.
Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)	A body, designated by the Secretary of State for the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, established for the purpose of creating or improving the conditions for economic growth in an area.
Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)	An area designated by local authorities, in consultation with Natural England (formerly English Nature), under the National Parks & Access to the Countryside Act 1949, to provide opportunities for educational use and public enjoyment, in addition to protecting wildlife or geological and physiographical features of special interest.
Local Planning Authorities (LPAs)	The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area.
Local Plan	A plan for the future development of a local area, drawn up by the LPA in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Current core strategies or other planning policies, which under law would be considered to be DPDs, form part of the Local Plan. The term includes old policies which have been saved under the 2004 Act.
Local roads	These are taken to include: A roads (not including trunk roads and primary routes). B roads – which are roads intended to connect different areas, and to feed traffic between A roads and smaller roads on the network. Classified unnumbered roads which are smaller roads intended to connect together unclassified roads with A and B roads, and often linking a housing estate or a village to the rest of the network. Similar to 'minor roads' on an Ordnance Survey map and sometimes known unofficially as C roads. Unclassified roads which are local roads intended for local traffic. The vast majority (60%) of roads in the UK fall within this category.
Mass burn incinerator	Large, complex facilities which are used to burn waste at very high temperatures.
Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)	A facility where waste can be taken in bulk for separation, recycling or recovery of waste materials. This may also involve the crushing and screening of construction, demolition and excavation waste. MRFs fall within the 'recycling' category in the waste hierarchy.
Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government (MHCLG)	The Government department responsible for the planning system and creating national planning policy and guidance.
Mixed Waste Processing	Operations primarily of a mechanical and/or biological nature, which are designed to process household waste.

Term	Definition
National Nature Reserves (NNRs)	NNRs were established to protect some of our most important habitats, species and geology, and to provide 'outdoor laboratories' for research.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. Amongst other things it sets out the Government's policy on preparing Local Plans.
National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW)	Adopted in October 2014, this document sets out the Government's detailed waste planning policies.
Natural England	The Government's adviser on the natural environment in England, providing practical scientific advice on how to look after England's landscapes and wildlife.
Neighbourhood plans	A plan for development prepared by a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area.
Net self-sufficiency	To provide enough waste management facilities to manage the equivalent amount of waste arising within the Plan area.
Non-inert waste	A waste that will biodegrade or decompose, releasing environmental pollutants. Examples include: wood and wood products, paper and cardboard, vegetation and vegetable matter, leather, rubber and food processing wastes.
Open space	All open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.
Other Recovery	Other recovery is not specifically defined in the revised Waste Framework Directive, although 'energy recovery' is referenced as an example. It can be assumed by their exclusion in the definition of recycling, that processing of wastes into materials to be used as fuels or for backfilling can be considered 'other recovery'.
Pollution	Anything that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils, which might lead to an adverse impact on human health, the natural environment or general amenity. Pollution can arise from a range of emissions, including smoke, fumes, gases, dust, steam, odour, noise and light.
Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)	Government guidance intended to assist practitioners in interpreting the NPPF.
PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub> are very small particles of solid and /or liquid in the air with a diameter of 10 micrometres or smaller. They are formed from combustion or burning processes.
Previously developed land (PDL)	Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape.
Public Right of Ways (PRoW)	PRoW are paths that all members of the public can legally use: footpaths – for walking, running, in mobility scooters or powered wheelchairs; bridleways – for walking, horse riding, bicycles, mobility scooters or powered wheelchairs; restricted byways – for any transport without a motor and mobility scooters or powered wheelchairs; byways open to all traffic – for any kind of transport, including cars (but mainly used by walkers, cyclists and horse riders).

Term	Definition
Priority habitats and species	Species and Habitats of Principal Importance included in the England Biodiversity List published by the Secretary of State under section 41 of the Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006.
Pyrolysis	The combustion of waste in the absence of oxygen, resulting in the production of liquid, gas, char, whose after-use depends on the type of waste incinerated.
Ramsar sites	Ramsar sites are designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, agreed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971. Originally intended to protect sites of importance especially as waterfowl habitat, the Convention has broadened its scope over the years to cover all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use, recognising wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation in general and for the well-being of human communities.
Receptor	Existing land uses that could be affected by the proposed development at the site allocations. Some examples of receptors include: residential dwellings, hospitals, commercial premises and footpaths.
Recovery	Recovery means any waste management operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.
Recovery facilities	A facility that recovers value, such as resources and energy, from waste prior to disposal, includes energy from waste, biological treatment and physical treatment facilities.
Recovery to Land	This is considered to be the use of inert material for a genuine beneficial use such as landscape and/or amenity improvements.
Recycling	Recycling means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. Includes the reprocessing of organic material but not energy recovery or the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.
Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs)	Regional Spatial Strategies were introduced in place of county-level structure plans under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The RSS for Surrey was the South East Plan but this was revoked in 2013 except for policy (NRM6) relating to the <a href="#">Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area</a> .
Regionally Important Geological & Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	RIGS, also known as Local Geological Sites, are areas for geological or geomorphological importance that are not subject to statutory protection as geological Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). RIGS are selected under locally-developed criteria, according to their value for education, scientific study, historical significance or aesthetic qualities. Whilst not benefiting from statutory protection, RIGS are equivalent to Local Wildlife Sites, and consideration of their importance should be an integral part of the planning process.
Renewable and low carbon energy	Includes energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also from biomass and deep geothermal heat. Low carbon technologies are those that can help reduce emissions (compared to conventional use of fossil fuels).
Residual waste	The elements of the waste streams that remain following recovery operations. Residual waste usually needs to be managed by disposal e.g. landfill.
Restoration	Process of returning a site or area to a condition equivalent to its former use or suitable for its anticipated future use following mineral extraction. It includes processes that take place before

Term	Definition
	and during mineral extraction (stripping and protection of soils) and operations after extraction up until the after-use is established on the site.
Reuse	The commercial sector can reuse products designed to be used a number of times, such as reusable packaging. Householders can buy refillable containers or reuse plastic bags. Reuse contributes to sustainable development and can save raw materials, energy and transport costs.
Reuse Derived Fuel (RDF)	A fuel produced from various types of wastes such as municipal solid wastes (MSW), industrial wastes or commercial wastes.
Safeguarding	The process of protecting sites and areas that have potential for relevant development (minerals and waste) from other forms of development.
Scheduled Monuments	Nationally important monuments usually archaeological remains, which are protected against inappropriate development through the Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI)	An area (non-statutory) designated by the Surrey Local Sites Partnership as being of county or regional wildlife value. Sites are selected under locally developed criteria. Also known as Local Wildlife Sites.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	A site which is of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features and has been designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Site Waste Management Plan	A plan which sets out how resources will be managed and waste controlled at all stages of a construction project, including: What types of waste will be generated. How the waste will be managed. Which contractors will be used to ensure the waste is correctly recycled or disposed of responsibly and legally.
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	SACs are habitats designated under the EU Habitats Directive. SACs are areas which have been identified as best representing the range and variety within the European Union of habitats and (non-bird) species listed on Annexes I and II to the Directive.
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	A site designated under the EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (2009/147/EC) to protect wild birds, their eggs, nests and habitats.
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	A document which sets out how authorities will involve local communities in the preparation of local development documents and development management decisions.
Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA)	A procedure which requires public authorities to undertake a systematic assessment and evaluation of the impacts that certain plans and programmes may have on the environment, as part of the plan preparation and decision making process.
Suitable alternative natural greenspace (SANG)	Green space that is of a quality and type suitable to be used as mitigation for new residential development in the context of the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area (SPA). Its role is to provide alternative open space which will divert local residents away from visiting the SPA.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	A process of analysing and evaluating the environmental, social and economic impacts of the plan or programme, often in conjunction with an SEA.
Supplementary planning documents	Planning documents which expand upon policy or provide further detail to policies in development plan documents, but do not have development plan status.

Term	Definition
Surrey Minerals Plan 2011	The Surrey Minerals Plan was adopted in 2011 and provides strategic policies and site-specific proposals for the extraction of primary aggregate, silica sand and brick clay for the period to 2026.
Surrey Waste Local Plan (SWLP)	The development plan document that sets out the planning framework for the development of waste management facilities in Surrey. With an expectation they will last ten years from adoption. This Plan is to replace the current 2008 SWP and is to be adopted in 2020.
Surrey Waste Plan (SWP)	A series of waste development plan documents which set out the planning framework for the development of waste management facilities in Surrey. This Plan was adopted in 2008
Thermal Treatment	A waste management operation that involves the use of heat to process waste and generally involves the production of energy. Incineration is a thermal treatment but 'Energy from waste' is the term more generally used to describe waste management involving incineration.
Tonne	Metric Ton. 1000 kilos, equal to 2004 lbs.
tpa	Tonnes per annum.
mtpa	Million tonnes per annum.
Topography	A description or visual representation of the shape of the land, for example, contours or changes in the height of land above sea level.
Transport assessment or Transport Statement	A comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies what measures will be required to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel, particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport and what measures will need to be taken to deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the development. Transport assessments are used for larger scale development proposals, or where there are complicated transport matters to consider. Transport Statements are used for smaller scale development proposals than Transport assessments, where the transport issues to be reviewed are straight forward. The coverage of Transport assessments and statements is decided on a case by case basis, depending on the nature of the development proposals and the transport network it is served by.
Travel plan or Traffic Management Plan	A long-term management strategy for an organisation or site that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives through action and is articulated in a document that is regularly reviewed.
Waste	Any substance or object that the holder or the possessor either discards or intends or is required to discard.
Waste arisings	This is the amount of waste produced in a given area during a given period of time, usually reported as tpa.
Waste Collection Authority (WCA)	A local authority with a statutory responsibility to provide a waste collection service to each household in its area, and on request, to local businesses.
Waste Disposal Authority (WDA)	A local authority responsible for managing the waste collected by the collection authorities and the provision of household waste recovery centres.
Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment (WEEE)	WEEE includes a broad range of consumer and commercial equipment (i.e. large household appliance, small household appliances, IT and telecoms equipment, consumer equipment, lighting equipment, electric tools, toys, medical equipment, monitoring and control equipment, and automatic dispensers).
Waste Framework Directive (WFD)	An EU Directive (2008/98/EC) which provides the overarching legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste. It defines certain terms, such as 'waste', 'recovery' and 'disposal' to ensure that a uniform approach is taken across the EU.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Waste hierarchy	A concept devised by the WFD conveying waste management options in order of preference; waste prevention (most preferred) followed by reduction, recycling, recovery and disposal (least preferred).
Waste Management Industry	This comprises businesses and not-for-profit organisations carrying out the collection, treatment and disposal of waste.
Waste Planning Authority (WPA)	The local authority responsible for waste development planning and control. These are unitary authorities, including National Park Authorities, and county councils in non-unitary areas.
Waste streams	Waste produced by different sectors and with different composition such as 'commercial and industrial' or 'hazardous'.
Waste Transfer	Process where waste is taken from waste producers, and taken for treatment, recycling and/or disposal.
Waste Transfer Station (WTS)	Part of waste transfer network which enables materials to be sorted and organised before being sent on for final processing.
Wastewater	Water discharged to sewers and includes waste in liquid form as well as surface water runoff. This raw wastewater is collected in sewers and transferred to wastewater treatment works where it is treated in such a way that produces largely reusable sewage sludge and effluent that is discharged to watercourses.

## Appendix 1: Table of Indicators, Triggers and Targets Relating to the Monitoring of Policy 14

Indicator		Target/Trigger	Actions	Relevant P14 Clauses
<b>Policy 14 Part A: Key Environmental Assets (e.g. AONB, , Ramsar Site, SPA, SAC, SSSI, NNR, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Registered Park &amp; Garden)</b>				
14A.1	All applications for waste related development determined during the monitoring year where the proposal has the potential to affect one or more of the categories of sensitive environmental assets referred to in Part A of Policy 14	<u>Trigger</u> : Any applications refused during the monitoring year, where the reasons for refusal include unacceptable impacts on one or more of the categories of sensitive environmental assets referred to in Part A of Policy 14	Review reasons for refusal to establish what measures could be taken to reduce the incidence of refusals on grounds of unacceptable impacts. Establish what corrective action needs to be taken (e.g. does the Council need to provide further guidance to applicants).	Part A (i) National Landscapes; Part A (ii) Supranational / National Natural Assets; Part A (iii) National Heritage Assets
14A.2		<u>Trigger</u> : Any applications granted permission during the monitoring year, with conditions attached in respect of the protection of the categories of sensitive environmental assets referred to in Part A of Policy 14  <u>Target</u> : 100% applications granted permission include conditions to manage identified impacts	If target not met, review permissions granted to establish why relevant conditions were not attached at the point of determination, and whether the Councils approach needs to be amended.	
<b>Policy 14 Part B: Impacts on the Wider Environment</b>				
14B.1	All applications for waste related development determined during the monitoring year where the proposal would give rise to impacts on one or more of the environmental receptors referred to in Part B of Policy 14	<u>Trigger</u> : Any applications refused during the monitoring year, for which the reasons for refusal make reference to unacceptable impacts on one or more of the categories of environmental receptors referred to in Part B of Policy 14	Review reasons for refusal to establish what measures could be taken to reduce the incidence of refusals on grounds of impacts. Establish what corrective action needs to be taken (e.g. does the Council need to provide further guidance to applicants).	Part B (iii) Air Quality; (iv) Water Environment; (v) Landscape; (vi) Natural Environment; (vii) Historic Environment; (viii) Land & Soil Resources
14B.2		<u>Trigger</u> : Any application granted permission during the monitoring year.  <u>Target</u> : 100% applications granted permission include conditions to manage the identified impacts on one or more of the categories of environmental receptors referred to in Part B of Policy 14	If target not met, review permissions granted to establish why relevant conditions were not attached at the point of determination, and whether the Councils approach needs to be amended.	

Indicator	Target/Trigger	Actions	Relevant P14 Clauses
<b>Policy 14 Part B: Impacts on Local Communities</b>			
14B.3	All applications for waste related development determined during the monitoring year where the proposal would give rise to impacts on one or more of the community receptors referred to in Part B of Policy 14	<p><u>Trigger:</u> Any applications refused for which the reasons for refusal make reference to unacceptable impacts on one or more of the categories of community receptors referred to in Part B of Policy 14</p>	Review reasons for refusal to establish what measures could be taken to reduce the incidence of refusals on grounds of impacts on one or more of the categories of community receptors referred to in Part B of Policy 14. Establish what corrective action needs to be taken (e.g. does the Council need to provide further guidance to applicants).
14B.4	All applications for waste related development determined during the monitoring year where the proposal would give rise to impacts on one or more of the community receptors referred to in Part B of Policy 14	<p><u>Trigger:</u> Any application granted permission during the monitoring year.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 100% applications granted permission include conditions to manage the identified impacts on one or more of the categories of community receptors referred to in Part B of Policy 14</p>	If target not met, review permissions granted to establish why relevant conditions were not attached at the point of determination, and whether the Councils approach needs to be amended.
Part B (i) Public Amenity & Safety; (ii) Aerodrome & Airport Safeguarding			



Surrey County Council Minerals  
and Waste Planning Policy

# **Surrey Waste Local Plan**

## **Part 2 - Sites and areas of search**


December 2020





**SURREY**



If you have any questions about the consultation or you are having difficulty in accessing the documents please contact Surrey County Council:

 Phone: 03456 009 009

 Email: [wasteplan@surreycc.gov.uk](mailto:wasteplan@surreycc.gov.uk)

 Letter: Planning and Development Service,  
Room 385 County Hall, Penrhyn Road,  
Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2DW



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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose of Identifying Areas of Search and Sites

- 1.1.1 As the waste planning authority<sup>1</sup> (WPA) Surrey County Council is required to produce a local plan for waste development, known as the Surrey Waste Local Plan (the Plan), to show how and where waste will be managed in Surrey in the future. The Plan sets out the planning framework for the development of waste management facilities and is used in determining planning applications for waste management facilities.
- 1.1.2 The Plan is intended to make sure that land is available to be developed so that there are enough waste management facilities to handle the equivalent amount of waste arising in Surrey. In doing so the SWLP provides policies which ensure these facilities are well located and do not result in unacceptable impacts on communities and the environment.
- 1.1.3 Part 1 of the Plan sets out the context of the Plan, the vision, objectives and policies that are applied when determining planning applications. This Part 2 of the Plan gives more specific information around the areas and sites identified as being suitable for waste management in accordance with Policies 10, 11(a) and 11(b).

## 1.2 Industrial Land Areas of Search

- 1.2.1 Industrial Land Areas of Search are broad areas, not allocated as sites for waste development, but identified as areas of search within which there may be potential for waste development. The areas are those already identified or allocated in district or borough Local Plans (adopted and emerging) as suitable for employment use, industrial and storage use or appropriate mixed use, which are compatible with waste management uses.
- 1.2.2 Existing employment land areas that are predominantly used for, and considered suitable for, general industry (B2) and storage and distribution (B8) have been included, as these areas are compatible with waste management uses. Land allocated, but not yet developed, for employment use and considered suitable for B2 or B8 uses is also included.

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<sup>1</sup> The Town and Country Planning (Prescription of County Matters) (England) Regulations 2003 prescribe classes of waste operations and uses of land that should be dealt with as “county matters”.

1.2.3 The process by which the areas were identified is recorded in the Industrial Land Areas of Search Site Identification Report (December 2018). The final list of ILAS is shown in Table 1.

*Table 1 Industrial Land Areas of Search*

	<b>Area of Search Name</b>	<b>District/Borough</b>
1	Brooklands Industrial Park, Wintersells Road Industrial Park and Byfleet Industrial Estate	Elmbridge and Woking
2	Molesey Industrial Estate, West Molesey	Elmbridge
3	Hersham Road North and Lyon Road / North Weylands, Walton-on-Thames	Elmbridge
4	Longmead Industrial Estate, Epsom	Epsom and Ewell
5	Slyfield Industrial Estate, Guildford	Guildford
6	Woodbridge Meadows Industrial Estate, Guildford	Guildford
7	Land around Burnt Common Warehouse, London Road, Send	Guildford
8	North and south of Lysons Avenue, Ash Vale	Guildford
9	Riverway Industrial Estate, Astolat Business Park and Weyvern Park, Peasmarsh	Guildford
10	Land near Dorking West Station, Curtis Road/Station Road, Dorking	Mole Valley
11	Holmethorpe Industrial Estate, Redhill	Reigate and Banstead
12	Perrywood Business Park, Salfords	Reigate and Banstead
13	Salfords Industrial Estate, Salfords	Reigate and Banstead
14	Thorpe Industrial Estate, Thorpe	Runnymede
15	Byfleet Road Employment Allocation, Addlestone	Runnymede
16	York Town Industrial Estate, Doman Road and Stanhope Road, Camberley	Surrey Heath
17	Windmill Road, Sunbury-on-Thames	Spelthorne
18	Hobbs Industrial Estate, Felbridge	Tandridge
19	Farnham Trading Estate (including Land off Water Lane), Farnham	Waverley
20	Land at Dunsfold Aerodrome (as part of new settlement), Dunsfold	Waverley
21	Coxbridge Business Park, Farnham	Waverley
22	Monument Way East Industrial Estate (including Woking Business Park), Woking	Woking

1.2.4 These locations are not specifically safeguarded for waste management development, however any existing waste management facilities within these locations are safeguarded by Policy 7.

## 1.3 Allocated Sites

- 1.3.1 Certain sites have been allocated to ensure that sufficient land is available to manage the county's existing and future waste arisings during the plan period. These sites listed in section 5 of Part 2, have been tested through the county council's site identification and selection methodology and were assessed as appropriate for development in terms of their location, suitability and deliverability during the plan period.
- 1.3.2 Sites have been allocated to provide the land necessary to meet the need for new waste management facilities in Surrey up to 2035. For each site a number of key development issues have been identified. The process by which the site allocations were identified is recorded in the Site Identification & Evaluation Report (January 2019).

*Table 2 Sites allocated on land not within the Green Belt*

Site Name	District/Borough	Area (Ha)
Land to the north east of Slyfield Industrial Estate, Moorfield Road, Guildford	Guildford	12.7

*Table 3 Sites allocated on previously developed land within the Green Belt*

Site Name	District/Borough	Area (Ha)
Former Weylands Sewage Treatment Works, Walton-on-Thames	Elmbridge	5.6
Land adjoining Leatherhead Sewage Treatment Works, Randalls Rd, Leatherhead	Mole Valley	3.4
Oakleaf Farm, Stanwell Moor	Spelthorne	6.8

*Table 4 Site allocated on land within the Green Belt earmarked for removal from Green Belt by the district/borough*

Site Name	District/Borough	Area (Ha)
Land at Lambs Business Park, South Godstone	Tandridge	3.0

1.3.3 The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy<sup>2</sup> (Appendix 1) outlines the need to deliver new infrastructure for Dry Mixed Recyclables (DMR) produced by households. In accordance with the nPPG<sup>3</sup> the following site is also allocated, specifically for the management of DMR from households:

*Table 5 Site allocated on land within the Green Belt for a specific purpose*

Site Name	District/Borough	Area (Ha)
Land adjacent to Trumps Farm, Longcross	Runnymede	6.2

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<sup>2</sup> The strategy can be found on the Surrey Waste Partnership website <https://www.surreywastepartnership.org.uk/our-strategy>

<sup>3</sup> National Planning Practice Guidance on Waste Paragraph 019





## 2 Site Assessment work

### 2.1 Industrial Land Areas of Search

#### 2.1.1 Assessment of Suitability

- 2.1.1.1 The areas of search have already been identified as being suitable in principle for a range of industrial and/or storage uses through the relevant district or borough local plan. As a result no new site assessment work was undertaken. However, given the nature of any potentially available land within established industrial estates, it is more likely that suitable waste management facilities will be small to medium in scale (see Table 6).
- 2.1.1.2 There are material considerations associated with these sites which will need to be appraised at the planning application stage. Such considerations include the ability of development to mitigate potential adverse impacts taking account of the particular characteristics of the location.
- 2.1.1.3 Relevant policies in the borough or district local plan should always be referred to in addition to policies in Part 1 of the Surrey Waste Local Plan. Potentially relevant environmental information is also provided in Section 4 of this part of the Plan for each of the identified ILAS.

### 2.2 Allocated Sites

#### 2.2.1 Initial Assessment Work

- 2.2.1.1 As set out in the Site Identification and Evaluation Report a process of site characterisation was carried out for all sites that were identified. Each site characterisation was used to inform the evaluation of the site's suitability as a location for future waste related development.
- 2.2.1.2 The long list of sites was evaluated against a range of criteria informed by Appendix B of the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) and included: natural environment and biodiversity, landscape and visual amenity, the historic environment and archaeology, the water environment and flood risk, underlying geology and soils, air quality, and access to the surrounding transport network. This resulted in a recommended shortlist of sites that could be proposed for allocation following detailed assessment.

#### 2.2.2 Detailed Site Assessment Work

2.2.2.1 Site assessment work was undertaken for each of the allocated sites in order to better understand specific constraints at each of the sites and their suitability for different types of waste related development. The assessments undertaken were as follows:

- Air Quality Impact Assessment (AECOM, 2018).
- Background Ecological Data Search (Surrey Wildlife Trust, 2018).
- Health Impact Assessment (Surrey County Council, 2018).
- Landscape and Visual Sensitivity Study (Land Use Consultants, 2018).
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Peter Brett Associates, 2018).
- Transport Study (Surrey County Council, 2018).

2.2.2.2 The types of waste facility considered by each of the assessments include: energy from waste, composting (in vessel and open windrow), pyrolysis, gasification, anaerobic digestion, and processing of recyclables (Material Recovery Facilities). These facility types are defined in the Glossary at the end of the Plan (Part 1).

2.2.2.3 These assessments identify specific issues at each allocated site and have informed the key development issues identified in Section 5 of this part of the Plan. It is recommended that the full assessment reports are referred to in order to fully understand the key development requirements. In addition, the assessment work carried out represents a snapshot in time and additional issues may need to be addressed depending on changes in circumstances.

2.2.2.4 For each allocated site an indication of the type of waste use and the scale of facility that may be suitable in that location is provided. This is indicative only based on the site assessments. It is not intended to be definitive, but clearly any proposal that is of greater scale than indicated runs a greater risk of being unacceptable due to it giving rise to potentially unacceptable impacts that cannot be adequately mitigated.

2.2.2.5 In terms of scale of potential facilities the following broad definitions are used based on either hectares or tonnes per annum:

*Table 6 Indicative scale of facilities used in the key development issues*

Indicative Scale	Size of facility	
	Hectares (ha)	Throughput in tonnes per annum
Small	Up to 5	up to 50,000
Medium	5 to 10	50,000 to 120,000
Large	10 or more	120,000 or more

## 3 Issues to be addressed at application stage

### 3.1 Issues to be addressed


- 3.1.1 Important site specific matters that will need to be addressed to support a planning application have been identified for each allocated site. For ILAS only key environmental sensitivities have been identified.
- 3.1.2 A range of issues will also likely need to be addressed as part of any planning application for waste development either within an ILAS or on an allocated site. For further guidance see Policy 14 of the Plan and the county council's 'Local List for the Validation of County Development & County Matters Planning Applications: Annexe 2 – Waste Related Development<sup>4</sup>'.
- 3.1.3 Information relating to the environmental context and likely sensitivity of the sites and areas can be found in Appendix C (Allocated Sites) and Appendix D (ILAS) to the Surrey Waste Local Plan Environmental and Sustainability Report. Applicants should review and update that information as part of any planning application.

### 3.2 Need for project level Appropriate Assessment

- 3.2.1 The plan level Appropriate Assessment (as recorded in the Habitat Regulations Assessment report that accompanies the SWLP) made recommendations in respect of the suitability of the allocated sites and ILAS as locations for thermal treatment facilities (e.g. those disposing of waste by some form of combustion resulting in the generation of energy in the form of heat or power). For the ILAS the plan level assessment only examined the potential impacts of a small scale (i.e. less than 50,000 tonnes per annum (tpa)) facility being located on land within the ILAS, on the basis that it would be unusual for sufficient land to become available within an established industrial estate to host a large scale thermal treatment facility. The recommendations of the plan level assessment are carried forward into the detailed guidance set out for each allocated site and ILAS covered in this part of the Plan.

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<sup>4</sup> The 'Local List for the validation of county planning applications' identifies the information that the County Planning Authority will normally require to be able to register, assess and determine a planning application. It is available on the county council's website.

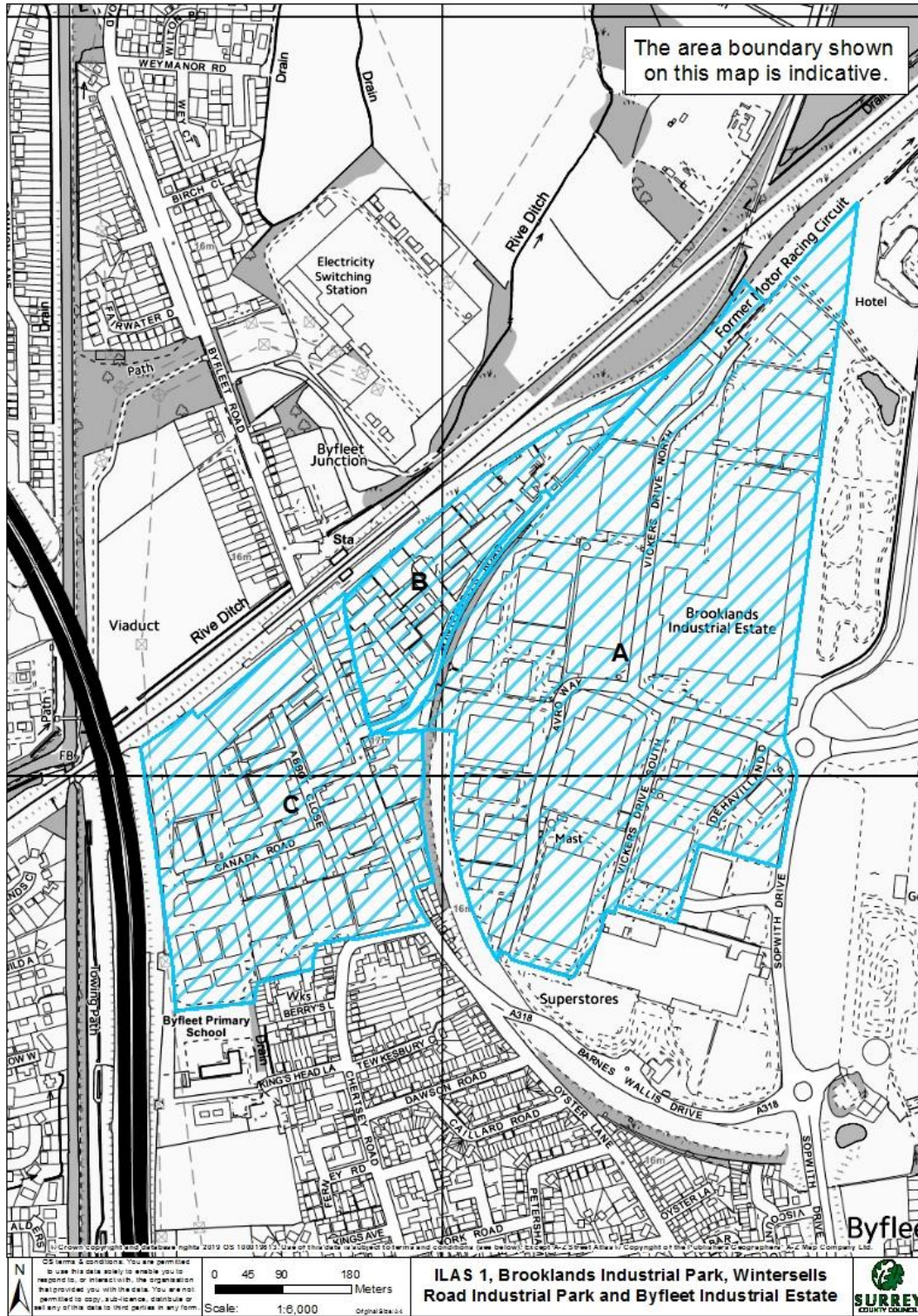
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- 3.2.2 A project level Appropriate Assessment will be required for proposals made in respect of any scale of thermal treatment facilities on those sites and ILAS situated within 10km of any Special Protected Area (SPA) or Special Area of Conservation (SAC) that may be sensitive to change due to nutrient nitrogen deposition.
  - 3.2.3 The Appropriate Assessment will need to demonstrate that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitat of the relevant SPA or SAC. Where the 1% site relevant Critical Load threshold would be exceeded, the Appropriate Assessment would need to demonstrate that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the relevant SPA or SAC.
  - 3.2.4 For waste related development of allocated site or ILAS that does not involve thermal treatment, the need for Appropriate Assessment will be determined on a case-by-case basis. Account will be taken of the proximity of the application site to nearby SPAs or SACs, of the features for which any nearby SPA or SAC is designated and their sensitivity to change, and of the nature and scale of the activity proposed at the prospective waste facility.

### 3.3 Other regulatory regimes

- 3.3.1 It should be noted that some impacts on the environment and amenity, in particular effects on air, land and water, are subject to control by regulatory regimes other than the planning system (e.g. the Environmental Permit regime and local environmental health controls).
- 3.3.2 Before waste management development can take place authorisation may also be required from the Environment Agency in the form of an Environmental Permit which will control emissions to air, land and water.

## 4 Industrial Land Areas of Search

### 4.1 Brooklands Industrial Park, Wintersells Road Industrial Park and Byfleet Industrial Estate



#### ILAS 4.1: Brooklands Industrial Park, Wintersells Road Industrial Park & Byfleet Industrial Estate, Byfleet

This area comprises three distinct but adjoining industrial estates: Area A – Brooklands Industrial Estate, Elmbridge Borough 31.0 ha; Area B - Wintersells Road Industrial Park, Elmbridge Borough 5.0ha; Area C - Byfleet Industrial Estate, Woking Borough 13.3ha

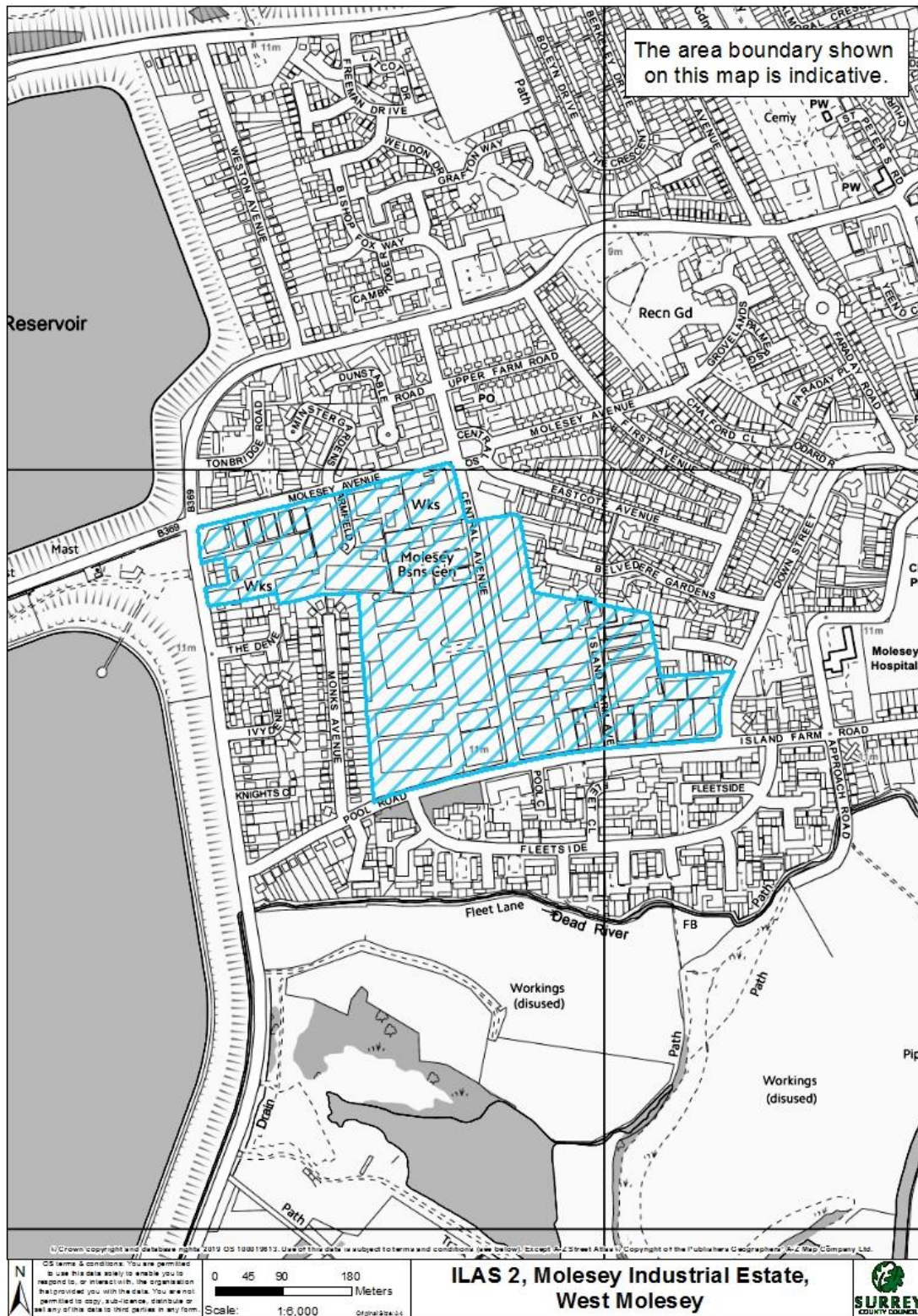
Description	The area comprises three established industrial estates located to the north of Byfleet. The northern boundary is formed by the London Waterloo to Woking and the southwest rail line, the western boundary is formed by the M25 motorway and to the south is a retail superstore and primary school and a residential area. To the east is the former Brooklands Airfield.
Current Uses	Currently the estates comprise B2/B8 uses with a waste use in Unit 10 of Area B.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, land within the ILAS is considered less likely to be suited to the development of small scale (<50,000 tpa) thermal treatment facilities <sup>5</sup>

#### Key environmental sensitivities:

Heritage	There are 2 Scheduled Monuments (Brooklands racing circuit & aerodrome; St George’s Hill multivallate hillfort) within 2.5 km, of which the Brooklands SM adjoins Area A and Area B. There is 1 Grade II* Listed Building within 1.0 km, and 3 Grade II Listed Buildings within 0.5 km. The closest Registered Parks & Gardens are the Grade II ‘Woburn Farm’ (2.4 km north) and the Grade II* ‘Royal Horticultural Society’s Gardens, Wisley’ (2.5 km south). The ‘Brooklands’ Conservation Area covers the whole of Area A.
Nature Conservation	The Thames Basin Heaths SPA is 2.3 km south east, the South West London Waterbodies SPA and Ramsar Site is 5.8 km north west, and the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham SAC is 6.1 km north west. The Basingstoke Canal SSSI is 1.1 km west, and the Ockham & Wisley Commons SSSI is 2.3 km south east. The Chobham Common NNR is 6.1 km north west, and the Ockham & Wisley LNR is 2.3 km south east. There are 13 SNClS within 2.5 km, and 4 areas of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km.
Flood Risk	Area A is subject to a combination of Zone 3 (>1.0% AEP), and Zone 2 (0.1% to 1.0% AEP) fluvial flood risk.
Air Quality	The Runnymede M25 AQMA is 0.02 km north west, and the Weybridge AQMA is 2.3 km north east.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within 20 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties.

<sup>5</sup> Unless a project level Appropriate Assessment demonstrates that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitats of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA or of the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham SAC, or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SPA or the SAC.

## 4.2 Molesey Industrial Estate, West Molesey



#### ILAS 4.2: Molesey Industrial Estate, West Molesey

Area	15.0 ha
Description	The area is an established industrial estate located in West Molesey. The area accessed is via Walton Road (B369) which connects to Hurst Road (A3050). The area can also be accessed via Central Avenue and Molesey Avenue. To the west of the area is the Queen Elizabeth II Reservoir. The surrounding area contains mainly residential uses.
Current Uses	Currently the site has B2/B8 uses.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, land within the ILAS is considered less likely to be suited to the development of small scale (<50,000 tpa) thermal treatment facilities <sup>6</sup> .

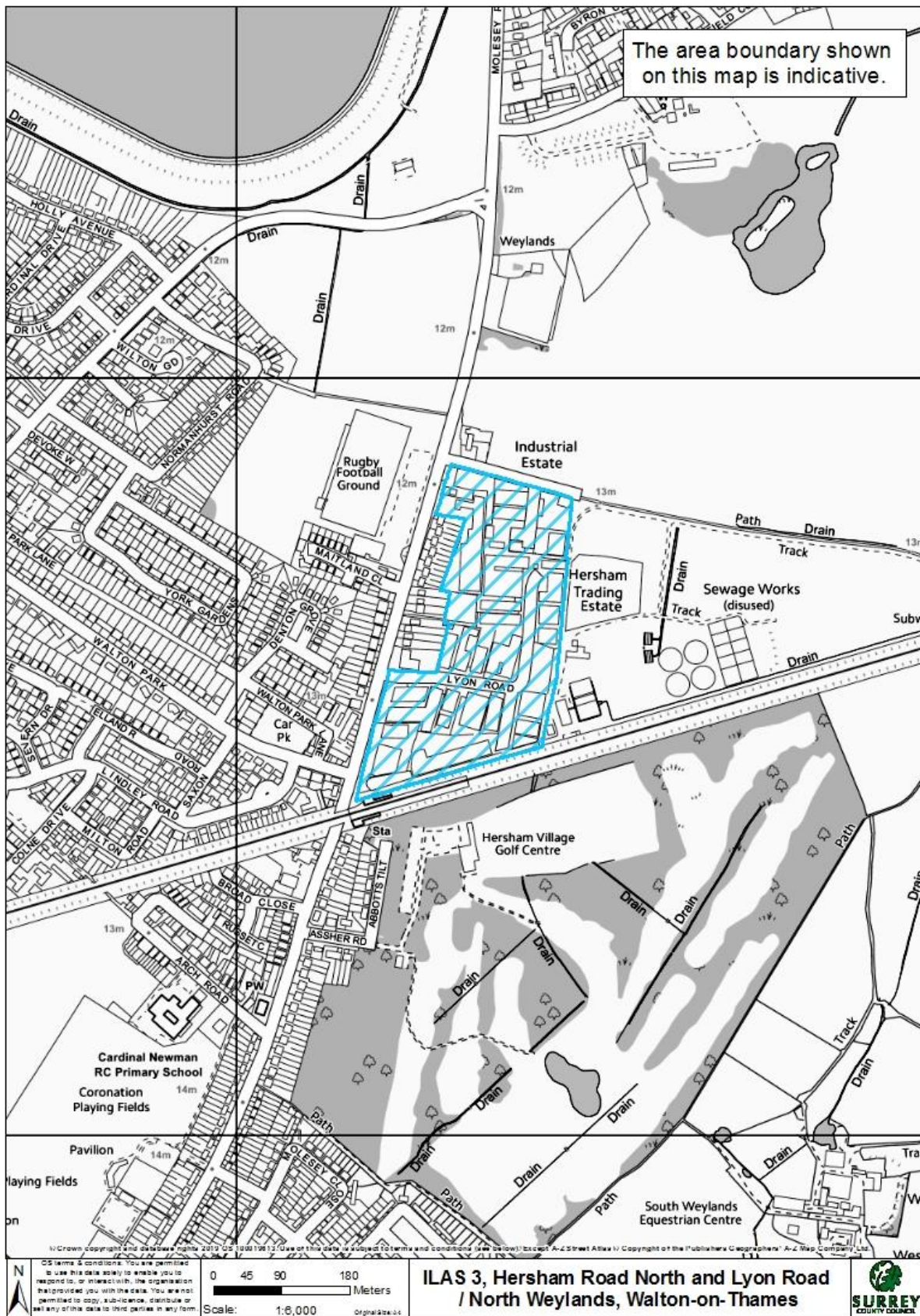
#### Key environmental sensitivities:

Heritage	<p>There is 1 Scheduled Monument (Hampton Court Palace) within 2.5 km.</p> <p>There are 2 Grade II Listed Buildings within 0.5 km.</p> <p>The closest Registered Park &amp; Gardens are the Grade I 'Bushy Park' (2.3 km north east), the Grade I 'Hampton Court' (2.4 km north east), and the Grade II* 'Hampton Court House' (2.4 km north east).</p> <p>The East Molesey Old Village Conservation Area is 1.3 km east.</p>
Nature Conservation	<p>The South West London SPA and Ramsar Site is 0.03 km west, the Richmond Park SAC is 6.7 km north east, and the Wimbledon Common SAC is 8.9 km north east, and the Thames Basin Heaths SPA is 9.6 km south west.</p> <p>The Knight &amp; Bessborough Reservoirs SSSI is 0.03 km west, and the Bushy Park &amp; Home Park SSSI is 2.25 km north east.</p> <p>The Ashtead Common NNR is 8.4 km south east and the Molesey Heath LNR is 0.2 km south.</p> <p>There are 10 SNCIs located within 2.5 km, and no areas of Ancient Woodlands within 0.5 km.</p>
Flood Risk	The area is subject to a combination of Zone 3 (>1.0% AEP), Zone 2 (0.1% to 1.0% AEP), and Zone 1 (<0.1% AEP) fluvial flood risk.
Air Quality	The Walton Road, Molesey AQMA is 0.07 km north.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within 20 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties.

<sup>6</sup> Unless a project level Appropriate Assessment demonstrates that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitat of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA or of the Wimbledon Common SAC, or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SPA or the SAC. The Site Improvement Plans for the South West London Waterbodies SPA and Ramsar Site, and for the Richmond Park SAC did not identify nutrient nitrogen deposition as an issue of concern for either of those designated sites.



4.3 Hershams Road North and Lyon Road / North Weylands, Walton-on-Thames



### ILAS 4.3: Hershams Road North & Lyon Road / North Weylands, Walton-on-Thames

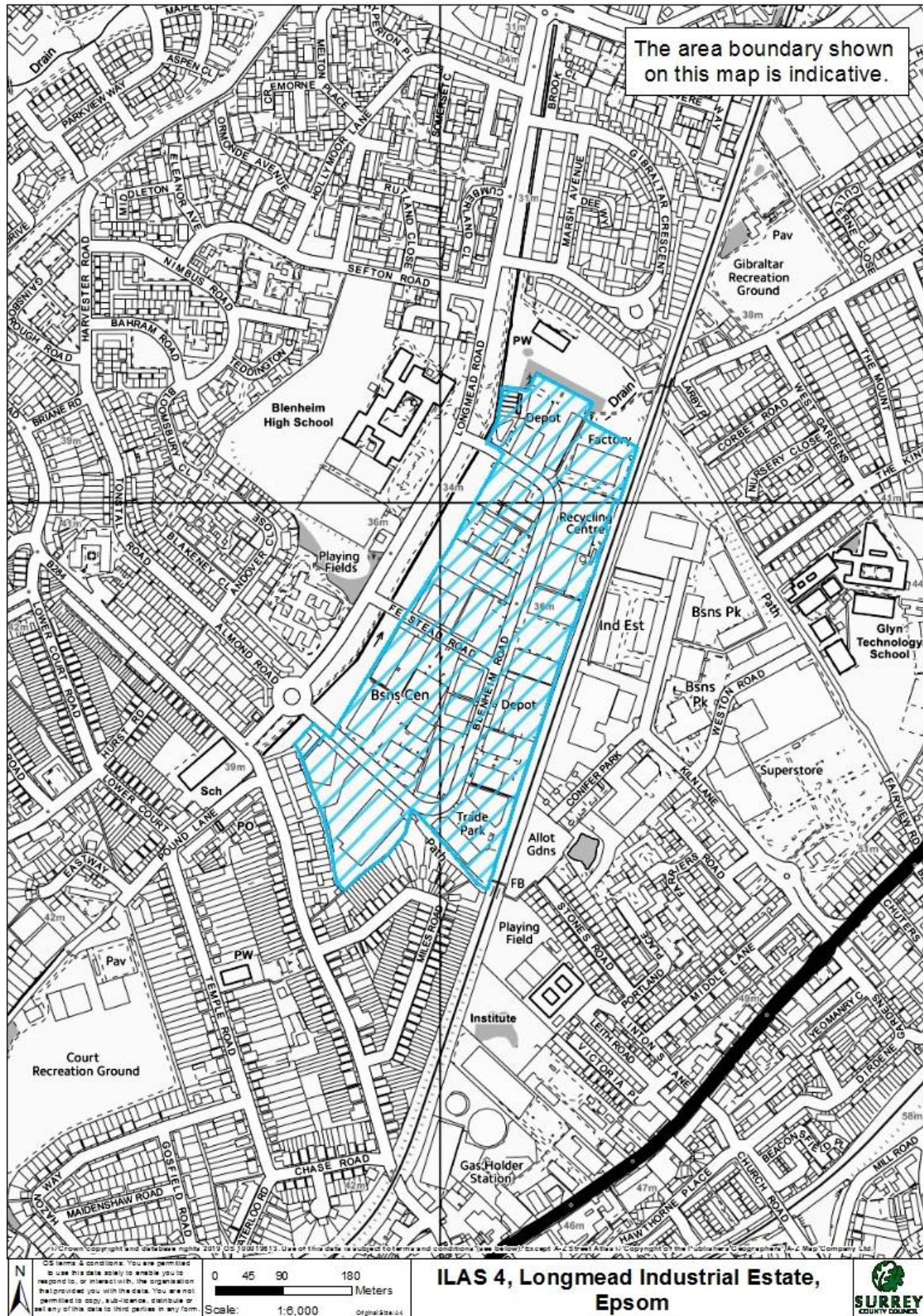
Area	7.2 ha
Description	The area is located on the eastern edge of Walton-on-Thames and the northern edge of Hershams. The area is bordered to the north by the open land of Field Common Farm, a restored former mineral working, and to the south by a rail line with Hershams Golf Club beyond. To the west is residential development, and to the east the area of the former Weylands Treatment Works and the River Mole. The area is an established industrial and trading estate.
Current Uses	The area is occupied by B1/B2/B8 uses.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, land within the ILAS is considered less likely to be suited to the development of small scale (<50,000 tpa) thermal treatment facilities <sup>7</sup> .

#### Key environmental sensitivities:

Heritage	There are 2 Scheduled Monuments (White Lady Milestone; The Belvedere, Claremont) within 2.5 km. There is 1 Grade I Listed Building within 1.0 km, and no Grade II Listed Buildings within 0.5 km. The closest Registered Park & Garden is the Grade I 'Claremont' (2.0 km south). The 'Esher' Conservation Area is 1.4 km to the south east.
Nature Conservation	The South West London Waterbodies SPA and Ramsar Site is 1.9 km north, the Thames Basin Heaths SPA is 6.9 km south, and the Richmond Park SAC is 8.2 km north east. The Esher Commons SSSI is 1.71 km south, and the Knight & Bessborough Reservoirs SSSI is 1.9 km north. Ashted Common NNR is 7.1 km south east, and the Molesey Heath LNR is 1.2 km north east. There are 5 SNClS within 2.5 km, and no areas of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km.
Flood Risk	The area is classed as Zone 1 (<0.1% AEP) for fluvial flood risk.
Air Quality	The Esher High Street AQMA is 1.49 km south east.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within 20 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties.

<sup>7</sup> Unless a project level Appropriate Assessment demonstrates that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitat of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA, or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SPA. The Site Improvement Plans for the South West London Waterbodies SPA and Ramsar Site, and for the Richmond Park SAC did not identify nutrient nitrogen deposition as an issue of concern for either of those designated sites.

4.4 Longmead Industrial Estate, Epsom



#### ILAS 4.4: Longmead Industrial Estate, Epsom

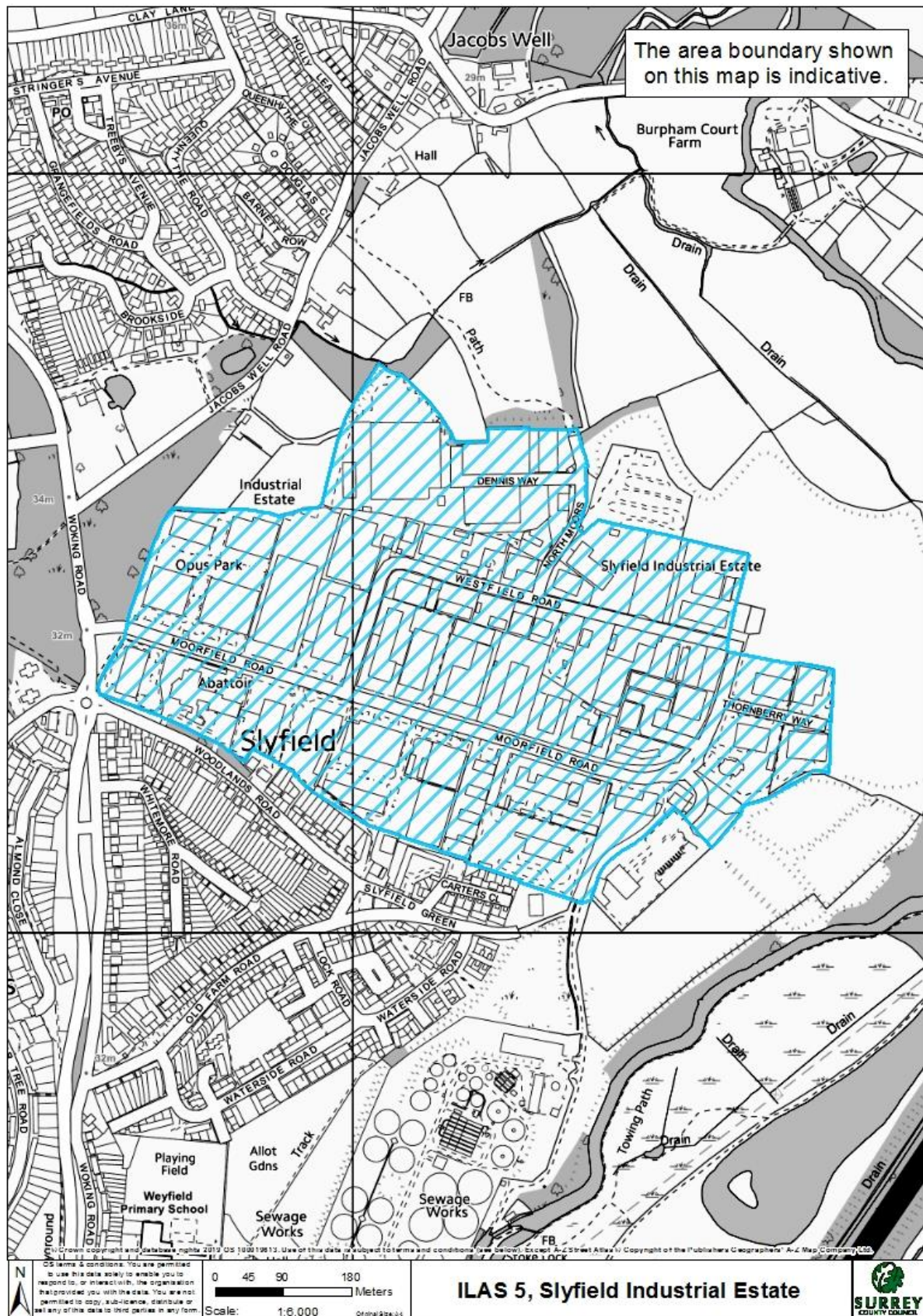
Area	14.0 ha
Description	The area is located off Blenheim Road, to the south west of Ewell town centre and the north east of Epsom town centre. The area is bounded to the north, south and west by industrial units and to the east by a rail line, and further industrial units. Commercial waste vehicles access the area via Roy Richmond Way from Longmead Road (D2266), and domestic customers access the area via Blenheim Road from Longmead Road, which links to the A24 to the south and north.
Current Uses	The area is occupied by B1/B2/B8 uses.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, land within the ILAS may be suited to the development of a small scale (<50,000 tpa) thermal treatment facility <sup>8</sup> .

#### Key environmental sensitivities:

Heritage	<p>There are 3 Scheduled Monuments (Ewell Old Church Tower; Site of Nonsuch Palace &amp; Cuddington Medieval Settlement; Castle Hill Earthwork, Chessington) within 2.5 km.</p> <p>There are 4 Grade II* Listed Buildings within 1.0 km, and 10 Grade II Listed Buildings within 0.5 km.</p> <p>The closest Registered Park &amp; Garden is the Grade II 'Nonsuch' (1.3 km north east).</p> <p>The 'Ewell Village' Conservation Area is 0.1 km north, and the 'Linton Lane' Conservation Area is 0.2 km south east.</p>
Nature Conservation	<p>The Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC is 7.25 km south, the Richmond Park SAC is 8.5 km north west, and the Wimbledon Common SAC is 8.6 km north.</p> <p>The Stones Road Pond SSSI is 0.08 km south, and the Epsom &amp; Ashted Commons SSSI is 1.5 km south west.</p> <p>The Ashted Common NNR is 2.7 km south west, the Hogsmill LNR is 1.1 km north, and the Epsom Common LNR is 1.2 km south west.</p> <p>There are 8 SNCIs within 2.5 km, and no areas of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km.</p>
Flood Risk	The area is subject to a combination of Zone 3 (>1.0% AEP), Zone 2 (0.1% to 1.0% AEP), and Zone 1 (<0.1% AEP) fluvial flood risk.
Water Quality	The southern part of the area is underlain by a SPZ1 (Inner Protection Zone) designation.
Air Quality	The Ewell High Street AQMA is 0.9 km north east.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within 20 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties.

<sup>8</sup> Subject to it being demonstrated by a project level Appropriate Assessment that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitat of the Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC or of the Wimbledon Common SAC, or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SACs. The Site Improvement Plan for the Richmond Park SAC did not identify nutrient nitrogen deposition as an issue of concern for that designated site.

4.5 Slyfield Industrial Estate, Guildford



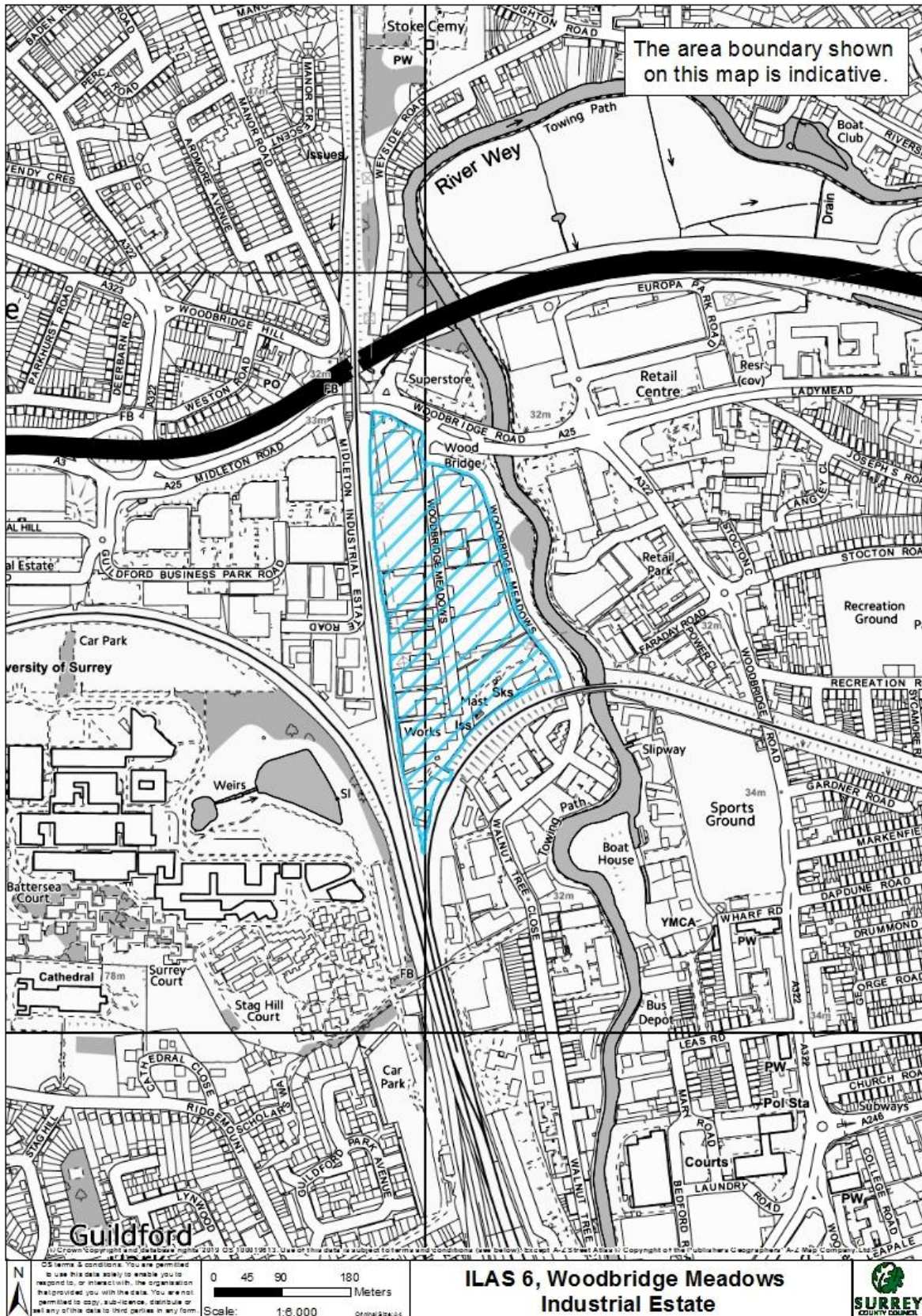
#### ILAS 4.5: Slyfield Industrial Estate, Guildford

Area	39.0 ha
Description	The area is an established industrial and trading estate located to the north east of Guildford. To the north and east the area is bounded by undeveloped land including the floodplain of the River Wey, with residential development situated to the north west beyond an area of open land, and further residential development immediately to the south. To the north east the area adjoins a site allocated for waste related development under Policy WD2 of the adopted Surrey Waste Plan, and proposed for continued allocation under Policy 11a of the Surrey Waste Local Plan (2019-2033). The area is accessed from the west, from the A320 (Woking Road).
Current Uses	The area is occupied by B1/B2/B8 uses.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan land within the ILAS is considered unlikely to be suited to the development of any scale of thermal treatment facility.

#### Key environmental sensitivities:

Heritage	There are 3 Scheduled Monuments (Linear boundary on Whitmoor Common; Disc barrow on Whitmoor Common; Site of Old Manor House, Sutton Park) within 2.5 km. There are 4 Grade II Listed Buildings within 0.5 km. The closest Registered Park & Garden is the Grade II* 'Sutton Place' (0.8 km north). The 'Wey & Godalming Navigations' Conservation Area is 0.2 km east.
Nature Conservation	The Thames Basin Heaths SPA is 0.8 km north west, and the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham SAC is 4.2 km north west. The Whitmoor Common SSSI is 0.8 km north west. The Chobham Common NNR is 10.4 km north west, the Riverside Park LNR is 0.14 km east, and the Whitmoor & Rickford Commons LNR is 0.9 km north west. There are 13 SNCIs within 2.5 km, and 1 area of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km.
Landscape	The Surrey Hills AONB is 2.5 km south.
Flood Risk	The area is classed as Zone 1 (<0.1% AEP) for fluvial flood risk.
Water Quality	The area is underlain by SPZ2 (Outer Protection Zone) and SPZ3 (Total Catchment) designations.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within 20 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties.

4.6 Woodbridge Meadows Industrial Estate, Guildford



#### ILAS 4.6: Woodbridge Meadows Industrial Estate, Guildford

Area	8.7 ha
Description	The area is an established industrial estate and trading estate located to the north of Guildford town centre. To the west of the area, beyond a rail line, is the Midleton Industrial Estate, and to the east, beyond the River Wey, are the industrial and trading estates on Woodbridge Road. To the south the area is bounded by a rail line, and to the north by the A25, with the University of Surrey campus located to the south west. The area is accessed from Woodbridge Meadow (D4003), which links to the A25 (Midleton Road/Woodbridge Road/Ladymead) to the north.
Current Uses	The area is occupied by B1/B2 uses.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, land within the ILAS is considered less likely to be suited to the development of small scale (<50,000 tpa) thermal treatment facilities. <sup>9</sup>

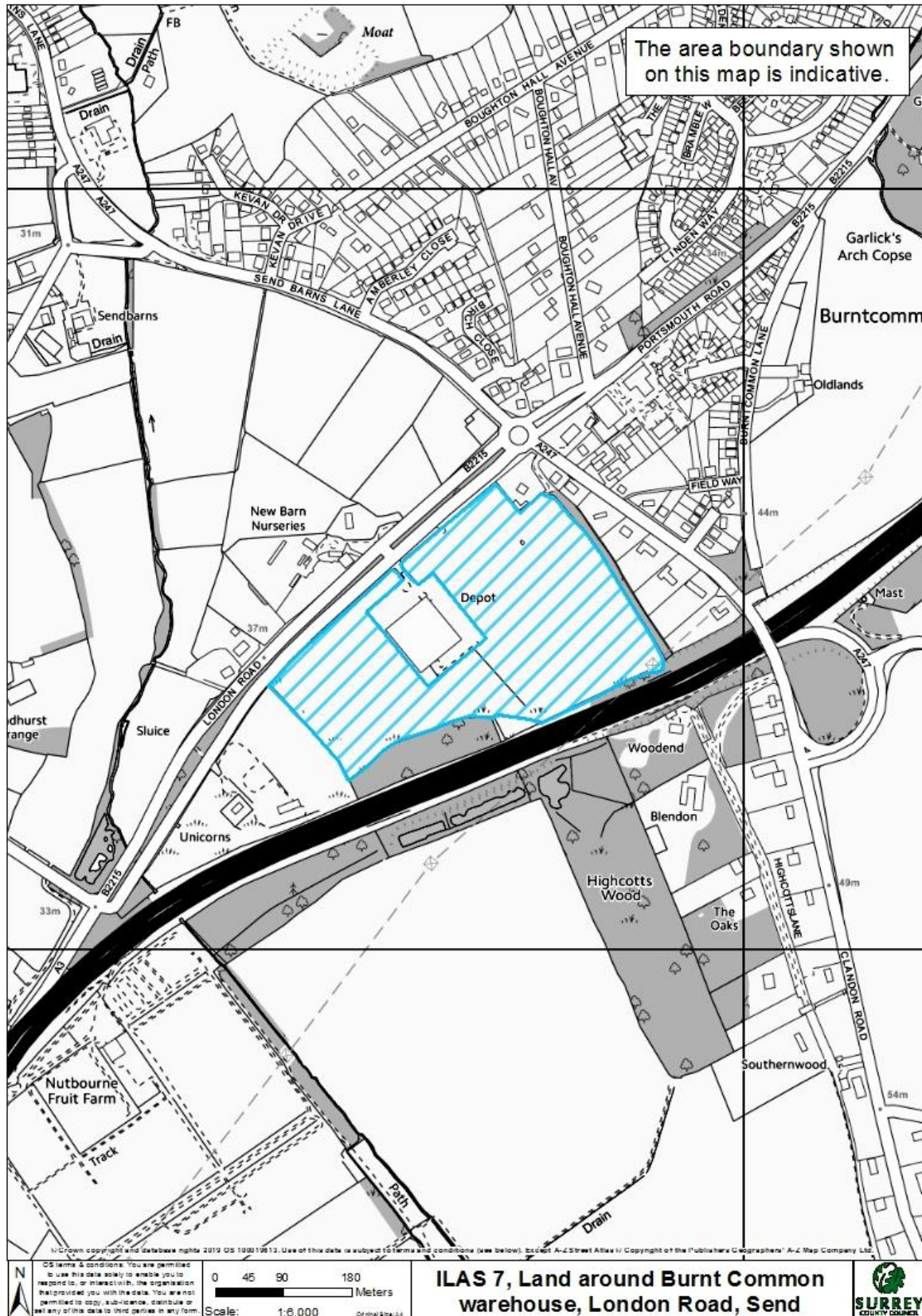
#### Key environmental sensitivities:

Heritage	<p>There are 6 Scheduled Monuments (Treadwheel Crane; Medieval undercroft 50-52 High Street; Medieval undercroft 72-74 High Street; Guildford Castle; Henley Fort; Guildford Park Manor Medieval moated site) within 2.5 km.</p> <p>There are 4 Grade II* Listed Buildings within 1.0 km, and 5 Grade II Listed Buildings within 0.5 km.</p> <p>The closest Registered Park &amp; Garden is the Grade II 'The Jellicoe Roof Garden, Guildford', 1.0 km south east.</p> <p>The 'Wey &amp; Godalming Navigations' Conservation Area lies immediately to the east.</p>
Nature Conservation	<p>The Thames Basin Heaths SPA is 2.2 km north, the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright &amp; Chobham SAC is 5.0 km north west, and the Thursley, Hankley &amp; Frensham Commons (Wealden Heaths Phase 1) SPA is 9.7 km south west.</p> <p>The Whitmoor Common SSSI is 2.2 km north, and the Wey Valley Meadows SSSI is 2.25 km south.</p> <p>The Thursley NNR is 10.9 km south west, and the Riverside Park LNR is 0.8 km north.</p> <p>There are 9 SNCIs within 2.5 km, and no areas of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km.</p>
Landscape	The Surrey Hills AONB is 1.3 km south west, and the Surrey AGLV is 1.1 km south west.
Flood Risk	The area is subject to a combination of Zone 3 (>1.0% AEP), Zone 2 (0.1% to 1.0% AEP) and Zone 1 (<0.1% AEP) fluvial flood risk.
Water Quality	The area is underlain by SPZ1 (Inner Protection Zone) and SPZ2 (Outer Protection Zone) designations.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within between 20 and 250 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties.

<sup>9</sup> Unless a project level Appropriate Assessment demonstrates that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitats of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA, of the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham SAC, or of the Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons (Wealden Heaths Phase 1) SPA, or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SPAs or the SAC.



4.7 Land at Burnt Common Warehouse, London Road, Send



#### ILAS 4.7: Land around Burnt Common Warehouse, London Road, Send

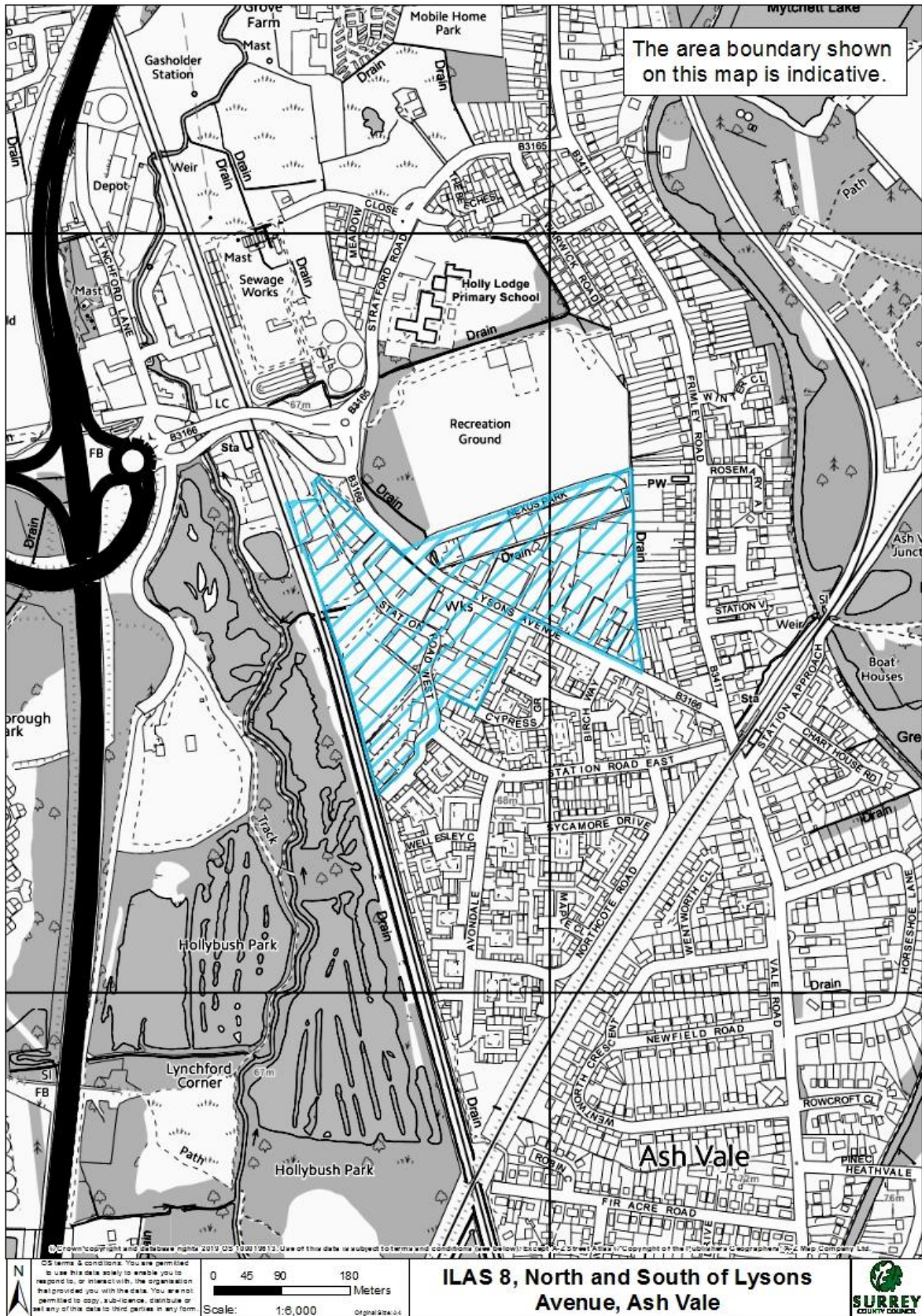
Area	9.3 ha
Description	This area is located between the A3 dual carriageway and London Road (old A3 slip road) at Burnt Common, Send in Surrey. There is a currently an existing industrial building located in the centre of the land. There are residential properties to the north east of the area. Guildford Borough Council proposes that once developed, the new employment land at Burnt Common would be treated as an Industrial Strategic Employment Site.
Current Uses	The area is occupied by B1/B2 uses.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, land within the ILAS is considered less likely to be suited to the development of small scale (<50,000 tpa) thermal treatment facilities <sup>10</sup>

#### Key environmental sensitivities:

Heritage	<p>There is 1 Scheduled Monument (Medieval moated site &amp; earlier earthwork, Boughton Hall) within 2.5 km.</p> <p>There is 1 Grade II Listed Building within 0.5 km.</p> <p>The closest Registered Park &amp; Garden is the Grade II* 'Sutton Place' (1.7 km south west).</p> <p>The 'Wey &amp; Godalming Navigations' Conservation Area is 1.4 km south west, and the 'Sutton Place' Conservation Area is 1.4 km south west.</p>
Nature Conservation	<p>The Thames Basin Heaths SPA is 3.6 km west, and the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright &amp; Chobham SAC is 7.5 km west.</p> <p>The Papercourt SSSI is 1.2 km north.</p> <p>The Chobham Common NNR is 9.6 km north west, and the Riverside Park LNR is 2.9 km south west.</p> <p>There are 15 SNCIs within 2.5 km, and 6 areas of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km including 1 that adjoins the area (for which a minimum buffer of 15m would be required).</p>
Flood Risk	The area is classed as Zone 1 (<0.1% AEP) fluvial flood risk.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within 20 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties.

<sup>10</sup> Unless a project level Appropriate Assessment demonstrates that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitats of the Thames Basin Heath SPA or of the Thursley, Ash, Pribright & Chobham SAC, or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SPA or the SAC.

4.8 Land North and South of Lysons Avenue, Ash Vale



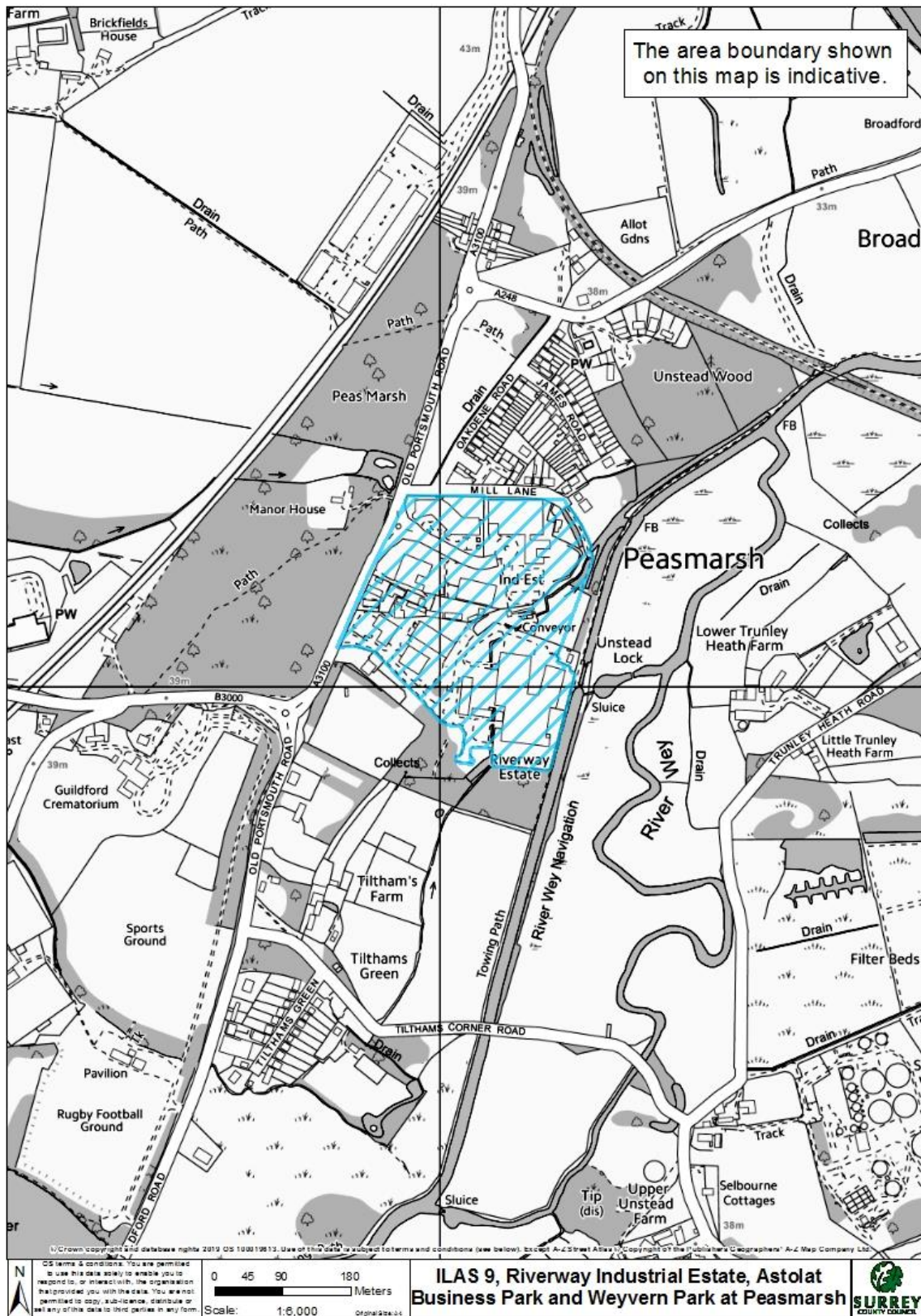
#### ILAS 4.8: Land North & South of Lysons Avenue, Ash Vale

Area	7.0 ha approx.
Description	The area is comprised of land in existing industrial use situated on the northern and southern sides of Lysons Avenue in Ash Vale. An established waste transfer station is situated in the north western part of the area. To the north is an area of open land in recreational use, with a school beyond, whilst to the east and south are areas of residential development. To the west the area is bounded by open land, and the floodplain of the Blackwater river. The area is accessed from Lysons Avenue (B3166), which links to the A331 to the west.
Current Uses	The area is occupied by B1/B2 uses, including an existing waste use.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan land within the ILAS is considered unlikely to be suited to development of any scale of thermal treatment facility.

#### Key environmental considerations:

Heritage	<p>There are 2 Scheduled Monuments (Bowl barrow on the Cockadobby Hill roundabout; Bowl barrow in Albert Road) within 2.5 km.</p> <p>There are no Grade I or II* Listed Buildings within 1.0 km, and no Grade II Listed Buildings within 0.5km.</p> <p>The closest Registered Park &amp; Garden is the Grade II* 'Military Cemetery, Aldershot' (2.1 km south west).</p> <p>The 'Basingstoke Canal' Conservation Area is 0.2 km east.</p>
Nature Conservation	<p>The Thames Basin Heaths SPA is 0.4 km east, the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright &amp; Chobham SAC is 0.4 km east, and the Thursley, Hankley &amp; Frensham Commons (Wealden Heaths Phase 1) SPA is 9.7 km south.</p> <p>The Basingstoke Canal SSSI is 0.2 km east, and the Ash to Brookwood Heaths SSSI is 0.4 km east.</p> <p>The Thursley NNR is 11.95 km south, and the Snaky Lane LNR is 0.4 km north.</p> <p>There are 7 SNCIs within 2.5 km, and no areas of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km.</p>
Flood Risk	The area is subject to a combination of Zone 2 (0.1% to 1.0% AEP) and Zone 1 (<0.1% AEP) fluvial flood risk.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within 20 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties.

4.9 Riverway Industrial Estate, Astolat Business Park & Weyvern Park, Peasmarsh



#### ILAS 4.9: Riverway Industrial Estate, Astolat Business Park & Weyvern Park, Peasmarsh

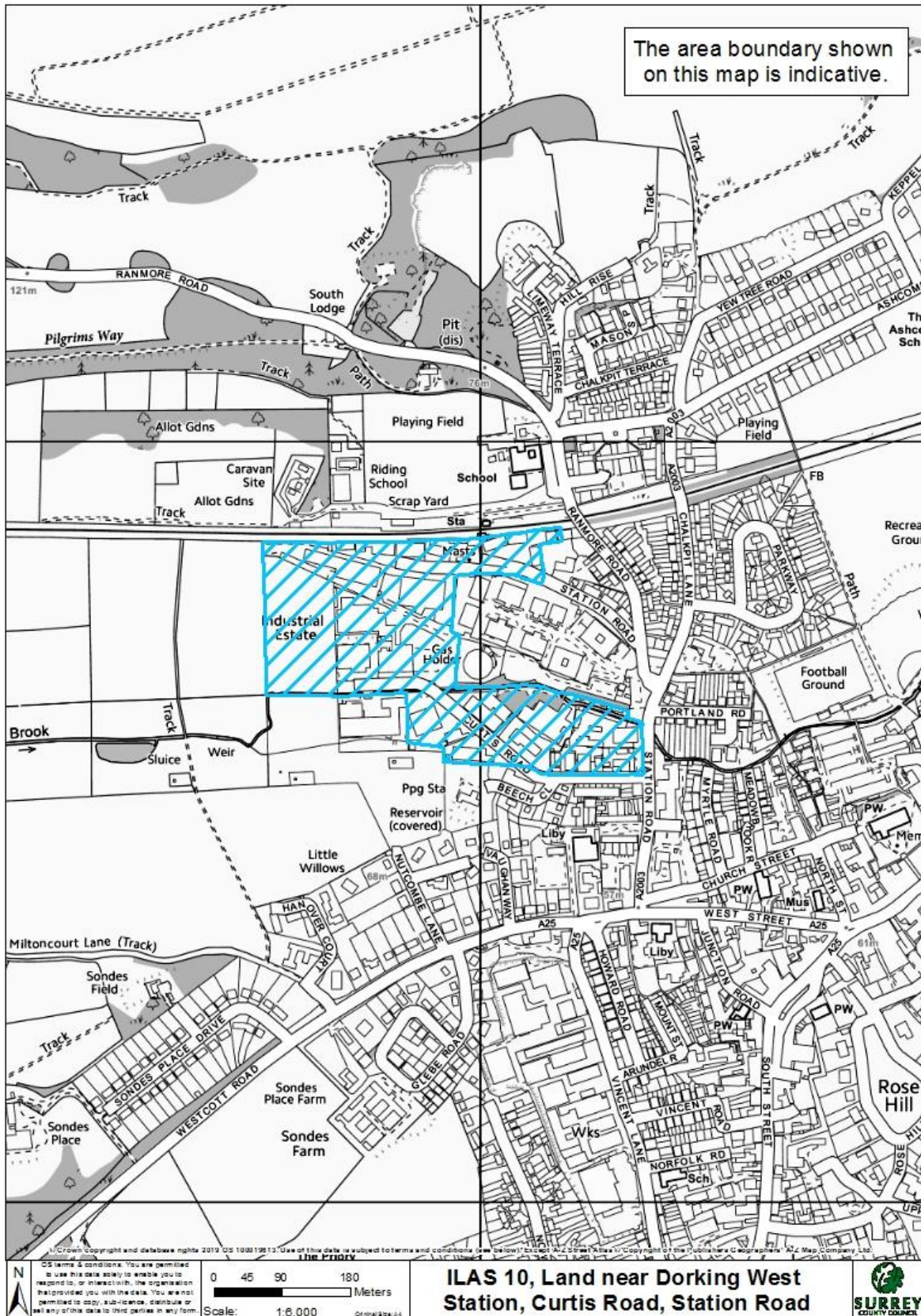
Area	7.0 ha approx.
Description	The area is comprised of three industrial and trading estates, located to the south of Guildford and the north of Godalming on the eastern side of the Old Portsmouth Road (A3100). Residential development is located immediately to the north of the area, with open land to the west, south and east. The River Wey Navigation forms the eastern boundary of the area, with the River Wey beyond.
Current Uses	The area is occupied by B1/B2/B8 uses.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, land within the ILAS is considered less likely to be suited to the development of small scale (<50,000 tpa) thermal treatment facilities <sup>11</sup>

#### Key environmental sensitivities:

Heritage	There is 1 Scheduled Monument (St Catherine's Chapel) within 2.5 km. There are 2 Grade II* Listed Buildings within 1.0 km, and 7 Grade II Listed Buildings within 0.5 km. The closest Registered Park & Garden is the Grade II* 'Orchards' (2.5 km south). The 'Wey & Godalming Navigations' Conservation Area lies immediately to the east.
Nature Conservation	The Thames Basin Heaths SPA is 6.8 km north, the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham SAC is 6.6 km south west, the Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons (Wealden Heaths Phase 1) SPA is 6.6 km south west, and the Thursley & Ockley Bogs Ramsar Site is 8.2 km south west. The Wey Valley Meadows SSSI is 0.01 km east. The Thursley NNR is 7.6 km south west, and the Chinthurst Hill LNR is 1.8 km east. There are 16 SNCIs within 2.5 km, and no areas of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km.
Landscape	The Surrey Hills AONB is 0.2 km west, and the area lies within the Surrey AGLV.
Flood Risk	The area is subject to a combination of Zone 3 (>1.0% AEP), Zone 2 (0.1% to 1.0% AEP) and Zone 1 (<0.1% AEP) fluvial flood risk.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within 20 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties.

<sup>11</sup> Unless a project level Appropriate Assessment demonstrates that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitats of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA, of the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham SAC, the Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons (Wealden Heaths Phase 1) SPA or of the Thursley & Ockley Bogs Ramsar Site, or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SPAs, the SAC or the Ramsar Site.

4.10 Land near Dorking West Station – Curtis Road, Station Road, Dorking



#### ILAS 4.10: Land near Dorking West Station – Curtis Road, Station Road, Dorking

Area	8.6 ha
Description	The area is comprised of a number of industrial estates and business parks located in the west of Dorking, off Curtis Road, Station Road and Ranmore Road. To the north is a rail line, beyond which are a mix of land uses including industrial units, allotments, an equestrian centre and a primary school, to the west and south west is open land in agricultural use, and to the east and south east are areas of predominantly residential development. The area is accessed from the A2003 (Station Road), which links to the A25 (Westcott Road) to the south and to the A24 to the east.
Current Uses	The site is occupied by B2/B8 uses.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, land within the ILAS is considered less likely to be suited to the development of small scale (<50,000 tpa) thermal treatment facilities <sup>12</sup> .

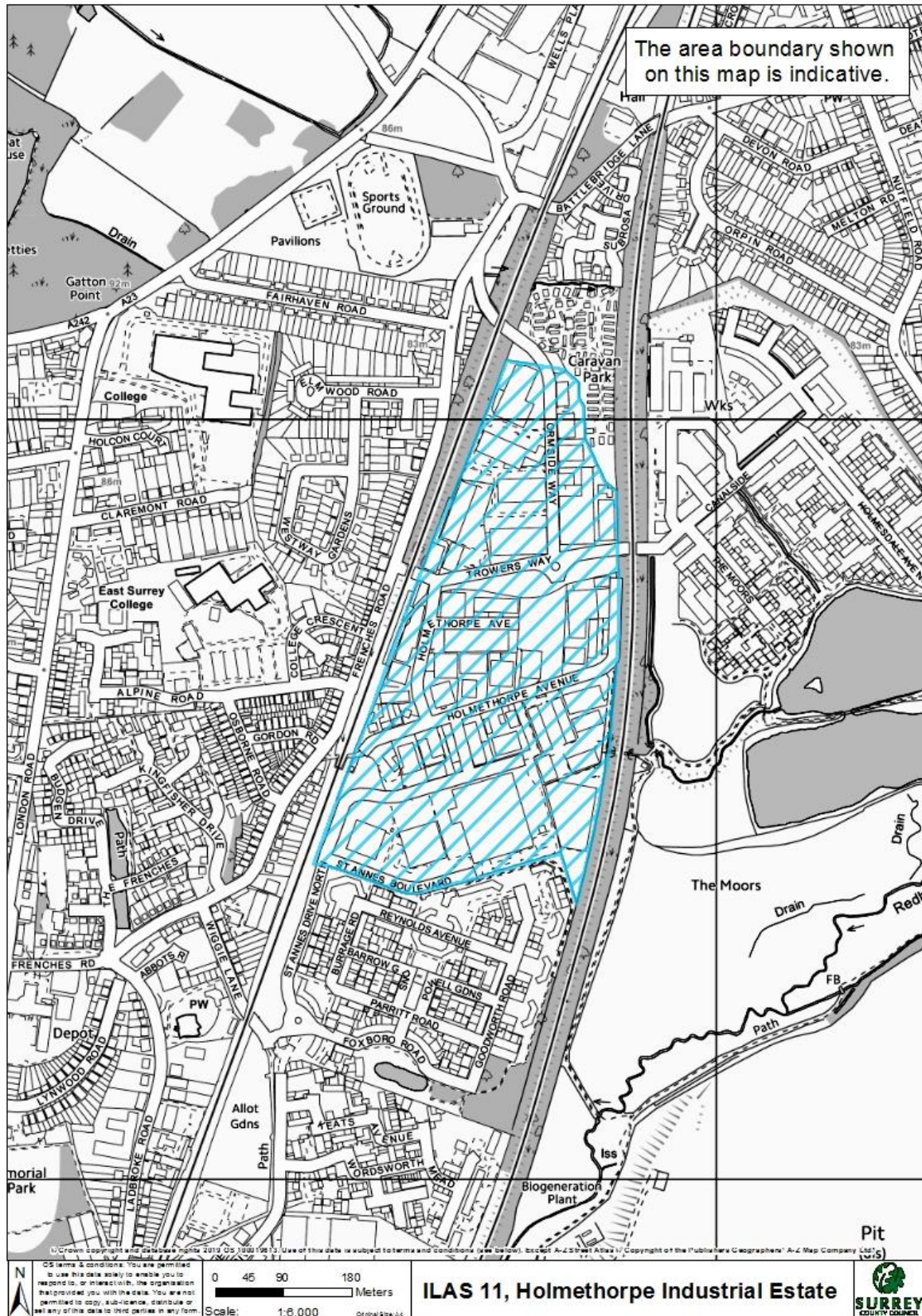
#### Key environmental sensitivities:

Heritage	<p>There are 5 Scheduled Monuments (Bowl barrow on Milton Heath; Bowl barrow in the Glory Wood; West Humble Chapel; Box Hill Fort; Bowl barrow on Box Hill) within 2.5 km.</p> <p>There are 4 Grade II* Listed Buildings within 1.0 km, and 86 Grade II Listed Buildings within 0.5 km.</p> <p>The closest Registered Park &amp; Garden is the Grade II* 'The Deepdene (including Chart Park)' (0.9 km south east).</p> <p>The 'Dorking' Conservation Area is 0.03 km south.</p>
Nature Conservation	<p>The Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC is 1.7 km north east.</p> <p>The Hackhurst &amp; White Downs SSSI is 0.4 km north west, the Ranmore Common SSSI is 1.0 km north east, and the Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC is 1.7 km north east.</p> <p>The Ashtead Common NNR is 9.1 km north, and the Inholm's Claypit LNR is 2.6 km south east.</p> <p>There are 6 SNCIs within 2.5 km, and no areas of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km.</p>
Landscape	The Surrey Hills AONB is 0.03 km north, and the Surrey AGLV is 0.03 km north.
Flood Risk	The area is subject to a combination of Zone 3 (>1.0% AEP), Zone 2 (0.1% to 1.0% AEP) and Zone 1 (<0.1% AEP) fluvial flood risk.
Water Quality	The area is underlain by SPZ1 (Inner Protection Zone) and SPZ2 (Outer Protection Zone) designations.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within 20 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties.

<sup>12</sup> Unless a project level Appropriate Assessment demonstrates that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitat of the Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC, or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SAC.



4.11 Holmethorpe Industrial Estate, Redhill



#### ILAS 4.11: Holmethorpe Industrial Estate, Redhill

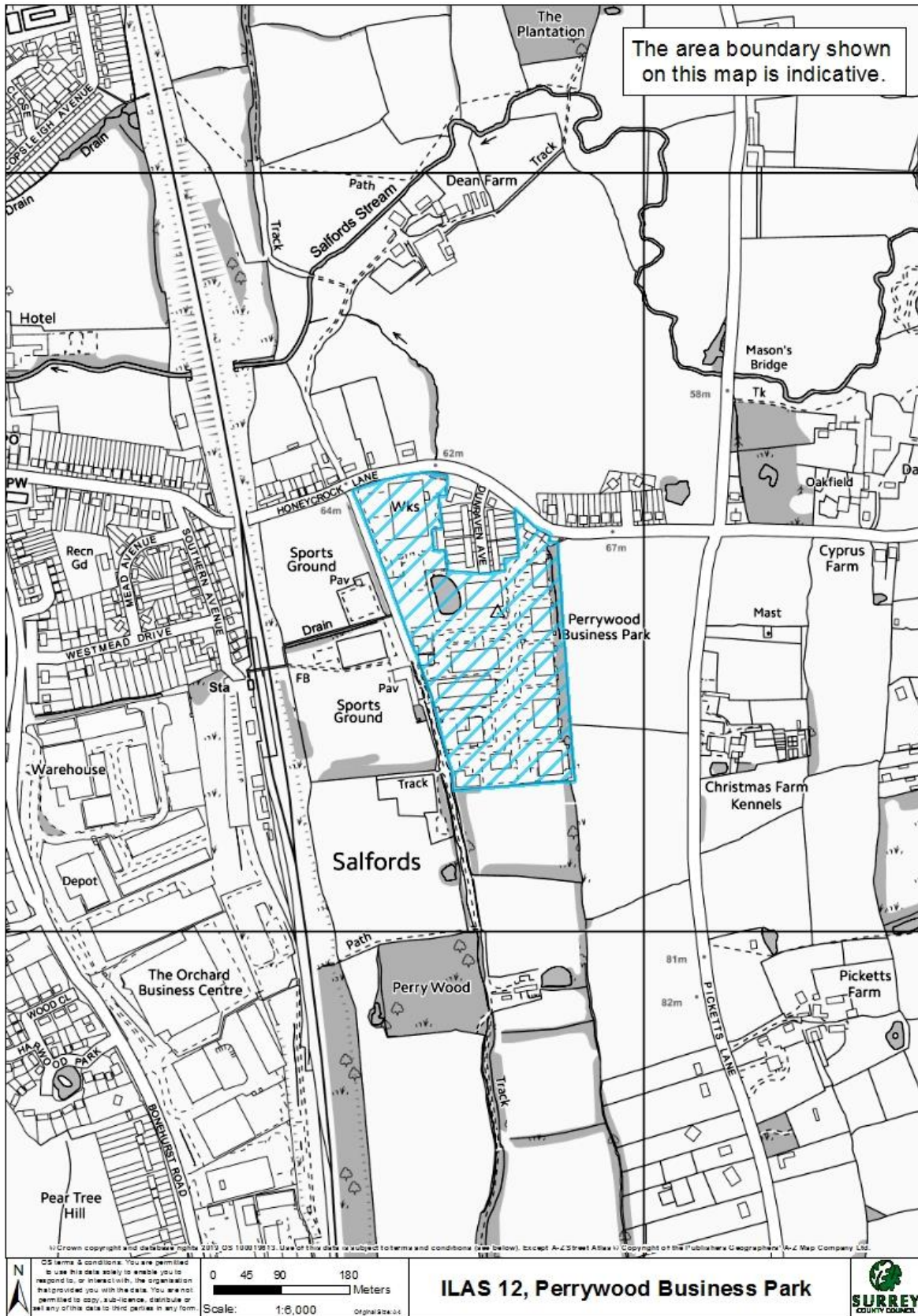
Area	18.0 ha
Description	The area is an established industrial and trading estate located in the north east of Redhill. The area is bounded to the north, south, west and north east by areas of residential development, and to the south east by an area of open land that has been restored for nature conservation following mineral working. The area is accessed from the west off Frenches Road, which links to the A23 to the south west and north west.
Current Uses	The area is occupied by B1/B8 uses.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, land within the ILAS is considered less likely to be suited to the development of small scale (<50,000 tpa) thermal treatment facilities <sup>13</sup>

#### Key environmental sensitivities:

Heritage	There are 3 Scheduled Monuments (Medieval moated site, Albury Farm; Earthworks of Surrey Iron Railway; Alderstead Fort) within 2.5 km. There are 4 Grade II Listed Buildings within 0.5 km. The closest Registered Park & Garden is the Grade II 'Lower Gatton Park' (0.4 km north west). The 'Redstone Hill, Redhill' Conservation Area is 0.9 km south.
Nature Conservation	The Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC is 2.5 km west. The Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SSSI is 1.6 km west. The Ashted Common NNR is 12.2 km north west, and the Earlswood Common LNR is 2.3 km south west. There are 5 SNCIs within 2.5 km, and 1 area of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km.
Landscape	The Surrey Hills AONB is 0.4 km north west, and the Surrey AGLV is 0.4 km north west.
Flood Risk	The area is subject to a combination of Zone 3 (>1.0% AEP), Zone 2 (0.1% to 1.0% AEP) and Zone 1 (<0.1% AEP) fluvial flood risk.
Air Quality	The 'Redhill' AQMA is 0.7 km south west.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within 20 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties

<sup>13</sup> Unless a project level Appropriate Assessment demonstrates that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitat of the Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC, or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SAC.

4.12 Perrywood Business Park, Salfords



#### ILAS 4.12: Perrywood Business Park, Salfords

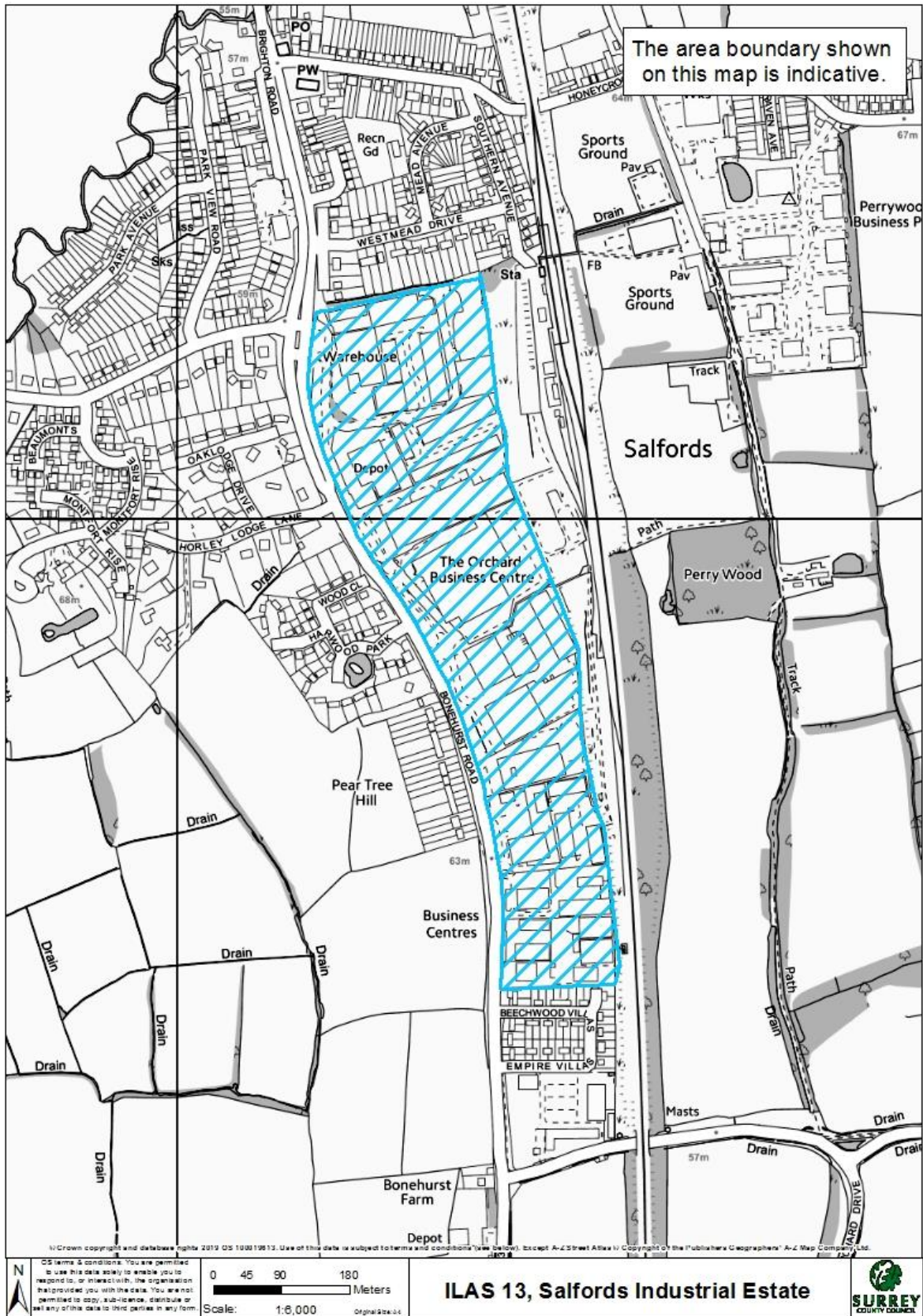
Area	6.9 ha
Description	The area is an established business and industrial park located to the east of Salfords, in a rural setting. The area is bounded to the south, east and south west by agricultural land, and to the west by land used for recreational purposes, with residential properties located to the north. The area is accessed from the north, off Honeycrook Lane, which links to the A23 (Bonehurst Road) to the west.
Current Uses	The area is occupied by B1/B2/B8 uses.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, land within the ILAS is considered less likely to be suited to the development of small scale (<50,000 tpa) thermal treatment facilities <sup>14</sup>

#### Key environmental sensitivities:

Heritage	There is 1 Scheduled Monument (Medieval / post-Medieval tannery, Scotchman's Copse) within 2.5 km. There are 7 Grade II Listed Buildings within 0.5 km. The closest Registered Park & Garden is the Grade II 'Reigate Priory' (4.3 km north west). The 'Cross Oak Lane, Salfords' Conservation Area is 1.1 km south east.
Nature Conservation	The Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC is 5.9 km north west. The Reigate Heath SSSI at 5.6 km north west, is the closest such designation. The Ashtead Common NNR is 16.2 km north west, and the Earlswood Common LNR is 2.1 km north west. There are 12 SNCIs within 2.5 km, and 1 area of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km.
Flood Risk	The area is classed as Zone 1 (<0.1% AEP) fluvial flood risk.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within 20 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties.

<sup>14</sup> Unless a project level Appropriate Assessment demonstrates that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitat of the Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC, or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SAC.

4.13 Salfords Industrial Estate



**ILAS 4.13: Salfords Industrial Estate, Brighton Road / Bonehurst Road, Salfords**

Area	22 ha
Description	Salfords Industrial Estate is the combination of several distinct estates and business centres along the A23. The area has a range of unit types and sizes which attracts a variety of different uses and occupiers. The area is located to the east of the A23 main road and the west of the Horley to Redhill main rail line in the settlement of Salfords. To the north, south and west the area is bounded by residential development, and to the east by open land and woodland, beyond the rail line. The area is accessed from the west, off the A23 (Brighton Road / Bonehurst Road).
Current Uses	The area is occupied by B1/B2/B8 uses.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, land within the ILAS is considered less likely to be suited to the development of small scale (<50,000 tpa) thermal treatment facilities <sup>15</sup> .

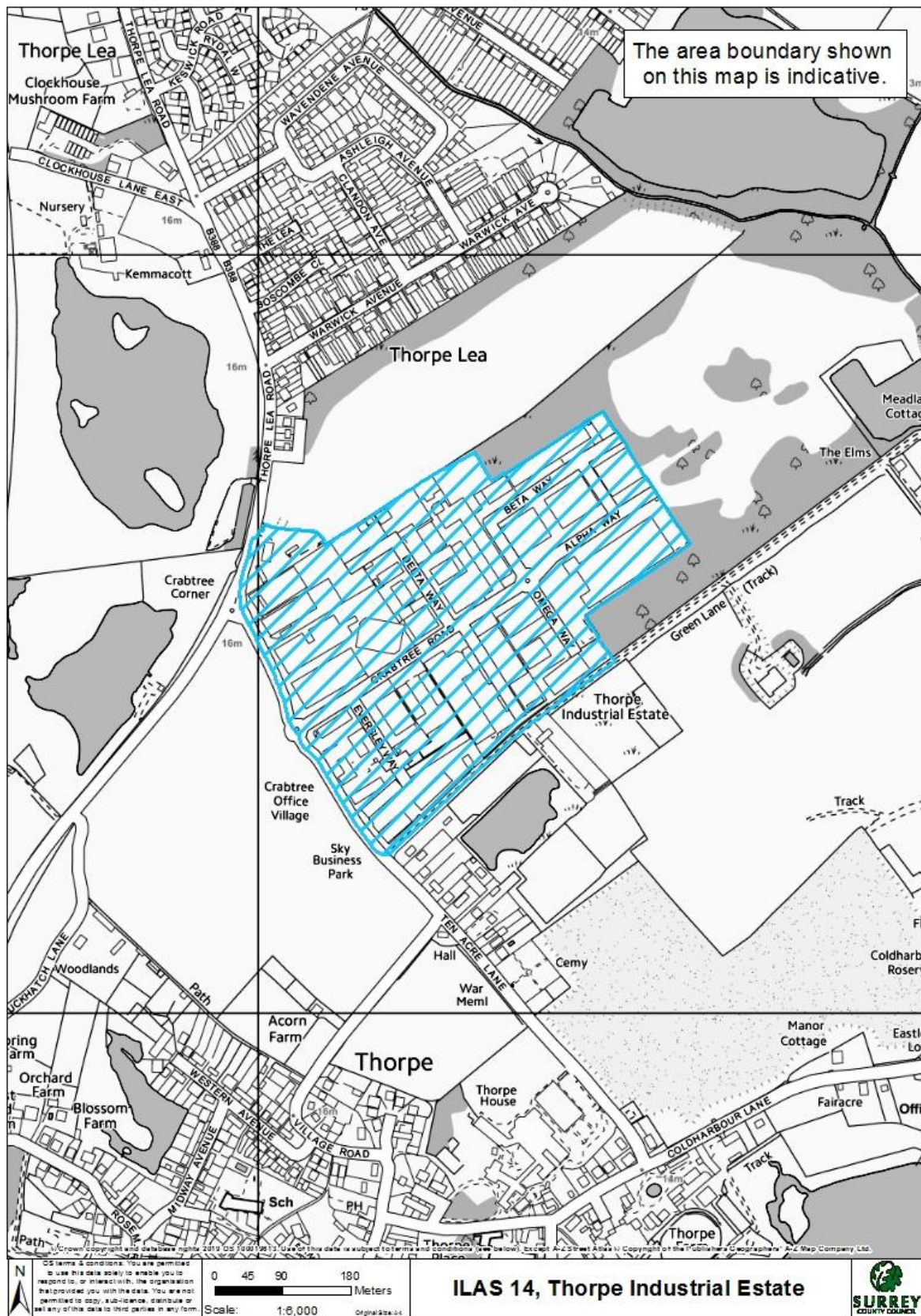
**Key environmental sensitivities:**

Heritage	There is 1 Scheduled Monument (Medieval / post-Medieval tannery, Scotchman’s Copse) within 2.5 km. There is 1 Grade II Listed Building within 0.5 km. The closest Registered Park & Garden is the Grade II ‘Reigate Priory’ (4.2 km north west). The ‘Cross Oak Lane, Salfords’ Conservation Area is 1.0 km east.
Nature Conservation	The Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC is 6.1 km north west. The Reigate Heath SSSI at 5.4 km north west, is the closest such designation. The Ashted Common NNR is 16.2 km north west, and the Earlswood Common LNR is 2.2 km north west. There are 12 SNCIs within 2.5 km, and 2 areas of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km.
Flood Risk	The area is classed as Zone 1 (<0.1% AEP) fluvial flood risk.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within 20 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties.

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<sup>15</sup> Unless a project level Appropriate Assessment demonstrates that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitat of the Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC, or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SAC

4.14 Thorpe Industrial Estate



#### ILAS 4.14: Thorpe Industrial Estate, Ten Acre Lane, Egham

Area	18.0 ha
Description	The area is an established industrial and trading estate located in a largely undeveloped area to the north of Thorpe, the south of Thorpe Lea and Egham Hythe, and the west of Staines-upon-Thames. The area is bounded to the north by open land with residential development beyond, to the west by a combination of fishing lakes and agricultural land, and to the east by open land with the Thorpe Hay Meadow SSSI beyond. To the south of the area are the closed former landfill sites of Coldharbour Lane and Norlands Lane, and a number of residential properties. The area is accessed from the west, off Thorpe Lea Road (B388), which links to the A308 and the A320 to the north east, and to the A320 to the south east.
Current Uses	The area is occupied by B2/B8 uses.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, land within the ILAS is considered less likely to be suited to the development of small scale (<50,000 tpa) thermal treatment facilities <sup>16</sup> .

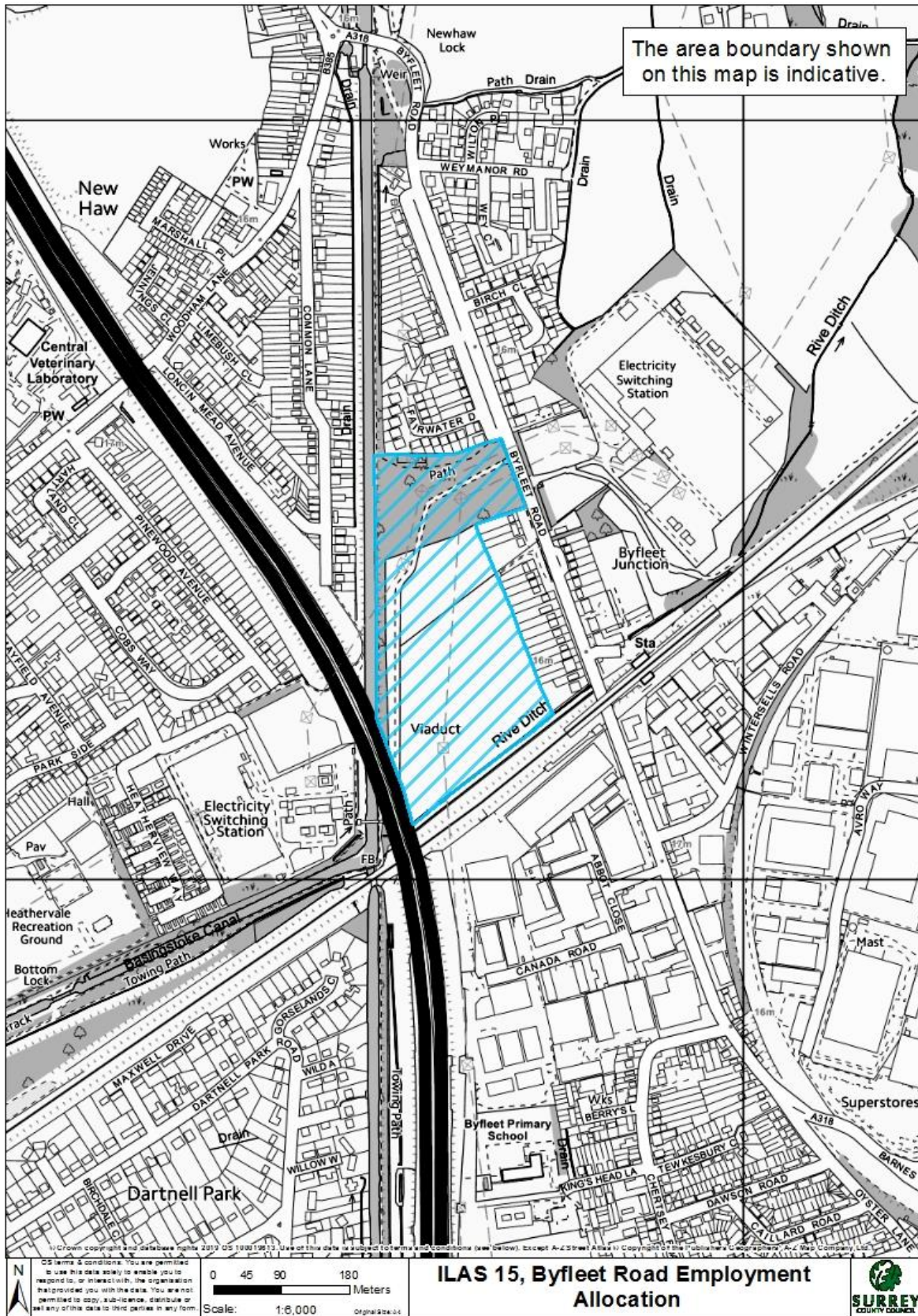
#### Key environmental sensitivities:

Heritage	There are 3 Scheduled Monuments (Univallate hillfort & 14th century chapel, St Ann's Hill; Bronze Age settlement, Runnymede Bridge; Earthworks on Laleham Burway) within 2.5 km. There is 1 Grade I Listed Building and 4 Grade II* Listed Buildings within 1.0 km, and 3 Grade II Listed Buildings within 0.5 km. The closest Registered Park & Garden is the Grade II* 'Great Fosters' (0.4 km west). The 'Thorpe' Conservation Area is 0.1 km south.
Nature Conservation	The South West London Waterbodies SPA and Ramsar Site is 0.65 km south, the Windsor Forest & Great Park SAC is 4.8 km west, the Thames Basin Heaths SPA is 5.5 km south west, and the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham SAC is 5.5 km south west. The Thorpe Hay Meadow SSSI is 0.4 km north east, the Thorpe Park No.1 Gravel Pit SSSI is 0.7 km south, and the Langham Pond SSSI is 2.4 km north west. The Chobham Common NNR is 5.5 km south west, and the Riverside Walk, Virginia Water LNR is 2.5 km south west. There are 14 SNCIs within 2.5 km, and 1 area of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km.
Flood Risk	The area is subject to a combination Zone 2 (0.1% to 1.0% AEP) and Zone 1 (<0.1% AEP) fluvial flood risk.
Water Quality	The area is underlain by a SPZ3 (Total Catchment) designation.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within 20 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties.

<sup>16</sup> Unless a project level Appropriate Assessment demonstrates that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitats of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA, of the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham SAC or of the Windsor Forest & Great Park SAC, or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SPA or the SACs. The Site Improvement Plan for the South West London Waterbodies SPA and Ramsar Site did not identify nutrient nitrogen deposition as an issue of concern for that designated site.



4.15 Byfleet Road Employment Allocation, Addlestone



#### ILAS 4.15: Byfleet Road Employment Allocation, New Haw, Addlestone

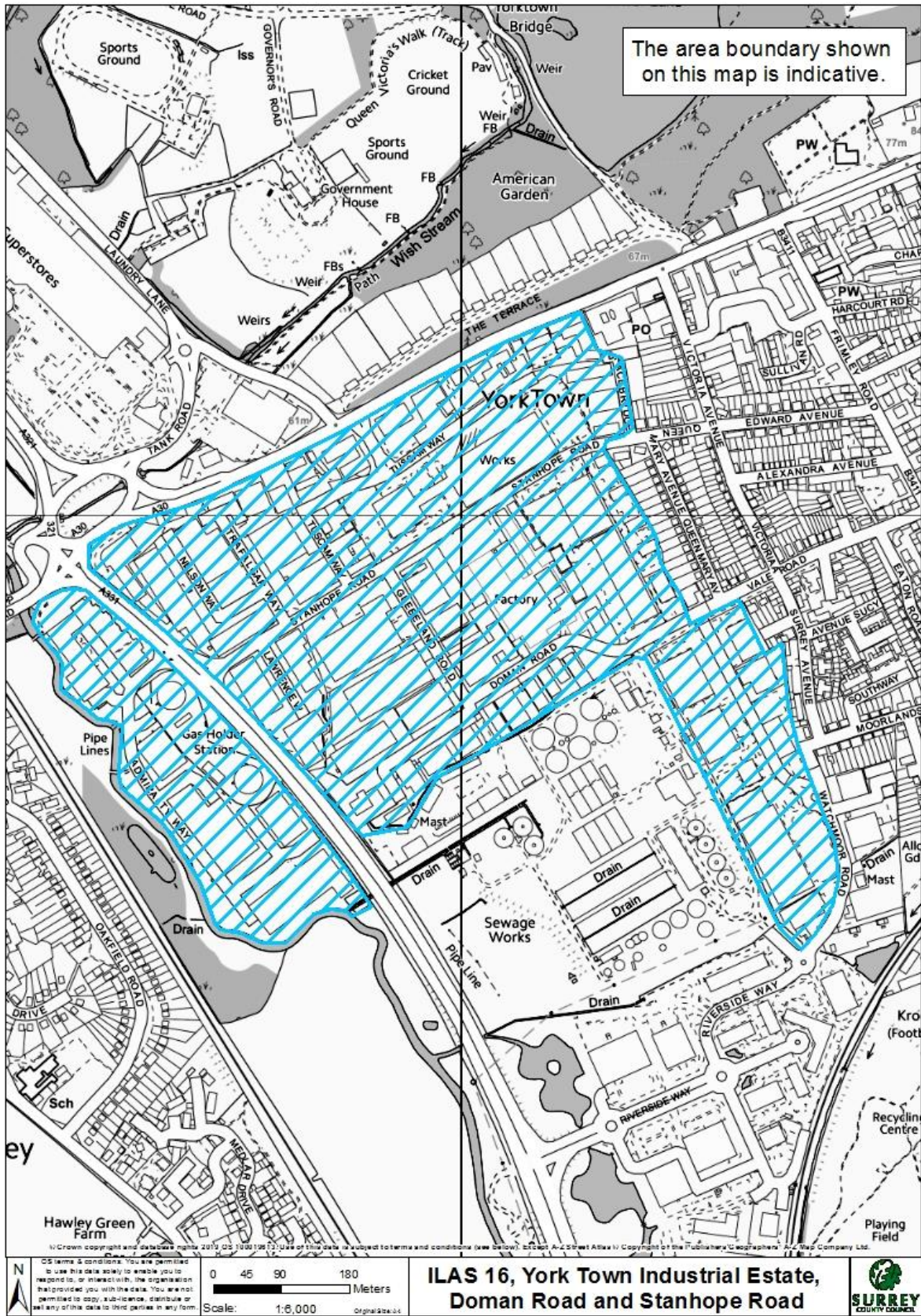
Area	7.9 ha
Description	The area has been proposed by Runnymede Borough Council in their 2030 Submission Local Plan as potentially suitable for industrial use. The area is comprised of undeveloped land situated to the north of the settlements of Byfleet and West Byfleet, to the east of New Haw and west of Addlestone Quarry. The area is bounded to the west by the route of the River Wey Navigation, and to the east and north by residential development, with the Rive Ditch and a rail line forming the southern perimeter. The area is accessed from the east off Byfleet Road (A318).
Current Uses	The area is currently undeveloped.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, land within the ILAS is considered less likely to be suited to the development of small scale (<50,000 tpa) thermal treatment facilities <sup>17</sup> .

#### Key environmental sensitivities:

Heritage	There is 1 Scheduled Monument (Brooklands racing circuit & former aerodrome) within 2.5 km. There are no Grade I or II* Listed Buildings within 1.0 km, and no Grade II Listed Buildings within 0.5 km. The closest Registered Park & Garden is the Grade II* 'Royal Horticultural Society Gardens, Wisley' (2.9 km south). The 'Wey Navigation' Conservation Area adjoins the area to the west.
Nature Conservation	The Thames Basin Heaths SPA is 2.9 km south east, the South West London Waterbodies SPA and Ramsar Site is 5.5 km north west, and the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham SAC is 6.0 km north west. The Basingstoke Canal is 1.1 km south west. The Chobham Common NNR is 6.0 km north west, and the Ockham & Wisley LNR is 2.8 km south east. There are 13 SNCIs within 2.5 km, and 1 area of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km.
Flood Risk	The area is subject to a combination of Flood Zone 2 (0.1% to 1.0% AEP) and Flood Zone 3 (<0.1% AEP) fluvial flood risk.
Air Quality	The Runnymede M25 AQMA is immediately west.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within 20 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties.

<sup>17</sup> Unless a project level Appropriate Assessment demonstrates that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitats of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA, or of the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham SAC, or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SPA or the SAC. The Site Improvement Plan for the South West London Waterbodies SPA and Ramsar Site did not identify nutrient nitrogen deposition as an issue of concern for that designated site.

4.16 York Town Industrial Estate, Doman Road and Stanhope Road, Camberley



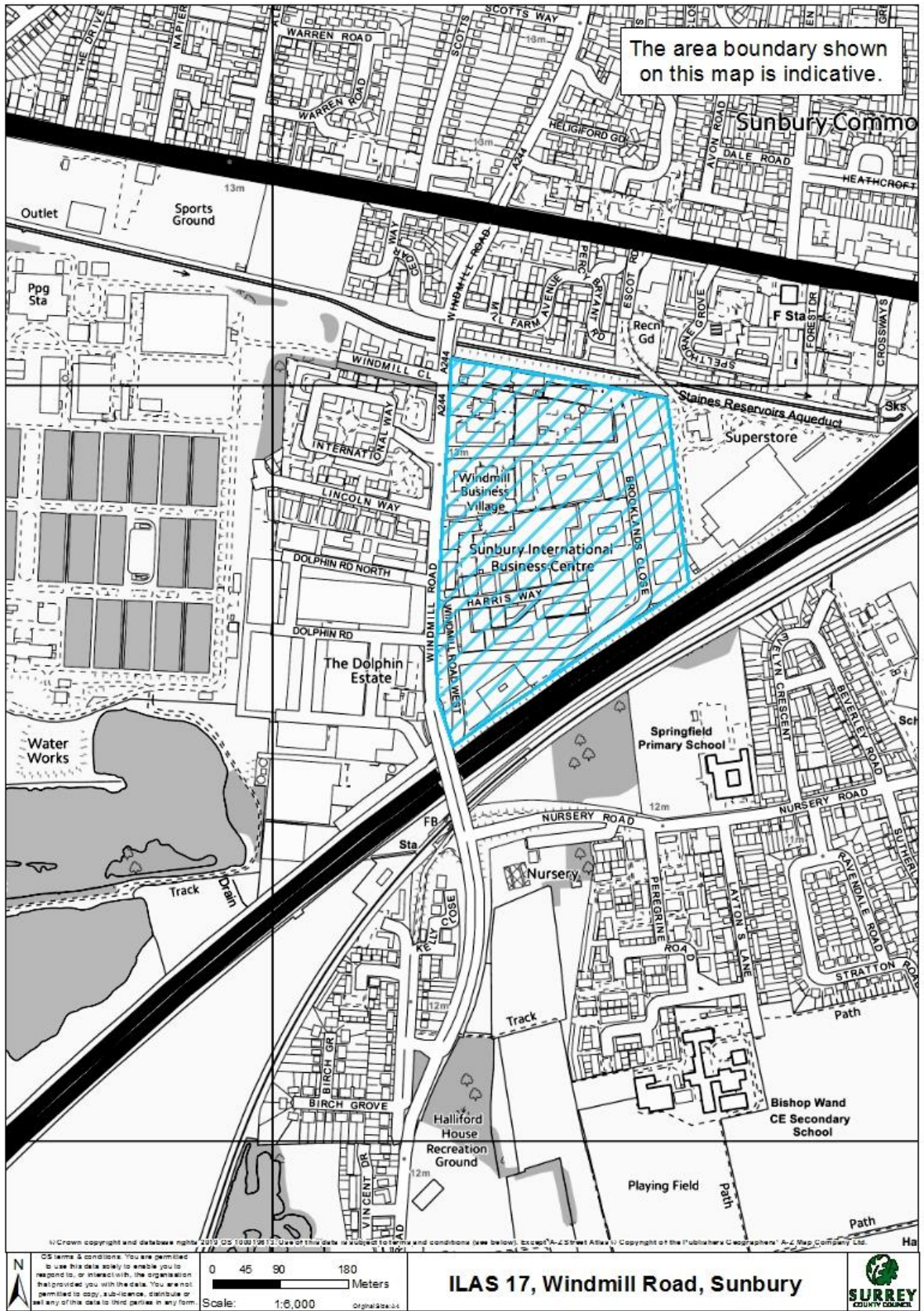
**ILAS 4.16: York Town Industrial Estate, Doman Road and Stanhope Road, Camberley**

Area	30.0 ha approx.
Description	The area is an established industrial and trading estate located in the north west of Camberley, close to the border with Hampshire. To the north of the area is the A30 (London Road), and to the immediate west is the A331 (Blackwater Valley Road) with the Blackwater River beyond. To the south are the Camberley sewage treatment works, further business and commercial development, and a rail line. To the east is residential development.
Current Uses	The site is occupied by B1/B2/B8 uses.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, land within the ILAS is considered unlikely to be suited to the development of any scale of thermal treatment facility.

**Key environmental sensitivities:**

Heritage	The closest Scheduled Monument ('Bowl barrow on Hornley Common') is 2.9 km west. There is 1 Grade II* Listed Building within 1.0 km, and 20 Grade II Listed Buildings within 0.5 km. The closest Registered Park & Garden is the Grade II 'Minley Manor' is 0.6 km south west. The 'Royal Military Academy/Staff College/A30 London Road Frontage' Conservation Area is 0.05 km north.
Nature Conservation	The Thames Basin Heaths SPA is 0.6 km west and the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham SAC is 4.4 km east. The Blackwater Valley SSSI is 0.1 km north west, the Castle Bottom to Yateley & Hawley Commons SSSI is 0.6 km west, and the Broadmoor to Bagshot Woods & Heaths SSSI is 1.35 km north east. The Castle Bottom NNR is 5.4 km west, and the Edgebarrow Woods LNR is 3.2 km north west. There are 6 SNClS in Surrey within 2.5 km, and 2 areas of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km.
Flood Risk	The area is subject to a combination of Zone 3 (>1.0% AEP), Zone 2 (0.1% to 1.0% AEP) and Zone 1 (<0.1% AEP) fluvial flood risk.
Air Quality	The Camberley M3 AQMA is 1.1 km south.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within 20 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties.

4.17 Windmill Road Industrial Area, Sunbury-on - Thames



#### ILAS 4.17: Windmill Road Industrial Area, Sunbury on Thames

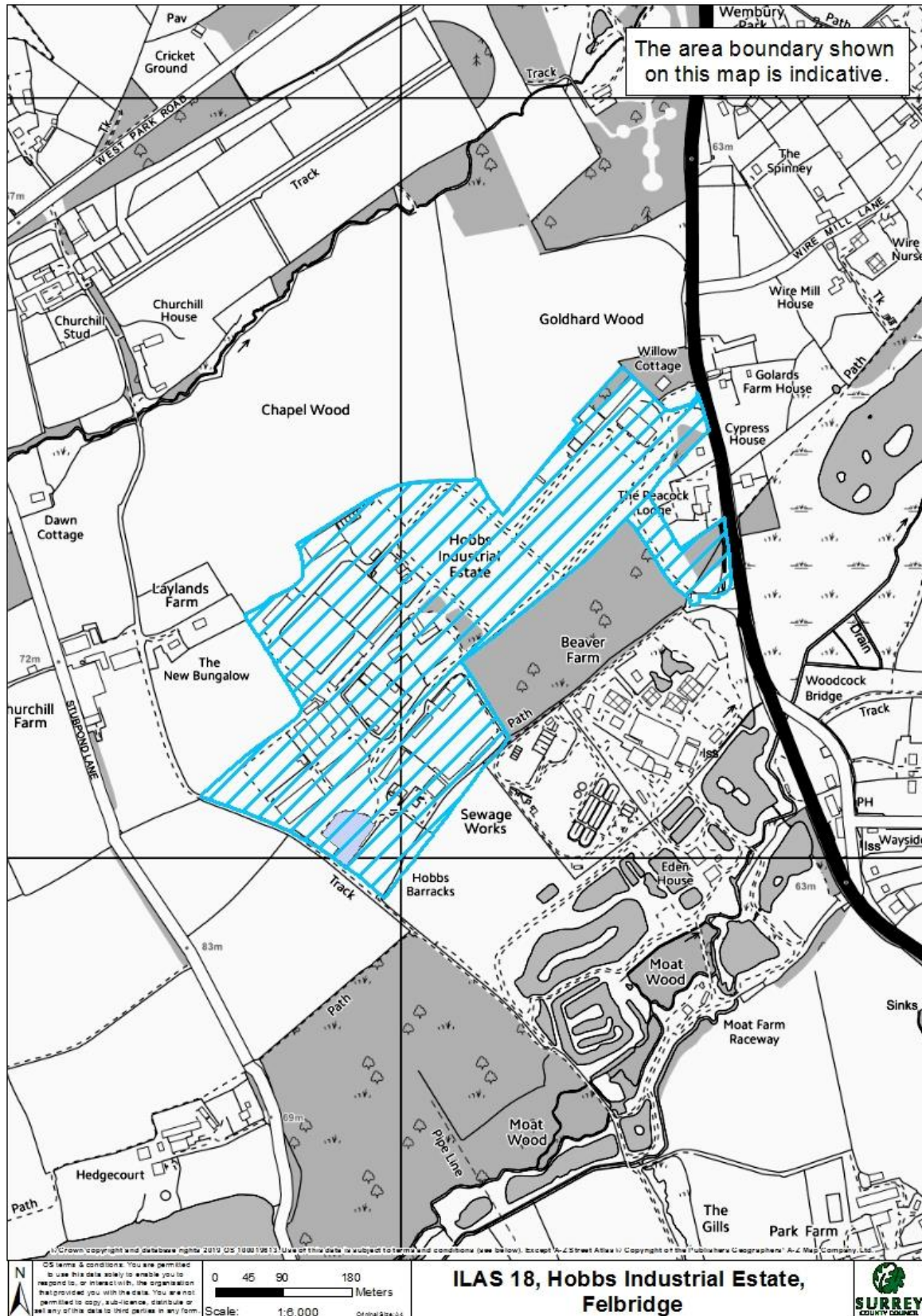
Area	12.2 ha
Description	The area comprises of industrial and commercial development located to the west of Windmill Road (A244), to the south of its junction with the A308 (Staines Road West), and to the north of the M3 motorway. The area is located to the north west of Sunbury on Thames, and to the north east of Charlton.
Current Uses	The site is occupied by B2/B8 uses.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, land within the ILAS is considered less likely to be suited to the development of small scale (<50,000 tpa) thermal treatment facilities <sup>18</sup>

#### Key environmental sensitivities:

Heritage	<p>There are 2 Scheduled Monuments (Cloven Barrow, Sunbury; Kempton Park Pumping Station) within 2.5 km.</p> <p>There are no Grade I or II* Listed Buildings within 1.0 km, and no Grade II Listed Buildings within 0.5 km.</p> <p>The closest Registered Park &amp; Garden is the Grade II 'Oatlands' (3.7 km south).</p> <p>The 'Upper Halliford' Conservation Area is 1.25 km south.</p>
Nature Conservation	<p>The South West London Waterbodies SPA and Ramsar Site is 2.2 km north east, the Richmond Park SAC is 9.7 km east, and the Thames Basin Heaths SPA is 9.8 km south.</p> <p>The Kempton Park Reservoirs SSSI is 2.2 km north east, and the Dumsey Meadows SSSI is 4.35 km south west.</p> <p>The Chobham Common NNR is 11.2 km south west and the Chertsey Meads LNR is 4.2 km south west.</p> <p>There are 13 SNCIs within 2.5 km, and no areas of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km.</p>
Flood Risk	The area is classed as Zone 1 (<0.1% AEP) fluvial flood risk.
Air Quality	The area is within the Spelthorne AQMA.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within 20 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties.

<sup>18</sup> Unless a project level Appropriate Assessment demonstrates that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitat of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA, or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SPA. The Site Improvement Plans for the South West London Waterbodies SPA and Ramsar Site, and for the Richmond Park SAC did not identify nutrient nitrogen deposition as an issue of concern for either of those designated sites.

4.18 Hobbs Industrial Estate, Felbridge



#### ILAS 4.18: Hobbs Industrial Estate, Eastbourne Road, Felbridge

Area	18.2 ha
Description	The area is an established industrial estate located to the south of Newchapel and the north of Felbridge, close to the boundary with West Sussex. The area is surrounded by agricultural land, horticultural development, woodlands, open waterbodies and a sewage treatment works which is located immediately to the south.
Current Uses	The area is occupied by B1/B2/B8 uses.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, land within the ILAS may be suited to the development of a small scale (<50,000 tpa) thermal treatment facility <sup>19</sup>

#### Key environmental sensitivities:

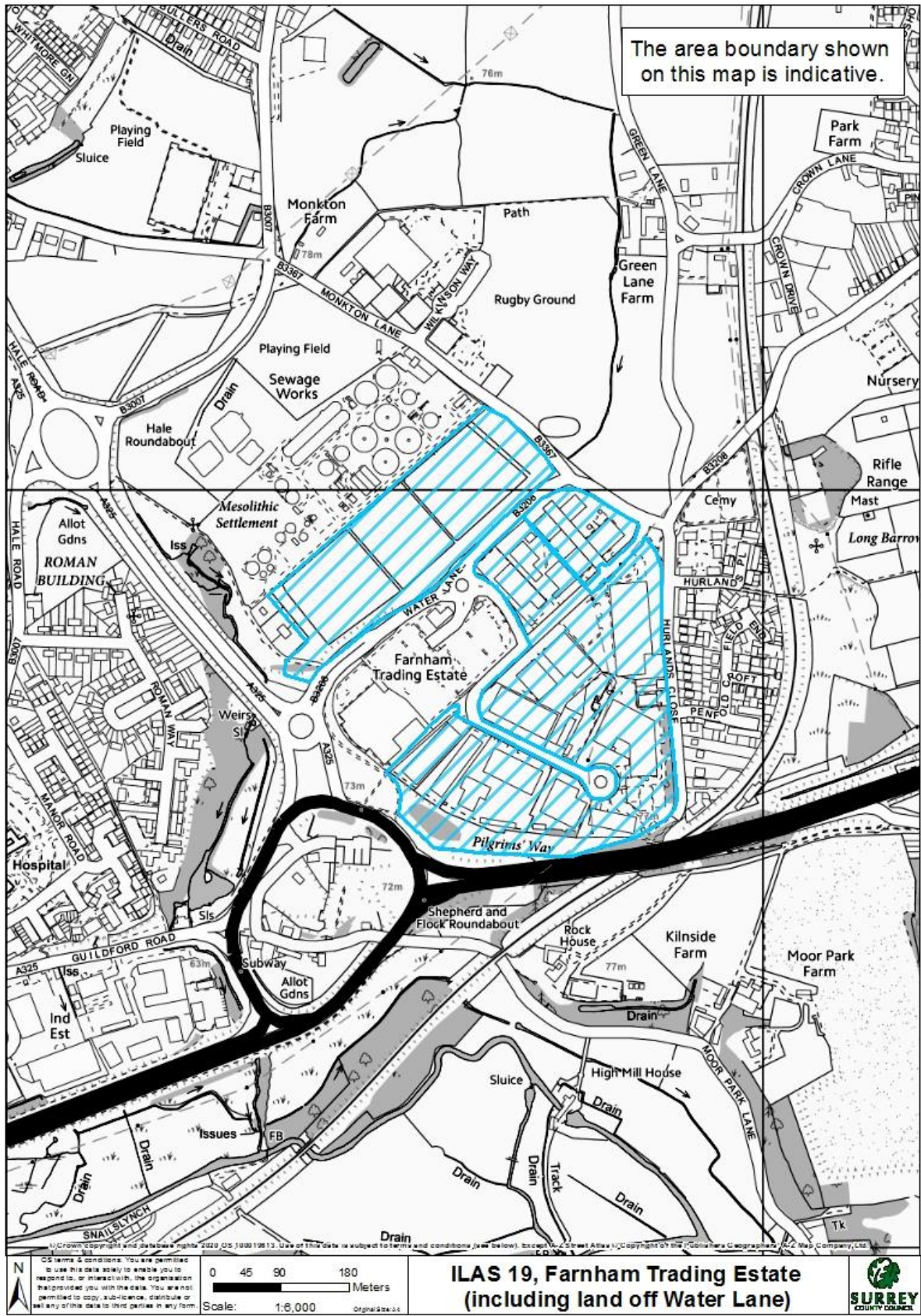
Heritage	There are 2 Scheduled Monuments (Moated site, Felbridge; Warren Furnace) within 2.5 km. There is 1 Grade II* Listed Building within 1.0 km, but no Grade II Listed Buildings within 0.5 km. The closest Registered Park & Garden is the Grade II 'Greathed Manor' 4.5 km east. The 'Lingfield (High Street / Gun Pond / Church Town)' Conservation Area is 2.9 km north east.
Nature Conservation	The Ashdown Forest SPA and the Ashdown Forest are 8.6 km south. The Hedgecourt SSSI is 0.30 km south. The Ashtead Common NNR is 24.9 km north west, and the Blindley Heath LNR is 2.9 km north. There are 2 SNCIs within 2.5 km, and 3 areas of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km including 1 that lies within the perimeter of the area (for which a minimum buffer of 15m would be required).
Flood Risk	The area is classed as Zone 1 (<0.1% AEP) fluvial flood risk.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within 20 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties.

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<sup>19</sup> Provided a project level Appropriate Assessment demonstrates that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitat of the Ashdown Forest SAC, or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SAC. The Site Improvement Plan for the Ashdown Forest SPA did not identify nutrient nitrogen deposition as an issue of concern for that designated site.



4.19 Farnham Trading Estate (including land north of Water lane), Farnham



#### ILAS 4.19: Farnham Trading Estate (including land north of Water Lane), Water Lane, Farnham

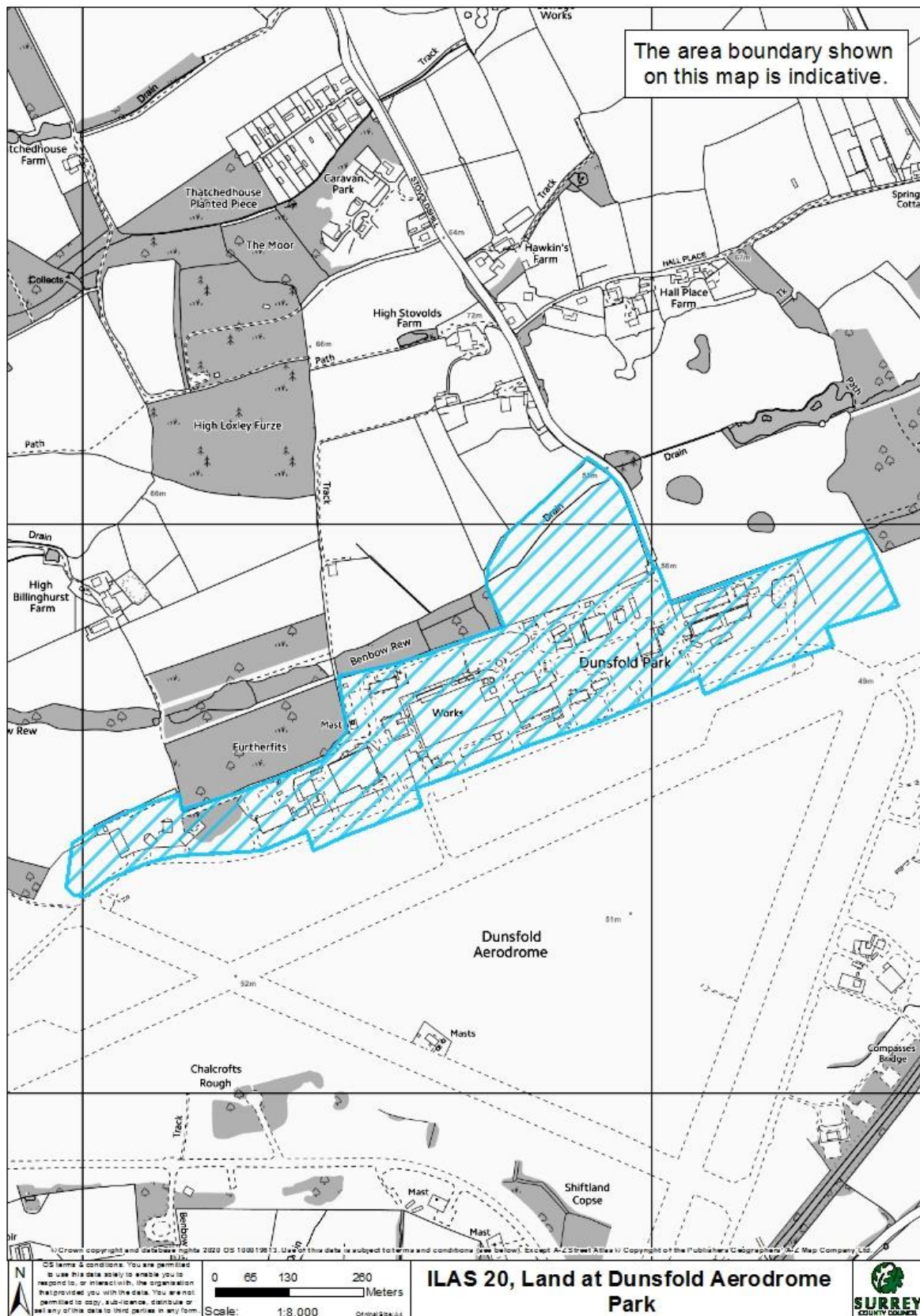
Area	16.2 ha
Description	This area is made up of an established trading estate and land which has been proposed by Waverley Borough Council as a suitable Strategic Employment Site in the Adopted Local Plan Part 1 (2018). The area is located to the north east of Farnham, immediately south of the Farnham sewage treatment works, and the north of the junction of the A31 and the A325. To the immediate east is an area of residential development.
Current Uses	B2/B8 uses are present in the established trading estate, and the undeveloped land to the north of Water Lane is currently retained operational land for sewage treatment works.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, land within the ILAS is considered less likely to be suited to the development of small scale (<50,000 tpa) thermal treatment facilities <sup>20</sup> .

#### Key environmental sensitivities:

Heritage	There are 5 Scheduled Monuments (Roman Site, Roman Way Estate; Farnham Castle; Botany Hill Earthwork; Waverley Abbey; Soldiers Ring Hillfort) within 2.5 km. There is 1 Grade II* Listed Building within 1.0 km, and 7 Grade II Listed Buildings within 0.5 km. The closest Registered Park & Garden is the Grade II 'Farnham Park' (0.63 km west). The 'Farnham' Conservation Area is 1.5 km south west.
Nature Conservation	The Thames Basin Heaths SPA is 2.1 km north west, the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham SAC is 4.8 km south, the Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons (Wealden Heaths Phase I) SPA is 4.8 km south, the Thursley & Ockley Bogs Ramsar Site is 6.9 km south east, the East Hampshire Hangers SAC is 9.5 km south west, and the Wealden Heaths Phase 2 SPA is 9.7 km south east. The Moor Park SSSI is 1.8 km south east, and the Bourley & Long Valley SSSI is 2.1 km north west. The Thursley NNR is 7.3 km south east, and the Weybourne LNR is 0.35 km north. There are 7 SNClS within 2.5 km, and 2 areas of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km.
Landscape	The Surrey Hills AONB is 0.9 km south east, and the Surrey AGLV is 0.1 km south.
Flood Risk	The area is classed as Zone 1 (<0.1% AEP) fluvial flood risk.
Water Quality	The northern part of the area is underlain by a SPZ3 (Total Catchment) designation.
Air Quality	The Farnham AQMA is 0.8 km south west.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within 20 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties.

<sup>20</sup> Unless a project level Appropriate Assessment demonstrates that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitats of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA, of the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham SAC, of the Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons (Wealden Heaths Phase 1) SPA, or of the East Hampshire Hangers SACs. The Site Improvement Plan for the Wealden Heaths Phase 2 SPA did not identify nutrient nitrogen deposition as an issue of concern for that designated site.

4.20 Land at Dunsfold Park (as part of new settlement), Dunsfold



#### ILAS 4.20: Land at Dunsfold Aerodrome (as part of new settlement), Dunsfold

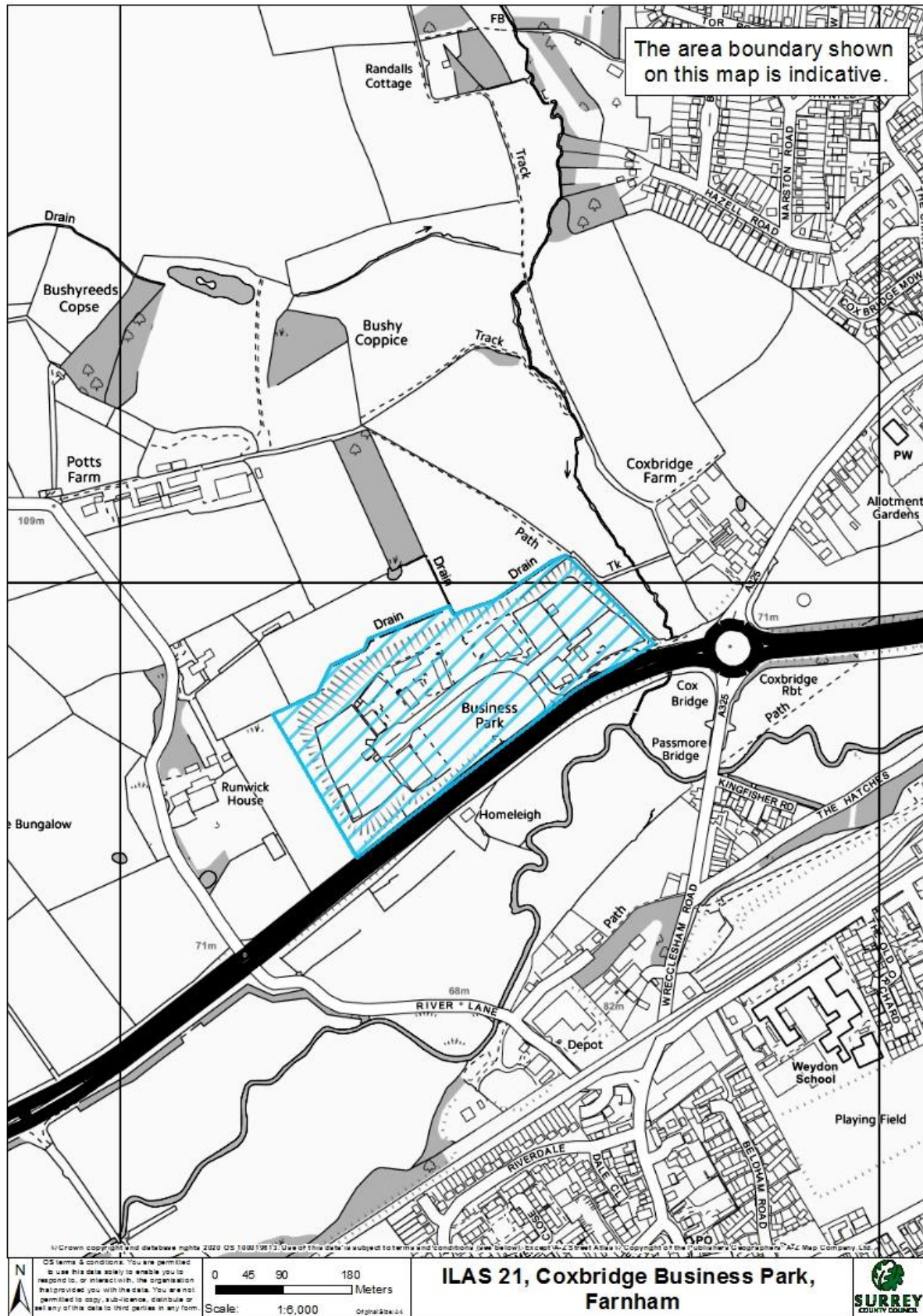
Area	28 ha
Description	The area is situated within the northern part of a former airfield, now used for a range of industrial and commercial purposes, and located in a rural setting to the east of Dunsfold and the north west of Alfold Crossways. The area is bounded to the north by agricultural land, land in equestrian use, and woodland, and to the south by the open grassland, runways and taxiways of the former airfield. To the north west is an established solar farm, and to the east is further agricultural land. The area is accessed from the north from Stovolds Hill, which links to the A281 (Horsham Road) to the east.
Current Uses	The majority of the area is occupied by B1/B2/B8 uses, and also includes an anaerobic digestion (AD) facility.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, land within the ILAS is considered less likely to be suited to the development of small scale (<50,000 tpa) thermal treatment facilities <sup>21</sup>

#### Key environmental sensitivities:

Heritage	There is 1 Scheduled Monument (Medieval moated site & pillow mound, Wildwood Copse) within 2.5 km. There are 9 Grade II Listed Buildings within 0.5 km, including 2 within the area. The closest Registered Park & Garden is the Grade II* 'Vann' (3.6 km north west). The 'Dunsfold' Conservation Area is 1.2 km west.
Nature Conservation	The Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons (Wealden Heaths Phase 1) SPA is 8.7 km north west, the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham SAC is 8.7 km north west, and the Ebernoe Common SAC is 8.8 km south west. The Chiddingfold Forest SSSI is 1.1 km south west. The Ebernoe Common NNR is 9.8 km south west, and the Sayers Croft LNR is 5.8 km north east. There are 18 SNCIs within 2.5 km, and 10 areas of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km including 2 that adjoin the area (for which a minimum buffer of 15m would be required).
Landscape	The Surrey Hills AONB is 1.3 km north, and the Surrey AGLV adjoins the area to the north.
Flood Risk	The area is classed as Zone 1 (<0.1% AEP) fluvial flood risk.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within between 20 metres and 250 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties. The ILAS is part of a new settlement allocated in the Waverley Borough Local Plan Part 1.

<sup>21</sup> Unless a project level Appropriate Assessment demonstrates that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitats of the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham SAC, of the Thursley, Hankley, Frensham Commons (Wealden Heaths Phase 1) SPA, or of the Ebernoe Common SAC, or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SPA or SACs.

## 4.21 Coxbridge Business Park, Farnham



#### ILAS 4.21: Coxbridge Business Park, Farnham

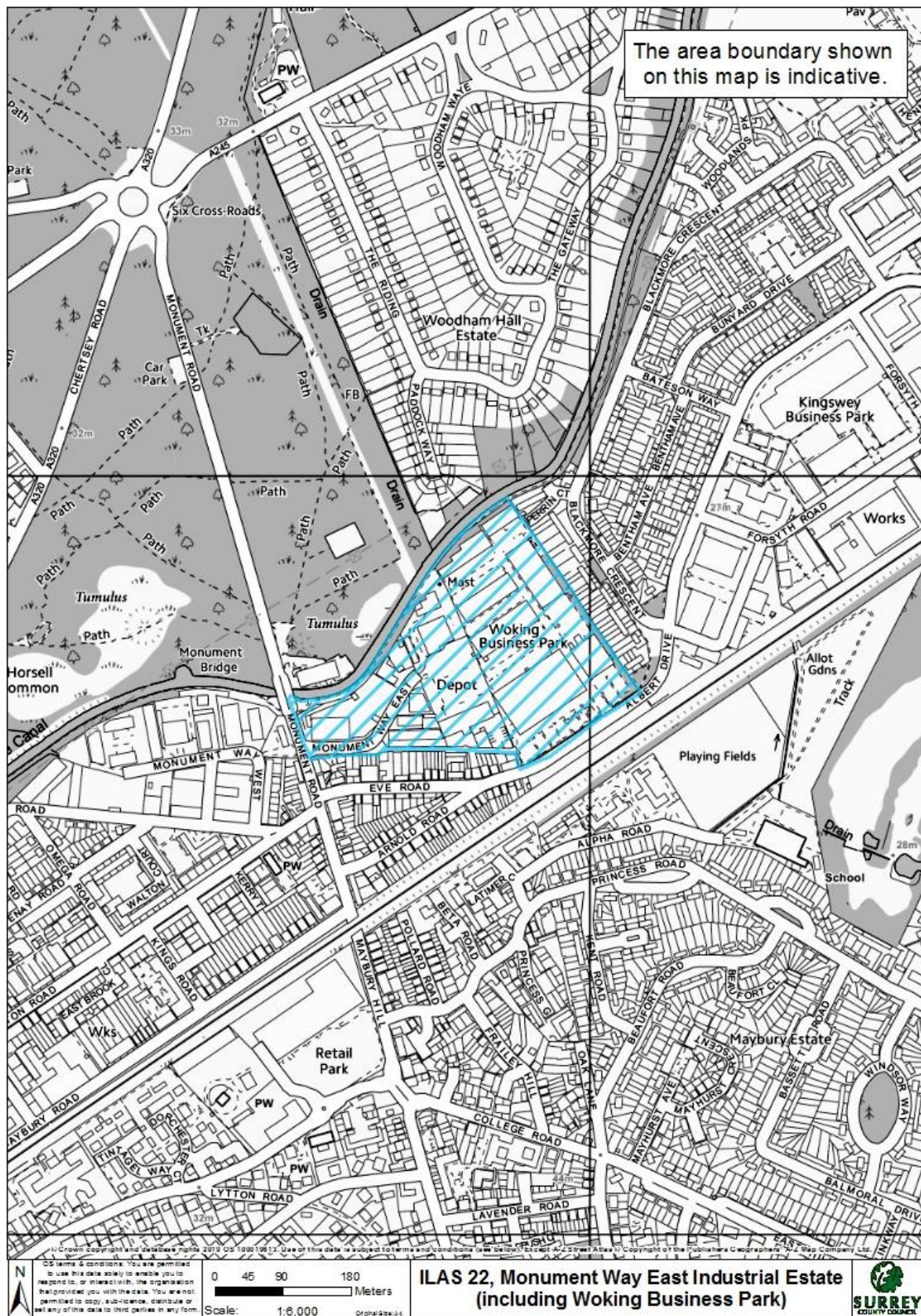
Area	7.7 ha
Description	The area is currently occupied by an established business and industrial park. The area is located in a rural setting to the west of Farnham and north of Wrecclesham, and is surrounded by agricultural land. The area is accessed from the south, direct from the A31 (Alton Road).
Current Uses	The area is occupied by B1/B2/B8 uses.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, land within the ILAS is considered less likely to be suited to the development of small scale (<50,000 tpa) thermal treatment facilities <sup>22</sup>

#### Key environmental sensitivities:

Heritage	There are 2 Scheduled Monuments (Powderham Castle; Farnham Castle) within 2.5 km. There are 5 Grade II Listed Buildings within 0.5 km. The closest Registered Park & Garden is the Grade II 'Farnham Park' (1.6 km north east). The 'Wrecclesham, Farnham' Conservation Area is 0.55 km south.
Nature Conservation	The Thames Basin Heaths SPA is 3.2 km north, the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham SAC is 4.8 km south east, the Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons (Wealden Heaths Phase 1) SPA is 4.8 km south east, the East Hampshire Hangers SAC is 6.0 km south west, the Thursley & Ockley Bogs Ramsar Site is 8.6 km south east, and the Shortheath Common SAC is 9.4 km south west. The Bourley & Long Valley SSSI is 3.2 km north. The Thursley NNR is 8.5 km south east, and the Farnham Park LNR is 1.8 km north east There are 4 SNClS in Surrey within 2.5 km, and 3 areas of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km.
Flood Risk	The area is subject to a combination of Zone 3 (>1.0% AEP), Zone 2 (0.1% to 1.0% AEP) and Zone 1 (<0.1% AEP) fluvial flood risk.
Air Quality	The Farnham AQMA is 1.3 km north east.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within between 20 metres and 250 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties.

<sup>22</sup> Unless a project level Appropriate Assessment demonstrates that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitats of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA, of the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright, Chobham SAC, of the Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons (Wealden Heaths Phase 1) SPA, of the East Hampshire Hangers SAC, of the Shortheath Common SAC or of the Thursley & Ockley Bogs Ramsar Site, or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SPAs, SACs or Ramsar Site.

4.22 Monument Way East Industrial Estate (incl. Woking Business Park), Woking



#### ILAS 4.22: Monument Way East Industrial Estate (including Woking Business Park), Woking

Area	8.0 ha
Description	The area is an established industrial estate located in central Woking, to the east of Monument Road (C144), the south of the Basingstoke Canal, and to the north of the main rail lines that pass through the town. The area is surrounded by a mixture of residential properties, open land, woodland, scrub and heath.
Current Uses	The area is occupied by B1/B2/B8 uses.
Type	The ILAS has been identified as a suitable location for a range of waste management uses. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, land within the ILAS is considered unlikely to be suited to the developments of any scale of thermal treatment facility.

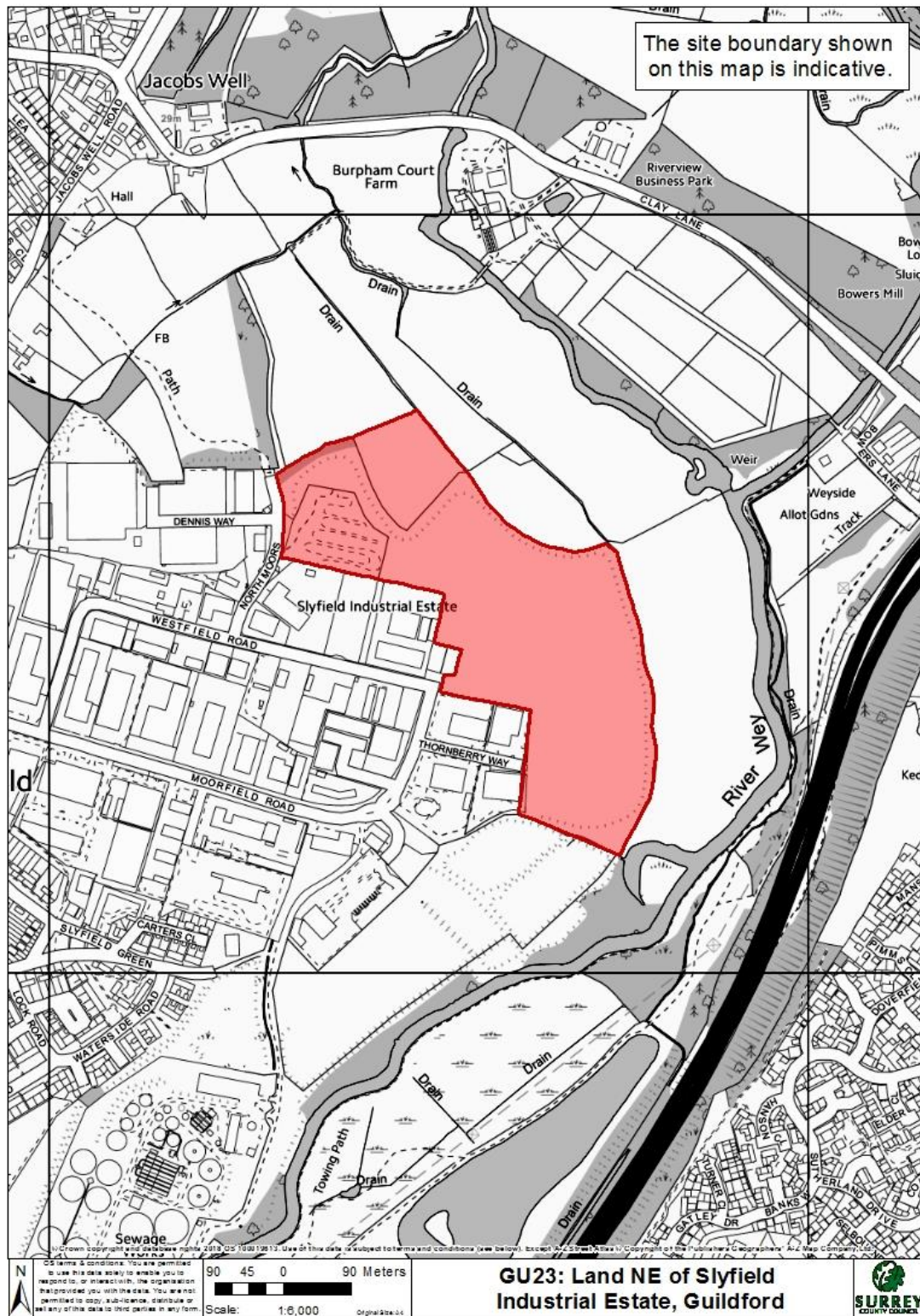
#### Key environmental sensitivities:

Heritage	<p>There are 2 Scheduled Monuments (Bell barrow on Horsell Common; Bell barrow &amp; disc barrow on Horsell Common) within 2.5 km.</p> <p>There is 1 Grade I Listed Building and 1 Grade II* Listed Building within 1.0 km, and 2 Grade II Listed Buildings within 0.5 km.</p> <p>The closest Registered Park &amp; Garden is the Grade II 'Pyrford Court' (1.1 km south east).</p> <p>The 'Basingstoke Canal (East &amp; West)' Conservation Area adjoins the area to the north.</p>
Nature Conservation	<p>The Thames Basin Heaths SPA is 0.7 km north, the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright &amp; Chobham SAC is 4.1 km north west, the South West London Waterbodies SPA and Ramsar Site is 8.3 km north, and the Windsor Forest &amp; Great Park SAC is 9.3 km north west.</p> <p>The Basingstoke Canal SSSI adjoins the area to the north, and the Horsell Common SSSI is 0.7 km north.</p> <p>The Chobham Common NNR is 4.1 km north west, and the White Rose Lane LNR is 1.85 km south.</p> <p>There are 12 SNCIs within 2.5 km, and no areas of Ancient Woodland within 0.5 km.</p>
Flood Risk	The area is classed as Zone 1 (<0.1% AEP) fluvial flood risk.
Air Quality	The Guildford Road, Woking AQMA is 1.9 km south west.
Amenity	The perimeter of the ILAS is located within 20 metres of a number of sensitive receptors, including residential properties.



## 5 Allocated sites

### 5.1 Land to the north east of Slyfield Industrial Estate, Moorfield Road, Guildford



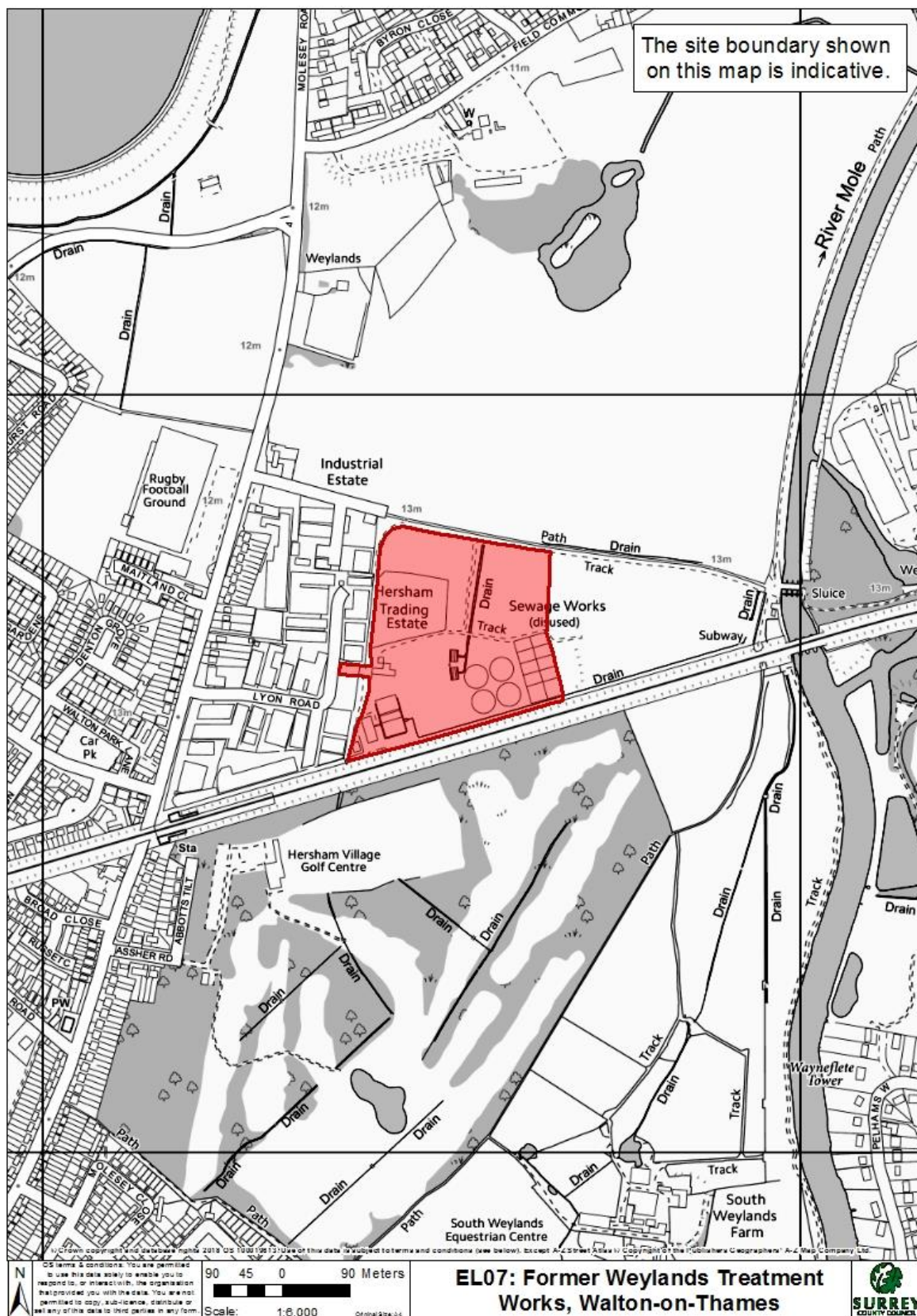
#### Land to the north east of Slyfield Industrial Estate, Moorfield Road, Guildford

Area	12.7 ha
Site Description	<p>The site is an area of predominantly undeveloped land located to the north east of the Slyfield Industrial Estate.</p> <p>Two areas have been previously used for the landfilling of a range of waste materials. Part of the western area is also used for open storage purposes.</p> <p>The south west and west of the site is bounded by industrial development, and to the south, east and north is undeveloped land.</p>
Indicative scale	Medium – large scale
Type of facility	<p>Suitable for a range of potential waste management facilities.</p> <p>Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, the site is considered unlikely to be suited to the development of any scale of thermal treatment facility.</p> <p>The allocated site forms part of the wider area covered by the Slyfield Area Regeneration Project (SARP) being led by Guildford Borough Council. To enable the proposed mixed use re-development of the SARP area, the allocated site would facilitate replacements for the existing community recycling centre, waste transfer station and sewage treatment works.</p>

#### Key development issues:

Green Belt	The majority of the site is within the urban area of Guildford. A small area of land at the northern end of the site is within the Green Belt.
Transport	The site is accessed from the A320 (Woking Road) to the west. The junction of Moorfield Road and the A320 may require improvements.
Biodiversity	<p>The Thames Basin Heaths SPA, and the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright &amp; Chobham SAC both lie within 10km of the site.</p> <p>Whitmoor Common SSSI is 1.2 km north west, Riverside Park LNR and the Slyfield Meadow &amp; Riverside Park (Slyfield Meadow) SNCI adjoin the site to the east.</p> <p>The site may host reptiles, including protected and priority species.</p> <p>The site is within 0.5km of two areas of Ancient Woodland.</p>
Heritage	<p>The Wey &amp; Godalming Navigation Conservation Area is 0.1km east.</p> <p>The Sutton Place Grade II* Registered Park &amp; Garden is 0.75km north.</p>
Water Resources	<p>The southern part of the site is underlain by groundwater SPZ3 designation.</p> <p>The site is 160m west of the River Wey.</p>
General Amenity	The site is situated within 250m of sensitive receptors (residential and a community centre).
Flood Risk	The site is classified as Flood Zone 1 and Flood Zone 2/3 for fluvial flood risk.
Land and soil	Part of the site is identified as a historic landfill (Slyfield Emergency Landfill) used for the disposal of a range of wastes.

## 5.2 Former Weylands Sewage Treatment Works, Walton-on-Thames



### Former Weylands Sewage Treatment Works, Walton-on-Thames

Available Area	5.6 ha
Site Description	The site is located to the east of Lyon Road and the Hershams Industrial Estate on the eastern edge of Walton-on-Thames. The site currently hosts a range of activities, including construction and demolition waste processing, skip and scaffolding hire, open and closed storage, metal recycling and industrial units.
Indicative scale	Medium – large scale.
Type of facility	Suitable for a range of potential waste management facilities. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, the site may be suited to the development of a small scale thermal treatment facility <sup>23</sup> .

#### Key development issues:

Green Belt	The site is within the Green Belt.
Transport	The site is accessed from Molesey Road. This existing site access is unsuitable. Any new development should include a new access via Lyon Road. The routing of HGVs to access the SRN will need to be controlled to avoid unsuitable local roads including Rydens Road and Walton Park.
Air Quality	The site is linked via the highways network to a number of AQMAs (designated for nitrogen dioxide), including those at Walton on Thames and Molesey.
Biodiversity	The Richmond Park SAC, the South West London Waterbodies SPA and Ramsar Site, the Thames Basin Heaths SPA, and the Wimbledon Common SAC all lie within 10km of the site. Esher Commons SSSI is 1.7 km south, Molesey Heath LNR is 1.2 km north, and the Field Common/Hershams Pits SNCI is <0.1km north. Potential for ecological enhancement of land to the east of the site – the River Mole BOA is relevant.
Flood Risk	The site is classified as Flood Zone 1 for fluvial flood risk.
Water resources	The site is 260m west of the River Mole.
General Amenity	The site is situated within 250 metres of sensitive receptors (residential properties).
Land and soil	The site has a history of waste use including the treatment of sewage.
Rights of Way	Bridleway 10 runs along the northern boundary of the site and is joined by Footpath 9 which runs alongside the River Mole.

<sup>23</sup> Subject to it being demonstrated by a project level Appropriate Assessment that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitat of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA or the most sensitive habitat of the Wimbledon Common SAC, or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SPA or the SAC. The Site Improvement Plans for the South West London Waterbodies SPA and Ramsar Site, and for the Richmond Park SAC did not identify nutrient nitrogen deposition as an issue of concern for either of those designated sites.



### Land adjoining Leatherhead Sewage Treatment Works, Randalls Road, Leatherhead

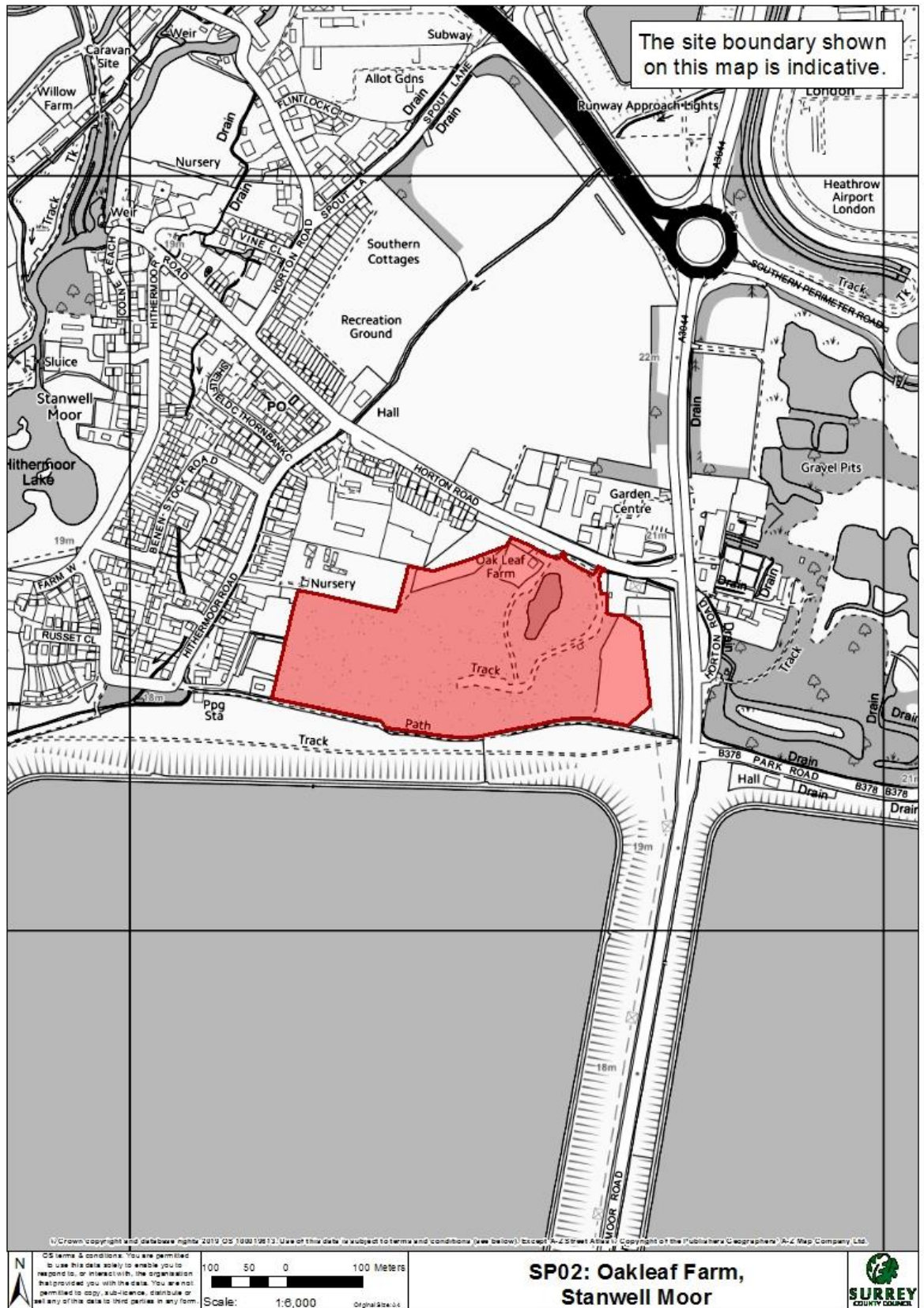
Available Area	3.4 ha
Site Description	<p>The site is comprised of a former landfill site and adjoining land.</p> <p>It is located adjacent to an established materials recovery facility, community recycling centre, waste transfer station and sewage treatment works.</p> <p>The site is located in a rural setting to the north west of Leatherhead, and the north of Great Bookham, with the M25 motorway to the north.</p>
Indicative scale	Medium – large scale
Type of facility	<p>Suitable for a range of potential waste management facilities</p> <p>Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan, the site may be suited to the development of a small scale thermal treatment facility<sup>24</sup>.</p>

### Key development issues:

Green Belt	The site is within the Green Belt.
Transport	<p>The site is accessed from the east, off the A245 (Randalls Road/Woodlands Road) along with adjoining waste facilities.</p> <p>The site is likely to be able to accommodate all facility types, including those of a larger scale, subject to appropriate improvements to the site access road (including its junction with the A245 Randalls Road) and improvements at the junction of the A245 Randalls Road and Oaklawn Road.</p>
Biodiversity	<p>The Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC and the Thames Basin Heaths SPA both lie within 10km of the site.</p> <p>Bookham Common SSSI is 1.1km south west, and the Epsom &amp; Ashted Commons SSSI is 2.2km to the north east of the site.</p> <p>The River Lane Fields SNCI and the River Mole LNR adjoin the site, and the Ashted Common NNR is located 2.2km to the north east.</p>
Heritage	<p>A Scheduled Monument (Medieval moated site, The Mounts, Pachesham Farm) is 0.6km east.</p> <p>Four Grade II Listed Buildings are within 0.5km of the site.</p>
Water Resources	<p>Water Resources: Southern part of site underlain by groundwater SPZ3.</p> <p>River Mole lies within 100m of the site</p>
General Amenity	<p>There are sensitive receptors (residential properties) alongside the site access road and also within 250m of the site.</p> <p>To mitigate impacts on local amenity, the existing perimeter bunding should be retained and development should take place within the bunded area.</p>
Flood Risk	The site is classified as Flood Zone 1 and Flood Zone 2 for fluvial flood risk and a combination of mainly 'very low' and 'low' risks of surface water flooding.
Land and soil	The site includes an historic landfill site (Leatherhead Landfill)

<sup>24</sup> Subject to it being demonstrated by a project level Appropriate Assessment that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitat of the Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC or the most sensitive habitat within the Thames Basin Heaths SPA, or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SAC or the SPA.

5.4 Oakleaf Farm, Stanwell Moor



5.5

### Oakleaf Farm, Stanwell Moor

Available Area	6.8 ha
Site Description and context	The site is an operational waste recovery and recycling operation with scope for a significant increase in capacity. The site is located to the south east of the settlement of Stanwell Moor and the west of the settlement of Stanwell, with the King George VI Reservoir to the immediate south. The site has potential to be affected by the expansion of Heathrow Airport.
Indicative scale	Medium – large size.
Type	Suitable for a full range of potential waste management facilities Based on the findings of the HRA for the Plan the site may be suitable for a small, medium, or large scale thermal treatment facility <sup>25</sup> .

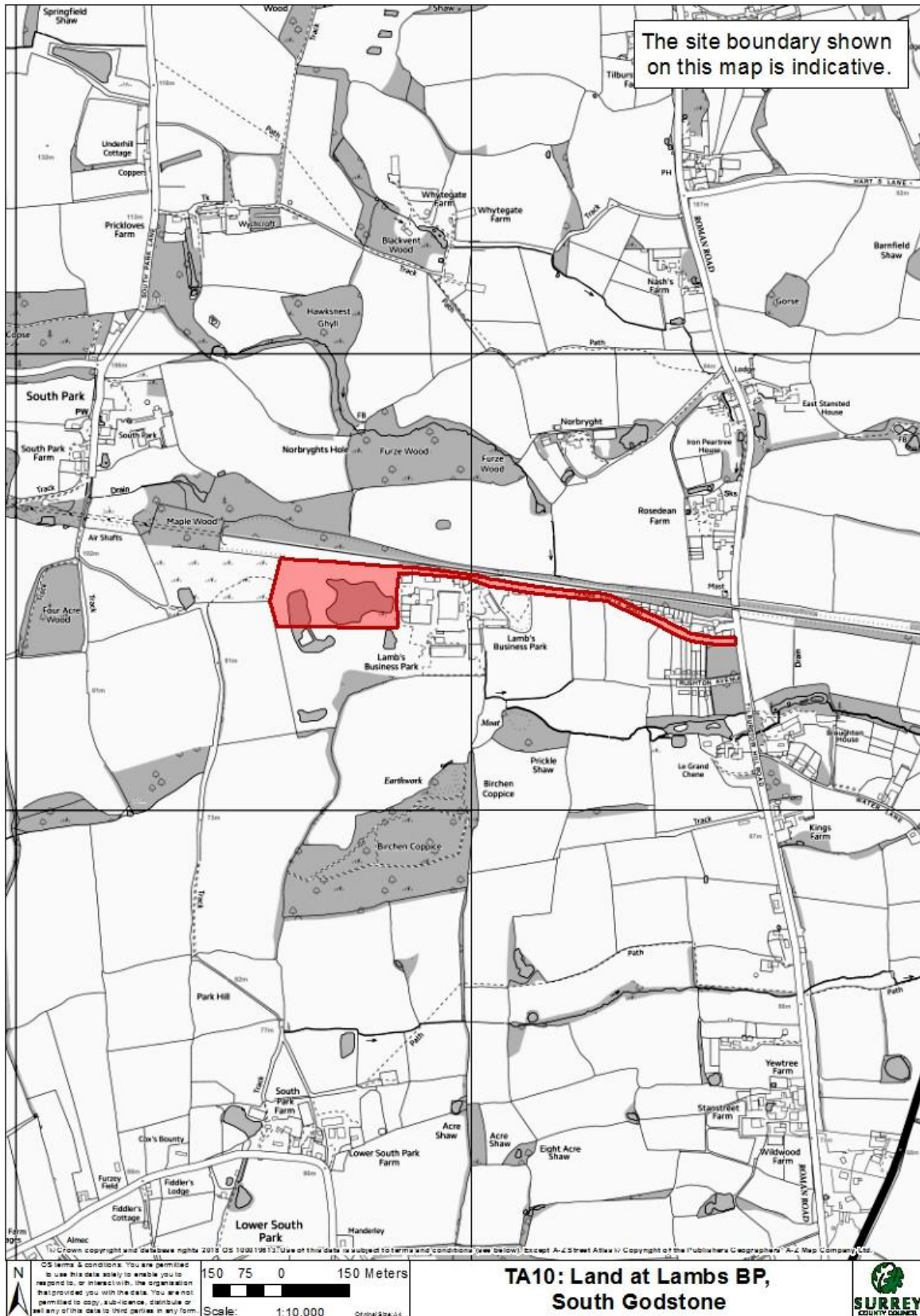
### Key development issues:

Green Belt	The site is within the Green Belt.
Transport	The site is accessed via Horton Road (C237), which provides access to the A3044 (Stanwell Moor Road). The site is likely to be able to accommodate medium sized facility types. If suitable mitigation can be implemented, by allowing all movements at the Horton Road/Stanwell Moor Road junction, a larger facility may be accommodated. Site traffic must be prevented from using the route through Stanwell Moor Village. Intensification of use of the site would likely mean that there is a need to improve the access to the site from Horton Road.
Biodiversity	The South West London Waterbodies SPA & Ramsar Site and the Windsor Forest Great Park SAC both lie within 10 km of the site. The Staines Moor SSSI is some 0.1km to the south, and the Wraysbury Reservoir SSSI is some 1.2km west. The Stanwell II SNCI lies 0.1km to the east and the River Colne SNCI is 0.4m west.
Heritage	Hithermoor Farmhouse Grade II Listed Building is located 0.4km south west of the site.
Air Quality	The site is located within the borough of Spelthorne, which is covered by a borough-wide AQMA for nitrogen dioxide concentrations.
Flood Risk	The site is classified as Flood Zone 1 for fluvial flood risk.
General Amenity	There are sensitive receptors (housing) within 150 metres to the west of the site. To mitigate impacts on local amenity, the existing perimeter bunding should be retained and development should take place within the bunded area.
Public Rights of Way	A public right of way, Bridleway 3 and Footpath 3 run along the southern boundary of the site.
Aerodrome Safeguarding	This site falls within the airport safeguarding zone of Heathrow Airport. There may be height restrictions for development. In addition, if any tall flues or chimneys are proposed an Instrument Flight Procedure (IFP) Assessment may also need to be carried out.

<sup>25</sup> Subject to it being demonstrated by a project level Appropriate Assessment that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitat of the Windsor Forest & Great Park SAC or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SAC. The Site Improvement Plan for the South West London Waterbodies SPA and Ramsar Site did not identify nutrient nitrogen deposition as an issue of concern for the designated site.



5.6 Lambs Business Park, Terra Cotta Road, Tillburstow Hill Road, South Godstone



### Lambs Business Park, Terra Cotta Road, Tillburstow Hill Road, South Godstone

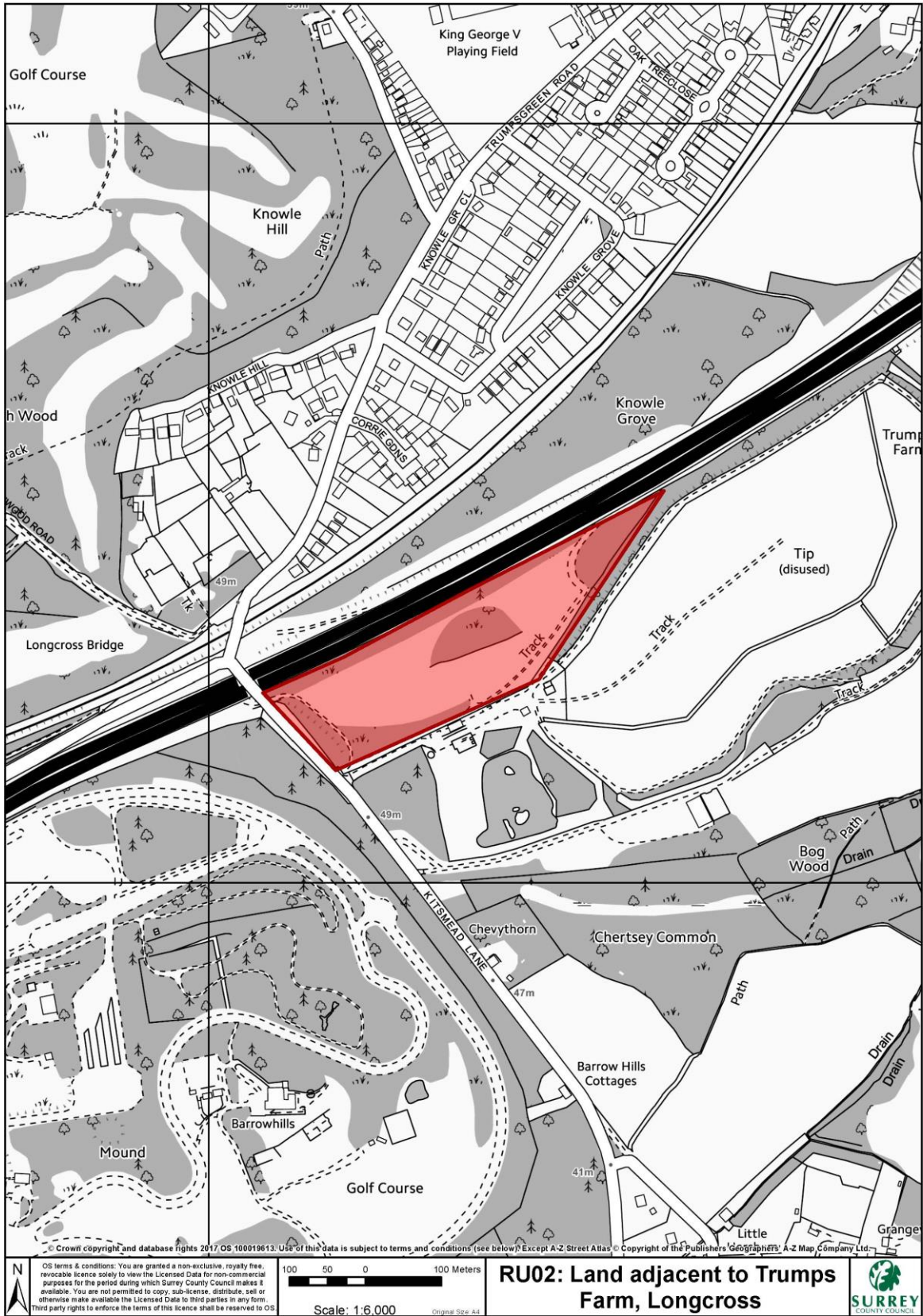
Available Area	Approximately 3.0 ha (this is a minimum and could be extended).
Site Description and context	<p>The site comprises former clay pits to the west of South Godstone. The clay pits are in the process of being restored in accordance with an approved restoration scheme. The site shares an access with the adjacent business park located on the site of the former brickwork buildings. The site is bounded to the north by the Redhill to Tonbridge railway and includes a disused rail siding.</p> <p>Through the emerging Local Plan the site (along with the land to the south and the adjoining business park) is being proposed for release from the Green Belt as suitable for employment development.</p>
Indicative scale	Medium - large.
Type	<p>Suitable for a full range of potential waste management facilities.</p> <p>Based on the findings of the HRA for the plan the site may be suited for a small, medium or large scale thermal treatment facility<sup>26</sup>.</p>

#### Key development issues:

Green Belt	The site is within the Green Belt but proposed to be removed through the emerging Tandridge Local Plan.
Transport	<p>The site is accessed from Tillburstow Hill Road (D395), which links to the A22 (Eastbourne Road) to the south, east and north. Appropriate improvements to the junction of the A22 and Tillburstow Hill Road (D395) at Anglefield Corner will be required depending on the scale of the facility and utilisation of rail.</p> <p>Transport by road is restricted with little opportunity to increase total HGV movements using the business park. Any large-scale waste use is therefore likely to require the reopening of the existing rail sidings in order to utilise the rail network.</p>
Biodiversity	<p>The Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC is located within 10km of the site.</p> <p>The Godstone Ponds SSSI is located 2.5km from the site, and the Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SSSI is located 8.4km from the site.</p> <p>Maple Wood SNCI (an Ancient Woodland) adjoins the site and Furze Wood SNCI is 0.2 km north of the site.</p> <p>Great crested newts are recorded nearby and likely to be present on the site.</p>
General Amenity	There are sensitive receptors (housing) situated along the access road to the site (Terracotta Road).
Landscape	The Surrey AGLV designation commences immediately to the north of the site, and the site is sensitive in terms of landscape character and visual amenity.
Heritage	The South Park Conservation Area is 0.4km north east, and a Scheduled Monument (Medieval moated site, Lagham Manor, South Godstone) is 0.75km east.
Aerodrome Safeguarding	This site falls within the airport safeguarding zone of Gatwick Airport.

<sup>26</sup> Subject to it being demonstrated by a project level Appropriate Assessment that emissions of nutrient nitrogen from the proposed facility would contribute no more than 1% of the site relevant Critical Load for the most sensitive habitat of the Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment SAC or that there would be no significant adverse impact on the ecological integrity of the SAC.

5.7 Land adjacent to Trumps Farm, Kitsmead Lane, Longcross



Land adjacent to Trumps Farm, Kitsmead Lane, Longcross

Available Area	6.2 ha
Site Description and context	<p>The site is an area of rough grass and scrub with some woodland bounded to the north by the M3 motorway, to the south and east by a former landfill site. On the opposite side of Kitsmead Lane there is the former DERA tank testing track. To the south, beyond the former landfill are existing green waste recycling and food waste anaerobic digestion (AD) facilities.</p> <p>The former tank testing track is being promoted as a Garden Village by Runnymede Borough Council through its emerging Local Plan.</p>
Type	Suitable only as a recycling facility for dry mixed recyclables (DMR) from households.
Indicative scale	Small size (up to 50,000 tpa) but potentially medium size (up to 120,000 tpa) with improvements to the highway network.

**Key development issues:**

Green Belt	The site is within the Green Belt.
Transport	<p>Access to the site is gained from the west, off Kitsmead Lane, which links to the A320 to the south east, via the B386.</p> <p>The site is likely to be able to accommodate small scale facility types (with capacities of up to 50,000 tpa) without wider improvements to the highway network.</p>
Air Quality	The closest AQMA to the site is the 'M25' AQMA, 2.5 km east designated for nitrogen dioxide concentrations and particulate matter (PM <sub>10</sub> ) concentrations.
Flood Risk	The site is classified as Flood Zone 1 for fluvial flood risk.
Biodiversity	<p>Thames Basin Heaths SPA, Thursley, Ash, Pirbright &amp; Chobham SAC, South West London Waterbodies SPA &amp; Ramsar site and Windsor Forest &amp; Great Park SAC all lie within 10 km of the site.</p> <p>The Chobham Common SSSI, which is also designated a NNR, is 1.4 km to the south west of the site, and the Riverside Walk, Virginia Water LNR is 0.9 km north.</p> <p>The site contains two small areas of Ancient Woodland.</p> <p>The proposed Suitable Alternative Greenspace (SANG) at Chertsey Common is located some 200 metres to the south east of the site. This is part of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA mitigation package for the proposed Longcross Garden Village development.</p>
General Amenity	There are houses within 150 metres of the site on the opposite side of the M3 and also on Kitsmead Lane.
Land and Soil	The site adjoins an historic landfill and potentially could have issues with contaminated land.
Aerodrome Safeguarding	This site falls within the airport safeguarding zone of Heathrow Airport.

**OFFICER REPORT TO COUNCIL****SCRUTINY ANNUAL REPORT  
(MAY 2019 – NOVEMBER 2020)****KEY ISSUE/DECISION:**

For Council to note the activity of the four Select Committees and the improvements in practice realised during the period shown in the accompanying report (Annex A).

**BACKGROUND:**

1. The Council's overview and scrutiny function was reorganised in May 2019 following a decision taken at this body's Annual General Meeting. The Council set up four Select Committees, an informal Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen's Group to undertake scrutiny and create two Vice-Chairmen posts for each Select Committee to increase capacity.
2. A greater emphasis was placed on involving scrutiny in decision making early and on the use of a task & finish methodology, where appropriate, to undertake more in-depth scrutiny. The Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government also published its *Statutory Guidance on Overview and Scrutiny in Local and Combined Authorities* in May 2019 which informed local practice at Surrey County Council as well.
3. Owing to the adoption of this new scrutiny model and the effects of the coronavirus pandemic on committee meetings, Select Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen recommended that the annual report consider a slightly longer time period than the usual 12 months hence the May to November timeframe reported this year.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

For Council to note the contents of the Scrutiny Annual Report.

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**Lead/Contact Officers:** Ross Pike, Scrutiny Business Manager, Democratic Services

**Annexes:**

Annex A - Scrutiny Annual Report: May 2019 – November 2020

**Sources/background papers:**

Select Committee and Cabinet agenda and minutes for the period June 2019 to November 2020

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government also published its *Statutory Guidance on Overview and Scrutiny in Local and Combined Authorities*, (May 2019) available at:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/800048/Statutory\\_Guidance\\_on\\_Overview\\_and\\_Scrutiny\\_in\\_Local\\_and\\_Combined\\_Authorities.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/800048/Statutory_Guidance_on_Overview_and_Scrutiny_in_Local_and_Combined_Authorities.pdf)

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# Scrutiny Annual Report

May 2019 – November 2020

# Background

- The current Select Committee structure was adopted by Council on 21 May 2019
- Four Select Committees were set up:
  - Adults and Health (statutory health scrutiny)
  - Children, Families, Lifelong Learning & Culture
  - Communities, Highways & Environment
  - Resources & Performance
- An informal Select Committee Chairmen & Vice-Chairmen's Group was created to set strategic direction and provide general oversight of the function
- Each Select Committee would have two Vice-Chairmen responsible for chairing task & finish groups
- As a result of these changes and latterly, the coronavirus pandemic, the reporting period for this report is longer than usual, covering the period May 2019 to November 2020





# Role of Scrutiny

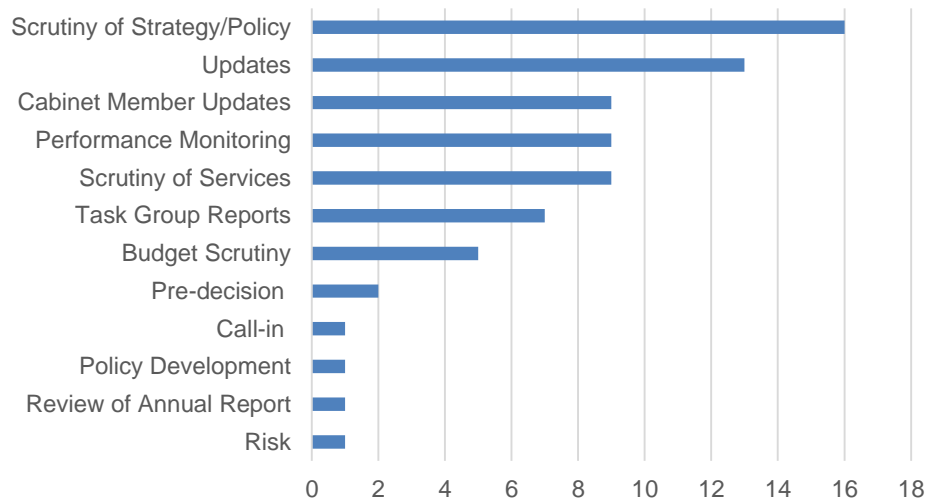
- The Constitution of the Council sets out four main roles of Select Committees: scrutiny; overview, policy review and development; and performance management
- The function also follows the best practice set by the Centre for Governance & Scrutiny and has due regard for the Statutory Guidance on Overview and Scrutiny in Local and Combined Authorities

# Select Committee Activity

From **May 2019 to October 2020** Select Committees considered **74** substantive agenda items at their public meetings. Scrutiny did not cease during the pandemic.

Select Committees undertook extensive work **outside of committee meetings**; planning in pre-meetings, organising briefing sessions to better understand issues, forming standing groups (Member Reference Groups) to offer feedback and challenge in policy development and more. This amounted to **102** meetings in 2020.

Type of Scrutiny Work Undertaken at Public Select Committee Meetings



In this period Select Committees convened **7 task & finish groups**.

**Five** have now completed their reviews with all of these producing SMART recommendations to decision makers

# Highlights

- Widespread adoption of the **task & finish** methodology for in-depth scrutiny, producing tangible results in the form of **SMART** recommendations accepted and implemented by decision makers
- Greater **focus on key topics** at main Select Committee meetings and the use of informal processes to gather information and produce reports outside of the standard committee cycle
- More **feedback** on key issues to the Cabinet via reports
- Routine use of full-committee **pre-meetings** to develop key lines of enquiry, structure questioning and consider recommendations
- **Coordinated scrutiny** of cross-cutting council issues via the Select Committee Chairmen & Vice-Chairmen's Group e.g. the strategic reset
- Continuing to deliver good scrutiny during the coronavirus pandemic using **remote meeting technology**

# Adult Mental Health

The mental health of Surrey residents has been a key issue for the Council and its partners for several years. The Adults & Health Select Committee inherited plans for a review of this topic upon its creation in May 2019 subsequently establishing a task & finish group to review patients and service users' experience of adult mental health care in Surrey.

Also in 2019 the [Surrey Health and Wellbeing Strategy](#) was published setting clear ambitions to help Surrey residents live longer, healthier lives and in particular 'having good mental health.' Similarly, the Community Vision for Surrey and the Council's Organisational Strategy

County Councillors Bernie Muir, Nick Darby (Chair of the group) and Chris Botten foregrounded many of the issues faced by patients and service users in the county by talking extensively to individuals and organisations across Surrey and listening to their experiences of the care system. The task group gathered wide-ranging evidence to share with providers and commissioners of mental health services in Surrey amplifying the voice of residents and make a robust case for change.

The recommendations made by the task & finish group offer practical suggestions for service improvements. The groups' conclusions are also echoed in the Council's refreshed Organisational Strategy passed by Cabinet in October 2020 which has a priority to tackle health inequality stating that it will be '...increasing our focus on addressing mental health'.

Scrutiny contributes to:

The Community Vision for Surrey's ambitions for people, specifically:

- Everyone lives healthy, active and fulfilling lives, and makes good choices about their wellbeing
- Everyone gets the health and social care support and information they need at the right time and place

**And**

The Council's Organisational Strategy priority to tackle health inequality

# No Wrong Door

This task & finish group was created in response to a commission from the Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Families to test the suitability of the 'No Wrong Door' model pioneered by North Yorkshire County Council for use in Surrey.

Chaired by Vice-Chairman Lesley Steeds the group involved Chris Botten, Liz Bowes, Robert Evans, Barbara Thomson and Chris Townsend was completed in under two months.

The group reviewed the needs of Surrey children and young people, assessed research and identified a wide range of stakeholders to interview. The group solicited written evidence from a variety of sources and created an online call for evidence using the Surrey Says consultation portal to help them consider whether the new model was the right fit for Surrey.

Having built a robust evidence base the group made recommendations to [Cabinet in October 2020](#), the majority of which were accepted in outright.

Scrutiny contributes to:

The Community Vision for Surrey's ambitions for people, specifically:

- Children and young people are safe and feel safe and confident
- Everyone gets the health and social care support and information they need at the right time and place

**And**

The Council's Organisational Strategy priority to tackle health inequality

# Surrey's Greener Future

- The Council declared a climate emergency in July 2019 and the Communities, Environment & Highways Select Committee took the responsibility to develop the Council's response. To do this it convened a task group comprised of Andy Macleod (Chair), Paul Deach, Nikki Barton, Jonathan Essex, Becky Rush, Fiona White and John O'Reilly.
- This group worked intensively over a number of months, supported by Council officers, to take evidence from a wide range of stakeholders including other local authorities and sector experts. It conducted numerous interviews and instigated a public 'call for evidence' using Surrey Says that asked for views on what the Council might do to become carbon net zero.
- The evidence was analysed and used to create a ['Call for Action'](#) that set the direction for the Council's Climate Change Strategy adopted in April 2020 by [Cabinet](#).

Scrutiny contributes to:

The Community Vision for Surrey's ambitions for place, specifically:

- Residents live in clean, safe and green communities, where people and organisations embrace their environmental responsibilities'

**And**

The Council's Organisational Strategy priorities to enable a greener future and grow a sustainable economy so everyone can benefit

# Your Fund Surrey

- The intention to roll out a £100m capital fund in Surrey to be allocated to community projects was outlined in the 2019/20 Revenue & Capital Budget. The Communities, Environment & Highways Select Committee engaged with the plan early on and set up a task & finish group to develop the policy in collaboration with the Deputy Cabinet Member, Mark Nuti.
- Throughout June and July the task group chaired by John O'Reilly met to review and shape the final funding criteria and scope of the fund, emphasising the need for appropriate due diligence as well as accessibility. It also made suggestions on communications and branding to promote the Fund to make sure it was fully utilised by communities
- In July the Cabinet approved the process, criteria and governance for managing the Community Projects Fund (CPF) now known as [Your Fund Surrey](#).

Scrutiny contributes to:

The Community Vision for Surrey's ambitions for place, specifically:

- Well connected communities, with effective infrastructure, that grow sustainably

**And**

The Council's Organisational Strategy priority of empowering communities

# Areas for development in 2021

- **Forward planning:**
  - continue to prioritise key issues and limit the amount of general updates in work programmes; and
  - looking beyond Council services to tackle issues of strategic importance in Surrey
- Developing our **scrutiny methods:**
  - Greater use of external witnesses including members of the public to bolster evidence base for scrutiny
  - Employing diverse methods to gather evidence backed up by data analysis to reduce reliance on officer produced information
- Raising scrutiny's **profile** at the Council and with residents
- Developing our **scrutiny skills** during induction and beyond
- **Self-evaluation** – taking time to regularly review our performance





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*County Council Meeting – 8 December 2020*

## **REPORT OF THE AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE**

\* Mr David Harmer (Chairman)  
\* Mr Keith Witham (Vice Chairman)  
\* Dr Peter Szanto  
\* Mrs Victoria Young  
\* Mr Stephen Cooksey  
A Mr Stephen Spence  
S Mr Ernest Mallett

\* = Present  
A = Apologies  
S = Substitute

## **REPORT OF THE GOVERNANCE REVIEW TASK GROUP**

1. The Governance Review Task Group was established by the Audit and Governance Committee on 26 September 2019, following Council's approval of a new scrutiny model at its Annual General Meeting in May 2019 and a discussion at the Select Committee Chairmen and Vice Chairmen's Group, which noted the Audit and Governance Committee's role in facilitating the oversight of the Council's Select Committees.
2. The task group met on ten occasions between June and October 2020 to hear responses from both Members and officers on a series of questions. The questions were based on the Statutory Guidance on Overview and Scrutiny in Local and Combined Authorities, published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government in May 2019 and the Centre for Public Scrutiny's (now called Centre for Governance and Scrutiny) Evaluation Framework, to examine the effectiveness of the Council's scrutiny function. The report of the task group report is attached at Annex 1.
3. Council is asked to **note** the report by the Audit and Governance Committee on 26 November 2020.

**Mr David Harmer**  
**Chairman of the Audit and Governance Committee**  
**26 November 2020**

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Audit and Governance Committee  
26 November 2020

**Report of the Governance Review Task Group**

**Purpose of the report:**

The report summarises the work undertaken by, and recommendations of the Governance Review Task Group, which was established by the Audit and Governance Committee to evaluate the effectiveness of the Council's scrutiny function.

**Introduction:**

1. The Governance Review Task Group was established by the Audit and Governance Committee on 26 September 2019, following Council's approval of a new scrutiny model at its Annual General Meeting (AGM) in May 2019 and a discussion at the Select Committee Chairman's Group, which noted the Audit and Governance Committee's role in facilitating the oversight of the Council's Select Committees.
2. The task group was chaired by David Harmer, and consisted of the following Members: Keith Witham, Stephen Cooksey, Peter Szanto and Edward Hawkins. It met on ten occasions between June and October 2020.
3. To ensure that it gained as detailed a view as possible, it heard evidence from the following Members and officers:
  - a. Tim Oliver, Leader of the Council.
  - b. Mel Few, Cabinet Member for Finance.
  - c. Kay Hammond, Chairman of the Children, Families, Lifelong Learning and Culture Select Committee.
  - d. Nick Harrison, Chairman of the Resources and Performance Select Committee.
  - e. Bernie Muir, Chairman of the Adults and Health Select Committee.
  - f. John O'Reilly, Chairman of the Communities, Environment and Highways Select Committee.
  - g. Chris Botten, Chairman of the Select Committee Chairman's Group.
  - h. Joanna Killian, Chief Executive.

- i. Leigh Whitehouse, Executive Director for Resources.
- j. Simon White, Executive Director for Adult Social Care.

The task group agreed a series of questions, based on the *Statutory Guidance on Overview and Scrutiny in Local and Combined Authorities*, published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government in May 2019 and the *Centre for Public Scrutiny's*, (now called *Centre for Governance and Scrutiny*) *Evaluation Framework*, to examine the effectiveness of the Council's scrutiny function.

These questions, relevant discussions and recommendations are detailed in the report.

It was also agreed that members of the task group should attend Select Committee meetings where possible and provide feedback to assist the task group in its deliberations.

#### **Questions and summary of discussions:**

#### **4. Is scrutiny operating as a strategic function; making an impact and is it valued by the Council?**

- 4.1 The task group heard evidence that scrutiny had become more valued by Members and officers and that it had made a positive impact on decisions and policy development at Surrey County Council.
- 4.2 The task group noted that Select Committee chairmen were pleased that their meetings were attended by the relevant Cabinet Member and Executive Director, as their views were critical in driving effective scrutiny. The task group was also encouraged by the commitment to scrutiny by Members and senior officers and stressed that they should continue to attend Select Committee meetings.
- 4.3 In response to the comments by the Chairman of the Select Committee Chairman's Group that there should be a standing agenda item on scrutiny at each Council meeting, the task group noted that it would be beneficial to allow Select Committee chairmen to update Members on their committee's work at each Council meeting. This would allow Members the opportunity to ask questions; suggest scrutiny topics with the aim to encourage strategic Member direction; and encourage further transparency of Select Committee work.
- 4.4 The task group was pleased to note the following comments by the Chief Executive:
  - (i) When compared to the Centre for Governance and Scrutiny Best Practice Model, the Council's scrutiny function had shown great improvement.

- (ii) There was now coherent forward planning between Select Committees and senior officers.
- (iii) With reference to future work programmes, there was now a higher level of awareness to include scrutiny input in the early stages of important strategic decisions.
- (iv) There were examples where scrutiny had collaborated with the council and communities to develop and add value to policies.

4.5 The task group noted that the value of Select Committee involvement in the Council's governance at an early stage must continuously be promoted. Scrutiny should not be seen as an inconvenience in the momentum of the Council's decision-making, and early inclusion of Member scrutiny in the process would maximise the benefits for residents and the Council as a whole.

4.6 The Leader of the Council was of the opinion that there had been a considerable improvement in scrutiny; the role profile and performance of Select Committees had increased; and the establishment of task and finish groups had improved the effectiveness of Select Committees.

## **5. Do Members understand their roles and responsibilities within a Select Committee?**

5.1 The task group acknowledged the importance of frequent Member training and briefings to aid the understanding of roles and responsibilities within a Select Committee.

5.2 Evidence from Members and officers indicated that members of Select Committees understood their scrutiny responsibilities and the task group was pleased to note that Members treated scrutiny as a valued function of the Council.

5.3 However, the task group noted with concern that Member participation at Select Committee meetings was not always satisfactory. When appointed to a Select Committee, a Member should receive a complete overview of a Select Committee's processes, remit and the time commitments required to encourage more participation.

5.4 The task group noted examples of Members spending longer than necessary on issues that were not necessarily part of the discussion remit and emphasised the important role which strong and focussed chairmanship plays in this regard.

**6. Is scrutiny activity happening in a creative and inclusive way?**

- 6.1 The task group heard positive evidence from Members on the role of the Select Committee Chairman's Group in that it provided an opportunity to share good practice.
- 6.2 The Chief Executive noted that senior officers felt that scrutiny was now less reactive and more proactive and there had been thoughtful and valuable dialogue when considering key topics.
- 6.3 The Chairman of the Adults and Health Select Committee highlighted the importance of the Select Committee's consideration of a resident's experience when discussing an item. The task group agreed that reports should provide Members with an understanding of how a resident interacts with a service and how a proposed change would change it.
- 6.4 The task group was pleased to note that the Children, Families, Lifelong Learning and Culture Select Committee visited key locations and engaged with front line staff. The benefits of Member direct engagement were supported and it was proposed that practical information gathering visits are embedded into the council's scrutiny practice as a method of understanding how a service is delivered to residents.
- 6.5 Further to this, where appropriate, the Task Group supported Select Committees engaging with different relevant communities to hear a diverse range of experiences via evidence gathering sessions. This would aid Members to understand differing issues arising from, for example, different geographical areas or social groups across the county when considering a scrutiny topic.
- 6.6 The task group were concerned that Members that had an interest in a topic, but were not a part of the Select Committee's membership, were unable to take part in discussions. However, it was later noted that task groups allowed external Members to co-opt into meetings when appropriate and that there were numerous examples of this taking place since May 2019. All Members can submit questions to a Select Committee for a response and suggest topics for inclusion in meeting agenda.



**7. Do all Members have the skills and confidence to be great scrutineers?**

7.1 The task group heard evidence that whilst Select Committee Chairmen were satisfied that Members understood the remit of Select Committees, further training opportunities should be made available across the scrutiny function. For instance, not all Members were aware that there was a training budget and the task group proposed that an email be circulated to all Members to remind them of the opportunity to request relevant scrutiny training.

7.2 The task group noted with concern that where scrutiny training opportunities had been made available to Members, attendance was lower than expected. It was important that Members attended training when available as the importance of the benefits of improving Members' skills and confidence through training could not be emphasised enough. It was, however, noted that attendance at training sessions and seminars had increased since the implementation of virtual sessions.

7.3 The task group was pleased to note that in certain instances focused training was provided to Members on specific topics, e.g. training to the Resource and Performance Select Committee on the Treasury Management Strategy.

7.4 The comments by the Chairman of the Select Committee Chairman's Group that Members could enhance their scrutiny experience by becoming involved in task and finish groups were supported.

7.5 With reference to the induction for Members when appointed to a Select Committee, the task group noted that Members could sometimes become overwhelmed with the amount of information they received, and proposed that an initial overview induction should be followed by a more focused induction after Members had settled into their roles. This would allow Members to become more familiar with the Council's processes and understand where they may need further training and support. Refresher training should also be provided on a regular basis where appropriate.

**8. Is the current scrutiny structure and support appropriate and adequate for the Council and its ambitions?**

8.1 The task group was pleased to note that support and resources to the scrutiny function had improved significantly and that there was now six full time equivalent (FTE) officers available for support.

8.2 Whilst the task group expressed concern that the scrutiny structure had changed frequently in the past, it was agreed with the Chief Executive that the current model suited the Council structure at the moment and that changes should not be proposed in the foreseeable future.

8.3 The Chairmen of the Children, Families, Lifelong Learning and Culture Select Committee and the Communities, Environment and Highways Select Committees noted that having two vice-chairmen on a committee who could chair task groups, was a positive step.

8.4 The task group heard evidence that the number of scheduled formal meetings to scrutinise specific topics was often not enough, which led to meetings becoming too long, which in turn had an impact Members focus and attention. The task group therefore supported the Chairman's prerogative of scheduling additional meetings where this format was the most appropriate mechanism to allow for appropriate consideration of topics. This was also supported by the Leader of the Council.

8.5 The Chairman of the Select Committee Chairman's Group stressed that it was important that Select Committees continue to have the resources to support the main committees and task and finish groups.

8.6 The task group believed where possible, all Select Committee members should attend committee pre-meetings. This would allow Members to receive a better understanding of a subject, focus key lines of enquiry and consider recommendations for the main Select Committee meeting.

8.7 Members should be reminded that support relating to Select Committee matters was available from the dedicated scrutiny officers and committee assistants.

## Gap analyses

To complement the task group's deliberations and recommendations, and to ensure that the Council's Scrutiny function was fit for purpose, gap analyses were done with the principles and recommendations in the *Statutory Guidance on Overview and Scrutiny in Local and Combined Authorities*, published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and the Centre for Governance and Scrutiny's *Scrutiny Evaluation Framework*. These are attached as **Appendices 1 and 2**.

## Recommendations:

1. Senior officers and Cabinet Members should continue to attend and support Select Committee meetings where possible.
2. A standing item on scrutiny should be included on each Council meeting agenda which will allow Chairmen of Select Committees to provide an update on their scrutiny work.
3. When appointed to a Select Committee, a Member should receive a complete overview of a Select Committee's processes and remit as well as the time commitments required from Members. Further to this, Members should be provided with a more detailed induction after settling into their roles. Refresher training should also be provided on a regular basis.
4. Reports to the Select Committee, alongside Members' own research and evidence gathering, should provide Members with an understanding of our residents' experience of a service and how, for example, a proposed change would affect them.
5. The benefits of Member direct engagement were supported and it was proposed that practical information gathering visits are embedded into the council's scrutiny practice as a method of understanding how a service is delivered to residents.
6. The current Select Committee structure should remain in place and not be changed at the Annual Council meeting in May 2021.
7. Select Committee Members should continue to prioritise attendance of Select Committee pre-meetings.
8. Members of Select Committees should be reminded of the dedicated support available from the allocated Scrutiny Officers and Democratic Services Assistants.
9. In the event that unplanned scrutiny by Members is required, discussions should be held to decide the best way to scrutinise a topic outside of the normal Select Committee meeting schedule.
10. Where appropriate, task and finish groups should continue to be appointed to consider and report on scrutiny matters.

11. The principles and recommendations within appendices 1 and 2 identified as areas for improvement should be added to a scrutiny improvement plan for 2021/22.

**Reasons for recommendations:**

These recommendations will build on and help further embed the improvements realised during 2019/20 and ensure the continuing contribution of Select Committees to Council decision making.

**Next steps:**

The Chairman of the Audit and Governance Committee to present the report and recommendations of the Governance Task Group to the Full Council meeting on 8 December 2020.

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**Report contact:** Joss Butler, Committee Manager

**Contact details:** [joss.butler@surreycc.gov.uk](mailto:joss.butler@surreycc.gov.uk)

## Desktop Gap Analysis based on Statutory Guidance on Overview and Scrutiny in Local and Combined Authorities, published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government in May 2019

Statutory Guidance	Current SCC Position	Add to Improvement Plan?
1. Does scrutiny have a clear role, function and focus?	Yes. Clear role set in the council's constitution.	x
2. Are there steps to ensure early and regular engagement between the Executive and scrutiny?	Yes. Each Select Committee Chairman has regular, informal liaison meetings. Each Cabinet Member attends Select Committee meetings. The Leader comes to the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen's Group as necessary as well	x
3. Is disagreement between scrutiny and the Executive effectively managed? Is there an Executive/Scrutiny protocol?	Disagreement rare. No protocol. Call-in used appropriately.	✓
4. Does scrutiny have the necessary support, specifically designated scrutiny officers?	Yes. The scrutiny function is supported by a 6 FTE team. Further support comes from senior officers within the council and, where appropriate, external training.	x
5. Are there steps in place to ensure impartial advice from officers?	Yes. Member/Officer Protocol in the council's constitution.	x

6. Is the role of scrutiny communicated to the wider authority and the public?	Not actively. Area for improvement.	✓
7. Does Full Council play a role in scrutiny?	Not routinely. Area for improvement.	✓
8. Are members offered induction training when they are appointed? Is this followed up with relevant ongoing training?	Yes. Training provided internally and externally. Planning underway for post-election induction in 2021.	✓
9. Are external providers used for member training?	Yes. CfPS and SEE have provided training in a number of areas.	×
10. Do scrutiny committees use outside expertise, specifically technical expertise?	Developing a broader approach to evidence gathering. Use of technical expertise not typical.	✓
11. Do scrutiny committees have access to all relevant information held by the Council?	Yes.	×
12. Do scrutiny committees have forward work plans?	Yes.	×
13. Do scrutiny committees ensure that they look at the right topics, in the right way, at the right time and that they engage with the right people?	Selection criteria exists to prioritise. Chairmen supported by Scrutiny Officer to identify and prioritise scrutiny topics. Ideas tested with the Select Committee and key stakeholders and	✓
14. Are task and finish groups and standing panels used by scrutiny committees?	Yes.	×

15. Do scrutiny committees use evidence sessions to complement their work?	Infrequently. This could be done more routinely.	✓
16. Are recommendations from scrutiny committees evidence-based and SMART?	Select Committees aim to use the SMART method but this is not always the case.	✓

## Desktop Gap Analysis based on the *Scrutiny Evaluation Framework* of the Centre for Public Scrutiny (now called the Centre for Scrutiny and Governance)

CfPS Principle	Current SCC position	Add to Scrutiny Improvement Plan?
1. Do Members lead and own the overview and scrutiny work programme?	Yes. With considered input from key stakeholders and advice from officers.	×
2. Are overview and scrutiny work programmes flexible to account for unexpected emergencies?	Yes. Encourage a focus on a few key topics for each agenda so that there is flexibility to add urgent items. Also able to use multiple methods to conduct scrutiny.	×
3. Are work programmes focused on adding value, outcomes and prioritisation?	Variable.	✓
4. Does overview & scrutiny have a clearly defined and valued role in the Council's improvement and governance arrangements? 1.	Yes. Clear role set in the council's constitution. Examples of contribution to key improvement programmes (Children's Services, Fire & Rescue Service)	×
5. Does overview and scrutiny have the dedicated officer support it needs from officers who are able to undertake independent research effectively, and provide councillors with high-quality analysis, advice and training. 2.	Yes. The scrutiny function is supported by a 6 FTE team. Further support comes from senior officers within the council and, where appropriate, external training.	×
6. Are overview and scrutiny inquiries non-political, methodologically sound and do they incorporate a wide range of evidence and perspectives?	Yes. Expanded use of task & finish methodology has made reviews more robust with greater evidence base behind conclusions and recommendations.	×



7. Does overview and scrutiny provide viable and well evidenced solutions to recognised problems?	Increasingly. This is an area that must continue to develop.	✓
8. Do overview and scrutiny councillors have the training and development opportunities they need to undertake their role effectively?	Internal and external training is offered. Feedback has shown that this offer needs to be clearly communicated.	✓
9. Does the scrutiny process receive effective support from the Council's corporate management team who ensures that information provided to overview and scrutiny is of a high quality and is provided in a timely and consistent manner?	Yes.	×
10. Do decision-makers give public account for themselves at overview and scrutiny committees for their portfolio responsibilities?	Yes. Cabinet Members are present at each Select Committee meeting and provide frequent updates on key areas of work.	×
11. Does overview and scrutiny enable the "voice" of local people and communities across the area to be heard as part of decision and policy-making processes?	Via task & finish or longer term pieces of work and through the engagement of co-optees or external witnesses, yes. Mechanisms to ask questions and submit petitions exist as well. This could be an area that is prioritised for development.	✓
12. How are scrutiny councillors involved in influencing major decisions, and in considering and evaluating performance, finance and risk information? <b>Good practice:</b> Evidence of decisions being altered consensually as a result of scrutiny's involvement.	The convention is for pre-decision scrutiny at the council which allows for Select Committee engagement in key decisions.	×
13. Do different people with a role in holding decision-makers to account (like scrutiny, the Police and Crime Panel, a combined authority scrutiny committee,	There have been examples of collaboration between different bodies on cross-cutting issues.	✓

local Healthwatch) work together?	This should continue to develop.	
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*Council Meeting – 8 December 2020*

## **REPORT OF THE AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE**

\* Mr David Harmer (Chairman)  
 \* Mr Keith Witham (Vice Chairman)  
 \* Dr Peter Szanto  
 \* Mrs Victoria Young  
 \* Mr Stephen Cooksey  
 A Mr Stephen Spence  
 S Mr Ernest Mallett

\* = Present  
 A = Apologies  
 S = Substitute

## **REPORT OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT WORKING GROUP**

1. At its meeting on 22 May 2020, the Audit and Governance Committee considered the Ethical Standards Annual Report and agreed to establish a working group to review possible changes to the Member Code of Conduct.
2. The Surrey County Council Arrangements for Dealing with Allegations of Breaches of the Member Code of Conduct currently make provision for the appointment by Council of at least one Independent Person, whose views must be sought by the Council before it takes a decision on any allegation which it has decided should be investigated.

In line with the proposal by the Committee for Standards in Public Life, the committee recommends that SCC appoint two Independent Persons. Details are attached at Appendix A.

3. The Localism Act 2011 requires the Council to adopt arrangements for dealing with complaints of a breach of the Member Code of Conduct. The committee considered proposed amendments to the current SCC Arrangements for Dealing with Allegations of Breaches of the Member Code of Conduct, and a revised version is attached at Appendix B.
4. Council is asked to **approve** the following recommendations by the Audit and Governance Committee:
  - (1) (a) The appointment of two Independent Persons.  
 (b) That Mr Akbar Khan and Philippa Harding be appointed as the two Independent Persons.
  - (2) The revised Arrangements for Dealing with Allegations of Breaches of the Member Code of Conduct.

**Mr David Harmer**  
**Chairman of the Audit and Governance Committee**  
**26 November 2020**

### Appointment of two Independent Persons

#### Current Arrangements

The Surrey County Council Arrangements for Dealing with Allegations of Breaches of the Member Code of Conduct currently make provision for the appointment by Council of at least one Independent Person, whose views must be sought by the Council before it takes a decision on any allegation which it has decided should be investigated.

#### Proposal

In line with the recommendation by the Committee for Standards in Public Life, the Member Code of Conduct Working Group has proposed that SCC appoint two Independent Persons.

#### Advantages

The advantages of having two Independent Persons to assist the Monitoring Officer when considering whether alleged breaches of the Member Code of Conduct had taken place, is that it widens the scope of expertise and experience and it will be in line with best practice as proposed by the Committee for Standards in Public Life.

#### Interviews and Appointments

Interviews for Independent Persons took place in November 2020 and the recommendation to Full Council is that Mr Akbar Khan and Philippa Harding be appointed as Independent Persons.

#### Mr Akbar Khan:

Mr Khan is currently a legally qualified Chair at the Metropolitan Police Misconduct Panels, and chairs the conduct of proceedings into allegations of serious breaches of professional standards that affect public confidence in policing.

Some other positions which he has held:

- Chief Executive/Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association;
- Senior Legal Adviser, British Foreign and Commonwealth Office;
- Director, Legal and Constitutional Affairs, Commonwealth Secretariat;
- Head of the International Law Section, British Embassy in The Hague;
- Lawyer - Human Rights Unit, Government Legal Service;
- Independent co-opted Member of the Audit Committee at the Borough of Richmond Upon Thames;
- Senior Legal Officer, United Nations Relief & Works Agency for Palestine;
- Legal Officer, United Nations Compensation Commission; and
- Legal Member of Staff Pension Committee, International Criminal Court, The Hague.

**Philippa Harding:**

Philippa is an expert in healthcare corporate governance and regulation, developed through formal qualifications and nearly 20 years' professional experience; she has a deep technical and practical understanding of the corporate governance challenges facing Boards and a successful track record of implementing actions.

She is currently a Director of Harding Advisory Ltd, which is a professional advisory service focusing on driving corporate governance improvements in healthcare settings and has also held the following positions:

- Director of Corporate Governance at the London Ambulance Service NHS Trust;
- Director of Operations at NHS Improvement (formerly Monitor, the health sector regulator);
- Board Secretary: Monitor;
- Corporate Secretary at the Care Quality Commission; and
- Clerk to the Council at the General Social Care Council.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH ALLEGATIONS OF BREACHES OF THE MEMBER CODE OF CONDUCT</b></p>
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## **1 Context**

- 1.1 Surrey County Council is committed to promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct amongst its 81 elected Councillors, known as Members, and has adopted a Member Code of Conduct setting out the conduct it expects of its Members and co-opted Members as they carry out that role.
- 1.2 These are the Council's arrangements for dealing with any complaint it receives alleging that an elected or co-opted Member of Surrey County Council has failed to comply with its Member Code of Conduct. These arrangements will form the basis for investigating and deciding any such complaints.
- 1.3 The Council will appoint at least one Independent Person, whose views must be sought by the Council before it takes a decision on any allegation which it has decided should be investigated. The Council may also seek the view of the Independent Person at any other stage it chooses and a Member against whom an allegation as been made can also consult the Independent Person.

## **2 The Code of Conduct**

- 2.1 A copy of the Council's Member Code of Conduct is set out in the Constitution, which is available for inspection on the Council's website and upon request from Democratic Services.
- 2.2 The Member Code of Conduct applies to Members when they go about the work of the Council or their role as a Member. The Council will not investigate complaints relating to a Member's private life.

## **3 Making a complaint**

- 3.1 Anyone wishing to make a complaint about the behaviour of a Surrey County Councillor ("Member"), should email the Monitoring Officer on [monitoringofficer@surreycc.gov.uk](mailto:monitoringofficer@surreycc.gov.uk)

(when the new Council address is confirmed, provision will again be made for complaints to be submitted via post)

- 3.2 The Monitoring Officer is the member of the Council's staff who has statutory responsibility for maintaining the Register of Members' Interests and who is responsible for administering the system in respect of complaints of Member misconduct.
- 3.3 Only written complaints will be investigated and the Council will require a name and a contact address or email address to acknowledge receipt of the complaint and keep the complainant informed of its progress. The Council does not normally investigate anonymous complaints, unless there is a clear public interest in doing so. The Monitoring Officer will disclose the name of the complainant to the Member unless specifically asked to withhold it. Only in very exceptional cases will the Council be able to progress a complaint to an investigation without disclosing the identity of the complainant to the Member.
- 3.4 The Monitoring Officer will acknowledge receipt of the complaint within 5 working days of receiving it, and will keep the complainant informed of the progress of the complaint. The Monitoring Officer will also inform the Member that a complaint has been received.

#### ~~4 — How a complaint is resolved~~

- ~~4.1 The Monitoring Officer will review every complaint received. Where they are of the view that your complaint, if proven, would not amount to a breach of the Member Code of Conduct they will notify you of this and will not progress the matter further.~~
- ~~4.2 Wherever possible the Monitoring Officer will seek to resolve your complaint through informal resolution. Informal resolution may avoid the need for a formal investigation and could, for example, consist of the Member accepting that their conduct was unacceptable and offering an apology, or other remedial action by the Council. The Monitoring Officer will consult the Chairman of the Member Conduct Panel before recommending informal resolution and will notify you and the Member concerned of any recommendation and how that will be progressed.~~

#### ~~5 — When a complaint will be investigated~~

- ~~5.1 On some occasions informal resolution will not be possible, because one of the parties does not agree to cooperate with an informal process. If this happens the Monitoring Officer will seek a ruling from the~~



~~Independent Person, who will decide whether the matter proceeds to an investigation or progresses no further. In order to inform that decision the Monitoring Officer will disclose information to the Independent Person, including details of the complaint, steps taken to achieve informal resolution and why this has not been successful. The complainant and the Member will be notified of the outcome.~~

~~5.2 On some occasions the Monitoring Officer may consider that the conduct alleged, if proved to have occurred, would amount to a breach of the Members Code of Conduct and would not be capable of informal resolution. If this is the case, after consultation with the Chairman of the Member Conduct Panel, the Monitoring Officer will decide whether the complaint merits formal investigation. In making that decision the Monitoring Officer will take into account both the seriousness of the alleged breach and the information provided in support of the complaint. Where the Monitoring Officer requires additional information in order to come to a decision, they may contact either the complainant or the Member to request that information.~~

~~5.3 If a complaint identifies criminal conduct or breach of other regulation by any person, the Monitoring Officer has the power to call in the Police and other regulatory agencies.~~

#### **4 Will the complaint be investigated?**

4.1 The Monitoring Officer will review every complaint received.

4.2 The complaint must be:

- against one or more named Members of the authority;
- in relation to a named Member who was in office within the authority at the time of the alleged conduct and the Member Code of Conduct was in force at the time; and
- in relation to an alleged breach of the Member Code of Conduct.

4.3 If the complaint does not fall within 4.2 above, the matter will not be considered and the complainant will be informed that there will be no further action.

- 4.4 Where the complaint passes the above test, and in order to establish a preliminary view of the circumstances of the complaint and whether there may be a course of action which could be taken to resolve the issues promptly without the need for formal action, the Monitoring Officer may consult or meet with any other relevant persons, which may include the Leader of the Council or Group Leaders, the Chief Executive or any other officers, the complainant and the Member against whom the complaint has been made.
- 4.5 The Monitoring Officer will then consult with the Independent Person and decide whether the complaint merits formal investigation. The Independent Person should be given the option to review and comment on allegations which the responsible officer is minded to dismiss as being without merit, vexatious, or trivial. This decision will normally be taken within 14 days of receipt of the complaint. The complainant and the Member against whom the complaint is made will be informed of the Monitoring Officer's decision and the reasons for that decision.
- 4.6 In assessing whether a complaint should be investigated the following factors will be taken into consideration:
- Public interest – the decision whether to investigate will be a proportionate response to the issues raised and expected outcomes will take into account the wider public interest and the costs of undertaking an investigation. Complaints will only be investigated where the allegations are reasonably considered to be serious matters.
  - Alternative course of action – a complaint will only be investigated where there is no other action which could be taken which would achieve an appropriate outcome in the circumstances of the case.
  - Member's democratic role – where a complaint relates to a matter more appropriately judged by the electorate at the local elections, the Monitoring Officer will not normally refer these matters for investigation.
  - Previous action - if the complaint has already been subject to a previous investigation or some other action relating to the code of conduct or other related process, the matter will ordinarily not be referred for further action.

- Vexatious/repeated complaints – the Monitoring Officer will not refer for investigation a complaint that is the same or substantially the same as one previously made by the complainant.
- Timing of the alleged conduct – if there are significant delays between the incident complained of and the complaint the matter will not ordinarily be considered further unless there are very good reasons for the delay.
- Ulterior motive – no further action is likely to be taken if the complaint is considered to be motivated by malice, political motivation or retaliation.

4.7 In appropriate cases the Monitoring Officer in consultation with the Independent Person may consider resolution of the complaint without the need for a formal investigation. This may involve:

- The Member accepting that his/her conduct was unacceptable and offering an apology or other remedial action by the authority.
- Referring the matter to group leaders or officers.
- The member being required to attend training.
- The Member being required to meet with the Monitoring Officer and/or other relevant officers.
- Such other action as is considered appropriate by the Monitoring Officer and Independent Person.

4.8 Matters which might appropriately be dealt with as described in 4.7 above may include:

- Misunderstanding of procedures or protocols.
- Misleading, unclear or misunderstood advice from officers.
- Lack of experience or training.
- A general deterioration of relationships, including those between Members and officers, as evidenced by a pattern of allegations of minor disrespect.
- Allegations and retaliatory allegations from the same individuals.

- 4.9 If this action does not resolve the complaint, the Monitoring Officer, in consultation with the Independent Person, will reconsider whether the complaint merits formal investigation. An investigation will only be conducted where the Monitoring Officer and Independent Person agree that this is the appropriate course of action. The Monitoring Officer reserves the right, in exceptional circumstances, to refer a complaint to the Member Conduct Panel to determine if an investigation is the appropriate course of action.
- 4.10 If the complaint identifies criminal conduct or breach of other regulation by any person, the Monitoring Officer has the power to refer the matter to the Police and other regulatory agencies.
- 4.11 If the Monitoring Officer or the Independent Person in considering any complaint, at any time, become aware that they have an actual or potential conflict of interest, they will record and declare this to the complainant and councillor concerned. They will withdraw from consideration of the complaint and ensure the complaint is considered independently by an alternative Deputy Monitoring Officer, or an alternative Monitoring Office appointed from another Local Authority as appropriate, and an alternative Independent Person.

## 5 How is the investigation conducted?

- 5.1 If the Monitoring Officer decides that a complaint merits formal investigation, he/she will appoint an Investigating Officer. This may be a member of the Council's staff or an external investigator. The Investigating Officer will decide whether to speak to the complainant and to any other witnesses and may collect written evidence, such as correspondence, or minutes of meetings.
- 5.2 The Investigating Officer will contact the Member and provide them with a copy of the complaint, and ask the Member to provide his/her explanation of events, and to identify what documents the Investigating Officer needs to see and anyone they should interview. In very exceptional cases, where the Monitoring Officer, after consulting the Independent Person, considers that disclosing details of the complaint to the Member might prejudice the investigation, these will be withheld from the Member until the investigation has progressed sufficiently.

5.3 At the end of their investigation, the Investigating Officer will produce a draft report and will send copies of that draft report, in confidence, to the complainant and to the member concerned, to give them both an opportunity to identify any inaccuracies in the report and to comment on their findings. Having received and taken account of any comments that you may make on the draft report, the Investigating Officer will send his/her final report to the Monitoring Officer.

5.4 The investigation and the Investigating Officer's report will be kept confidential at this stage.

**6 What happens if the Investigating Officer concludes that there is no evidence of a failure to comply with the Member Code of Conduct?**

The Monitoring Officer will send a copy of the Investigating Officer's report to the Chairman of the Member Conduct Panel and to the Independent Person and seek their views on whether to convene a Member Conduct Panel hearing. Where a hearing is inappropriate the Monitoring Officer will write to the parties, notifying them that they are satisfied that no further action is required. The Monitoring Officer will send them both a copy of the Investigating Officer's final report, which will no longer be confidential at this point.

**7 What happens if the Investigating Officer concludes that there is evidence of a failure to comply with the Member Code of Conduct?**

Where the Investigating Officer concludes that there is evidence of a failure to comply with the Member Code of Conduct the Monitoring Officer will arrange for the Member Conduct Panel to hold a meeting, within three months of the Investigator's final report being issued, so that it can take a decision on the complaint.

7.1 The Monitoring Officer will invite the Member to reply in writing to the Investigation Officer's report, in particular to identify what is likely to be agreed and what is likely to be in contention at the hearing. The Member will be invited to give a view on whether the Panel should meet in public or in private. The Chairman of the Member Conduct Panel will set a date for the hearing and may issue directions as to the manner in which the hearing will be conducted, including whether or not the Member Conduct Panel will meet in public or private.

7.2 At the hearing, the Investigating Officer will present their report, call such witnesses as they consider necessary and make representations to substantiate their conclusion that the Member has failed to comply with the Member Code of Conduct.

- 7.3 The Member will also have an opportunity to give evidence, to call witnesses and to make representations to the Member Conduct Panel as to why they consider that they did not fail to comply with the Member Code of Conduct.
- 7.4 After hearing from all the parties the Member Conduct Panel may conclude either:
- that the Member did not fail to comply with the Member Code of Conduct or
  - that the Member did fail to comply with the Member Code of Conduct, in which case it will also decide what action to recommend or to take.

The Member Conduct Panel will not announce its decision at the Hearing. Before reaching a final decision on the complaint and any sanction, the Chairman of the Member Conduct Panel will report its finding to the Independent Person, whose views will be sought and taken into account by the Panel before a final decision is made.

## **8 What action can the Member Conduct Panel take where a Member has failed to comply with the Member Code of Conduct?**

The Council has delegated to the Member Conduct Panel the power to take such action in respect of individual Members as may be necessary to promote and maintain high standards of conduct. Accordingly, the Member Conduct Panel may –

- 8.1 Decide that no action is needed.
- 8.2 Issue a statement of censure.
- 8.3 Recommend to the Member's Group Leader (or in the case of ungrouped members, recommend to Council or to Committees) that he/she consider all or any of the following sanctions:
- the Member be removed from any or all Committees or Sub-Committees of the Council;
  - the Member be removed from the Cabinet, or removed from particular Portfolio responsibilities;
  - the Member be removed from all outside appointments to which he/she has been appointed or nominated by the authority.
- 8.4 Report its findings and recommendations to the next available meeting of the County Council.

The Member Conduct Panel has no power to suspend or disqualify the Member or to withdraw members' or special responsibility allowances.

## **9 How are the Panel's findings communicated to a Member?**

As soon as reasonably practicable after the Panel has made its final decision, the Monitoring Officer will prepare a formal decision notice in consultation with the Chairman of the Member Conduct Panel, and send a copy to the complainant and to the Member and will make that decision notice available for public inspection.

## **10 Who is on the Member Conduct Panel?**

The Member Conduct Panel is a cross-party Panel of Members of the Council chaired by the Chairman of the County Council. Any hearing will be conducted by three of their number, one of whom shall be the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Council, who will chair the meeting. In the event that neither the Chairman nor Vice Chairman are able to chair the meeting the hearing will be conducted by three members of the Panel and the election of one of their number to chair the hearing will be the first item of business at the meeting.

## **11 Who is the Independent Person?**

The Independent Person is a person who has applied for the post following advertisement of a vacancy for the post and is appointed by a positive vote from a majority of all the Members of Council.

A person cannot be "independent" if he/she –

- is, or has been within the past 5 years, a member, co-opted member or officer of the Council; or
- is a relative, partner or close friend, of a member, co-opted member or officer of the Council; or
- is an active member of a political party.

## **12 Revision of these arrangements**

The Council may by resolution agree to amend these arrangements, and has delegated to the Chairman of the Member Conduct Panel the right to depart from these arrangements where they consider that it is expedient to do so in order to secure the effective and fair consideration of any matter.

### **13 Appeals**

A Member is expected to comply with the decisions taken through the process and has no right of appeal against a finding of breach of the Member Code of Conduct. However, a Member may require that a further Member Conduct Panel meeting reviews any sanction imposed at a hearing.

### **14 Local Government Ombudsman**

Where a complainant concludes that the authority has failed to deal properly with a complaint, they may make a complaint to the Local Government Ombudsman.



County Council Meeting – 8 December 2020

## REPORT OF THE CABINET

The Cabinet met on 27 October and 24 November 2020.

In accordance with the Constitution, Members can ask questions of the appropriate Cabinet Member, seek clarification or make a statement on any of these issues without giving notice.

The minutes containing the individual decisions for the meetings above have been included within the original agenda at Item 15. Any Cabinet responses to Committee reports are included in or appended to the minutes. If any Member wishes to raise a question or make a statement on any of the matters in the minutes, notice must be given to Democratic Services by 12 noon on the last working day before the County Council meeting (Monday 7 December 2020).

For members of the public all non-confidential reports are available on the web site ([www.surreycc.gov.uk](http://www.surreycc.gov.uk)) or on request from Democratic Services.

### RECOMMENDATIONS ON POLICY FRAMEWORK DOCUMENTS

#### A. ORGANISATION STRATEGY refresh [Agenda Item 9 of this agenda]

The Organisation Strategy sets out the council's contribution to achieving the aims and ambitions set out in the Community Vision 2030 (the 2030 Vision). Building on the strong foundations put in place over the last two years, the Organisation Strategy has been refreshed, using the lessons learned from our response to the crisis, to reflect how our priorities and strategic approach will need to change to ensure we can deliver the Vision and create better lives, a better place and a county where no-one is left behind.

#### **Cabinet AGREED:**

1. That the content of the refreshed Surrey County Council Organisation Strategy is approved and recommended onto the County Council for approval at its meeting on 8 December 2020.

#### **Reasons for decisions:**

Through our experience in responding to the Covid-19 pandemic, our interaction with residents and partners, and analysis of the latest data, we are confident that the 2030 Vision remains the right destination for the county. While the broad ambitions outlined remain valid, the way we get there needs to change, and a sharper focus on a smaller group of priorities will enable us to more effectively prioritise our resources and activity.

We want to use the refreshed Organisation Strategy to reaffirm our commitment to 'no one left behind' in the county and make this the guiding principle underpinning all of our work. The strategy also sets out more clearly our commitments around equality, diversity and inclusion, including setting four new equality objectives.

Alongside the new priority objectives and guiding principle of 'no one left behind', we will continue to deliver the activities and services that contribute towards the ten

outcomes set out in the 2030 Vision. The impact of Covid-19 continues to be felt by our communities and this is likely to continue into the future. The activities outlined in the 'We Will' statements in the strategy reflect not only our contribution to the 2030 Vision, but also how we will support the county in its recovery from the effects of the pandemic.

**B. SURREY WASTE LOCAL PLAN: adoption [Agenda Item 10 of this agenda]**

The waste planning authority, Surrey County Council is responsible for determining waste related planning applications and for maintaining the Waste Local Plan. All planning applications for waste development should be determined in accordance with the Waste Local Plan which sets out how and where waste should be managed.

The current Waste Local Plan, known as the Surrey Waste Plan (SWP), was adopted by the County Council in 2008 and is now out of date, with policies that now no longer reflect current planning and environmental policy, and is to be replaced by a new plan, known as the 'Surrey Waste Local Plan' (the Plan).

The Plan seeks to ensure that enough land is available to accommodate the facilities needed to handle the equivalent amount of all waste produced in Surrey. It seeks to ensure waste is managed in the most sustainable way in accordance with national policy, including the waste hierarchy. The policies in the Plan aim to ensure that new facilities are well located and do not result in unacceptable impacts on amenity and the environment.

During its preparation, the Plan has been subject to several stages of public consultation, sustainability appraisal, and assessment and independent examination by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State. The Plan can only be formally adopted by the Council if the examination finds it to be sound and prepared in accordance with relevant plan making legislation. The Planning Inspectorate have now issued the report of the Inspector who examined the Plan and this states that, subject to modifications agreed by Cabinet on 17 December 2019, the Plan is sound and legally compliant, so the Council is now able to adopt the Plan.

***Cabinet AGREED:***

1. That the report of the Inspector who examined the Surrey Waste Local Plan as set out in be noted.
2. That Council adopts the Surrey Waste Local Plan, including the Policies Map, as set out in Annexes 2 and 3, at its meeting on 8 December 2020.
3. That the publication be approved alongside the adopted Surrey Waste Local Plan the required post-adoption environmental statement, as set out in Annex 4.

**Reasons for decisions:**

The Surrey Waste Local Plan contains updated planning policy affecting the management of waste in Surrey and, with modifications, has been found sound and legally compliant following examination by an independent Planning Inspector. Council's adoption of the Surrey Waste Local Plan (as modified) will mean that it forms part of the formal Development Plan for Surrey and will be used when making decisions on planning applications for related development in Surrey.

**At its meeting on 27 October 2020 Cabinet considered:**

**C. DELIVERY OF CARE LEAVERS ACCOMMODATION, A LIBRARY AND FAMILY CENTRE IN CATERHAM HILL**

The report sets out the business case for the redevelopment of the current site of Caterham Hill library to provide a new purpose-built facility bringing services closer to residents. It proposes the delivery of a multi-functional building that will be owned freehold by Surrey County Council (SCC) and will include; a new library to replace the existing library onsite; a new Family Centre within the area of need as well as accommodation for care leavers' in support of the Councils Looked After and Adopted Children (LAAC) strategy. The business case aligns with the Council's Forward Plan and Community Vision for 2030 and improving the outcomes for children and families whilst also building on the 'place' agenda.

***Cabinet AGREED:***

1. That the transfer of £5.6m (excluding VAT) from the pipeline budget for the proposed scheme; redevelopment of the existing library site to provide accommodation for care leavers, a library and Family Centre is approved.
2. That delegated authority be given to the Director of Land and Property and the Cabinet Member for Resources for awarding the contract to redevelop the site which includes construction works.

**Reasons for decisions:**

The proposal will provide a new community facility with excellent facilities which will make a positive difference to the lives of local residents and help to regenerate this area of Caterham. When completed, this scheme will provide a well-designed, sustainable building for a range of users.

The proposed scheme offers an opportunity to build on an existing SCC freehold asset.

The proposals would distinctly enhance the quality of accommodation for care leavers.

This will provide for the delivery of a fit for purpose accommodation for community provisions, namely, a library and Family Centre.

**D. DECISION ON THE ROUTE TO MARKET FOR TWO EXTRA CARE HOUSING SCHEMES**

The report sets out Surrey County Council's proposed route to market for two sites proposed for Extra Care Housing. This will support our strategy to deliver accommodation with care and support by 2030 that will enable people to access the right health and social care at the right time in the right place, with appropriate housing for residents that helps them to remain independent, achieve their potential and ensures nobody is left behind.

**Cabinet AGREED:**

1. That the development of Extra Care Housing on the Lakeside and Salisbury Road sites owned by the Council set out in the paper be approved.
2. That the Extra Care Housing schemes are approved and developed on these sites on the basis that the Council has 100% nomination rights for all of the units. This will mean that all of the units will be available to support people with Adult Social Care needs for whom the Council has a responsibility to commission care and support services to meet their eligible needs.
3. That the following delivery models for the development of Extra Care Housing on Lakeside, Frimley, Surrey Heath and Salisbury Road, Epsom, Epsom and Ewell sites be approved:
  - a. External delivery through the tender for strategic development and housing management partner(s) as the preferred option.
  - b. In-house delivery whereby the Council would manage and fully fund the costs of the developments if the tender for strategic development and housing management partner(s) is not successful.
4. That grants approval to procure in order to enable a full tender process to identify an Extra Care Housing development and housing management strategic partner(s) for the Lakeside, and Salisbury Road sites as set out in this paper be approved.
5. That in the event of in-house delivery, decisions be delegated for:
  - a. the award of contract to a building contractor,
  - b. final agreement on tenure and lease arrangements,
  - c. agreements with the housing management partner,

Collectively to the Executive Director for Resources in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Resources and Executive Director for Adult Social Care in consultation with Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care.

That the preparations in hand to respond to the Government's anticipated Recovery and Devolution White Paper, due to be published in autumn 2020 be noted.

**Reasons for Decisions:**

The development of Extra Care Housing on the two sites set out in this paper will represent a substantial contribution towards the Council's strategic objective to expand affordable Extra Care Housing provision by 2030.

Tendering for strategic development and housing management partner(s) to take forwards the development of Extra Care Housing on the Lakeside and Salisbury Road sites is consistent with previous decisions made by Cabinet. In October 2019 and July 2020 Cabinet agreed to identify a strategic partner(s) for the development and housing management of Extra Care Housing at the former Pond Meadow School, the former Brockhurst Care Home and the former Pinehurst Resource Centre sites through a tender process.

This is consistent with our ASC vision for development of Extra Care Housing, which has been clearly communicated through market and stakeholder engagement.

A tender was published in the Summer 2020 for an Extra Care Housing development and housing management strategic partner at the former Pond Meadow School site. This process provides the Council with learning and a template to inform any future tenders for further Extra Care Housing schemes.

By approving both delivery models for Extra Care Housing on the Lakeside, and Salisbury Road sites, in the event that the tender is not successful, the in-house delivery option can be employed. This will minimise delay in delivering Extra Care Housing at these sites.

## **E. PRUDENTIAL RIDE LONDON-SURREY**

The Prudential Ride London Surrey (PRLS) cycling events were conceived as an Olympic Legacy and have taken place in Surrey annually since August 2013. The main 100-mile event route is based upon the route for the 2012 Olympic cycling road race events. For next year (2021), the organisers have proposed a shorter sportive/inspiration ride which would go through Surrey for only around four miles. Along with the “Freecycle” and the women’s race (“Classique”) events in central London, the new shorter event is focused on inspiring more women and families in to cycling and highlighting accessibility for all on two wheels.

Cabinet now needs to decide whether Surrey should continue to host the main 100-mile closed road event within Surrey beyond 2021. This decision has been informed by a public consultation undertaken by the Council ending in February 2020. The results of this survey showed that while there was a small majority of respondents who supported the large 100-mile event, a significant proportion of respondents were strongly opposed to the event.

### ***Cabinet AGREED:***

1. That Surrey County Council continues to work with the event organiser to maximise the benefits to Surrey and mitigate any potential negative impacts of the shorter sportive/inspiration ride event scheduled for May 2021 (subject to the implications of the COVID pandemic and any associated restrictions).
2. That Surrey County Council does not continue to host the original 100 mile-event closed road event in Surrey after 2021 but that the council will remain open-minded to and explore opportunities for smaller, less disruptive events (subject to the COVID pandemic and any associated restrictions) that might inspire cycling for everyday journeys, rather than events focussed primarily on sports cycling.

### **Reasons for Decisions:**

There are reasonable arguments in favour of continuing to support the 100-mile closed road event such as inspiring more cycling, generating grants for sporting and recreation organisations in Surrey and raising money for national charities. However, these benefits are set against the strong concerns from many Surrey residents over the disruption and negative impact on local businesses and services from the event, and concerns over anti-social behaviour of a small minority of sports cyclists.

With these finely balanced arguments in mind, a better deal for Surrey residents was sought from the event organisers to ensure that the negative impacts of the event on local communities was sufficiently outweighed by the benefits to the wider community. These efforts were led by the Leader, Cabinet Member and relevant senior officers, and specifically sought a financial contribution to provide thousands more children with cycle training across Surrey's schools, but regrettably this commitment was not forthcoming from London Marathon Events.

However, there are smaller events that could be hosted in the county that are less disruptive events and would build on the County Council's existing services to inspire and enable more people to cycle for everyday journeys. This approach would more closely align with the Council's corporate objectives, compared with longer events focused primarily on sports cycling.

**At its meeting on 24 November 2020 Cabinet considered:**

**F. 2021/22 DRAFT BUDGET AND MEDIUM-TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY**

The Council has a statutory duty to set a balanced budget in advance of each financial year. The Final Budget for 2021/22 will be approved by Cabinet in January 2021 and full Council in February 2021. The 2021/22 Draft Budget and Medium-Term Financial Strategy to 2025/26 sets out progress towards delivering a balanced budget. It is good practice to, as far as possible, set out in advance the draft budget to allow consultation on and scrutiny of the approach and the proposals included.

***Cabinet AGREED:***

1. That the 2021/22 Draft Budget and Medium-Term Financial Strategy to 2025/26, including progress to date in setting out spending pressures and efficiencies, as set out in Annex 1 be noted.
2. That the provisional budget gap of £18.3m for 2021/22 and the next steps required to close the gap be noted.
3. That the proposed Capital Programme for 2021/22 to 2025/26 of £1.7bn be noted.

**Reasons for Decisions:**

In January 2021, Cabinet will be asked to recommend a Final Budget for 2021/22 to full Council for approval in February. The draft budget sets out proposals to direct available resources to support the achievement of the Council's corporate priorities in the refreshed Organisation Strategy, giving Cabinet the opportunity to comment on the proposals and next steps.

The draft budget also provides an update on the continuing transformational changes that are required to ensure that the Council can continue prioritising outcomes for residents, while managing growing demand for services while ensuring future financial resilience and sustainability.

## **G. ACCELERATING THE INTRODUCTION OF ULTRA LOW / ZERO EMISSIONS BUSES AND COMMUNITY TRANSPORT VEHICLES INTO SURREY**

Surrey County Council is embarking on an exciting investment programme to accelerate the introduction of ultra-low and zero emission vehicles into Surrey. This would be achieved by establishing a Surrey Ultra-Low and Zero Emission Scheme backed by county council funding to generate supporting industry investment. This supports our ambitions and strategic priorities for a greener future, our Surrey 2030 vision and our Climate Change Strategy. This is part of the Council's response to the declared climate change emergency and is part of the associated £300m Greener Futures investment programme. Providing sustainable transport options will contribute to a reduction in harmful emissions, moving us toward net zero carbon as well as helping our communities to be resilient and well connected.

### ***Cabinet AGREED:***

1. That the establishment of a Surrey Ultra-Low and Zero Emission Scheme that will accelerate the introduction of ultra-low and zero emission vehicles onto a range of bus and community transport services, inclusive of supporting industry investment be supported.
2. That the Surrey Ultra-Low and Zero Emission Scheme detail and implementation, once agreed by the Capital Programme Panel, be delegated to the Executive Director, Environment, Transport & Infrastructure, the Executive Director of Resources and the Director of Law & Governance in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Transport, including moving the required capital funding from the Capital Pipeline to the capital budget so that the programme can moved forward.

### **Reasons for Decisions:**

The establishment of a Surrey Ultra-Low and Zero Emission Scheme will accelerate the substantive introduction of ultra-low and zero emissions buses and minibuses into Surrey than would otherwise have been the case with operator investment alone, in a post-Covid 19 financial and operational climate. The project also encompasses investment in bus priority measures at pinch-points on the highway to improve bus journey times and real time passenger information to aid resident knowledge and travel decision making. It also includes complementary investment by bus operators and community transport providers to maximise the number of ultra-low and zero emission vehicles to be introduced over the lifetime of the project, thus generating further reductions in emissions from transport operations.

## **H. TRANSFORMATION OF ACCOMMODATION BASED CARE AND SUPPORT FOR WORKING AGE ADULTS: DELIVERING SUPPORTED INDEPENDENT LIVING OPTIONS**

Surrey County Council (SCC) has a strategic aim to Empower its Communities by increasing the number of working age adults with support needs living in supported independent living settings and reduce its reliance on traditional residential care provision. The Council will commission a greater number of a variety of supported independent living housing options so that appropriate housing is available to meet a range of needs where individuals have increased choice and control over the support they receive. To achieve this aim, supported independent living accommodation will be delivered through a variety of mechanisms through SCC identified sites, through

independent sector provision (both new and reprovisioned accommodation) and through partnership working with the district and borough councils.

**Cabinet AGREED:**

1. That the approach to delivering the published strategic aim of increasing the proportion of working age adults with support needs living in supported independent living settings be approved.
2. That the sites disclosed in Part 2 of this paper to be used to deliver new supported independent living accommodation be approved in principle. Business cases will be presented to Cabinet to confirm final approval for the development of these sites for independent living.

**Reasons for Decisions:**

The Council has published its strategic aim to reduce the number of people with a learning disability and/or autism in residential care by 40-50% over the next five years by expanding the development of supported independent living provision.

The Community Vision for Surrey 2030 states *“By 2030, Surrey will be a uniquely special place where everyone has a great start to life, people live healthy and fulfilling lives, are enabled to achieve their full potential and contribute to their community, and no one is left behind.”* One of the underpinning principles is that *“Everyone has a place they can call home, with appropriate housing for all”*. The development of supported independent living accommodation is central to this Vision being realised for working age adults in Surrey who are eligible for ASC. The provision of this accommodation alongside the commissioning of appropriate care and support will enable people to live as independently as possible and deliver positive outcomes to individuals and their families/carers.

The transformation of Surrey’s approach to providing accommodation with care and support is expected to generate significant efficiencies. Based on financial modelling to date £4.4m of efficiencies have been included in the 2021-26 MTFS, with the potential for greater efficiencies through completing all of the transfers to independent living planned.

Partnership with District and Borough Councils offers benefits to all parties. Some D&Bs have indicated that they might be able to help SCC secure housing options that are well placed, in locations that offer community inclusion and employment opportunities. They have also indicated that they are keen to release properties that are not well matched to their own client base but could be appropriate for ASC clients. This would be in exchange for other properties which are more appropriate to their client base.

Review of SCC’s current estate portfolio will allow us to re-use or optimise existing freehold assets, as well as the opportunity to co-locate with other Council services.

**I. QUARTERLY REPORT ON DECISIONS TAKEN UNDER SPECIAL URGENCY ARRANGEMENTS: 13 OCTOBER – 08 DECEMBER 2020**

The Cabinet is required under the Constitution to report to Council on a quarterly basis the details of decisions taken by the Cabinet and Cabinet Members under the special urgency arrangements set out in Standing Order 57 of the Constitution. This occurs where a decision is required on a matter that is not contained within the



Leader's Forward Plan (Notice of Decisions), nor available 5 clear days before the meeting. Where a decision on such matters could not reasonably be delayed, the agreement of the Chairman of the appropriate Select Committee, or in his/her absence the Chairman of the Council, must be sought to enable the decision to be made.

***The Cabinet RECOMMENDS that the County Council notes that there have been no urgent decision in the last three months.***

**Mr Tim Oliver, Leader of the Council  
8 December 2020**

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**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE CABINET  
HELD ON 27 OCTOBER 2020 AT 2.00 PM  
VIA REMOTE MEETING.**

These minutes are subject to confirmation by the Cabinet at its next meeting.

Members:

*Mr Tim Oliver (Chairman)	*Mrs Natalie Bramhall
Mr Colin Kemp (Vice-Chairman)	*Mrs Mary Lewis
*Dr Zully Grant-Duff	*Mrs Julie Iles
*Mrs Sinead Mooney	*Mr Matt Furniss
*Mr Mel Few	*Ms Denise Turner-Stewart

Deputy Cabinet Members:

*Mrs Becky Rush	*Miss Alison Griffiths
*Mr Mark Nuti	*Miss Marisa Heath
* Mr Edward Hawkins	

\* = Present

Members in attendance:

Mrs Kay Hammond, Chairman of the Children, Families, Lifelong Learning & Culture Select Committee  
Mr Chris Botten, Vice-Chairman of the Children, Families, Lifelong Learning & Culture Select Committee  
Mrs Lesley Steeds, Vice-Chairman of the Children, Families, Lifelong Learning & Culture Select Committee  
Mr Nick Darby, Vice-Chairman of the Adults and Health Select Committee  
Mr Jonathan Essex, Redhill East

**PART ONE  
IN PUBLIC**

**143/20 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE [Item 1]**

Apologies were received from Mr Colin Kemp.

The Leader congratulated Julie Iles, Cabinet Member for All-Age Learning, whom was awarded an OBE in the Queen's birthday honours.

**144/20 MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING: 29 SEPTEMBER 2020 [Item 2]**

The Minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on 29 September were approved as a correct record of the meeting.

**145/20 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST [Item 3]**

There were none.

#### **146/20 PROCEDURAL MATTERS [Item 4]**

The Leader explained that Elmbridge had moved into Tier 2 'high' which means that the rate of COVID infections in the borough had risen to a level which demands swift action to stop the spread of the virus. The Leader re-affirmed the importance of complying with restrictions and abiding by the basic rules put in place to stop the spread of the virus including washing hands and maintaining social distance. The number of cases in the county were rising.

The Leader briefed the public on the Organisation Strategy Refresh and the four key priorities of the refresh. The overarching point being that nobody is left behind especially during these testing times. The Leader went on to explain that a mental health summit had been organised in November which would bring together key partners and stakeholders across the county to discuss how to help those who really need it.

The council had been helping families during the covid-19 period. The money from Government had been distributed to the Surrey Crisis Fund, Bookham food and distribution centre and the district and boroughs. Although there was no specific funding for free school meals, support would be provided to families during half term with the support of partners.

The 'Your Fund Surrey' would go live week commencing 2 November. The council agreed that the civic heart of the council would move to Woodhatch in Reigate and would be one of four bases in Surrey. The council site in Kingston was being actively marketed for disposal.

#### **146/201 MEMBERS' QUESTIONS [Item 4a]**

There were four Member questions. Mrs Kay Hammond asked a supplementary question in relation to her Member question. She thanked the Cabinet Member for a thorough response and queried why Surrey had 23% of children with an EHCP in comparison to the national average which was 17%. She further queried if this was evidence that Surrey's preventative agenda was not working.

The Cabinet Member for All-Age Learning thanked Mrs Hammond for the question as it spoke to the focus we have on addressing the one remaining issue from the Ofsted inspection of 2016 – that of SEND pupils missing education. Surrey had experienced a significant increase in the number of children and young people with complex special needs in the last 4 years. Surrey's growth rate had been 12% since 2016. The Cabinet Member welcomed the steps taken in the SEND transformation programmes to tackle the increase in numbers and the capital investment to provide additional specialist places closer to home so that no-one is left behind. Our early help offers include the Local Learning Fund for targeted early years' help, the graduated response programme and early intervention before needs escalate to the level where an EHCP is needed and partnership working with schools and governing bodies to provide SEN support in mainstream settings and signposting/immediate triage through the L-SPA.

Mr Essex asked a supplementary question in regards to his Member Question (2) querying when environmental sustainability assessments will be considered as part of the process for all decision making items to Cabinet. The Cabinet Member for Climate Change and Environment agreed with the views of Mr Essex stating that environmental sustainability assessments will be taken seriously as part of the Organisation Strategy Refresh. The Cabinet Member was happy to discuss the matter offline with Mr Essex and officers.

Mr Essex asked a supplementary question in regards to his Member Question (3) querying if the Equality Impact Assessment would be changed and improved going forward to include factors such as socio economic backgrounds and health and economic aspects. The Leader explained that the process was being reviewed and how various impacts may be tested including health were being considered. It was added that the community impact assessment work had raised a number of issues. Members would be invited to contribute to work to improve Equality Impact Assessments.

Mr Essex asked a supplementary question in regards to his Member Question (4) querying if Bikeability can be offered to all schools who would like more sessions. The Cabinet Member for Transport explained that the size of groups had been reduced due to Covid-19. An increased investment of £510k had also been made to the programme. The number of sessions taken up are dependent on the school as lessons take place during the day in school hours and depend on instructor availability. As long as social distancing and precautions are taking place the council supports more lessons being taken up by schools. Mr Essex was supportive of the response.

#### **147/20 PUBLIC QUESTIONS [Item 4b]**

There were three public questions. The questions and responses were published as a supplement to the agenda. Mr Ward asked a supplementary question querying if Surrey County Council would share the details with the 11 district and boroughs of the work undertaken by Price Waterhouse Coopers (PwC). The Leader stated that it was a matter for the district and boroughs on whether they shared their KMPG report. The Leader encouraged other district and boroughs leaders to engage with the council. He added that the PwC report deals predominantly with the financial issues and the unitary application. The Leader stated that the council would be happy to engage with KPMG to look at ways district and borough resources could be saved by working collectively with the County.

Ms Sally Blake asked a supplementary question which was when the tree strategy delivery plan would be completed and shared and if it include annual planting targets and sites, including the current tree planting season. The Cabinet Member for Climate Change and Environment explained that the delivery mechanism was being brought forward and it wasn't a target to plant 120k trees every year. In some years more trees would be planted than other years. The River Thames Scheme would look to plant thousands of trees at the site. Many sites have been identified for tree planting and partners would also be planting trees. Over 20,000 trees had been planted in Epsom last year and these were not included in the current tree planting figures.

#### **148/20 PETITIONS [Item 4c]**

There were no petitions.

#### **149/20 REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED ON REPORTS TO BE CONSIDERED IN PRIVATE [Item 4d]**

There were none.

#### **150/20 REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES , TASK GROUPS, LOCAL COMMITTEES AND OTHER COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL [Item 5]**

##### **No Wrong Door Task Group**

The report of the No Wrong Door Task Group was introduced by Lesley Steeds who explained that the task group supported the introduction of a no wrong door in Surrey and made nine recommendations relating to the development and implementation of the local service. The Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Families was thanked for her response to the task group recommendations. The Cabinet response would be considered by the Select Committee on 14 December 2020.

Mr Jonathan Essex explained that he was a Member of the Corporate Parenting Board and queried if it was enough making changes in just two of our children's centres. He also queried why no looked after children and care leavers views were taken into account, although the report notes that this will be considered at implementation. Clarification was sought if the No Wrong Door could be implemented if the signs of safety policy had ended in Surrey.

The Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Families thanked the task group for the work undertaken. The task group had drawn attention to a number of serious issues that required consideration. Concern was raised around Recommendation 1 and 2 and around accreditation. It was explained that using expertise from other authorities was supported by Ofsted and the model used by North Yorkshire was supported by Ofsted. It was explained that the Chairman of the task group supported the response from Cabinet to recommendations 1 and 2 and understood that the cost for the accreditation would be justified.

The Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Families explained that the work done between the no wrong door and corporate parenting was very different. The no wrong door would be used for very short term interventions with teenagers and their parents so they can be reunited. These children would not come into care. It was further explained that although North Yorkshire used the signs of safety model and Surrey used family resilience, both of these were strengths based models of social work practice so there was not sufficient difference between these. With regards to Recommendation 8 of the task group report, as the task group met over the summer over a short space of time, there was limited opportunity to get young people involved. Going forward the user voice and participation team would be involved with the implementation of this work.

##### **Mental Health Task Group**

The report of the Mental Health Task Group was introduced by Nick Darby who explained that the report was presented to the Adults and Health Select Committee on 15 October. An investigation was undertaken from the bottom

up and effectively as the 'patient journey'. Several of the recommendations were highlighted by the Chairman. Significant improvements are required to mental health services and additional resources would be supported. The Cabinet Member for Adults and Health thanked the task group for the work undertaken and welcomed the recommendations, commending all involved. She went on to say that the work was incredibly helpful in terms of raising the profile of mental health and the awareness of the impacts across the system. It was explained that Surrey County Council and Surrey Heartlands ICS would be launching a mental health summit on 19 November to identify the actions needed to address the current challenges and to plan for the future.

The Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Families welcomed the mental health summit explaining that there was lots more to do to align children's and adults mental health services. She added that £4.5M had been ring-fenced for children's mental health intervention work. The Deputy Cabinet Member for People added that transitions was vital in mental health services and also supported the summit in November.

**RESOLVED:**

That the No Wrong Door Task Group report and the Mental Health Task Group be noted. Cabinet responses to the task group recommendations were included in the supplementary agenda.

**151/20 LEADER / DEPUTY LEADER / CABINET MEMBER/ STRATEGIC INVESTMENT BOARD DECISIONS TAKEN SINCE THE LAST CABINET MEETING [Item 6]**

There were five decisions to note. The Fostering Report & Statement of Purpose 2019/20 was introduced by the Cabinet Member for Children's, Young People and Families who explained that the report was very clear and explained the strides that had been taken in 2019/20 in terms of recruitment and delivering new models of support for foster carers. The Cabinet Member for All-Age Learning introduced the Consultation on Admission Arrangements for Community and Voluntary Controlled Schools for September 2022 explaining that this was a statutory consultation about proposed changes to admission arrangements for our community and voluntary control schools from September 2022. The Cabinet Member for Transport explained that the Guildford Quality Bus Corridor and Bus Lane Enhancement report was a commitment to bus operators to provide more reliable and punctual journey times and support with bus patronage. The final two decisions were in regards to the Committees in Common.

**RESOLVED:**

That the delegated decisions taken since the last meeting of the Cabinet be noted.

**Reason for decision:**

To inform the Cabinet of decisions taken by Cabinet Members, Strategic Investment Board and the Committee in Common subcommittee under delegated authority.

## **152/20 CABINET MEMBER UPDATE [Item 7]**

The report was introduced by the Cabinet Member for Children's, Young People and Families. The progress and achievements of the services were highlighted including the development of an extended and out of hours safeguarding service which was developed during the pandemic. The development of the outreach services provided by Surrey domestic abuse partnership had also continued during the crisis. Details were provided by the Cabinet Member on how the Corporate Parenting Strategy had been implemented which was agreed by Council in February. The Mockingbird Model had been expanded with a third hub being launched in August. £5.5M of Capital had been made available for children services to develop 2 new community children's homes which evidenced putting the child first. Children's Services had also been selected for one of the Surrey County Council corporate digital innovation projects. A further join up between services had been delivered through the L-SPA which was the learners single point of access which would integrate with the C-SPA. The new Director for Children's Services, Rachel Wardell would be joining the council in a month's time.

The Cabinet Member for All-Age Learning stated that the L-SPA had gone live as a single point of access. The L-SPA was being promoted to agencies and colleagues and has positively impacted the special needs service with 365 calls from 500 calls being resolved at first contact in the first month. The Cabinet Member for Corporate Support highlighted the work IT were doing with children's services especially around actively developing the digital roadmap. Work undertaken by children's services in the digital arena had been very comprehensive.

### **RESOLVED:**

That the Cabinet Member update be noted.

## **153/20 COVID- 19 DELEGATED AND URGENT DECISIONS TAKEN [Item 8]**

There were no delegated and urgent decisions to report.

## **154/20 ORGANISATION STRATEGY REFRESH [Item 9]**

The report was introduced by the Leader who explained that the Vision 2030 had been widely consulted on and contributed to by partners and residents. Covid-19 meant re-looking at how we adjust services. Work undertaken through the community impact assessment has helped identify some longer term needs. The overarching ambitions of the vision remain true but the focus would be narrowed for the immediate term into 4 key areas which include: **Growing a sustainable economy so everyone can benefit, Tackling health inequality, Enabling a greener future and Empowering communities.** The strategy refresh would be considered by Full Council. The Leader expanded on the 4 key priorities in some more detail.

Mr Chris Botten was invited to speak on the item. Mr Botten paid tribute to colleagues who helped develop the strategy refresh stating that tackling health inequality would be challenging in the winter period. Mr Botten stated that he was proud to work for a committed organisation.

### **RESOLVED:**

368



1. That the content of the refreshed Surrey County Council Organisation Strategy is approved and recommended onto the County Council for approval at its meeting on 8 December 2020.

**Reason for Decision:**

Through our experience in responding to the Covid-19 pandemic, our interaction with residents and partners, and analysis of the latest data, we are confident that the 2030 Vision remains the right destination for the county. While the broad ambitions outlined remain valid, the way we get there needs to change, and a sharper focus on a smaller group of priorities will enable us to more effectively prioritise our resources and activity.

We want to use the refreshed Organisation Strategy to reaffirm our commitment to ‘no one left behind’ in the county and make this the guiding principle underpinning all of our work. The strategy also sets out more clearly our commitments around equality, diversity and inclusion, including setting four new equality objectives.

Alongside the new priority objectives and guiding principle of ‘no one left behind’, we will continue to deliver the activities and services that contribute towards the ten outcomes set out in the 2030 Vision. The impact of Covid-19 continues to be felt by our communities and this is likely to continue into the future. The activities outlined in the ‘We Will’ statements in the strategy reflect not only our contribution to the 2030 Vision, but also how we will support the county in its recovery from the effects of the pandemic.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Resources and Performance Select Committee]*

**155/20 DELIVERY OF CARE LEAVERS ACCOMMODATION, A LIBRARY AND FAMILY CENTRE IN CATERHAM HILL [Item 10]**

The report was introduced by the Cabinet Member for Resources who explained that the report requested £5.6M of capital to be brought forward from the pipeline budget for the proposed scheme into this current financial year. An existing county freehold property would be used to co-locate a library, accommodation for care leavers and a family centre. The approval of the transfer details scheme and the usual planning process will take place with Tandridge Borough Council.

Mr Chris Botten welcomed the proposals stating that the division he represents would welcome care leavers. The proposals would be strongly supported. Mr Botten stated that he was not consulted on the proposals as the report states. The parish council were also unaware of the proposals. Mr Botten offered his support when liaising with the parish council and borough council going forward.

The Cabinet Member for All-Age Learning stated that the proposals underpin our commitment to improving the library provision in the communities that they currently serve. The current building requires significant maintenance work so this scheme brings forward opportunities earlier than expected. Co-location of services was at the heart of these proposals and will help bring the community together. The Deputy Cabinet Member to the Leader apologised

Mr Botten was not consulted explaining that a lot of consultation work on the new library delivery had not started and would start later this year into 2021. The project would be exciting and would build a legacy over the years to come and would be an exemplar for the rest of the county.

**RESOLVED:**

1. That the transfer of £5.6m (excluding VAT) from the pipeline budget for the proposed scheme; redevelopment of the existing library site to provide accommodation for care leavers, a library and Family Centre is approved.
2. That delegated authority be given to the Director of Land and Property and the Cabinet Member for Resources for awarding the contract to redevelop the site which includes construction works.

**Reason for Decision:**

The proposal will provide a new community facility with excellent facilities which will make a positive difference to the lives of local residents and help to regenerate this area of Caterham. When completed, this scheme will provide a well-designed, sustainable building for a range of users.

The proposed scheme offers an opportunity to build on an existing SCC freehold asset.

The proposals would distinctly enhance the quality of accommodation for care leavers.

This will provide for the delivery of a fit for purpose accommodation for community provisions, namely, a library and Family Centre.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Resources and Performance Select Committee and/ or the Children's, Families, Lifelong Learning and Culture Select Committee]*

**156/20 ADULT SOCIAL CARE HOME BASED CARE RECOMMISSIONING  
OCTOBER 2021 [Item 11]**

The report was introduced by the Cabinet Member for Adults and Public Health who explained that it was a statutory requirement of the Care Act 2014 for the council to provide a Home Based Care service to vulnerable adults in Surrey. Home Based Care services enable and support people to remain independent and living in their own homes for longer and involves a range of social support services for all user groups. The current contracting arrangements agreed by Cabinet in February 2017 end on 30 September 2021. A new contract needs to be in place with selected providers effective from the 1 October 2021. The Deputy Cabinet Member for Place commended the report and work being done to ensure Surrey residents who require support at home continue to receive this high level of care. This report was a great example of integrated work between Surrey County Council and health colleagues.

**RESOLVED:**

1. That the commissioning and procurement strategy as set out in the paper is agreed.
2. That the proposal to procure the proposed tender and service specification for Home Based Care services which will be issued in January 2021 be approved with the contracts being awarded in June 2021 with a start date of the 1<sup>st</sup> of October 2021 to allow for a period of contract mobilisation.
3. The continuation of joint arrangements to purchase services with the NHS in Surrey be approved.
4. It was agreed that there should be limited service interruption to residents receiving a home based care service package. If a provider does not form part of the new contract arrangements from October 2021, they can continue to support any existing residents with home based care until the package ends or there is a suitable change point for the provision of care.

**Reason for Decision:**

The current contract is set to end in September 2021. It is necessary to release the tender opportunity to the care provider market in January 2021, in order to allow for a thorough review and evaluation of the responses received and for an appropriate mobilisation period of up to 3 months between June and September 2021. This provides an adequate timeframe to facilitate robust procurement and implementation.

Providers will be bidding to join the new Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS).

Cabinet approval is being sought alongside approval from Surrey Heartlands Clinical Commissioning Group (who hosts Continuing Healthcare on behalf of the three Surrey CCGs) to continue the joint arrangements for the operation of the approved provider DPS with the NHS.

The existing procurement and framework have proved successful and the options appraisal for the re-commissioning of the service in 2021 indicates that this remains the preferred approach. The re-commissioning will see changes to the contracting terms and business rules driving further improvement and enhancement to the current arrangement.

It is envisaged that there will be no interruption of services for residents receiving home based care provision at the point where new contracting arrangements commence. There will be no requirement for a provider to cease providing support to existing residents if they are not continuing to provide further support under the new contracting arrangements.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Adults and Health Select Committee]*

**157/20 DECISION ON THE ROUTE TO MARKET FOR TWO EXTRA CARE HOUSING SCHEMES [Item 12]**

The report was introduced by the Cabinet Member for Adults and Public Health introduced the report explaining that a paper was presented to Cabinet

in July 2019 setting out Adult Social Care's (ASC) Accommodation with Care and Support Strategy for delivering Extra Care Housing for older persons and Independent Living schemes for adults with a learning disability and/or autism. This paper sets out Surrey County Council's proposed route to market for two sites proposed for Extra Care Housing on the Lakeside and Salisbury Road sites owned by the Council. This would support the council's strategy to deliver accommodation with care and support in line with the council's 2030 vision. These sites would provide 136 affordable extra care units which would help us stay on target to deliver our ambitions.

The Cabinet Member for Resources supported the report and also supported the option in the report for the council to undertake the development on its own if required. The Cabinet Member for Corporate Support stated that the report was very comprehensive and fully supported the recommendations.

**RESOLVED:**

1. That the development of Extra Care Housing on the Lakeside and Salisbury Road sites owned by the Council set out in the paper be approved.
2. That the Extra Care Housing schemes are approved and developed on these sites on the basis that the Council has 100% nomination rights for all of the units. This will mean that all of the units will be available to support people with Adult Social Care needs for whom the Council has a responsibility to commission care and support services to meet their eligible needs.
3. That the following delivery models for the development of Extra Care Housing on Lakeside, Frimley, Surrey Heath and Salisbury Road, Epsom, Epsom and Ewell sites be approved:
  - a. External delivery through the tender for strategic development and housing management partner(s) as the preferred option.
  - b. In-house delivery whereby the Council would manage and fully fund the costs of the developments if the tender for strategic development and housing management partner(s) is not successful.
4. That grants approval to procure in order to enable a full tender process to identify an Extra Care Housing development and housing management strategic partner(s) for the Lakeside, and Salisbury Road sites as set out in this paper be approved.
5. That in the event of in-house delivery, decisions be delegated for:
  - a. the award of contract to a building contractor,
  - b. final agreement on tenure and lease arrangements,
  - c. agreements with the housing management partner,

Collectively to the Executive Director for Resources in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Resources and Executive Director for

Adult Social Care in consultation with Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care.

**Reason for Decision:**

The development of Extra Care Housing on the two sites set out in this paper will represent a substantial contribution towards the Council's strategic objective to expand affordable Extra Care Housing provision by 2030.

Tendering for strategic development and housing management partner(s) to take forwards the development of Extra Care Housing on the Lakeside and Salisbury Road sites is consistent with previous decisions made by Cabinet. In October 2019 and July 2020 Cabinet agreed to identify a strategic partner(s) for the development and housing management of Extra Care Housing at the former Pond Meadow School, the former Brockhurst Care Home and the former Pinehurst Resource Centre sites through a tender process.

This is consistent with our ASC vision for development of Extra Care Housing, which has been clearly communicated through market and stakeholder engagement.

A tender was published in the Summer 2020 for an Extra Care Housing development and housing management strategic partner at the former Pond Meadow School site. This process provides the Council with learning and a template to inform any future tenders for further Extra Care Housing schemes.

By approving both delivery models for Extra Care Housing on the Lakeside, and Salisbury Road sites, in the event that the tender is not successful, the in-house delivery option can be employed. This will minimise delay in delivering Extra Care Housing at these sites.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Adults and Health Select Committee]*

**158/20 CATERHAM ON THE HILL AND OLD COULSDON FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME [Item 13]**

The report was introduced by the Cabinet Member for Environment and Climate Change who explained that this scheme was part of the wider Surrey Flood Alleviation Scheme to reduce flood risk to 205 properties within the catchment currently at risk. The total scheme cost is £1.95M with a Surrey County Council contribution of up to £14K. The majority of funding will be provided by the Environment Agency defence grant in aid and the River Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee.

Mr Chris Botten welcomed the report and stated that he was well consulted on the proposals in the report. He went onto explain that events of June 2016 were life changing for many residents and that the proposals in the paper would improve quality of life for many. The Leader confirmed that over £30M had been put into schemes across Surrey and hundreds of millions would be put into the River Thames Flood Alleviation Scheme with the Environment Agency.

**RESOLVED:**

1. That the addition of the Caterham on the Hill and Old Coulsdon Flood Alleviation Scheme to the Capital Programme is approved through external funding subject to the approval of the Outline Business Case by the Environment Agency.
2. That the approval of any changes to the Outline Business Case is delegated to the Director for Highways and Transport and Strategic Finance Business Partner in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Environment and Climate Change.
3. That the procurement of the works through the Environment Agency Property Flood Resilience Framework is approved as the scheme was not included in the 2020/21 Annual Procurement Forward Plan approved by Cabinet in January 2020.
4. That the development of the wider flood mitigation measures in the catchment is supported and decisions on individual schemes as they come forward are delegated to the Director for Highways and Transport and Strategic Finance Business Partner in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Environment and Climate Change.

**Reason for Decision:**

The Caterham on the Hill and Old Coulsdon Flood Alleviation Scheme will reduce the impacts of flooding to 205 properties within the catchment currently at risk.

Recent flooding in the area has caused significant disruption to the area and damage to infrastructure and properties. The long term impacts on residents' lives cannot be underestimated, and these proposals will offer protection and some comfort to those living with the threat of flooding to their homes.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Communities, Environment and Highways Select Committee]*

**159/20 SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL RESILIENCE PLANNING FOR WINTER 2020/21 [Item 14]**

The report was introduced by the Cabinet Member for Communities. The report details the important and ongoing work of Surrey County Council and services, demonstrating the agility of our resilience to support the organisation and plan resilience of our services. The report covers the imminent end of the EU exit transition period, and the normal seasonal health and non-health related pressures. The report gave assurances around structures and important relationships and processes in place to manage challenging periods. It was added that a 6 week PPE buffer was in place.

With regards to highways, the Cabinet Member for Transport explained that work was being undertaken to ensure freight and traffic was not negatively impacted as part of the EU transition period especially to the east of Surrey. Winter contingency was being developed and the county was well stocked with grit and salt. The Cabinet Member for Adults and Public Health felt the county was well prepared for the winter period and key challenges. Key challenges the Cabinet Member was focused on included development of the PPE supply chain.

The Cabinet Member for All-Age Learning stated that through the Local Resilience Forum, we had very quickly responded to the gap where children in receipt of free school meals may not receive that provision in school holidays. Working with district and boroughs a long term plan would be established to ensure food is available through food banks or other local arrangements. The Leader stated that people who required support should look on the County Councils website for contact details.

**RESOLVED:**

1. That the work being undertaken by services across the Council with partners to ensure the business continuity of the services provided to residents and communities across the county be noted.

**Reason for Decision:**

The Council and partners across Surrey face a challenging period over the Autumn and Winter period 2020/21, and the risks and threats facing the authority require services to ensure that they have planned for potential disruption. This kind of organisational resilience requires a robust understanding of the likely threats and risks, but also effective and tested business continuity plans that aim to minimise the negative impacts of such disruption to services on residents and customers served. In addition, it is vital that the Council has effective cross-Council arrangements in place to support an effective response when an incident arises.

As a local authority providing critical services to communities, Surrey County Council has a responsibility to prepare for such threats to business continuity, as well as in its capacity as a Category 1 responder under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 to contribute to multi-agency planning and response.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Resources and Performance Select Committee]*

**160/20 SURREY SAFEGUARDING ADULTS ANNUAL REPORT 2019-2020 [Item 15]**

The Cabinet Member for Adults and Public Health explained that the Surrey Safeguarding Adults Board (SSAB) was a statutory multi-agency Board with responsibilities set out in the Care Act 2014. The Board were commended on the improved formatting and presentation of data in the annual report. The report highlights the responsiveness of agencies in Surrey in terms of keeping safeguarding adults at the forefront of all that we do. The Independent Chair of the SSAB, Simon Turpitt introduced the report stating that he hoped everyone enjoyed the new format of the report. He explained that there had been some positive impacts from Covid-19 including partners better working together. The past year had seen an increase in referrals and there has been improved quality in Section 42 arrangements. The Independent Chair made a plea that everyone try and get involved in national safeguarding week which takes place week commencing 22 November 2020.

The Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Families reiterated the importance of considering the child at every point of contact when an adult with safeguarding concerns is being reviewed. The Independent Chair stated

the importance of both children's and adults services recognising vulnerabilities and communicating these with partners.

**RESOLVED:**

1. That the Surrey Safeguarding Adults Annual Report for 2019/2020 be noted.

**Reason for Decision:**

This recommendation demonstrates that the Council is fulfilling its statutory requirement under the Care Act 2014 in having established a Safeguarding Adults Board in its area.

It will support the SSAB to be transparent by providing information to the public on the performance of the Board and its strategic plan.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Adults and Health Select Committee]*

**161/20 SURREY WASTE LOCAL PLAN: ADOPTION [Item 16]**

The Cabinet Member for Environment and Climate Change introduced the report explaining that the Waste Plan was nearing the end following an examination in public in September 2019. The Inspector who examined the Plan found the Plan sound and legally compliant, so the Council is now able to adopt the Plan. Waste planning is rarely popular and certain communities will be unhappy with the Plan but the County Council has a statutory duty to produce local plans for mineral and waste in order to ensure sufficient capacity. The Waste Plan is 12 years old and is out of date. Trumps Farm under the new Plan will solely be used to facilitate the development of a household waste materials dry recovery facility and not a gasifier. Weylands was reviewed by the Inspector and it was concluded that the site should still be included in the Plan. Routing to the site would be controlled.

The Cabinet Member for Resources welcomed the assurances made that the Waste and Mineral Plan refresh will take place and will consolidate the two Plans and appropriate site selections will be reviewed.

**RESOLVED:**

1. That the report of the Inspector who examined the Surrey Waste Local Plan as set out in Annex 1 be noted.
2. That Council adopts the Surrey Waste Local Plan, including the Policies Map, as set out in Annexes 2 and 3, at its meeting on 8 December 2020.
3. That the publication be approved alongside the adopted Surrey Waste Local Plan the required post-adoption environmental statement, as set out in Annex 4.

**Reason for Decision:**

The Surrey Waste Local Plan contains updated planning policy affecting the management of waste in Surrey and, with modifications, has been found



sound and legally compliant following examination by an independent Planning Inspector. Council's adoption of the Surrey Waste Local Plan (as modified) will mean that it forms part of the formal Development Plan for Surrey and will be used when making decisions on planning applications for related development in Surrey.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Communities, Environment and Highways Select Committee]*

### **162/20 STREET LIGHTING PFI CONTRACT - REFINANCING [Item 17]**

The Cabinet Member for Transport updated the Cabinet on the current contract in place with Surrey Lighting Services. Despite Covid-19 initial analysis was carried out by the provider to check if there was any gain by refinancing the project debt. The service provider undertook a desktop assessment and it indicated there was significant net gain from refinancing with the council receiving a substantial return. Engagement was undertaken with potential lenders and formal commencement of refinancing was agreed. There would be no more than 10% value difference in the council share of the refinancing gain. Best value for the tax payer was being achieved through this refinancing.

#### **RESOLVED:**

1. That the application of the contract mechanism to refinance the Street Lighting contract which will result in a saving to the Council in the amount it pays for these services either as an annual cost reduction, a one-off saving or a combination of both be approved in principle.
2. That the final decision be delegated to the Executive Director for Environment, Transport and Infrastructure (ETI) and the Executive Director for Resources, in consultation with Cabinet Member for Transport and Cabinet Member for Resources.

#### **Reason for Decision:**

The principal of refinancing the street lighting PFI contract has been explored a few times over the past 10 years and until now any financial benefit from doing so has been outweighed by the costs associated with the refinancing itself. Despite the latest review having been conducted in the months since Covid-19 has impacted the Country, the refinancing gain available has improved significantly.

The balance of the financial return from refinancing is assessed to outweigh any amended/increased risk to the Council.

If the Council were not to proceed with the refinancing exercise, it would be paying more for the service than it needed to and so would not be securing Best Value.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Communities, Environment and Highways Select Committee]*

## **163/20 SURREY ECONOMIC STRATEGY 2030 UPDATE [Item 18]**

The Leader explained that the full strategy would be presented to Cabinet in December. The Economic Commission was set up in 2019 and comprised of a number of business people, chaired by Lord Hammond. The Commission looked at ways to grow the Surrey economy. There are other significant factors the county needs to be cognisant of including the exit from the EU, climate change and the impact of digitalisation. The Commission made a number of recommendations. The government would be pushed for a growth deal which would require a county wide approach.

### **RESOLVED:**

1. That the progress taken on the development of the Surrey 2030 Economic Strategy and the proposed process of engagement and approval be noted.
2. That the final strategy be presented to Cabinet in December 2020.

### **Reason for Decision:**

Cabinet is receiving this update to ensure that the process of engaging and consulting on the 2030 Economic Strategy is inclusive and that Members are aware of the wider context and emerging themes; this will give all stakeholders the opportunity to contribute to the Strategy in advance of it being presented for approval in December 2020.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Resources and Performance Select Committee]*

## **164/20 BROADWATER SECONDARY SCHOOL, GODALMING, SURREY [Item 19]**

The Report was introduced by the Cabinet Member for All-Age Learning who explained the school would expand from 4 forms of entry and 120 Published Admission Number per year (600 places overall) to 5 forms of entry and 150 Published Admission Number per year (750 places overall) to help meet the demand for 150 additional secondary places in Waverley from September 2021. The local Member, Penny Rivers was consulted on proposals and is happy with proposals. The school had been rated as good by Ofsted in 2019 and officers are confident the school can take additional pupils. There are no proposals to amend the admission criteria for the school.

### **RESOLVED:**

1. That subject to the approval of the detailed financial information as set out in the Part 2 report, the business case for the expansion of Broadwater School, creating an additional 150 school places be approved.

### **Reason for Decision:**

The proposal supports the Authority's statutory obligation to provide sufficient school places relative to demand.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Children's, Families, Lifelong Learning and Culture Select Committee]*

## **165/20 PRUDENTIAL RIDE LONDON-SURREY [Item 20]**

The Cabinet Member for Communities provided details of the Prudential Ride London Surrey (PRLS) cycling events which were conceived as an Olympic Legacy and have taken place in Surrey annually since August 2013. The main 100-mile event route is based upon the route for the 2012 Olympic cycling road race events. The event requires a number of road closures and for 2021 event organisers are planning a shorter event which would focus on women and families. A consultation was undertaken on the future of the event beyond 2021 and there was a marginal majority of 53% in favour of the event. Lengthy discussions took place with event organisers around financial contributions towards a cycle scheme for pupils but this was not successful. The council would therefore focus on smaller events working alongside Active Surrey and with active travel proposals.

The Cabinet Member for All-Age Learning stated that the race impacted her division and that residents had strong feelings on both sides of the argument. Cycling pelotons throughout the year caused disruption to residents and residents felt that they have done their fair share of hosting the event. Cycling events could and would be organised locally. The Cabinet Member for Transport stated his disappointment that the organisers of the event did not want to support with the funding of Bikeability. The County Council would therefore fund the scheme themselves.

The Leader explained that he had ridden the race three times but recognition of the disruption caused needed to be taken seriously. The Council would be open to further conversations with organisers but financial benefits needed to be taken seriously.

### **RESOLVED:**

1. That Surrey County Council continues to work with the event organiser to maximise the benefits to Surrey and mitigate any potential negative impacts of the shorter sportive/inspiration ride event scheduled for May 2021 (subject to the implications of the COVID pandemic and any associated restrictions).
2. That Surrey County Council does not continue to host the original 100 mile-event closed road event in Surrey after 2021 but that the council will remain open-minded to and explore opportunities for smaller, less disruptive events (subject to the COVID pandemic and any associated restrictions) that might inspire cycling for everyday journeys, rather than events focussed primarily on sports cycling.

### **Reason for Decision:**

There are reasonable arguments in favour of continuing to support the 100-mile closed road event such as inspiring more cycling, generating grants for sporting and recreation organisations in Surrey and raising money for national charities. However, these benefits are set against the strong concerns from many Surrey residents over the disruption and negative impact on local

businesses and services from the event, and concerns over anti-social behaviour of a small minority of sports cyclists.

With these finely balanced arguments in mind, a better deal for Surrey residents was sought from the event organisers to ensure that the negative impacts of the event on local communities was sufficiently outweighed by the benefits to the wider community. These efforts were led by the Leader, Cabinet Member and relevant senior officers, and specifically sought a financial contribution to provide thousands more children with cycle training across Surrey's schools, but regrettably this commitment was not forthcoming from London Marathon Events.

However, there are smaller events that could be hosted in the county that are less disruptive events and would build on the County Council's existing services to inspire and enable more people to cycle for everyday journeys. This approach would more closely align with the Council's corporate objectives, compared with longer events focused primarily on sports cycling.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Communities, Environment and Highways Select Committee]*

#### **166/20 2020/21 MONTH 5 (AUGUST) FINANCIAL REPORT [Item 21]**

The Cabinet Member for Resources explained that at August 2020 (M5) the Council is forecasting a deficit of £9.0m, against a budget of £1,019.7m. The main factors being £12.1m through continuing pressures in the Children, Families and Lifelong Learning Directorate. There was also a £3.1m variance in waste. These variances had been offset through £4.7m of increased grant income received and more favourable outlooks for the year by adult social care and central income and expenditure. He reiterated that work is being undertaken to pursue every opportunity to ensure that the year ends with a balanced budget without the use of reserves. The Cabinet were asked to note the establishment of an early years recovery fund. The Executive Director for Resources, Leigh Whitehouse was congratulated on winning CIPFA finance leader of the year. The finance team were highly commended. The Cabinet commended the service on their hard work and dedication.

#### **RESOLVED:**

1. That the Council's forecast revenue and capital budget positions for the year be noted.
2. That the establishment of an Early Years recovery fund to support providers' financial sustainability, included within the current forecast be approved.
3. That the reset to the 2020/21 capital budget including accelerated delivery of £6m of Highways Maintenance be approved.

#### **Reason for Decision:**

This report is to comply with the agreed policy of providing a monthly budget monitoring report to Cabinet for approval of any necessary actions.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Resources and Performance Select Committee]*

#### **167/20 EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC [Item 22]**

**RESOLVED:** That under Section 100(A) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information under the relevant paragraphs of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act.

#### **168/20 DECISION ON THE ROUTE TO MARKET FOR TWO EXTRA CARE HOUSING SCHEMES [Item 23]**

The Cabinet Member for Adults and Health introduced a Part 2 report that contained information which was exempt from Access to Information requirements by virtue of paragraph 3 – Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including commercially sensitive information to the bidding companies).

#### **RESOLVED:**

1. It be noted that the financial modelling set out in this paper and associated annexes demonstrates that the development of Extra Care Housing on the sites in question is expected to generate financial benefits for the Council in addition to representing an important contribution to the Council's strategic aim to develop an additional 725 affordable units of Extra Care Housing in Surrey by 2028.
2. That capital investment in the development of Extra Care Housing on the sites out of the [Exempt Minutes E-17-20] pipeline funding already approved in the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) be approved for this programme as follows:
  - a) Up to [Exempt Minutes E-17-20] for Lakeside and [Exempt Minutes E-17-20] for Salisbury Road if contributions towards developments costs are required by the Council as part of a tender for development and strategic housing management partner(s), which is the recommended delivery approach.
  - b) Up to [Exempt Minutes E-17-20] for Lakeside and [Exempt Minutes E-17-20] for Salisbury Road if the tender for development and strategic housing management partner(s) is not successful, meaning that the development of Extra Care Housing is instead managed in house and fully funded by the Council.

#### **Reason for decision:**

This paper sets out the financial case underpinning the development of Extra Care Housing on the sites in question.

Cabinet is asked to approve the potential capital investment required for both of the two delivery approaches set out in the Part 1 paper – external delivery through a tender for development and strategic housing management partner(s) and in-house delivery whereby the Council would manage and fully fund the costs of development.

As set out further in this paper, external delivery through a tender is recommended as the desired delivery approach as it is modelled to achieve a greater financial return over the initial 40 year estimated life of the assets. The aim will be to avoid or limit as far as possible any capital investment by the Council. Capital investment will only be considered if the winning bidder in the tender for each site requires it as part of their tendered proposal for the development of Extra Care Housing at a site. The level of capital investment Cabinet which is being asked to be approved here has been capped at the estimate existing use value of each site. This means that the modelled financial benefits of developing Extra Care Housing on each site would be no less than the opportunity cost of selling the land. If a higher level of capital investment is required for either site following the outcome of the tender, then the Extra Care project team will consider whether this is financially viable and acceptable to the Council. A further report would then be brought back to Cabinet if appropriate to request approval for additional capital investment above the levels set out in recommendation 2a above.

If the tender for development and strategic housing management partner(s) is not successful, then Cabinet is asked to approve capital investment to cover the estimated full costs of development. As set out in this paper, although in-house delivery is not modelled to fully repay the capital outlay over a 40 year period, it is expected to generate care package savings and to achieve a financial return beyond the initial 40 year life of the assets. The development of Extra Care Housing would increase the land value of the sites, create an asset for the provision of Extra Care Housing, as well as making an important contribution to reaching the Council's strategic ambition. Furthermore, if in-house delivery did become the only viable option, then the Council would re-explore the possibility of securing some form of funding or investment by other public bodies such as Homes England in the sites. This could reduce the scale of capital investment required by the Council and in doing so increase the Council's net financial return.

If Cabinet approves the capital investment requested for the two sites in this paper, then capital funding within the limits approved will be moved from the Council's capital pipeline to the Council's capital budget as required based on the outcome of the tender for strategic housing management partner(s) or if necessary to fund the full cost of developments if in-house delivery becomes the only viable option.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Adults and Health Select Committee]*

#### **169/20 STREET LIGHTING PFI CONTRACT - REFINANCING [Item 24]**

The Cabinet Member for Transport introduced a Part 2 report that contained information which was exempt from Access to Information requirements by virtue of paragraph 3 – Information relating to the financial or business affairs

of any particular person (including commercially sensitive information to the bidding companies).

**RESOLVED:**

1. That the application of the contract mechanism to refinance the Street Lighting contract which will result in a saving to the Council in the amount it pays for these services as an annual cost reduction of approximately [Exempt Minutes E-18-20] and a one-off upfront payment of approximately [Exempt Minutes E-18-20] payable upon completion of the Refinancing which is expected to be completed in November 2020 be approved in principle.
2. That completion of the negotiation and execution of the final details of the Refinancing including a Deed of Variation be delegated to the Executive Director for Environment, Transport and Infrastructure (ETI) and the Executive Director for Resources, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Transport and Cabinet Member for Resources in line with the tolerance set out in paragraph 28.

**Reason for decision:**

See Minute 162/20.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Communities, Environment and Highways Select Committee]*

**170/20 BROADWATER SECONDARY SCHOOL, GODALMING, SURREY [Item 25]**

The Cabinet Member for All-Age Learning introduced a Part 2 report that contained information which was exempt from Access to Information requirements by virtue of paragraph 3 – Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including commercially sensitive information to the bidding companies).

**RESOLVED:**

1. That the business case for the project to expand Broadwater School by 150 places, at a total cost to Surrey County Council of [Exempt Minutes E-19-20] be approved.
2. That the arrangements by which a variation of up to 10% of the total value may be agreed by the Director of Land & Property in consultation with the Cabinet Member for All Age Learning, the Cabinet Member for Finance and the Leader of the Council be approved.
3. That the award of contract for works be delegated to the Director of Land & Property in consultation with the Leader of the Council, Cabinet Member for All Age Learning, Procurement Partner (Infrastructure and City) Strategic Procurement Team and Section 151 Officer when a competitive tender is procured through the new Orbis Construction Framework.

**Reason for decision:**

See Minute 164/20.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Children's, Families, Lifelong Learning and Culture Select Committee]*

**171/20 PUBLICITY FOR PART 2 ITEMS [Item 26]**

It was agreed that non-exempt information may be made available to the press and public, where appropriate.

Meeting closed at 17:00

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**Chairman**



**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE CABINET  
HELD ON 24 NOVEMBER 2020 AT 2.00 PM  
VIA REMOTE MEETING.**

These minutes are subject to confirmation by the Cabinet at its next meeting.

Members:

*Mr Tim Oliver (Chairman)	*Mrs Natalie Bramhall
Mr Colin Kemp (Vice-Chairman)	*Mrs Mary Lewis
*Dr Zully Grant-Duff	*Mrs Julie Iles
*Mrs Sinead Mooney	*Mr Matt Furniss
*Mr Mel Few	*Ms Denise Turner-Stewart

Deputy Cabinet Members:

*Mrs Becky Rush	*Miss Alison Griffiths
*Mr Mark Nuti	*Miss Marisa Heath

\* = Present

Members in attendance:

Mr Will Forster, Woking South  
Mr Jonathan Essex, Redhill East  
Mr Mike Goodman, Bagshot, Windlesham and Chobham

**PART ONE**  
**IN PUBLIC**

**172/20 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE [Item 1]**

Apologies were received from Colin Kemp. Mark Nuti, the Deputy Cabinet Member to the Leader would be joining the meeting later.

**173/20 MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING: 27 OCTOBER 2020 [Item 2]**

The Minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on 27 October were approved as a correct record of the meeting.

**174/20 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST [Item 3]**

There were none.

**175/20 PROCEDURAL MATTERS [Item 4]**

The Leader explained that progress had been made with various vaccines to tackle the Covid-19 virus. Councils would be made aware on Thursday which tier they would be placed in. The Leader restated the importance of abiding by current social distancing and hygiene rules to tackle the virus. Although the number of positive results in Surrey were declining, some district and boroughs were experiencing spikes in the virus. The Leader went on to give an update on the Covid-19 Community Impact Assessment and how this would help tackle and highlight the disproportionate impacts of the virus on various vulnerable communities and individuals in Surrey. This in turn has

helped Surrey refresh and renew its organisation strategy ensuring that nobody is left behind, focusing on the four priority areas.

#### **175/201 MEMBERS' QUESTIONS [Item 4a]**

There were four Member questions. The questions and responses were published as a supplement to the agenda. Mr Will Forster thanked the Cabinet Member for the reply to his questions. With regards to his second question, Mr Forster stated that he was concerned about the amount of time it was taking the council to decide the future of the Manor School site in Byfleet. He added if the Cabinet Member would disclose the confidential plans for the site. The Cabinet Member for All-Age Learning stated that details of the site would be shared with Mr Forster very soon.

Thanking the Cabinet Member for his response, Mr Essex asked a supplementary question with regards to his Member Question (4) querying, what was the level of ambition for the county to have a completely zero emissions carbon bus fleet. The Cabinet Member for Transport stated that this work would be one of the largest in the county and across the UK in terms of investment into low emission buses with 70-80 zero or low emission buses. Having 11% of the existing buses being replaced in the first initiative was something to celebrate in the county.

#### **176/20 PUBLIC QUESTIONS [Item 4b]**

There were two public questions. The questions and responses were published as a supplement to the agenda. Mr Paul Kennedy thanked the Leader for his response and accepted that a five day delay in coronavirus data was appropriate. He asked a supplementary question which was if the presentation of this data as a 'daily update' would be changed as it is misleading to the public. The Leader stated that he would review the presentation of this data alongside the Director of Public Health and the Communications Team.

#### **177/20 PETITIONS [Item 4c]**

There were none.

#### **178/20 REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED ON REPORTS TO BE CONSIDERED IN PRIVATE [Item 4d]**

There were none.

#### **179/20 REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES, TASK GROUPS, LOCAL COMMITTEES AND OTHER COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL [Item 5]**

There were none.

#### **180/20 LEADER / DEPUTY LEADER / CABINET MEMBER/ STRATEGIC INVESTMENT BOARD DECISIONS TAKEN SINCE THE LAST CABINET MEETING [Item 6]**

There were two decisions to note. In relation to the first decision the Cabinet Member for Resources explained that there were a number of properties that needed to be transferred from various ownerships following the decision to

change the relationship with Surrey Wildlife Trust. To date 23 have been completed, 70 to be completed by year end, which leaves 8 properties that have individual issues which will need to be resolved.

**RESOLVED:**

That the delegated decisions taken since the last meeting of the Cabinet be noted.

**Reason for decision:**

To inform the Cabinet of decisions taken by Cabinet Members, Strategic Investment Board and the Committee in Common subcommittee under delegated authority.

**181/20 CABINET MEMBER UPDATE [Item 7]**

The report was introduced by the Cabinet Member for All-Age Learning who thanked all the dedicated staff across all of the Directorates, the leadership teams, teachers and support staff at all schools and colleges for their hard work to support young people during the pandemic. Some highlights from the report were discussed. It was explained that the SEND Capital Programme was progressing well and in line with planning and procurement timescales. The remaining Phase 1 projects for the expansion of maintained special schools from September 2021, was in the final stages of planning or have contractors appointed. These Capital projects would deliver the remaining 108 places of the total approved for the first phase of the programme. The second phase would create 213 additional places across Surrey's SEND estate to bring more children and young people with complex needs closer to home, as well as reducing the reliance on out of county and non-maintained independent schools. With regards to attendance at schools this had been in line with the previous year and compares well with national data. Most schools have remained open throughout with some cases of 'bubbles' within schools having to isolate. Details of the winter funding package are being examined with school leaders to make sure children are supported in the most effective way during the holidays. An update was given on the launch of the Learners' Single Point of Access (L-SPA) with 65% of calls coming in from parents/carers and 32% from education providers and professionals. Most calls were being resolved at the first point of contact by the Contact Centre. The Cabinet Member explained that the council's adult and community education provision would continue to develop the availability of apprenticeships and training courses working with the economic recovery group to look at provision which would address the skills gap and enable those who have recently lost their jobs to study for qualifications which will increase their employability.

The Cabinet Member for Children's, Young People and Families explained that the Learners' Single Point of Access (L-SPA) was welcomed by all and was delivering promises to families. The L-SPA would be co-located with the C-SPA. The Cabinet Member for Communities commended the Cabinet Member for All-Age Learning and education officers on the work undertaken to keep schools open and supporting the most vulnerable through extraordinary times.

**RESOLVED:**

That the Cabinet Member update be noted.

**182/20 COVID-19 DELEGATED AND URGENT DECISIONS TAKEN [Item 8]**

The Leader explained that there was one decision to note in regards to the second round of the Infection Control Grant Funding which would see the council receiving £15.8m. This funding would be split into three elements.

**RESOLVED:**

That the decision taken by officers since the last meeting be noted.

**Reason for decision:**

To inform the Cabinet of decisions taken by officers under delegated authority.

*[This decision is subject to call-in by the relevant Select Committee Chairman dependent on the recommendation.]*

**183/20 COVID-19 UPDATE [Item 9]**

The Leader introduced the report and flagged that from 26 November the national test and trace programme would be supplemented with a local Surrey test and trace programme which would be run by the customer services team alongside public health staff. A COVID Champions initiative is being implemented to further engage key parts of the community. District and boroughs have engaged well with this programme. The Leader announced that Surrey's share of the government winter funding would be used to support free school meals during the Christmas holidays.

**RESOLVED:**

1. That the latest public health situation with regard to Covid-19 in Surrey, the new national restrictions that have come into place with the second Lockdown and the actions being delivered through Surrey's Local Outbreak Control Plan be endorsed and noted.
2. That the latest impacts on Adult Social Care and Children's, Families, Lifelong learning and Culture services and the management and mitigation of them be noted.
3. That the ongoing support to vulnerable residents, including through the County Council Community Helpline and the allocation of emergency funding to District and Borough Councils be endorsed and noted.
4. That the latest Covid-19 financial position as reported in the M6 (September) Financial report be noted.

**Reason for Decision:**

The county and council continue to face unprecedented challenges due to the Covid-19 crisis. In addition to the response activity, the council continues to

look forward to how it can work with its partners to enable recovery within the county and a return to day-to-day life for our communities following the end of the second national lockdown and more long term into the future.

The recommendations set out in this report ensure Cabinet are appraised of the work going on across the council to protect, sustain and support our residents and communities and the economy of Surrey.

*[Where necessary a waiver for call-in will be sought from the relevant Select Committee Chairman.]*

## **184/20 2021/22 DRAFT BUDGET AND MEDIUM-TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY [Item 10]**

The report was introduced by the Cabinet Member for Resources whom explained that the Council had a statutory duty to set a balanced budget in advance of each financial year. The Final Budget for 2021/22 would be approved by Cabinet in January 2021 and full Council in February 2021. The Cabinet Member was of the view that the draft budget was realistic and deliverable and would continue to stabilise the county's financial position. The budget would be adjusted when the final settlement is announced by the government. Good progress had been made over the last few months in reducing the original budget gap from £67m to the current provisional budget with a gap of £18.3m. Work to close the gap will remain until the budget is presented to full Council in February 2021. The Cabinet Member ran through the highlights within the report and stated that the report not only contains the detailed service budgets and their respective pressures, but also the refreshed organisation strategy which now addresses the changing strategic context in which the Council finds itself operating due to the impacts of the covid-19 pandemic. The paper also outlines a summary of the refresh transformation programme. The Cabinet Member explained that the budget had been set on three main principles and gave details of each. The Cabinet Member was of the view that the County's finances were in significantly better position than they were two years ago. Details of the draft budget were covered in more detail by the Cabinet Member including revenue and capital budgets, business rates, national and local funding contexts and service budget envelopes.

The Deputy Cabinet Member for Resources supported the draft budget and stated that this was a positive step towards delivering a balanced budget built on a stable financial position which would not have been possible without great leadership from the Cabinet Member for Resources and Section 151 officer and his finance team. The creation of the Your Fund Surrey was a good example of the councils stable and robust financial position. The Leader recognised the stable financial position the council had achieved which allowed the county to invest in the future with a number of capital programmes. The Leader stated that he hoped that the government could give longer term security in term of what funding would look like longer term rather than one year spending reviews. The budget would go through the scrutiny process later in the year. The Leader paid special thanks to the Cabinet Member for Resources, Deputy Cabinet Member for Resources and finance officers.

## **RESOLVED:**

1. That the 2021/22 Draft Budget and Medium-Term Financial Strategy to 2025/26, including progress to date in setting out spending pressures and efficiencies, as set out in Annex 1 be noted.
2. That the provisional budget gap of £18.3m for 2021/22 and the next steps required to close the gap be noted.
3. That the proposed Capital Programme for 2021/22 to 2025/26 of £1.7bn be noted.

## **Reason for Decision:**

In January 2021, Cabinet will be asked to recommend a Final Budget for 2021/22 to full Council for approval in February. The draft budget sets out proposals to direct available resources to support the achievement of the Council's corporate priorities in the refreshed Organisation Strategy, giving Cabinet the opportunity to comment on the proposals and next steps.

The draft budget also provides an update on the continuing transformational changes that are required to ensure that the Council can continue prioritising outcomes for residents, while managing growing demand for services while ensuring future financial resilience and sustainability.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Performance & Resources Select Committee]*

## **185/20 ACCELERATING THE INTRODUCTION OF ULTRA LOW / ZERO EMISSIONS BUSES AND COMMUNITY TRANSPORT VEHICLES INTO SURREY [Item 11]**

The report was introduced by the Cabinet Member for Transport whom explained that a zero emission ultra- low emissions scheme backed by county council funding to generate supporting industry investment had been introduced. This would support ambitions for a greener future and our climate change strategy. Providing sustainable transport options would contribute to a reduction in harmful emissions, moving us toward net zero carbon as well as helping our communities to be resilient and well connected. The scheme would accelerate the introduction of Ultra Lone Zero emission buses and minibuses into Surrey and would encompass bus priority measures and pinch points on the highway as well as real time journey information. It was added that complimentary investment by the bus operators and community transport would be included in the project. The project would see the introduction of between 70 and 80 ultra-low or zero emission buses, alongside over 50 Community Transport (CT) minibuses, over the next five years. This was believed to be the first occasion that a scheme of such magnitude would have been introduced in one area of the UK. Work had progressed closely with partners whom were excited for the opportunities that lay ahead. It was added that bids would be prioritised for areas with declared Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). The bus element of the Surrey Ultra-Low and Zero Emission Scheme is £32.3m of capital funding with an additional £9m which will go into bus priority measures.

Mr Mike Goodman was invited to speak on the item and lent his support to the establishment of the Surrey Ultra-Low and Zero Emission Scheme and congratulated the Cabinet Member and officers on the work undertaken. The exciting project demonstrates the desire of the council to tackle climate change and support residents living in AQMAs.

The Cabinet supported the report focusing on the desire of the council to reduce carbon emissions in Surrey and tackle climate change, prioritise pinch point areas and focus resources on areas with AQMAs.

The Cabinet Member for Transport explained that work was being undertaken closely with operators and bus operators had thanked the council for continuing with payments during the pandemic. Partnerships were key to the Scheme and operators had agreed to accelerate more buses and investment into the network.

**RESOLVED:**

1. That the establishment of a Surrey Ultra-Low and Zero Emission Scheme that will accelerate the introduction of ultra-low and zero emission vehicles onto a range of bus and community transport services, inclusive of supporting industry investment be supported.
2. That the Surrey Ultra-Low and Zero Emission Scheme detail and implementation, once agreed by the Capital Programme Panel, be delegated to the Executive Director, Environment, Transport & Infrastructure, the Executive Director of Resources and the Director of Law & Governance in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Transport, including moving the required capital funding from the Capital Pipeline to the capital budget so that the programme can moved forward.

**Reason for Decision:**

The establishment of a Surrey Ultra-Low and Zero Emission Scheme will accelerate the substantive introduction of ultra-low and zero emissions buses and minibuses into Surrey than would otherwise have been the case with operator investment alone, in a post-Covid 19 financial and operational climate. The project also encompasses investment in bus priority measures at pinch-points on the highway to improve bus journey times and real time passenger information to aid resident knowledge and travel decision making. It also includes complementary investment by bus operators and community transport providers to maximise the number of ultra-low and zero emission vehicles to be introduced over the lifetime of the project, thus generating further reductions in emissions from transport operations.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Communities, Environment and Highways Select Committee]*

## **186/20 COVID-19 COMMUNITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT [Item 12]**

The report was introduced by the Leader whom explained that the Covid-19 Community Impact Assessment (CIA) explored how communities across Surrey had been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, what support communities needed as the pandemic continues, and communities' priorities for recovery. The CIA would be used to provide targeted support to communities that need it, especially vulnerable communities and had fed into the four priority areas of the refreshed organisation strategy.

The Leader noted that in paragraph 7 of the report, Surrey Voluntary Action should actually read Surrey Community Action.

### **RESOLVED:**

1. That the findings from the Covid-19 Community Impact Assessment, summarised in Annex 1 be noted.
2. That the findings from the Covid-19 Community Impact Assessment and how they can best be incorporated into the council's strategic, financial and service planning and delivery be considered.
3. That areas or issues of interest and for future focus in terms of further research and analysis be highlighted.

### **Reason for Decision:**

Thousands of community members and people working in frontline services have taken part in the CIA through interviews, focus groups and surveys, and the findings are rooted in what they have told us. Further incorporating the CIA findings into the council's strategic and operational planning is an opportunity to embed community voices in our work, support affected communities, build community resilience as the pandemic continues and support Surrey's recovery.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Performance & Resources Select Committee]*

## **187/20 TRANSFORMATION OF ACCOMMODATION BASED CARE AND SUPPORT FOR WORKING AGE ADULTS: DELIVERING SUPPORTED INDEPENDENT LIVING OPTIONS [Item 13]**

The Cabinet for Adults and Public Health introduced the report stating that she was pleased to be announcing the delivery of 500 independent living schemes for our most vulnerable residents. Progress had been made through the use of external partnerships, void properties and other initiatives. The Council would commission a variety of supported independent living housing options so that appropriate housing is available to meet a range of needs where individuals have increased choice and control over the support they receive. The report is a great example of the council's commitment to empowering communities and would help fulfil the ambitious accommodation with care and support strategy.



The Deputy Cabinet Member for Place welcomed the report and the council's commitment to providing residents with an increased choice in choosing accommodation options available to meet their care needs. The programme would truly transform the lives of residents with learning disabilities and autism. The Cabinet Member for Children's, Young People and Families welcomed the more independent style of accommodation proposed in the report and agreed it was a fantastic move into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The Cabinet Member for Communities supported the proposals in the report and was pleased to see the council delivering yet again on a bold ambition.

*Sinead Mooney left the meeting at 15:15 and re-joined the meeting at 15:22*

**RESOLVED:**

1. That the approach to delivering the published strategic aim of increasing the proportion of working age adults with support needs living in supported independent living settings be approved.
2. That the sites disclosed in Part 2 of this paper to be used to deliver new supported independent living accommodation be approved in principle. Business cases will be presented to Cabinet to confirm final approval for the development of these sites for independent living.

**Reason for Decision:**

The Council has published its strategic aim to reduce the number of people with a learning disability and/or autism in residential care by 40-50% over the next five years by expanding the development of supported independent living provision.

The Community Vision for Surrey 2030 states "*By 2030, Surrey will be a uniquely special place where everyone has a great start to life, people live healthy and fulfilling lives, are enabled to achieve their full potential and contribute to their community, and no one is left behind.*" One of the underpinning principles is that "*Everyone has a place they can call home, with appropriate housing for all*". The development of supported independent living accommodation is central to this Vision being realised for working age adults in Surrey who are eligible for ASC. The provision of this accommodation alongside the commissioning of appropriate care and support will enable people to live as independently as possible and deliver positive outcomes to individuals and their families/carers.

The transformation of Surrey's approach to providing accommodation with care and support is expected to generate significant efficiencies. Based on financial modelling to date £4.4m of efficiencies have been included in the 2021-26 MTFS, with the potential for greater efficiencies through completing all of the transfers to independent living planned.

Partnership with District and Borough Councils offers benefits to all parties. Some D&Bs have indicated that they might be able to help SCC secure housing options that are well placed, in locations that offer community inclusion and employment opportunities. They have also indicated that they are keen to release properties that are not well matched to their own client base but could be appropriate for ASC clients. This would be in exchange for other properties which are more appropriate to their client base.

Review of SCC's current estate portfolio will allow us to re-use or optimise existing freehold assets, as well as the opportunity to co-locate with other Council services.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Adults and Health Select Committee]*

#### **188/20 REVISED MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME [Item 14]**

The Cabinet for Environment and Climate Change introduced the report explaining that the report would bring forward a program to update the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme which was last updated in 2011. The intention was to now produce a joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan which would reflect the synergies between the two separate policies. All Members would be kept informed and kept up to date on the development on the joint Plan with regular Cabinet updates and member briefings. An issues and options consultation would also come forward next June to keep the public informed on progress.

#### **RESOLVED:**

1. That the proposed revised Minerals and Waste Development Scheme October 2020, which includes the intention to produce a joint Surrey Minerals and Waste Local Plan be approved.

#### **Reason for Decision:**

It is a statutory requirement to produce the MWDS and to keep it up to date. The current SMLP was adopted in 2011 and the current Aggregates Recycling Joint DPD was adopted in 2013. Government expects that such plans are regularly reviewed and updated as necessary based on up to date evidence.

Additionally, in order to produce a new joint SMWLP, a review of the current Surrey Waste Local Plan would also need to be undertaken (alongside the planned review of the SMLP). This will help to reflect the synergies that exist between the two different sets of policies as the council undertakes future planning. Accordingly, this change of approach would also be set out within the updated MWDS.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Communities, Environment and Highways Select Committee]*

#### **189/20 BLACKWATER VALLEY HOT SPOTS LEP HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT SCHEME [Item 15]**

The report was introduced by the Cabinet Member for Transport who explained that this was a key priority for Guildford. In 2016, Guildford Borough Council (GBC) secured funding from Enterprise M3 Local Economic Partnership (EM3 LEP) to deliver highway improvements tackling congestion hotspots to support their Local Plan. The improvements are proposed for two junctions, namely the A31 j/w A331 and the A323 j/w A324. GBC progressed the two schemes and have managed the project from initiation until July of this year. In July, the Borough Council asked the County Council to step in to

deliver the schemes on behalf of GBC. This agreement was made based on the best-known cost estimates provided by GBC at that time. Following a review by County Council officers, the cost estimates have been revised, resulting in the potential for up to a £3.179m funding shortfall. An agreement in principle had been received from GBC to increase funding levels, final agreement is required with GBC and the EM3 LEP so the strategically important project can progress.

The Cabinet Member for All-Age Learning explained that she was a Guildford member and welcomed the council's expertise to help deliver the project.

**RESOLVED:**

1. That officers are instructed to work with the EM3 LEP to review the delivery programme in order to minimise financial risk to the County Council.
2. That the County Council and Guildford Borough Council engage in active conversations about financial contributions.
3. That approval is given to proceed on the basis of the funding strategy set out in paragraph 15, with the final agreement of funding terms delegated to the Executive Director Environment, Transport and Infrastructure, in consultation with the Executive Director of Resources and the Cabinet Member for Highways.
4. That the Executive Director for Environment, Transport & Infrastructure, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Highways be authorised to agree any additional funding agreements and authorise both the A31 j/w A331 and the A323 j/w A324 schemes be further developed and constructed by the County Council on behalf of Guildford Borough Council.

**Reason for Decision:**

The proposed junction improvements will improve road conditions for vulnerable road users, increase highway capacity and support GBC's local plan. To deliver these improvements, the County Council needs to secure additional capital funding to cover the current project funding gap.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Communities, Environment and Highways Select Committee]*

**190/20 SURREY SCHOOLS & EARLY YEARS FUNDING 2021-22 [Item 16]**

The Cabinet Member for All-Age Learning introduced the report explaining that funding of all Surrey schools (including academies) and of the free entitlement to early years nursery provision are provided from the council's allocation of Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). Each local authority is required to consult on and maintain local formula arrangements to allocate DSG to mainstream schools and early years providers. The report highlights the various elements or blocks of funding which make up the DSG. The Department for Education requires formal council approval of the local funding formula. The Cabinet Member highlighted recommendation 1, for an appeal to

be lodged with the Secretary of State for Education to overturn the decision of the Schools Forum and permit the transfer of 0.5% of the Schools Block (estimated at £3.4m) to support High Needs SEND.

The Cabinet Member for Children's, Young People and Families stated her support for recommendation 1, explaining that however uncomfortable it may be to ask to impose this on schools, there was a possibility of the council not being able to operate with the budget envelope for Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND). The Leader explained that the funding of SEND had been raised with Members of Parliament and was a national issue.

*Mark Nuti joined the meeting at 15:30*

**RESOLVED:**

1. That an appeal be lodged with the Secretary of State for Education to overturn the decision of the Schools Forum and permit the transfer of 0.5% of the Schools Block (estimated at £3.4m) to support High Needs SEND.
2. That the council implement the DfE's recommended Minimum Per Pupil Level in full.
3. That the Schools Forum's formula recommendations for Schools and Early Years funding as set out in Annex 4 be approved.
4. That authority is delegated to the Director of Education, Lifelong Learning & Culture in consultation with the Cabinet Member for All-Age Learning to approve amendments to the schools and early years additional SEN funding, following further consultation with schools in November and discussion with schools forum in December.
5. That authority is delegated to the Director of Education, Lifelong Learning & Culture in consultation with the Cabinet Member for All-Age Learning to approve amendments to the funding rates in the schools and early years formulae as appropriate following receipt of the DSG settlement and DfE pupil data in December 2020. This is to ensure that total allocations to schools under this formula remain affordable within the council's DSG settlement.

**Reason for Decision:**

To comply with DfE regulations requiring formal council approval of the local funding formula for Surrey's primary and secondary schools.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Children, Families, Lifelong Learning and Culture Select Committee]*

**191/20 UPDATE- WASTE PFI CONTRACT [Item 17]**

The Leader explained that over the weekend the Cabinet had received a number of emails from residents regarding the Eco-Park. The report updates residents on the progress of the Eco-Park. The contract and facility had become extremely protracted with frustrations from all parties. Clear legal

advice had been sought on how to progress with the contract with a review having been commissioned. Options had been considered but were commercially sensitive.

The Cabinet Member for Environment and Climate Change assured residents that the Eco-Park would only move into operations once it has passed a number of tests to ensure it was safe and reliable. The council was working to protect the interests of the Surrey taxpayer. A number of issues had been highlighted by residents around noise, congestion and odours. The Cabinet Member gave assurance that emissions from the Eco-Park were being monitored and regulated by the Environmental Agency. Residents with any concerns should directly contact Suez and the Environmental Agency. The Cabinet Member for Adults and Public Health explained that she had received correspondence from residents regarding the Eco-Park and would be setting up a working group to review the Eco-Park.

**RESOLVED:**

1. That the contents of this report and the review of the current waste PFI contract be noted.

**Reason for Decision:**

Given the Council's statutory responsibility as a Waste Disposal Authority, its waste PFI contract plays a critical role in the authority delivering a sustainable approach to managing waste on behalf of the county. Whilst the provision of a number of the services in the contract are on track, the delays to the delivery of the Anaerobic Digester (AD) and the gasifier have prompted the Council to review its contractual position and to explore what remedies it may have in the resolution of the issues arising.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Communities, Environment and Highways Select Committee]*

**192/20 2020/21 MONTH 6 (SEPTEMBER) FINANCIAL REPORT [Item 18]**

The report was introduced by the Cabinet Member for Resources. As at September 2020 (M6) the Council is forecasting a full year £3.5m business as usual overspend against the proposed budget baseline of £1,021.6m; an improvement of £1.2m from M5. The main drivers of the overspend were explained in more detail. Cabinet were asked to approve an allocation of £1.6m to the Public Health service to invest in additional service provision. More detail was provided on the empty property proposal which would encourage district and borough colleagues to reduce the number of empty properties within their areas.

**RESOLVED:**

1. That the Council's forecast revenue and capital budget positions for the year be noted.

2. That the reset of the 2020/21 revenue budget envelopes to reflect the additional costs and lost income related to CV-19 be noted.
3. That the allocation of £1.6m to the Public Health service to invest in additional service provision be approved. This allocates the final element of a £2.4m increase in Surrey's Public Health grant in 2020/21, further to the £0.8m increase in Public Health funding included in the June 2020 Cabinet report.
4. That a carry forward for the remainder of the £1.6m allocated to the Public Health service which is not spent on additional service provision in the remainder of 2020/21 be approved. This is to secure funding for the additional services commissioned in 2022/23, when (based on the government's current proposals for overhauling local government funding) the Public Health grant is assumed to become un-ringfenced.
5. That the Empty property proposal be approved.

**Reason for Decision:**

This report is to comply with the agreed policy of providing a monthly budget monitoring report to Cabinet for approval of any necessary actions.

*[The decisions on this item can be called in by the Resources and Performance Select Committee]*

**193/20 EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC [Item 19]**

**RESOLVED:** That under Section 100(A) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information under the relevant paragraphs of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act.

**194/20 TRANSFORMATION OF ACCOMMODATION BASED CARE AND SUPPORT FOR WORKING AGE ADULTS: DELIVERING SUPPORTED INDEPENDENT LIVING OPTIONS [Item 20]**

The Cabinet Member for Adults and Public Health introduced a Part 2 report that contained information which was exempt from Access to Information requirements by virtue of paragraph 3 – Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including commercially sensitive information to the bidding companies).

**RESOLVED:**

1. That approval is given in principle for the sites disclosed in Part 2 of this report to be used to deliver new supported independent living accommodation. Business cases will be presented to Cabinet to confirm final approval for the development of these sites for independent living.

**Reason for Decision:**

The four sites set out in this paper would deliver circa 85 units of supported independent living accommodation.

The sites fall within areas of need identified by ASC for the need in provision of supported independent living units.

The four sites are close to local amenities and public transport as set out in the site criteria requirement (Part 1 Annex 2). This will ensure that residents can retain the independence and staff can easily access the sites

The latest financial modelling indicates that the transformation of Surrey's approach to providing accommodation with care and support should generate efficiencies for ASC of £4.4m over the period 2021-26 MTFS.

Review of SCC's current estate portfolio will allow us to re-use or optimise existing freehold assets, as well as the opportunity to co-locate with other Council services.

Approval of the sites set out within the Part 2 of this report will allow full business cases, outlining costings, programme and savings to be worked up and presented to Cabinet for Capital allocation.

**195/20 UPDATE- WASTE PFI CONTRACT [Item 21]**

The Leader introduced a Part 2 report that contained information which was exempt from Access to Information requirements by virtue of paragraph 3 – Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including commercially sensitive information to the bidding companies).

**RESOLVED:**

1. That the salient points of the review and the ongoing dynamic strategy and steps needed to manage a complex situation in the best interests of our residents while minimising cost and cost risk exposure be noted.

**Reason for Decision:**

The Council's PFI contract for providing waste services is one of its most financially significant contracts, and as such, it is critical that Cabinet are sighted on relevant developments and the strategy for managing that contract. This is even more critical given the delays experienced in the construction programme for the Eco Park, and hence the strategy presented specifically highlights measures that officers are pursuing to protect the Council's interests in respect of these delays.

**196/20 PUBLICITY FOR PART 2 ITEMS [Item 22]**

It was agreed that non-exempt information may be made available to the press and public, where appropriate.

Meeting closed at 15:47

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**Chairman**

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