



SURREY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Surrey County Council Authority Monitoring Report

2022

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Foreword

This Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) discusses the effectiveness of minerals and waste planning policy implementation in Surrey for the reporting period of **1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022**.

The monitoring period has changed from a financial year to a calendar year basis. The change is designed to make all data comparable across the monitoring period and provide reporting consistency across other monitoring mechanisms such as the Local Aggregates Assessment. As the monitoring period for the previous AMR covers 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, there is some overlap between the two periods, resulting in some repetition of data.

Should you wish to obtain a copy of historic AMR documents, highlight any errors in this report, or suggest how future AMRs can be improved please contact the Minerals and Waste Policy Team at mdf@surreycc.gov.uk or write to:

Minerals and Waste Policy Team
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If you would like a copy of this document in large print, on tape, or in another language please call Surrey County Council on 03456 009 009.

Introduction

- 1 Surrey County Council (SCC) is the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority (MWPA) for Surrey. The MWPA is responsible for preparing local development plan documents and supplementary plan documents, collectively called the local plan. The local plan sets the vision, strategy, objectives, and land-use planning policies for minerals and waste management development in the county. The local plan adopted by SCC forms part of the legal framework for determining planning applications relating to minerals or waste management development. It is also a material consideration for Surrey's eleven Local Planning Authorities in preparing their local plans and making their planning decisions for their plan areas.
- 2 Paragraph 31 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2023 (NPPF) [which is published on the Government's website](#) obliges the MWPA to ensure that its local plan is underpinned by relevant and up-to-date evidence which is adequate and proportionate, focused tightly on supporting and justifying policies concerned, and takes into account relevant market signals. Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011 and the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017) also requires the MWPA to prepare an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) containing:
 - Actions taken with respect to SCC's Duty to Cooperate.
 - Progress on the preparation of minerals and waste development plan documents.
 - The extent to which the policies set out in adopted minerals and waste development plan documents are being implemented.
- 3 The Localism Act 2011 removed the requirement to submit AMRs to the Secretary of State, but the MWPA is still required to prepare these routinely and report on the effectiveness of policies contained within adopted plans that make up the Minerals and Waste Development Framework and the timetable for the preparation of development plan documents as specified in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.
- 4 The MWPA prepares two monitoring reports annually, the AMR and the Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA). The LAA provides a detailed assessment of the demand for and supply of aggregate minerals in the county. [The latest LAA for Surrey was published on SCC's website in December 2023.](#)
- 5 AMRs measure and assess the performance of SCC's adopted development plan documents against their strategic objectives and monitoring indicators. Information from a range of quantitative assessments, minerals and waste planning applications and decisions,

compliance and enforcement activity, and progress with the restoration of mineral sites is used to make these assessments. In this regard, AMRs highlight the latest data relevant to monitoring indicators for specific policies set out within the Surrey Waste Local Plan 2020, Surrey Minerals Plan Core Strategy 2011, Surrey Primary Aggregates Development Plan Document 2011, and the Surrey Aggregates Recycling Joint Development Plan Document 2013. Such exercises help identify whether:

- Planning policies are achieving their objectives.
- Planning targets are being met.
- Planning policies are having any unintended consequences.

6 AMRs also provide an opportunity to report a range of indicators relating to the determination of planning applications for minerals and waste management development and SCC's own development, compliance monitoring, and planning enforcement.

Development Framework and Scheme

- 7 A Local Development Framework (LDF) is a set of documents which guide land-use planning and development in a particular plan-area. A LDF usually comprises a local plan (which may include more than one development or supplementary plan documents) and supporting documents which relate to a local plan.
- 8 The Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) for Surrey comprises several local development and supplementary plan documents adopted by SCC (adoption dates in brackets) and other supporting documents:
 - Surrey Waste Local Plan 2019 (December 2020).
 - Surrey Minerals Plan Core Strategy 2011 (July 2011).
 - Surrey Primary Aggregates Development Plan Document 2011 (July 2011).
 - Surrey Minerals Site Restoration Supplementary Planning Document 2011 (July 2011).
 - Surrey Aggregates Recycling Joint Development Plan Document 2013 (February 2013).
 - Surrey County Council Statement of Community Involvement 2019 (October 2019).
 - Authority Monitoring Report (previously known as the Annual Monitoring Report).
 - Local Aggregates Assessment.
- 9 A description of each document listed above including details of their adoption and hierarchical positioning relative to the Development Plan, and information about how and when they will be reviewed is provided in SCC's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS). The latest MWDS was approved by SCC's Cabinet Member for Transport, Infrastructure and Growth in May 2023 and is [published on SCC's website](#).
- 10 The MWDS is a statutory document identifying development and supplementary plan documents which form part of the MWDF and the Development Plan for Surrey. It also sets out what documents the MWPA proposes to prepare (including associated timetables) in the four-year period up until 2027 and identifies what additional planning policy or guidance is material to determining planning applications for minerals or waste management development. It also seeks to explain how Sustainability Appraisals, Strategic Environmental Assessments, and Habitat Regulations Assessments are integrated into the MWDF.

Emerging Minerals and Waste Local Plan

- 11 Paragraph 33 of the NPPF establishes the requirement for SCC to review its development plan documents no later than five years from adoption to determine whether they remain relevant and effective.
- 12 Preparation of the Surrey Waste Local Plan (SWLP) commenced in 2016 and SCC resolved to adopt the same in December 2020.
- 13 The Surrey Minerals Plan Core Strategy 2011 (SMCS), Surrey Primary Aggregates Development Plan Document 2011 (SPADPD); and Aggregate Recycling Joint Development Plan Document 2013 (ARJDPD) were reviewed (as a collective) by the MWPA in 2014 and 2019 to evaluate their 'soundness' and conformity with the NPPF.
- 14 In November 2020, the MWDS was amended to reflect the need to update the SMCS; SPADPD; and ARJDPD and set out a timetable for preparation and adoption of SCC's first joint minerals and waste development document - the Minerals and Waste Local Plan (MWLP).
- 15 Between 15 November 2021 and 7 March 2022 the MWPA undertook an Issues and Options public consultation relating to the MWLP and in pursuance of Regulation 18 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. This consultation was the first formal stage of the plan-preparation process. It set out the broad issues and challenges facing future minerals and waste management development in the county and proposed various options to address those issues and challenges. It also proposed a vision, strategic objectives, and a spatial strategy for future minerals and waste management development in Surrey; and included a 'call for sites' exercise inviting nominations of land in the county that may be suitable for future minerals and waste management development.
- 16 Following conclusion of the Issues and Options public consultation the MWPA prepared and [published a consultation summary report on SCC's website](#) in September 2022. In short, the document summarises the extent and methods of stakeholder engagement, stakeholder responses and preferences relating to future minerals and waste management development, and site nominations associated with the consultation.
- 17 In May 2023, the MWDS was amended to reflect a change to the MWLP preparation timetable which will provide the MWPA with additional time to prepare the forthcoming Regulation 18 MWLP and Preferred Options public consultation, particularly in the context of:
- A need to identify sufficient suitable land for strategic waste management facilities.

- Uncertainty arising from the Government's Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill.
- The Government's intention to revise the NPPF, including the introduction of new National Development Management Policies.
- New regulations arising from the Environment Act 2021, as well as Natural England's review of the Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty boundary.

18 Between November 2023 and February 2024, the MWPA held a second 'call for sites' exercise, focusing specifically on land that may be suitable for waste management, to address the lack of site options. Nominations received as part of this exercise will be considered and assessed by the MWPA along with previous (minerals and waste) nominations and other identified site options, to establish whether any would be suitable for future minerals or waste management development. Further engagement with a range of stakeholders is set to be undertaken ahead of the Preferred Options consultation.

19 As set out in the MWDS, the MWLP is expected to be adopted in 2027. Following public examination by the Secretary of State and adoption by SCC the MWLP will replace the SWLP, SMCS, SPADPD, and ARJDPD.

20 Anyone interested in the preparation of the MWLP can find more information on [SCC's emerging plan website](#) and subscribe to receive news and updates by visiting the '[latest news](#)' [page on the MWLP consultation hub website](#). The Minerals and Waste Policy Team can also be contacted at mineralsandwaste.localplan@surreycc.gov.uk.

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Cooperation and Partnership Working

21 SCC and Local Planning Authorities (LPA) in Surrey operate under the Duty to Cooperate (DtC), which requires them to work collaboratively together, and with a range of prescribed bodies, on a variety of strategic planning matters which cross administrative boundaries including issues relating to the supply of minerals and management of waste. Further information relating to SCC's Duty to Cooperate obligations are set out in paragraphs 24 to 27 of the NPPF.

22 To fulfil its DtC obligations and to identify opportunities for partnership working the MWPA and other teams in SCC's Planning Group participate in several local, regional, and national forums which convene on a regular basis. These forums include:

- **Surrey Planning Officers Association** is a local forum linked to its sub-groups (such as the Planning Working Group) involving Surrey's leading development management and policy planning officers cooperating on a range of planning issues that have cross-boundary implications.
- **Surrey Development Managers Group** is a Surrey-wide forum for senior development management officers to cooperate on development management practice including the interpretation and application of planning policy.
- **Planning Working Group** is a local Surrey forum that cooperates on strategic cross-boundary planning policy issues and prepares joint responses to consultations that are of interest across Surrey for example changes to National planning policy or the London Plan. SCC provides the secretariat function for this group.
- **Surrey Health and Planning Forum** is a local forum where planning officers, strategic planners, and public health professionals cooperate on a range of matters relating to land-use planning and public health including health and wellbeing, design codes, health impact assessments, active travel, and food strategies.
- **Waste Planning Liaison Group** is a SCC-specific forum where the MWPA cooperates with SCC's Spatial Planning and Policy Team, the County Highway Authority, the Waste Disposal Authority and others about infrastructure delivery and waste management.
- **The South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG)** is a regional group which facilitates collaboration and partnership working between waste planning authorities on strategic cross-boundary issues relating to waste management across the southeast of England. It involves the Environment Agency and representatives of the waste management industry.

- **The South East England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP)** is a regional group that cooperates to monitor the supply and demand for aggregate in the southeast of England, and assess the potential for supply of secondary and recycled materials and reserves of aggregate minerals. SEEAWP brings together representatives from mineral planning authorities and the aggregates and recycling industry.
- **Planning Officers Society** is a national forum where officers cooperate on a range of planning issues in various groups at national and regional level for example the Minerals and Waste Forum, the Policy Advisory Group, the Oil and Gas Subgroup etc.
- **Minerals and Waste Learning Group** is a national forum which enables planning officers to cooperate and share best practice on a range of development management and planning policy matters relating to minerals and waste management development.
- **The County Enforcement Officers Group** is a national forum which enables planning enforcement officers to cooperate on a range of planning compliance and enforcement matters relating to minerals and waste management development.
- **Wider South East Officer Working Group** is a regional group which supports the Wider South East Summits and Wider South East Political Steering Group to cooperate on strategic planning policy and investment across London, East of England, and the southeast of England.
- **Heathrow Strategic Planning Group** is a sub-regional group which brings together SCC, LPAs, and Local Enterprise Partnerships in the Heathrow sub-region to cooperate on strategic planning matters across various plan-areas.
- **Gatwick Diamond Local Authority Planning Officers Group** is a sub-regional group which brings together SCC and LPAs in the Gatwick Diamond area to enables cooperation on shared and cross-boundary planning and infrastructure matters.

23 Additionally, the MWPA considers and responds to DtC consultations from other MWPA's in England particularly in respect of strategic cross-boundary movements of minerals and waste between different plan-areas. Details of such consultations for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 are provided in [Appendix III](#).

Decision Making and Consultation Responses

Minerals and Waste Applications and Decisions

- 24 Between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022, the MWPA validated 53 applications relating to minerals or waste management development. In the same period, a further 3 applications were received by the MWPA for non-material amendments to existing planning permissions for minerals or waste management development. Note: that the term 'applications' includes applications for planning permission and submissions for approval of details pursuant to conditions (Article 21 submissions), Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMPs), and Interim Development Order (IDO) submissions.
- 25 In the same period, SCC issued a total of 45 minerals and waste decision notices. A further 3 minerals and waste decision notices were issued for non-material amendments to existing planning permissions.
- 26 Of the 48 decision notices issued by SCC for minerals and waste management development between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022, 8 decisions were taken by SCC's Planning and Regulatory Committee and 40 decisions were taken by officers under delegated powers.

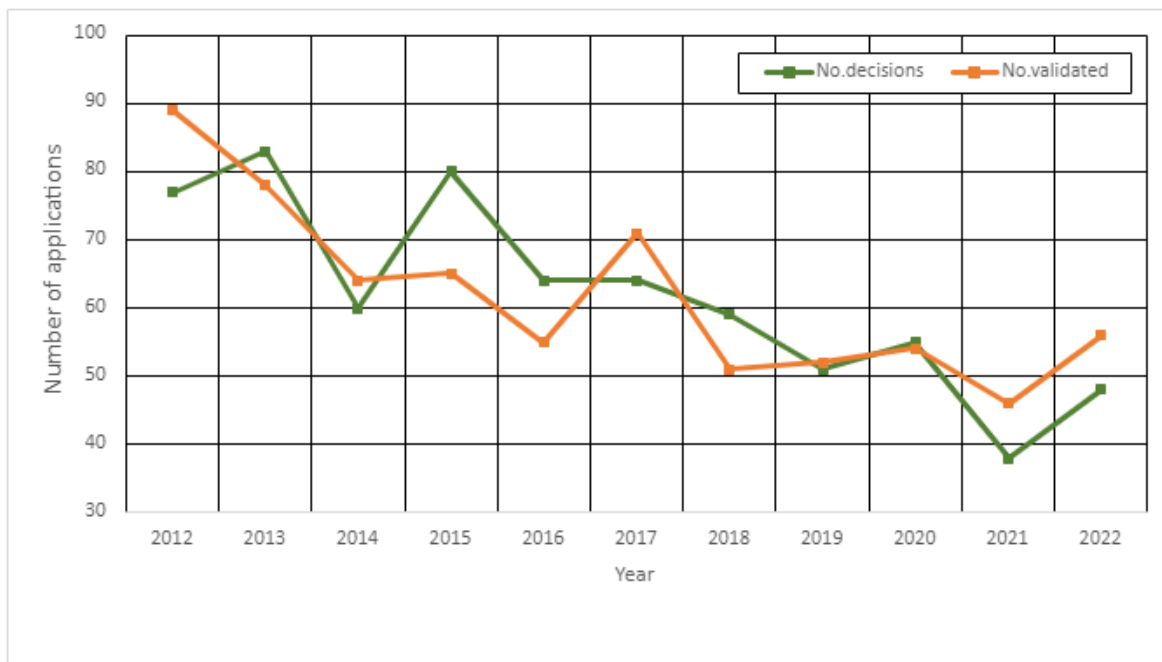


Figure 1 – Number of applications validated, and decision notices issued by SCC for minerals and waste development.

County Development Applications and Decisions

- 27 SCC is also the County Planning Authority (CPA) for development undertaken pursuant to Regulation 3 and 4 of The Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992 (Reg 3 or Reg 4 development). This type of development is commonly referred to as ‘county council development’ and involves SCC’s own development such as schools, transport infrastructure, libraries, care homes, fire stations etc.
- 28 Between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022, the CPA validated 29 applications for Reg 3 development. In the same period, a further 4 applications were received by the CPA for non-material amendments to existing Reg 3 consents.
- 29 SCC issued a total of 35 Reg 3 decision notices between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022. A further 4 decision notices were issued for non-material amendments to existing Reg 3 consents.
- 30 Of the 39 Reg 3 decision notices issued by SCC between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022, 2 decisions were taken by SCC’s Planning and Regulatory Committee with the remainder being taken by officers under delegated powers.

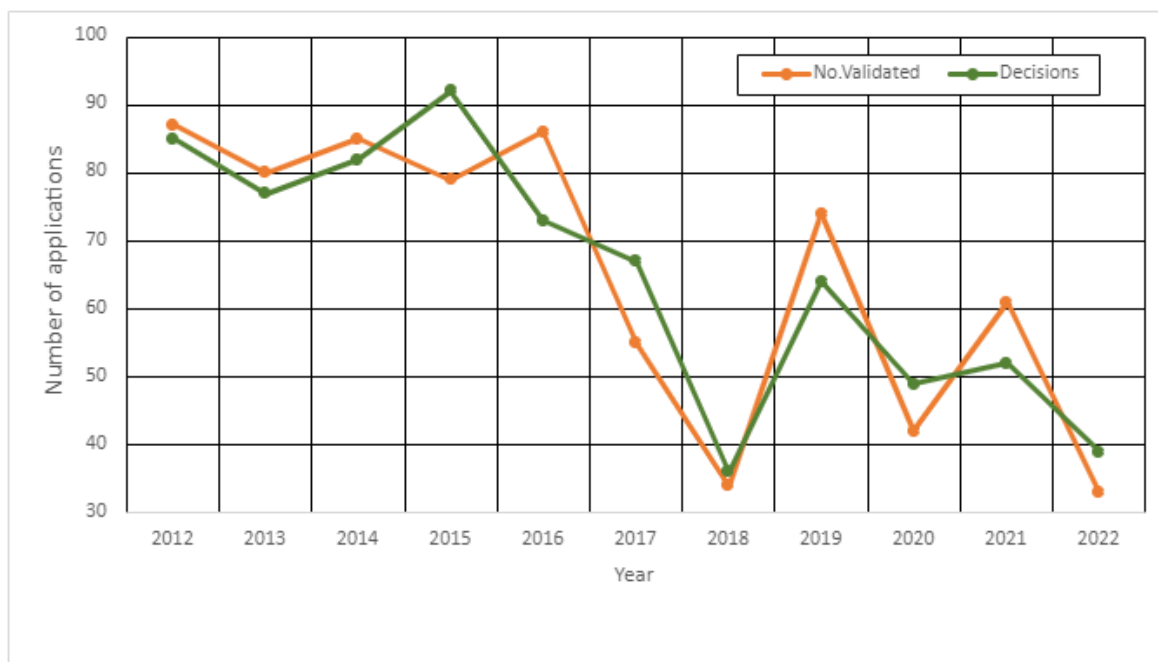


Figure 2 – Number of applications validated and decision notices issued by SCC for county council development

Development Management Performance

- 31 The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) collects a range of information about minerals and waste planning applications the MWPA manages in exercising its development management functions. The relevant information, known as CPS1 and CPS2 returns are provided to DLUHC by the MWPA on a quarterly basis and are summarised and published as [national statistics](#). These statistics are used by the Government to monitor planning policies and performance, and by a wide range of other users including local authorities, academics, and the public.
- 32 It should be noted that the relevant returns relate to 'on time' tracking information for full minerals and waste planning applications only. The returns do not report any information relating to applications seeking consent for county council development (other than the number of decisions made) or approval of details and non-material amendments etc. A comprehensive table of CPS1 and CPS2 returns for the period 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022 can be found in [Appendix III](#).

Consultation Responses

- 33 Between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022, the MWPA considered and responded to a total of 107 planning consultations undertaken by a range of stakeholders including Surrey

LPAs, neighbouring LPAs, other MWPAs, and other public bodies. These consultations included plan-making consultations which are listed in [Appendix I](#).

34 Between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022, the MWPA objected to 3 development proposals on minerals and/or waste safeguarding grounds.

Monitoring Minerals and Waste Policy

Minerals Highlights

- 35 In 2022 sales of sand and gravel (including sharp sand and gravel and soft sand) in Surrey at 0.57 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) were below the 10-year average of 0.78 mtpa. However, there was no overall change in the 10-year average.
- 36 The Surrey Minerals Plan Core Strategy 2011 provides sufficient capacity for the period 2009-2026 to enable production of:
- Sharp sand and gravel at an average rate of 0.9 mtpa.
 - Soft sand at an average rate of 0.5 mtpa.
- 37 This provision is significantly higher than average sales over the last 10 years.
- 38 The overall sand and gravel landbank of 10.17 years at the end of 2022 is comprised of 10.23 years for soft sand and 10.07 years for concreting aggregates. However, this is based on differing provision rates for each type of mineral and masks a significant imbalance between permitted reserves of soft sand (5.1 million tonnes (mt)) and concreting aggregates (3.0mt).
- 39 Preparation of the MWLP will need to address the potential for new mineral sites, the need for adequate aggregate recycling capacity, and the adequacy of rail depot infrastructure to ensure Surrey maintains a sustainable supply of aggregate minerals.

Waste Highlights

- 40 In 2021 Surrey produced an estimated total of 3.88 million tonnes (mt) of waste comprising:
- 0.52 mt of Local Authority Collected Waste.
 - 0.56 mt of Commercial and Industrial Waste (+15% sensitivity uplift applied).
 - 2.77 mt of Construction Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) Waste.
 - 0.03 mt of Hazardous Waste.
- 41 Surrey's Community Recycling Centres achieved a reuse and recycling rate of 53% and a landfill diversion rate of 93% (Waste Data Flow (WDF) 2022).

Monitoring

- 42 The planning policies provided for by development plan documents adopted by SCC are monitored to check that they are effective and fit for purpose. This is achieved by monitoring and reviewing 'Monitoring Indicators' and targets set out within each development plan document relevant to its policies. By monitoring and reviewing the indicators and targets for

each policy it is possible to identify whether policies remain effective and the intended objectives and vision for minerals and waste management development in Surrey are likely to be achieved or otherwise delivered. Progress against Monitoring Indicators is reported using a 'traffic light' system:

Phrase	Meaning
Target Met	Policy is working as intended
On Track	Policy has some issues with delivery but is still functioning
Improvements Required	Significant issue with policy and/or its implementation
N/A	No data recorded in the monitoring period

- 43 Where policies are not being implemented effectively and/or objectives are not being met, reasons and appropriate remedial action will be identified in the AMR as appropriate. A formal review of one or more development plan documents may be necessary if it becomes clear that the overall approach to planning for mineral working and waste management in Surrey is not delivering what is required in the context of relevant vision and objectives. A review may also be triggered by external events such as significant changes in Government policy or the economy of the region.

Surrey Minerals Plan

- 44 The Minerals Development Framework for Surrey comprises the Surrey Minerals Plan Core Strategy 2011 (SMCS), the Surrey Primary Aggregates Development Plan Document 2011 (SPADPD), the Surrey Aggregates Recycling Joint Development Plan Document 2013 (ARJDPD), and the Surrey Minerals Site Restoration Supplementary Planning Document 2011 (MSRSPD). In the interests of brevity this suite of documents is hereafter referred to as the Surrey Minerals Plan 2011 (SMP).
- 45 The vision for mineral development as set out in the SMP is that “exploitation of mineral resources and other mineral development in Surrey should be efficient, environmentally responsible, adequate, as far as possible, to meet the needs of the economy and should not impose significant adverse impacts on the community.”
- 46 The 6 objectives of the SMP describe the overall approach to achieving this vision, and progress in this regard is monitored through several monitoring indicators for each of the SMP’s 26 policies. The objectives of the SMP are to:
- Reduce the demand for minerals.
 - Safeguard the supply of minerals.
 - Meet the need for minerals.
 - Address adverse impacts from mineral development on communities and the environment.
 - Address adverse impacts from the transportation of minerals.
 - Restore mineral workings to the highest standards.

Objective 1 - Reducing the Demand for Minerals

Reduce Demand for Minerals by:

- *Increasing the supply of recycled and, where practicable, secondary aggregates.*
- *Encouraging the sustainable use and recycling of minerals.*
- *Encouraging the use of substitute materials in construction.*

SMP Policies relevant to Objective 1 include:

- Policy MC4: Efficient Use of Mineral Resources.
- Policy MC5: Recycled and Secondary Aggregates.
- Policy AR1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development.
- Policy AR5: High Value Recovery.

Commentary on Objective

47 A key component of reducing the demand for minerals is through recycling to keep materials in the economy as long as possible. Recycled aggregates can be used in construction activities as a replacement for primary materials such as land-won and marine aggregates (particularly sharp sand and gravel). Secondary aggregates are by-products of other processes, such as incinerator bottom ash which is a by-product of energy from waste facilities.

48 The SMP sets a target to supply at least 0.8 mtpa of recycled and secondary aggregates by 2016 and at least 0.9 mtpa by 2026. To help achieve these targets, SCC adopted the ARJDPD in 2013, which allocates three sites for and supports aggregates recycling within certain preferred areas for mineral extraction. The intensification or extension of existing aggregate recycling facilities and new facilities are also supported subject to compliance with policies in both the SMP and SWLP.

49 To encourage sustainable construction and the use of secondary and recycled material, the MWPA cooperates in various ways with LPAs. Presently, all local plans prepared by Surrey LPAs include policies which seek to encourage sustainable waste management in new development.

Monitoring Outcomes

Table 1 - Monitoring Indicators, Outcomes, and Performance for Objective 1

Policy Reference/Title	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator Target	Outcome 2022	Performance
Policy MC4 - Efficient use of mineral resources	Local development frameworks in Surrey to include policies on sustainable construction and seek to encourage the use of recycled aggregates.	100% of adopted plans.	100% of adopted plans.	Target Met
Policy MC5 - Recycled and secondary aggregates	Number of permissions for sites in the Aggregates Recycling Joint DPD.		Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A
	Supply of recycled and secondary aggregates.	Steady increase in supply with milestone of at least 0.9mtpa by 2026.	0.99 mt sold.	Target Met
Policy AR1 - Presumption in favour of sustainable development	Proposals for aggregates recycling facilities granted planning permission and the period of time for determination of such proposals.		Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A
Policy AR5 – High value recovery	Increasing the proportion of waste recovered from waste stream.	Increasing aggregate recycling production with milestones of at least 0.9mtpa by 2026.	0.99 mt sold.	Target Met

Commentary on Policy Performance

Policy MC4 – Efficient use of mineral resources

50 In addition to the MWDF, all local plans adopted by Surrey LPAs include, to varying degrees, policies relating to sustainable construction and waste management and encourage the use of recycled materials.

Policy MC5 – Recycled and Secondary Aggregates

51 Sales of secondary and recycled aggregates of 0.99 million tonnes (mt) in 2022 reflects an increase on the previous year and an increase on the 3 and 10-year averages. This increase is likely to be a consequence of built-up demand prevented from occurring as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Overall, significant progress has been made with production of recycled aggregates in Surrey from 2013 to 2022 (see table 2), with sales peaking at 1.23 mt in 2019. No sites allocated in the ARJDPD received planning permission between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022.

Table 2 – Sales of Recycled Aggregate in Surrey 2013-2022

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Actual Sales	0.49	0.63	0.83	0.76	1.15	0.99	1.23	0.60	0.73	0.99

(Source: LAA 2022)

Policy AR1 – Presumption in favour of sustainable development

52 No consents were issued for new aggregate recycling facilities between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022.

Policy AR5 – High value recovery

53 Sales figures for recycled aggregates between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022 were above the monitoring indicator targets of 0.8mtpa by 2016 and 0.9mtpa by 2026.

Objective 2 – Safeguarding Minerals

Safeguard the Supply of Minerals by:

- *Conserving important mineral resources for use by future generations.*
- *Ensuring that important mineral resources and sites for mineral development are not sterilized by other development.*
- *Ensuring prior extraction of mineral resources, where possible, if land is to be sterilized by other development.*
- *Conserving scarce and high-quality mineral resources by ensuring that there are not used for purposes where lower grade, secondary, or recycled materials could be used instead.*

SMP Policies relevant to Objective 2 include:

- Policy MC6: Safeguarding Mineral Resources and Development.
- Policy MC16: Rail Aggregate Depots.

Commentary on Objective

- 54 The MWPA defines Minerals Safeguarding Areas (MSA) to prevent mineral resources being sterilised by other development. Existing mineral sites (including rail aggregate depots and aggregate recycling facilities), preferred areas for mineral extraction, and areas of search for mineral extraction are also safeguarded by virtue of SMP Policy MC6.
- 55 SMP Policy MC6 requires LPAs to consult the MWPA about planning applications for development which could sterilise mineral resources within MSAs or prejudice existing minerals sites or the steady and adequate supply of minerals. Working in partnership with LPAs, the MWPA published a [Minerals and Waste Consultation Protocol on SCC's website](#) in 2021, which sets out how the MWPA and LPAs will work together to ensure that mineral safeguarding issues are appropriately considered during the preparation of local plans and in the determination of planning applications.
- 56 [SCC's interactive policy map](#) provides up-to-date geographical information relating to Surrey and its existing minerals infrastructure including MSAs; mineral sites; preferred areas and areas of search for mineral extraction; and mineral consultation areas.

Monitoring Outcomes

Table 3 – Monitoring Indicators, Outcomes, and Performance for Objective 2

Policy Reference/Title	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator Target	Outcome 2022	Performance
Policy MC4 – Efficient use of mineral resources	Number of permissions for borrow pits that meet criteria.	100% of planning applications.	Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A
Policy MC6 – Safeguarding mineral resources and development	Number of planning permissions following objection from SCC on the grounds of the need to safeguard land for mineral development.	0% of planning applications.	1 application granted planning permission following an objection on safeguarding grounds	Improvements Required
	Number of LPAs in Surrey that have up to date information about safeguarding.	All LPAs.	All LPAs.	Target Met.
	Number of LPAs in Surrey that have adopted the Minerals and Waste Consultation Protocol.	All LPAs.	All LPAs.	Target Met
Policy MC10 – Other non-aggregate minerals supply	Number of planning applications refused for chalk, fuller's earth and peat on grounds that need for the mineral did not outweigh adverse impacts of the development.	100% of planning applications.	Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A

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Commentary on Policy Performance

Policy MC4 – Efficient use of mineral resources

57 No consents were issued for borrow pits between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022.

Policy MC6 - Safeguarding mineral resources and development

58 Outline planning permission for the erection of up to 38 dwellings and associated works at Land at Green Lane Farm Green Lane (Ref: WA/2022/00978) was granted following an objection from the MWPA on safeguarding grounds. The officer report acknowledged the MWPA's comments; however, the applicant submitted a statement from a Minerals Management company to address safeguarding concerns, stating that the land in question did not contain any minerals of commercial interest.

59 All LPAs within Surrey have adopted the Minerals and Waste Consultation Protocol. However, the MWPA will prepare and publish an updated consultation protocol for all LPAs to adopt to ensure that all LPAs have up-to-date information regarding mineral safeguarding.

Policy MC10 - Other non-aggregate minerals supply

60 No planning applications were submitted or determined for chalk, fuller's earth or peat between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022. Planning permission was granted for extraction of silica sand from land northwest of Brewerstreet Farm, North Park Farm Quarry (Ref: TA2020/434).

Objective 3 - Meeting the Need for Minerals

Meet the Need for Minerals by:

- *Seeking to ensure that sufficient land is identified to enable the regional requirements for aggregates to be met and to provide appropriate landbanks for silica sand and brick clay.*
- *Establishing criteria that define the circumstances and locations where working of other non-aggregate minerals will be acceptable.*
- *Seeking to ensure that sufficient land is identified for recycling facilities to meet the need for recycled aggregates.*

SMP Policies relevant to Objective 3 include:

- Policy MC5 – Recycled and secondary aggregates.
- Policy MC7 - Aggregate minerals supply.
- Policy MC8 - Silica sand supply.
- Policy MC9 - Brick clay supply.
- Policy MC10 - Other non-aggregate minerals supply.
- Policy MC12 - Oil and gas development.
- Policy MA1 – Aggregate Supply.
- Policy MA2 - Preferred areas for concreting aggregate.
- Policy MA3 - Preferred areas for soft sand.

Commentary on Objective

Aggregates

61 The MWPA publishes a LAA each year which summarises the supply of and demand for aggregate minerals in Surrey. Each LAA must be agreed by SEEAWP and provided to the Government. LAAs are informed by an annual Aggregate Monitoring survey of minerals operators in Surrey.

62 Surrey has two rail aggregate depots at Woking and Salfords which are safeguarded by the SMP. Their rail connections enable Surrey to be supplied with crushed rock from the West Country or crushed rock and marine sand and gravel from wharves on the Thames Estuary. The facility at Woking is the principal rail depot in the county. The depot receives rail-borne imports of crushed rock from Torr Quarry in Somerset (approximately 50% of total imports to the Woking depot) and sharp sand and gravel imports from Greenwich wharves

(approximately 50% of total imports to the Woking depot). Surrey imported at least 450,000 tonnes of crushed rock in 2019 of which over 80% was imported from Somerset with the remainder primarily sourced from Leicestershire and Derbyshire (8%) and Glensanda Quarry, Scotland via the Isle of Grain (12%).

Non-aggregate Minerals

63 Several non-aggregate minerals are found in Surrey, including silica sand and brick clay. Surrey has a complex of active silica sand quarries at North Park Quarry, Godstone and Land North East of Pendell Farm, Bletchingley. Surrey hosts two active brick clay quarries at Ewhurst Brickworks, Ewhurst and South Holmwood Brickworks, Beare Green. There are a further two dormant quarries in Capel (Clockhouse Brickworks and Auclaye Brickworks). Other non-aggregate minerals include chalk, fullers earth and building stone.

Oil and Gas

64 The North Sea Transition Authority licenses the exploration, appraisal, and production of oil and gas in Surrey. At present twelve Petroleum Exploration and Development Licenses for conventional oil and gas exploration, appraisal, and production apply to land that is located wholly or partly within the county. It also remains the case that paragraph 221 of the NPPF obliges the MWPA to plan positively for all stages of oil and gas development.

65 There are five operational (conventional) hydrocarbon well sites in Surrey: Palmers Wood Oilfield, Godstone; Brockham Well Site, Brockham; Land off Horse Hill, Horley; Albury Park Well Site, Albury; and Land at Kings Farm, South Godstone. There is no unconventional oil or gas development (where ‘fracking’ is employed) in Surrey.

Monitoring Outcomes

Table 4 - Monitoring Indicators, Outcomes, and Performance for Objective 3

Policy Reference/Title	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator Target	Outcome 2022	Performance
Policy MC5 - Recycled and secondary aggregates	Supply of recycled and secondary aggregates.	Steady increase in supply with milestone of at least 0.8mtpa by 2016 and 0.9mtpa by 2026.	0.99 mt sold.	Target Met

10

Policy MC7 - Aggregate minerals supply & Policy MA1 – Aggregate Supply	Landbank of permitted reserves for primary aggregates.	Maintain at least 7-year landbank.	10.17-year landbank.	Target Met
Policy MC8 - Silica sand supply	Landbank of permitted reserves at silica sand production sites	Maintain at least 10-year landbank for individual sites.	> 10-years.	Target Met
Policy MC9 - Brick clay supply	Landbank of permitted reserves supporting brick clay production.	Maintain at least 25-year landbank.	25-years.	Target Met
Policy MC10 - Other non-aggregate minerals supply	Number and scale of planning permissions for building stone extraction.	To meet local demand for the repair of heritage assets.	Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A
Policy MC12 - Oil and gas development	Number of planning permissions for exploration, appraisal or production of oil or gas in accordance with policy.	100% of planning permissions.	1 planning permission granted on appeal, in accordance with policy.	Target Met
Policy MA2 - Preferred areas for concreting aggregate	Number of planning permissions granted for preferred areas.	100% of planning permissions.	Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A
	Permitted reserves at year end.	Maintain at least 7-year landbank for total sand and gravel.	Total sand and gravel landbank of 10.17 years.	Target Met
Policy MA3 - Preferred areas for soft sand	Number of planning permissions granted for preferred areas.	100% of planning permissions.	Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A

	Permitted reserves at year end.	Maintain at least 7-year landbank for total sand and gravel.	Total sand and gravel landbank of 10.17 years.	Target Met
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Commentary on Policy Performance

Policy MC5 – Recycled and Secondary Aggregates

66 Sales of secondary and recycled aggregates of 0.99 million tonnes (mt) in 2022 reflects an increase on the previous year and an increase on the 3 and 10-year averages. This increase is likely to be a consequence of built-up demand prevented from occurring as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Overall, significant progress has been made with production of recycled aggregates in Surrey from 2013 to 2022 (see table 2), with sales peaking at 1.23 mt in 2019. No sites allocated in the ARJDPD received planning permission between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022.

Policy MC7 – Aggregate mineral supply and Policy MA1 – Aggregate supply

67 Based on the LAA 2022 rate of 0.8 mtpa for primary aggregates (0.3 mtpa for sharp sand and gravel and 0.5 mtpa for soft sand) and permitted reserves of 7.4 mt of combined sand and gravel, there was a landbank of 10-years at the end of 2022, above the 7-year landbank required by paragraph 219 of the NPPF. Reserves are expected to be replenished further once other sites allocated in the PADPD come forward. Although the landbank suggests healthy reserves of soft sand, supply is expected to become tighter towards the end of the plan period (2026). Sharp sand and gravel resources are likely to be replenished in the short to medium term based on preferred areas for mineral extraction identified in the SMP that are yet to be worked, totalling some 7.62 mt of mineral resource:

- Preferred Area D - Land at Milton Park Farm, Egham (Ref. RU09/0299).
- Preferred Area E - Land at Whitehall Farm, Egham (Ref. RU.21/0597).
- Preferred Area H - King George VI Reservoir (Ref. SP21/01831/SCC).

68 Planning applications for mineral extraction at the listed sites are being pursued (application reference in brackets) but remain undetermined. Current capacity at aggregate recycling facilities in Surrey is over 1.8 mtpa. However, some 65% of this capacity is provided on sites with temporary planning permission. Hence, there is the likelihood of significant capacity loss

over the next ten years. Nevertheless, sufficient capacity remains to maintain a supply of at least 1.0 mt per annum until 2027, which exceeds the 0.9 mtpa by 2026 SMP target.

Policy MC8 - Silica sand supply

69 The landbank for silica sand is above the monitoring indicator target of 10-years, which is also the landbank figure required by paragraph 220 of the NPPF. The actual landbank figure for silica sand is not provided for reasons of commercial confidentiality. No remaining preferred areas for silica sand extraction are identified in the SMP. One planning consent was granted for new silica sand extraction between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022, relating to land north west of Brewerstreet Farm, North Park Farm Quarry (Ref: TA2020/434).

Policy MC9 - Brick clay supply

70 There are extensive permitted reserves sufficient to enable the MWPA to provide the 25-year landbank for brick clay as required by paragraph 220 of the NPPF. These are found at Ewhurst Brickworks, Ewhurst and South Holmwood Brickworks, Beare Green. One planning consent was granted for brick clay extraction between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022, relating to Land at Ewhurst Brickworks (Ref. WA/2017/1466).

Policy MC10 - Other non-aggregate minerals supply

71 No planning applications for the extraction of building stone were submitted to the MWPA and no consents were granted for new non-aggregate mineral extraction between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022.

Policy MC12 - Oil and gas development

72 One planning permission was granted on appeal for the construction, operation and decommissioning of a well site for the exploration and appraisal of hydrocarbon minerals at Loxley (Ref: WA/2019/0796). The permission was refused by SCC's Planning and Regulatory Committee against officer recommendation, but subsequently granted on appeal by the Secretary of State (Ref. APP/B3600/W/21/3268579).

Policy MA2 - Preferred Areas for concreting aggregate

73 No planning permissions were issued for the extraction of concreting aggregate in preferred areas between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022.

Policy MA3 - Preferred Areas for soft sand

- 74 No consents were issued for extraction of soft sand in preferred areas between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022.

Objective 4 - Protecting Communities and the Environment

Protecting Communities and the Environment by:

- *Identifying preferred areas for minerals development.*
- *Establishing planning policies that will ensure potential impacts on local communities and the environment are identified and suitably mitigated by applying appropriate conditions to planning permissions.*
- *Protecting the integrity of internationally designed sites and features designated as having national importance.*
- *Working with communities to ensure local issues are understood and addressed.*

SMP Policies relevant Objective 4 include:

- Policy MC1 – Spatial Strategy.
- Policy MC2 – Spatial Strategy.
- Policy MC3 – Spatial Strategy.
- Policy MC11 – Mineral extraction outside Preferred Areas.
- Policy MC13 – Underground Gas Storage.
- Policy MC14 – Reducing the adverse impacts of minerals development.

Commentary on Objective

75 Preferred areas and areas of search for mineral extraction identified in the SMP provide for locations in Surrey where minerals development (aggregate minerals, silica sand, and brick clay) may be acceptable subject to relevant qualitative and quantitative assessment of associated environmental and amenity impacts. There is a presumption against mineral extraction outside these areas to provide greater certainty for local communities and the minerals industry.

76 The SMP also creates a presumption against minerals development which is likely to have an adverse impact on the integrity Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, or sites identified under the Ramsar Convention. Moreover, the SMP only provides for minerals development where it can be demonstrated that it would not have an unacceptable impact relation to number of matters including noise, dust, vehicle emissions, traffic, flood risk, surface water drainage, landscape character, biodiversity, heritage assets, open space, and the risk of birds striking aircraft.

Monitoring Outcomes

Table 5 - Monitoring Indicators, Outcomes, and Performance for Objective 4

Policy Reference/Title	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator Target	Outcome 2022	Performance
Policy MC1 - Spatial Strategy	Number of permissions for new sites for mineral working falling within preferred areas and areas of search.	100% of planning permissions.	1x planning permission granted.	Target Met
	Number of permissions for new sites for aggregates recycling falling within identified sites.	100% of planning permissions.	Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A
Policy MC2 - Spatial Strategy	Number of planning applications refused where adverse effect on the integrity of a designated site is identified in appropriate assessment.	100% of planning applications.	Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A
	Number of planning applications refused where public interest has not been demonstrated and landscape, biodiversity or heritage interests would not be adequately safeguarded.	100% of planning applications.	1x planning permission granted on SSSI, however it is in accordance with policy.	Target Met

Policy MC3 - Spatial Strategy	Number of planning applications for mineral extraction refused where requirements of Green Belt policy associated with working and restoration, have not been met.	100% of planning applications.	Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A
	Number of planning applications for other mineral development refused where very special circumstances are not sufficient to outweigh harm to the Green Belt.	100% of planning applications.	1 planning application refused.	Target Met
Policy MC11 - Mineral extraction outside preferred areas	Number of planning permissions outside preferred areas and reasons for approval.		Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A
Policy MC13 - Underground gas storage	Number of planning applications for associated development where there would be a significant adverse impact on community or environment.	100% of planning applications refused.	Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A

Policy MC14 - Reducing the adverse impacts of mineral development	Number of planning applications where there would be a significant adverse impact on community or environment.	100% of planning applications refused.	1x planning permission granted.	On Track
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Commentary on Policy Performance

Policies MC1 – Spatial Strategy – location of mineral development in Surrey

- 77 Planning permission for the extraction of silica sand from land north west of Brewerstreet Farm and the continued extraction from land known as Pendell Farm Quarry and North Park Farm Quarry was granted (Ref: TA2020/434). The site is located within “Preferred Area S” of the SMP.

Policy MC2 – Spatial Strategy – Protection of Key Environmental Interests in Surrey

- 78 Planning permission for the extraction of clay at Land at Ewhurst Brickworks was granted (Ref: WA/2017/1466) despite the proposal leading to the removal of an area of ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW). Ewhurst Brickworks is within a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) for geological interest, and immediately north of the Seven Acres/Twelve Acres (Somersbury Wood) Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) designated as ASNW, much of which is also with an area of Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS). However, there were extant permissions at Ewhurst Brickworks to work much larger areas of the ASNW, and therefore consent Ref: WA/2017/1466 is an improvement on previously permitted schemes. Additionally, the SSSI designated at the application site is for geological purposes, not ecological, therefore Officers were satisfied that the proposal would not have a physical impact upon statutory and non-statutory ecological designations. As such, the policy is considered to be working as intended.

Policy MC3 – Spatial Strategy – Mineral Development in the Green Belt

- 79 Planning application for the installation of two steam methane units for the production of hydrogen at Land at Kings Farm (Ref: TA/2021/1655) was refused on need and Green Belt grounds.

Policy MC11 - Mineral extraction outside preferred areas

80 Planning permission for the extraction of clay at Land at Ewhurst Brickworks was granted (Ref: WA/2017/1466) during the monitoring period. There are no preferred areas for brick clay within the SMP, however the site does lie within "Area of Search U" in Appendix C of the SMP. Officers were satisfied that the proposal met the requirements of Policy MC11 and, as such, the policy is considered to be working as intended.

Policy MC13 - Underground gas storage

81 No relevant planning applications were determined between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022.

Policy MC14 - Reducing the Adverse Impacts of Mineral Development

82 Planning permission for the extraction of clay at Land at Ewhurst Brickworks was granted (Ref: WA/2017/1466) despite the proposal leading to the removal of an area of ASNW. Ewhurst Brickworks is within a SSSI for geological interest, and immediately north of the Seven Acres/ Twelve Acres (Somersbury Wood) SNCI designated as ASNW, much of which is also with an area designated as a PAWS. However, there were extant permissions at Ewhurst Brickworks to work much larger areas of the ASNW, and therefore the current permission will lead to less ASNW being removed and Officers were satisfied that the scheme provided a suitable compensation strategy. While the SMP makes no reference to a trigger point for remedial action for Policy MC14, the MWPA will continue to monitor the implementation of this policy.

Objective 5 - Addressing the Adverse Impacts of Transportation

Address Adverse Impacts from the Transportation of Minerals by:

- *Ensuring the potential impacts from transportation are considered when identifying areas for future mineral development.*
- *Establishing planning policies that will ensure that the impacts from transportation of minerals are assessed and suitable mitigation provided where necessary.*
- *Securing measures to ensure that minerals can be transported safely.*
- *Encouraging the use of alternative modes of transportation to road where possible.*
- *Safeguarding existing rail depots and enabling new ones to be provided if need is demonstrated, to facilitate a long-term shift away from the bulk transportation of minerals by road.*

SMP Policies relevant Objective 5 include:

- MC15 – Transport for Minerals.
- MC16 – Rail Aggregate Depots.

Commentary on Objective

83 The SMP requires that the potential highways, traffic, and access impacts of mineral development be considered, and appropriate mitigation provided where necessary to make impacts acceptable. It also ensures that mineral development involving road transport is only permitted where there is no practicable alternative.

84 The nature of the market for minerals in Surrey means that Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV) are largely used for transportation. As aggregate minerals in Surrey tend to be used near to where they are extracted there is limited scope to transport minerals by rail because this usually requires large volumes to be moved over longer distances. Transportation by water is also problematic because of constraints associated with lock capacity, vessel size, and wharf locations. Opportunities to transport minerals to a mineral processing plant by conveyor are investigated and taken advantage of where appropriate, as well as opportunities to transport minerals (including oil and gas) by pipeline.

- 85 The MWPA consults the County Highway Authority, and in some cases Highways England, about all planning applications for mineral development in Surrey and their advice is considered in determining whether proposals are acceptable in transportation terms. The MWPA also seeks the advice of LPA Environmental Health Officers and air quality experts in relation to emissions from vehicles and dust arising from construction and operations particularly in relation to Air Quality Management Areas.
- 86 Rail aggregate depots facilitate the long-distance transportation of land-won and marine minerals (and in some cases recycled aggregate) which are then distributed locally by road. They also play an important role in providing minerals that do not occur in the Surrey or the region. In this regard they provide for the sustainable movement of substantial volumes of minerals across England and the region by reducing dependence on road transport and associated vehicle emissions. This is important in the context of climate change. Long-distance transportation of large volumes of minerals by rail is also more economic than by road. Surrey has two rail aggregate depots. One in Woking town centre, and the other at Salfords between Redhill and Horley. Both facilities are safeguarded by the SMP.

Monitoring Outcomes

Table 6 - Monitoring Indicators, Outcomes, and Performance for Objective 5

Policy Reference/Title	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator Target	Outcome 2022	Performance
Policy MC15 - Transport for minerals	Number of planning permissions that provide alternative methods of transporting minerals other than by road.		1x planning permission.	N/A
	Number of planning applications where there is an unresolved objection from the Highways England or Highway Authority.	100% of planning applications refused.	Zero relevant planning permissions granted.	Target Met
Policy MC16 - Rail aggregate depots	Number of planning permissions for rail aggregate depots, new or replacement.		Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A

	Number of planning permissions following objection from SCC where there is the need to safeguard land for rail aggregate depots.	0% planning permissions.	Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A
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Commentary on Policy Performance

Policy MC15 - Transport for minerals

- 87 Planning permission for the extraction of silica sand from land northwest of Brewestreet (Ref: TA2020/434) would use the existing conveyor at North Park Farm Quarry to transport minerals between the two sites and for processing. However, onward transport would be by road.
- 88 No planning permissions were granted, or details approved where there was an unresolved objection from Highways England or the Highways Authority between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022.

Policy MC16 - Rail aggregate depots

- 89 Between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 no planning applications were determined by the MWPA which involved or concerned new or replacement rail aggregate depots. Additionally, no planning permissions were granted following objection from SCC on rail aggregate depot safeguarding grounds.

Objective 6 - Restoration and Enhancement

Restore mineral workings to the highest standards by:

- Promoting a holistic approach to mineral working, where progressive restoration is integrated into the management and phasing of the mineral extraction.
- Ensuring that mineral workings are restored in a timely way, consistent with green belt policy and objectives, and to a state that is consistent with – and enhances – local, social and environmental character, incorporating priority habitats and flood alleviation capacity, where appropriate.
- Ensuring that land used for mineral working is restored to an appropriate future use and managed so that it brings value to the environment and local community.

SMP Policies relevant Objective 6 include:

- MC17 – Restoring Mineral Workings
- MC18 - Restoration and Enhancement

Commentary on Objective

90 The 'Surrey Style' of restoration, as set out by the SMP, has previously been recognised as best practice by the Local Government Association and the Planning Officers Society and is advocated by the Nature after Minerals initiative led by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and Natural England. It promotes a restoration led approach to the consideration of proposals for mineral working and enables progressive site restoration and enhancements which deliver substantial environmental and community benefits including enhancement of biodiversity and landscape, and recreational and access opportunities.

Monitoring Outcomes

Table 7 - Monitoring Indicators, Outcomes, and Performance for Objective 6

Policy Reference/Title	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator Target	Outcome 2022	Performance
Policy MC17 - Restoring mineral workings	Number of planning applications with restoration schemes that	100% of planning applications.	100% of planning applications determined.	Target Met

	reflect advice in the MSRSPD.			
	Number of planning applications to extend time periods for restoration.		x2 planning applications determined.	N/A
Policy MC18 - Restoration and enhancement	Percentage of planning permissions contributing towards the Biodiversity Action Plan, enhancement schemes or other wider benefits.	100% of planning permissions.	100% of planning permissions.	Target Met

Commentary on Policy Performance

Policy MC17 – Restoring Mineral Workings

- 91 Between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022, one consent was issued regarding the continued restoration of Runfold South Quarry (Ref: WA/2021/02431).
- 92 A non-material amendment was also granted to extend the date of restoration at Palmers Wood Oil Field (Ref: TA/2022/772).
- 93 Two planning permissions for mineral extraction and restoration were granted, one for land north west of Brewerstreet Farm, North Park Farm Quarry (Ref: TA2020/434) and one for Land at Ewhurst Brickworks (Ref: WA/2017/1466).
- 94 Between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022 progress on mineral restoration schemes in Surrey included:
- New sites or phases signed into aftercare, following agreement that restoration is complete, at Sandy Cross and Reigate Road (Common Field Phase 2).
 - Continued compliance monitoring of wholly or partly restored mineral sites in aftercare or long-term management. These include Coldharbour Lane, Runfold Quarry (North and South), Albury Sandpit/ Landfill, Home Farm Quarry, North Park

Farm, Stockstone Quarry, Hithermoor, Patteson Court and Field Common North, as well as an enhancement project (Glebe Lake) at Mercers South Quarry.

- Continued compliance monitoring of operational mineral sites to promote progressive restoration and maintenance and aftercare of any advance planting.
- Completion of the aftercare period at Reigate Road (Common Field Phase 1) and Park Pit at Buckland, meaning the land is fully reclaimed.
- Long Term Management Plan for Molesey Reservoirs Nature Reserve approved following completion of the restoration and aftercare phases of the site. The MWPA continue to work with both the landowner and the mineral operator to ensure effective management of the establishing habitats for a further twenty years.
- Facilitating the ongoing management of Tice's Meadow Nature Reserve (previously Farnham Quarry), following its transfer into SCC ownership, in accordance with the aftercare and management scheme.
- Continuation of a partnership approach to mineral restoration through management and liaison groups at Runfold South Quarry, Queen Mary Quarry, Farnham Quarry, North Park Farm Quarry, and Patteson Court Landfill.
- Collaboration with Surrey Nature Partnership to ensure biodiversity aims and priorities within the county are incorporated into restoration schemes at mineral sites.
- Assisting with the organisation and successful delivery of the third Surrey Biodiversity and Planning Conference.
- Supporting Surrey's Tree Planting Strategy with approximately 21,500 trees planted across Surrey's mineral sites and ongoing review of all mineral sites to identify further areas suitable for additional tree planting.
- Continued advisory role on the joint Surrey County Council and Environment Agency River Thames flood alleviation scheme.
- Continued membership of a national steering group following publication of the new Institute of Quarrying Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils in Mineral Workings.

Policy MC18 – Restoration and Enhancement

95 100% of planning permissions for site restoration secured enhancement schemes or other wider benefits during the monitoring period. As such, the policy is working as intended.

Surrey Waste Local Plan

96 As set out in the SWLP, the vision for waste management development is “to enable sufficient waste management capacity to support Surrey’s nationally important economy; develop the circular economy in Surrey where residents and businesses produce less waste and treat waste as a resource by re-use, recycling, and recovery; and recognise, protect, and enhance Surrey’s environment and maintain the high standards of wellbeing enjoyed by our residents when permitting waste facilities.”

97 The 8 objectives of the SWLP describe the overall approach to achieving this vision, and progress in this regard is monitored through several monitoring indicators for each of the SWLP’s 16 policies. The objectives of the SWLP are to:

- Make sure enough capacity is provided to manage the equivalent amount of waste arising in Surrey.
- Encourage development which supports sustainable waste management at least in line with national targets for recycling, recovery, and composting.
- Manage waste 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.
- Retain and make best use of existing sites for waste management development through safeguarding against other development and supporting improvement of facilities.
- Direct new facilities to locations that are most suitable for waste management development.
- Encourage innovation and best practice which provide opportunities to minimise the impact of waste management development on communities and the environment.
- Keep waste movement by road to minimum practicable levels and support options for sustainable transport.
- Work closely with our partners such as Surrey Waste Partnership, district and borough councils, and other Waste Planning Authorities to deliver the SWLP.

Objective 1 – Net Self Sufficiency

Making sure enough capacity is provided to manage the equivalent amount of waste arising in Surrey.

SWLP Policies relevant to Objective 1 include:

- Policy 1: Need for Waste Development.

How Policies implement Objective 1:

- Policy 1 recognises that there is a need for certain types of waste management facilities in Surrey which the SWLP should seek to deliver. This need may change and should be reviewed considering information obtained through annual monitoring and reporting.
- Policy 1 should be taken into account when considering the need for proposed development. Proposals which meet the needs of the SWLP will be supported where they are compliant with other relevant policies in the plan.

Commentary on Objective

98 The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) is the overarching European legislation with regards to waste and has been transcribed into UK law via the Waste Regulations 2011 (as amended). The 2011 Regulations require SCC to implement Article 16 of the WFD, Principles of Proximity and Self-Sufficiency, which mean that the MWPA should provide for enough facilities to manage the equivalent amount of waste to that arising within the county. The requirement for the MWPA to identify sufficient opportunities to meet the county's identified waste management needs is also set out in the National Planning Policy for Waste 2014 (NPPW).

99 Site capacity refers to the amount of waste that can be managed at a facility. Information regarding site capacity is often provided alongside any planning application and supporting documents. However, this is likely to reflect a theoretical capacity and the actual throughput can vary. Actual throughput is dependent on several factors related to both the facility itself and external factors including:

- Technology in use at the site.
- Site layout.
- Constraints on transport and vehicle movements.

- Waste stream and available feedstock.
- Economic issues.
- Weather.

100 Changes to site layout, access, and improvements to plant and equipment can improve the throughput and capacity of a waste management facility. In certain circumstances such changes may not require a new planning permission.

101 Data regarding the annual throughput of each waste management facility is submitted to the Environment Agency (EA) and displayed through the Waste Data Interrogator (WDI).

102 However, site capacity may be higher than the throughput for any given year. In this regard, the best information relating to capacity is typically obtained from direct contact with the relevant waste operator. Capacity can also be estimated using a combination of WDI data, planning permissions and other relevant information.

Monitoring Outcomes

Table 8 - Monitoring Indicators, Outcomes, and Performance for Objective 1

Policy Reference/Title	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator Target	Outcome 2022	Performance
Policy 1 – Need for Waste Development	Additional capacity (tonnes per annum) granted through new waste planning permissions.	Capacity is at least equal to the waste generated (net self-sufficiency).	An additional 34,500 tonnes per annum of capacity was provided through new permissions*. Surrey is technically net self-sufficient in waste management terms.	Target Met

Commentary on Policy Performance

103 Current estimates for available capacity in Surrey, based on the [Waste Capacity Need Assessment \(WCNA\)](#), published November 2023*, and the previous WCNA (January 2019), are set out in Table 9 to Table 12 below. It should be noted that the waste categories and

methodology used in the 2019 and 2023 WCNA were different, so there is some disparity in the categorisation of waste.

- 104 *While the WCNA was published after the monitoring period, the capacity and capacity gap figures were collated using data from 2021. As such, it was considered appropriate to include this data in order to provide more accurate and robust capacity figures with a comprehensive evidence base.

Table 9- Available waste management capacity in Surrey (tonnes per annum) for recycling and other recovery (excluding aggregate recycling and recovery to land)

Treatment Type	Capacity 2017	Capacity 2019	Capacity 2021
Recycling (all waste types)	-	-	926,998
Metal recycling	21,000	26,000	27,502
Organic waste treatment	176,000	133,000	166,583
Community Recycling Centres	176,000	151,000	236,938
Other recovery	221,000	323,000	45,000
Transfer	677,000	673,000	171,777
Total	1,562,000	1,550,000	1,574,798

Table 10 - Available waste management capacity in Surrey (tonnes) for deposit of non-inert waste to land

Treatment Type	Capacity 2017	Capacity 2019	Capacity 2021
Disposal of non-inert waste to land	6,740,000	5,567,000	1,747,000*

(*The large drop in capacity from 2019 to 2021 is primarily due to differences in how waste was categorised between the previous and current WCNA, as explained in the commentary above.)

Table 11 - Available waste management capacity in Surrey (tonnes per annum) for C,D&E Recycling (source: WCNA 2023, and WCNA 2019)

Treatment Type	Capacity 2017	Capacity 2019	Capacity 2021
C,D&E Recycling (including soil recycling)	1,190,000	1,620,000	967,189*

(*This figure does not include sites with expired consents for which an extension of time is being sought, namely Hithermoor Quarry and Addlestone Quarry, which have a total joint capacity of 450,200 tonnes.)

Table 12 - Available waste management capacity in Surrey (tonnes) for recovery of inert waste to land (source: WCNA 2023, and WCNA 2019)

Treatment Type	Capacity 2017	Capacity 2019	Capacity 2021
Recovery of Inert Waste to Land	12,896,000	14,656,000	15,468,500

105 With reference to the 2023 WCNA, in 2021 Surrey was technically net self-sufficient in waste management terms. However, there was a shortfall in capacity for 'other recovery', and a shortfall in capacity for both non-inert landfill and aggregate recycling/recovery to land is predicted to arise from 2031, largely due to the expiry of temporary consents and the loss of landfill capacity in the county. Table 13 below details the capacity gap for different waste streams for the period up to 2042.

Table 13: Surrey combined Capacity Assessment & Annual Capacity Gap Analysis Capacity Type (source: WCNA 2023)

Capacity Type	Waste Management Capacity Gap			
	2026	2031	2036	2042
Recycling & Composting	0	0	0	0
Non-inert Landfill	0	-88,201	-51,030	-17,671
Other Recovery	-197,500	-178,000	-171,500	-188,000
Aggregate recycling/ Recovery to Land	0	-469,759	-951,549	-1,212,959

106 To address these capacity gaps the MWPA will need to take a number of actions in preparing the MWLP including providing for recovery capacity for non-inert waste, recovery capacity for inert waste either in the form of recycling facilities or permanent deposit to land, and the possible provision of further non-inert landfill capacity.

107 There were three planning permissions granted by SCC between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022 that provided increased waste management capacity. These include Land at Chiddingfold Storage Depot, Chiddingfold Road, Dunsfold, Surrey GU8 4PB (Ref: WA/2021/0286), Land previously used as part of the Sunnyacres Nursery (retrospective) (Ref: RE20/00893/CON), and Land off Kitsmead Lane, Longcross, Surrey (Ref: RU.22/0236). While

capacity information is not stipulated on the relevant consents, application documents refer to throughputs of at least 500 tonnes (Ref: WA/2021/0286), 8,000 tonnes (Ref: RE20/00893/CON) and 26,000 tonnes (Ref: RU.22/0236) respectively. As site capacity is at least as high as annual throughput, the combined capacity provided is at least 34,500 tonnes.

- 108 (*It is noted that planning permission reference RU.22/0236 is a relocation of an existing green waste management site situated facility at Land at Kitsmead Recycling Centre, Kitsmead Lane, Surrey, KT16 0EF. The existing site processes approximately 36,000 tonnes per annum, resulting in a net loss of 10,000 tonnes per annum when the site closes and planning permission ref: RU.22/0236 is fully implemented. Planning permission was granted for the redevelopment of the existing waste management facility during the previous monitoring period and is therefore accounted in the 2021/2022 AMR. While there is not currently a waste capacity gap with regards to compositing facilities, the MWPA will continue to monitor waste management capacity within the county to ensure the effective implementation of Policy 1 and to achieve net self-sufficiency.)

Objective 2 – Sustainable Waste Management

To encourage development which supports sustainable waste management at least in line with national targets for recycling, recovery, and composting.

SWLP Policies relevant to Objective 2 include:

- Policy 2: Recycling and Recovery (other than inert CD&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

How Policies implement Objective 2:

- By encouraging certain types of development 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).

Commentary on Objective

109 The WFD (Article 4) includes the requirement for plans to promote sustainable management of waste through the waste hierarchy, and this requirement is also set out in the NPPW. The waste hierarchy promotes the prevention of waste and, where this is not possible, recommends waste materials should be reused, recycled or recovered. Disposal and incineration without energy recovery are the least preferred options for waste management and sit at the bottom of the hierarchy.

110 Targets for recycling, recovery and composting were set by the European Union Circular Economy Package (CEP) (May 2018), which sets out amendments to the WFD as well as the Landfill Directive and the Packaging Waste Directive. Key features of the package include requirements for member states to achieve:

- Municipal waste recycling rates of 55% by 2025, 60% by 2030 and 65% by 2035.
- Packaging materials recycling rates of 65% by 2025 and 70% by 2030.
- A maximum of 35% municipal waste to landfill by 2035.
- Separate collection of textiles and hazardous waste from households by 2025.

111 The UK government has made a commitment to adopting the CEP measures. Additionally, at a national level, the UK [Government published a Resource and Waste Strategy for England](#)

[\(2018\) on its website](#) which sets out how the UK will preserve its stock of material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency, and moving towards a circular economy.

112 Local targets include those in Surrey's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS). This strategy is maintained by the Surrey Waste Partnership, which is made up of the 11 district and borough councils as Waste Collection Authorities (WCA), and SCC as the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA). The JMWMS sets out how the Surrey Waste Partnership will manage Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) in the most efficient, effective, economical, and sustainable manner. [The most recent JMWMS was published on SCC's website in 2015](#) and contains targets up to 2019/2020, which include:

- Total household waste and recycling per person – target performing in the top quartile of WDAs.
- Recycling and recovery rate - target 70%.
- Municipal waste sent to landfill - target 0%.

113 The JMWMS is due to be updated, but in the interim the [Surrey Environment Partnership \(SEP\) 2025 Strategy document has been prepared and published on the Surrey Environment Partnership website](#). This strategy is currently being considered for adoption by the Surrey Waste Partnership, and it sets targets for the management of municipal waste for 2021-22 to 2025-26, which are reproduced below:

Table 14 – SEP 2025 targets

Measure	Monitoring period			
	2021-22 (unaudited)	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26
Residual waste per household (KG)	471.0	461.0	449.0	446.0
Recycling rate	54.4%	56.0%	57.0%	58.0%
Waste to landfill	15.1%	<6.0%	<3.0%	<3.0%

Monitoring Outcomes

Table 15 - Monitoring Indicators, Outcomes, and Performance for Objective 2

Policy Reference/Title	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator Target	Outcome 2022	Performance
Policy 2 - Recycling and Recovery	Waste arisings (tonnes) from households.	70% of LACW prepared for re-use or recycled by 2033.	53% (273,797 tonnes)	On Track
	C&I waste arisings (tonnes).	70% of C&I waste prepared for re-use or recycled by 2033.	76% (369,867 tonnes)	Target Met
Policy 3 - Recycling of Inert Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste	Amount of waste prepared for reuse or recycled (tonnes, %).	80% of CD&E waste recycled by 2033.	36% (990,789 tonnes)	Improvements Required
Policy 4 - Sustainable Construction and Waste Management in New Development	Consultation Protocol is kept up to date.	Consultation Protocol has been reviewed in the past 12-months.	No relevant consultation protocol.	Improvements Required
	Planning applications for all types of development are accompanied by information setting out how waste will be managed.	100% of planning applications are accompanied by information setting out how waste will be managed.	SCC applications : 17% LPA applications : 25%	Improvements Required
	Site Waste Management Plans are submitted with planning applications for major development.	100% of major planning applications.	SCC applications : 6% LPA applications : 15%	Improvements Required

Policy 5 – Recovery of Inert Waste to Land		5% of CD&E waste sent for disposal by landfill by 2025.	8% (222,688 tonnes)	On Track
		0% of CD&E waste sent for disposal by landfill by 2033.	8% (222,688 tonnes)	On Track

Commentary on Policy Performance

Policy 2 – Recycling and Recovery

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)

114 LACW data is calculated from data reported to WasteDataFlow (WDF), a UK web-based system for LACW data reporting by local authorities to Government. The overall arisings between the monitoring period were 517,413 tonnes, which is a reduction from the 556,458 tonnes recorded between in 2021 (figure 5).

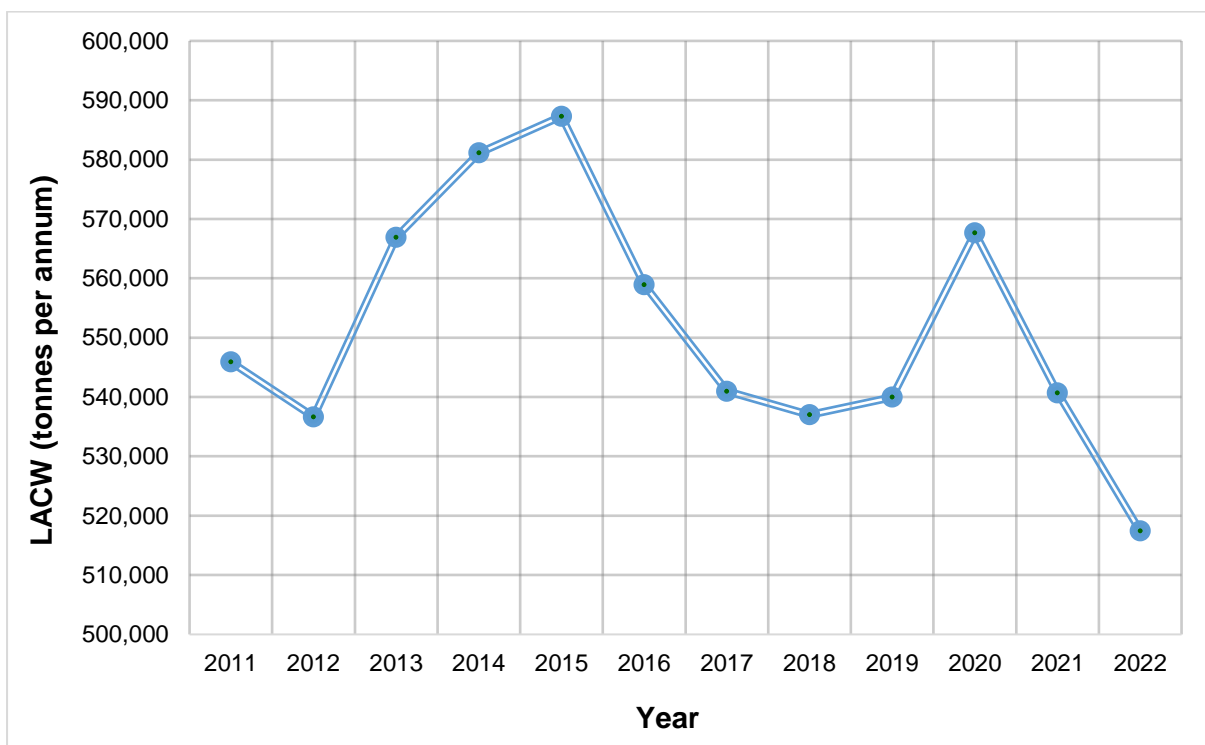


Figure 3 – Estimated LACW arisings for the period 2011 to 2022.

- 115 The total amount of LACW recorded as being reused, recycled or composted between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022 was 273,797 tonnes, equating to 53% of total LACW arisings. Of the remaining 240,616 tonnes of residual waste, 204,934 was sent for recovery and 38,682 was sent to landfill for disposal.
- 116 Recovered material was principally sent to energy from waste (EfW) facilities and facilities for processing of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) outside of the county at:
- Allington Quarry, Laverstoke Road, Maidstone, Kent (32%).
 - Lakeside Energy from Waste Facility, Lakeside Road, Colnbrook, Berkshire (3%).
 - Stobart Biomass Tilbury (8%).
 - Facility outside the UK but within Europe (57%).

Table 16 - LACW management profile (2022)

Route	Tonnes	%
Disposal	38,682	7
Recovery	204,934	40
Treatment, Transfer, Unallocated	0	0
Recycling, Reuse, Compost	273,797	53
Total	517,413	100

- 117 Figure 4 shows the annual change in the LACW waste management profile over the last decade. 53% of LACW arisings were recorded as being reused, recycled or composted between 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2022, which is the same proportion of LACW managed in the same way in the previous reporting year. The recycling rates for LACW in the Surrey districts and boroughs continues to be high and will continue to be monitored to ensure that the target of 70% of LACW prepared for re-use or recycled by 2033 is achieved.

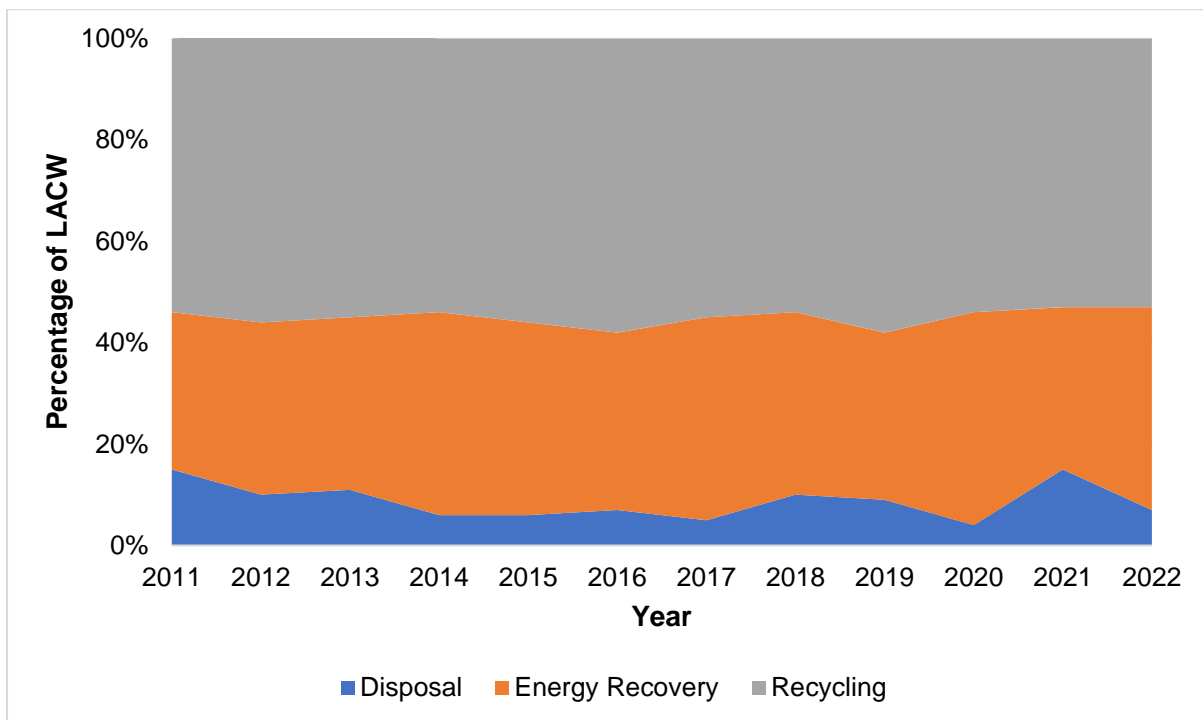


Figure 4 - Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) fate 2011 to 2022.

Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste

- 118 There is currently no formal requirement for all businesses to report material flows or waste arisings. Existing data sources that incorporate elements of this information, such as waste transfer notes and waste permit returns, provide insufficient data to estimate C&I waste arisings.
- 119 A calculation for C&I waste was undertaken using a modified version of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) national methodology for Commercial and Industrial Waste (2014). C&I waste arising in Surrey was calculated using the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{C \& I waste} = & (\text{Inputs to permitted facilities} + \text{inputs to energy from waste} \\
 & + \text{exemptions} + \text{exports}) - (\text{household waste} + \text{C, D\&E waste} \\
 & + \text{mining, agricultural \& wastewater wastes,} + \text{imports})
 \end{aligned}$$

- 120 The result of this work was an estimate that 486,353 tonnes of C&I waste was generated in Surrey in 2022.
- 121 To be able to report on changes in C&I waste arisings and management profile year on year, the EA's WDI has been used as a source for C&I waste information before 2015. The WDI

provides an indication of the volume of waste managed by facilities regulated by the EA through Environmental Permits. It does not include those facilities which manage waste under Environmental Exemptions.

Sensitivity Analysis

- 122 In monitoring periods since the introduction of the modified DEFRA methodology, a 15% addition has been applied to the overall arisings figure to address any potential underestimate of C&I waste arisings through not including Environmental Exemptions. Applying this 15% uplift would provide a revised estimate of 559,305 tonnes. This revised estimate has been utilised when drawing comparisons with total arisings over the previous monitoring periods.

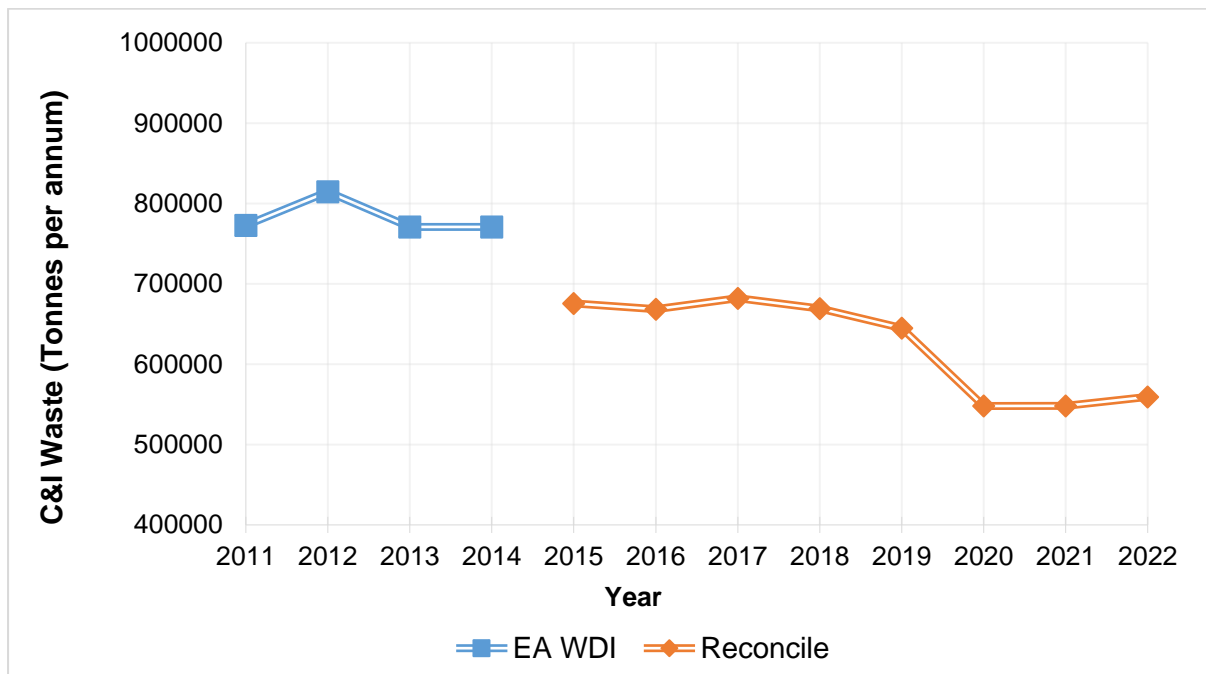


Figure 5 - Estimated C&I waste arisings in Surrey for the period 2011 to 2022.

- 123 76% of C&I arisings are recorded as being prepared for reuse and recycling (this includes composing and anaerobic digestion (AD)). This meets and exceeds the target of 70% of C&I waste prepared for re-use or recycled by 2033.

Table 17 – C&I waste management profile (2022)

Route	Tonnes	%
Disposal	44,577	9

Recovery	71,909	15
Recycling and Reuse (including Composting and AD)	369,867	76
Total	486,353	100

Policy 3 - Recycling of Inert Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) Waste

- 124 Construction waste 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 (Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG): Survey of Arisings & Use of Construction & Demolition Waste as Aggregate in England: 2005).
- 125 The WDI provides a summary of types and quantities of waste that were managed by facilities regulated by the EA through Environmental Permits. The WDI does not include those facilities which manage waste under Environmental Exemptions and therefore does not present a complete picture. However, it is important in identifying general trends in CD&E waste arisings.
- 126 The methodology Surrey uses to calculate CD&E waste is named the ‘Reconcile’ methodology, and is based on the DEFRA methodology, which is used for Waste Statistics and WFD reporting purposes (DEFRA (2012) ‘Methodology for estimating annual waste generation from the Construction, Demolition & Excavation Sectors in England’). The amount of CD&E waste arising in Surrey is calculated using the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CD\&E waste} = & \text{Inputs to permitted facilities} + \text{outputs from permitted facilities} \\ & + \text{recycled aggregates} + \text{exemptions} \end{aligned}$$

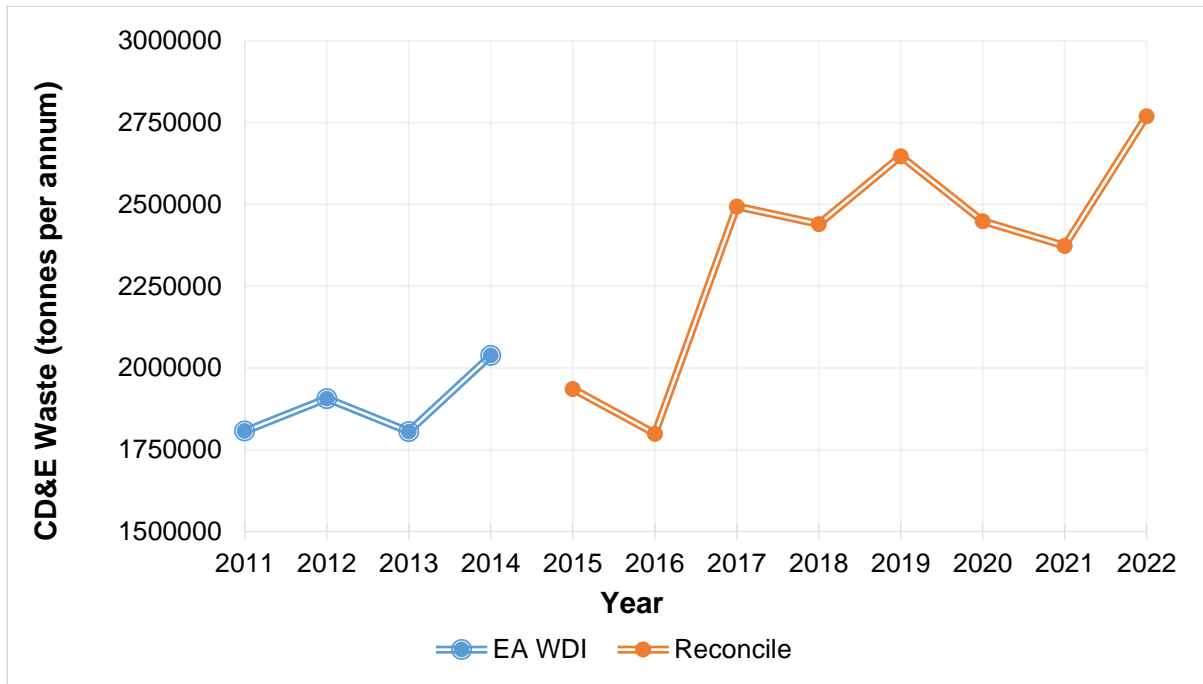


Figure 6 – Estimated CD&E waste arisings in Surrey for the period 2011 to 2022.

- 127 An estimated 2,770,124 tonnes of CD&E waste arose in Surrey in 2022. Of this, 990,789 tonnes were categorised as being recycled. This equates to 36% of the total CD&E arisings, which is markedly below the monitoring indicator target of 80%. Therefore, improvements are required to achieve the policy target.

Table 16 – CD&E waste management profile (2022)

Route	Tonnes	%
Disposal	222,688	8
Recovery (all types)	1,187,933	43
Direct Recycling	990,789	36
Unknown (Treatment/Transfer)	368,714	13
Total	2,770,124	100

- 128 To improve performance towards monitoring indicator targets set out in Table 15, the MWPA will need to place increasing emphasis on sustainable waste management in new development particularly at District and Borough level where most new development is

consented. This will include preparation and publication of new policy guidance to supplement Policy 4 of the SWLP and provide further information about Waste Management Plans and the importance of sustainable construction, conducting workshops with LPAs to ensure application of Policy 4 of the SWLP in determining appropriate planning applications, updating MWPA's Consultation Protocol with Surrey's LPAs to ensure that the MWPA is consulted about development that will generate CD&E waste, and improving the quality of consultation responses provided by the MWPA to LPAs particularly in respect of CD&E waste management and sustainable construction.

Policy 4 - Sustainable Construction and Waste Management in New Development

- 129 17% of all SCC applications and 25% of LPA applications were accompanied by information setting out how waste will be managed. This is below the target of 100%, and therefore improvements are required to achieve the policy target.
- 130 Similarly, 6% of SCC applications and 15% of LPA application for major development were accompanied by a Site Waste Management Plan. This is significantly below the target of 100%, and therefore improvements are required to achieve the policy target.
- 131 A monitoring indicator for Policy 4 refers to a "consultation protocol", which principally relates to minerals and waste safeguarding and makes no reference to Policy 4. The MWPA will also update the MWPA's Consultation Protocol with Surrey's LPAs to improve the efficacy of Policy 4. In addition, the MWPA will prepare and publish a new guidance note on sustainable construction, and will deliver training on the updated guidance to LPAs in Surrey.

Policy 5 – Recovery of Inert Waste to Land

- 132 Of the 2,770,124 tonnes of CD&E waste generated in 2022, 279,344 tonnes of CD&E waste is recorded as being recovered to land for beneficial purposes within the monitoring period. However, all Chapter 17 waste received at non-inert landfill was inert material, which indicates that the majority of this waste was likely to be used as restoration material. This would bring the total tonnage of CD&E waste being recovered to land to approximately 1,187,933 tonnes for the 2022 monitoring period.
- 133 Additionally, 222,688 tonnes of CD&E waste was recorded as being disposed to landfill in 2021, which accounted for 8% of total arisings. While this is an increase over the previous reporting year, the general trend of CD&E waste being disposed to landfill is in line with the

target of achieving 5% of CD&E waste being sent for disposal at landfill by 2025, and therefore this policy is on track to meet the monitoring indicator targets.

Objective 3 – Disposal of Waste

To manage waste 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.

SWLP Policies relevant to Objective 3 include:

- Policy 6: Disposal of Non-inert Waste to Land

How Policies implement Objective 3:

- Waste which cannot be practicably reused, recycled, or recovered is sent for disposal. Extensions of time to landfill facilities may be needed as inputs of material change subject to requirements for restoration and aftercare.

Commentary on Objective

- 134 As set out in the WFD, the waste hierarchy places 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.

Monitoring Outcomes

Table 18 - Monitoring Indicators, Outcomes, and Performance for Objective 3

Policy Reference/Title	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator Target	Outcome 2022	Performance
Policy 6 – Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land	Amount of non-inert waste by waste stream diverted from disposal to landfill (tonnes, %).	<5% of waste from households sent for disposal to landfill by 2025.	7% (38,682 tonnes)	On Track
		<1% of waste from households sent for disposal to landfill by 2035.	7% (38,682 tonnes)	On Track
		<10% of C&I waste sent for disposal to landfill by 2025.	9% (44,577 tonnes)	Target Met

		<5% of C&I waste sent for disposal to landfill by 2035.	9% (44,577 tonnes)	On Track
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Commentary on Policy Performance

Policy 6 – Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

- 135 The amount of LACW being sent to disposal by landfill has steadily decreased from 76% to 7% between 2004 and 2022. The decrease in the levels of waste sent for disposal in landfill has dropped since the previous reporting period (15% in 2021), corresponding with an increase in the amount of waste being sent to EfW facilities.
- 136 Accordingly, the MWPA remains on track to meet 2025 and 2035 policy targets. Decreasing amounts of waste sent to landfill demonstrates that the MWPA continues to promote waste management priorities further up the hierarchy. For LACW sent to landfill, 75% was disposed of at Patteson Court Landfill, Redhill.
- 137 Turning to C&I waste, 44,577 tonnes was sent for disposal to landfill in the 2022 monitoring period, which equates to 9% of total arisings. Accordingly, Surrey has met the 2025 policy target and remains on track to achieve the 2035 target.

Objective 4 – Safeguarding Existing Waste Infrastructure

To retain and make best use of existing sites for waste management development through safeguarding against other development and supporting improvement of facilities.

SWLP Policies relevant to Objective 4 include:

- Policy 7: Safeguarding
- Policy 8: Improvement or Extension of Existing Facilities

How Policies implement Objective 4:

- Land to be used in the most efficient and effective way to deliver waste management capacity and ensure that land used or planned to be used for waste management is not lost to alternative forms of development.
- Waste management facilities to be managed efficiently to achieve maximum capacity without compromising amenity, community wellbeing, or the environment.

Commentary on Objective

138 In Surrey there is strong competition for available land for housing, employment and other uses including waste management development. To address this challenge the SWLP needs to make best use of available land and existing facilities 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 meeting capacity requirements.

Monitoring Outcomes

Table 19 - Monitoring Indicators, Outcomes, and Performance for Objective 4

Policy Reference/Title	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator Target	Outcome 2022	Performance
Policy 7 - Safeguarding	Number of safeguarded waste sites redeveloped for other uses contrary to advice from the MWPA.	No existing suitable waste sites or planned facilities lost contrary to advice from the MWPA.	Zero sites lost contrary to SCC advice.	Target Met

	Number of safeguarded waste sites where permission is granted for neighbouring development contrary to advice from the MWPA.	No existing suitable waste sites or planned facilities lost contrary to advice from the MWPA.	Zero sites lost contrary to SCC advice.	Target Met
Policy 8 - Improvement or extension of existing facilities	Number of planning permissions granted for redevelopment, extension or enhancement of existing sites.	No net loss of suitable capacity (tonnes).	No planning permissions granted for redevelopment of existing sites.	Target Met

Commentary on Policy Performance

Policy 7 – Safeguarding

- 139 Between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022 no existing waste management facilities on land allocated by the SWLP were lost to alternative uses following an objection from the MWPA on grounds of safeguarding. Similarly, no planning permissions were granted for neighbouring development contrary to advice from the MWPA during the same period.

Policy 8 – Improvement or extension of existing facilities

- 140 No planning permissions were granted for the redevelopment of existing waste management facilities to non-waste uses were recorded during the monitoring period. Of the 13 planning consents granted between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022, 11 related to existing waste management facilities. The three planning permissions for new waste management facilities / extensions to existing sites resulted in an additional waste management capacity of 34,500 tonnes per annum* (Ref: WA/2021/0286, RE20/00893/CON, and RU.22/0236).
- 141 (*It is noted that planning permission reference RU.22/0236 is a relocation of an existing green waste management facility at Land at Kitsmead Recycling Centre, Kitsmead Lane, Surrey, KT16 0EF. The existing site processes approximately 36,000 tonnes per annum, resulting in a net loss of 10,000 tonnes per annum when the site closes and planning permission ref: RU.22/0236 is fully implemented. Planning permission was granted for the redevelopment of the existing waste management facility during the previous monitoring period and is therefore accounted in the 2021/2022 AMR. While there is not currently a waste capacity gap with

regards to compositing facilities, the MWPA will continue to monitor waste management capacity within the county to ensure the effective implementation of Policy 8 and to achieve net self-sufficiency.)

10

Objective 5 – Location of New Waste Development

To direct new facilities to locations that are most suitable for waste management development.

SWLP Policies relevant to Objective 5 include:

- 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

How Policies implement Objective 5:

- Identification of sufficient supply of potentially suitable land to enable the development of waste management infrastructure required to support planned future physical and economic growth in Surrey.

Commentary on Objective

- 142 By making sure that new waste management facilities are situated in the most suitable locations around the county the MWPA aims to minimise unacceptable impacts on communities and the environment.
- 143 In identifying suitable locations and new sites for waste management facilities, the SWLP provides certainty that the additional capacity needed to manage waste in Surrey can be developed and that the National requirement to identify sites has been met.

Monitoring Outcomes

Table 20 - Monitoring Indicators, Outcomes, and Performance for Objective 5

Policy Number and Title	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator Target	Outcome 2022	Performance

Policy 9 – Green Belt	Number of planning permissions granted for new waste management facilities in the Green Belt.	There are no planning permissions granted for new waste management facilities in the Green Belt where these are not justified by very special circumstances (VSC).	Zero permissions granted where VSC not established.	Target Met
Policy 10 - Areas suitable for development of waste management facilities	Number of new facilities delivered on unallocated sites in locations specified by Policy 10.	100% of new development is developed in suitable locations.	100% of new facilities delivered on suitable locations.	Target Met
Policy 11a - Strategic Waste Site Allocations	Number of new waste facilities delivered on allocated sites.	100% of new development is developed in suitable locations.	1 planning permission granted.	Target Met
Policy 11b - Allocation of a site for a Household Waste Materials Recycling Facility	Number of new facilities for processing mixed dry recyclable wastes collected from households in Surrey delivered on unallocated sites.	100% of new development is developed in suitable locations.	Zero relevant applications determined.	N/A
Policy 12 – Wastewater Treatment Works	Number of planning permissions granted for new wastewater treatment works.	Sufficient capacity for wastewater treatment as identified by the sewerage undertaker.	1 planning permission granted.	Target Met

Commentary on Policy Performance

Policy 9 – Green Belt

- 144 Of the 13 planning permissions for waste management development granted between 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2022, 8 were located on land designated as Metropolitan Green Belt. Of these 8 planning permissions, SCC was satisfied that very special

circumstances existed such that exceptions to Green Belt policy were made, and planning permissions were granted subject to conditions. As such, the policy is working as intended.

Policy 10 – Areas suitable for development of waste management facilities

- 145 Of the 13 planning consents issued for waste management development between 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2022, one was for a new waste management facility at Sunnyacres Nursery, Hookwood (Ref: RE20/00893/CON). This land is not allocated by the SWLP, but SCC was satisfied that it met the requirements of Policy 10 and that it was a suitable location for waste management development. As such, the policy is working as intended.

Policy 11a – Strategic Waste Site Allocations

- 146 Of the 13 planning consents issued for waste management development between 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2022, one was for the construction and operation of a new Wastewater Treatment Works at Land to the north east of Slyfield Industrial Estate, Guildford. This Land is allocated by the SWLP. An allocated site being developed, and SCC being satisfied that it met the requirements of Policy 11a indicate that the policy is working as intended.

Policy 11b – Allocation of a site for a Household Waste Materials Recycling Facility

- 147 Zero planning applications were submitted for facilities to manage mixed dry recyclable waste collected from households in Surrey. One planning consent was granted on a site allocated by the SWLP, Land adjacent to Trumps Farm, Longcross. This was for a new Green Waste Bulking and Transfer Facility at Land off Kitsmead Lane (Ref: RU.22/0236). Despite this allocation, Officers did not consider the application to prejudice the implementation of SWLP Policy 11b due to the temporary nature of the permission. As such, the policy is working as intended.

Policy 12 – Wastewater Treatment Works

- 148 Of the 13 planning consents issued for waste management development between 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2022, one was for the construction and operation of a new Wastewater Treatment Works at Land to the north east of Slyfield Industrial Estate, Guildford. This

development sought to replace an existing WWTW and provide additional capacity for 1500 new homes. As such, the policy is working as intended.

10

Objective 6 – Protecting Communities and the Environment

To encourage innovation and best practice which provide opportunities to minimise the impact of waste management development on communities and the environment.

SWLP Policies relevant to Objective 6 include:

- Policy 13: Sustainable Design
- Policy 14: Protecting Communities and the Environment

How Policies implement Objective 6:

- Development of waste management facilities in Surrey should not result in unacceptable impacts on communities and the environment.
- Sustainable design principles to be embedded into developments where appropriate and feasible.

Commentary on Objective

- 149 The protection, and where feasible enhancement, of communities and the environment will be achieved through the development of waste management facilities in suitable locations with an emphasis on design that protects and enhances the local community and environment (e.g. by providing green infrastructure 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.
- 150 The NPPW recognises that the siting of waste management facilities will be influenced by physical and environmental factors. In Surrey, there are valued landscapes and wildlife habitats which require particular consideration when new waste management development is designed and considered.

Monitoring Outcomes

Table 21 - Monitoring Indicators, Outcomes, and Performance for Objective 6

Policy Reference/Title	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator Target	Outcome 2022	Performance

Policy 13 – Sustainable Design	Number of planning applications which are permitted for new or enhanced waste management facilities is contrary to Policy 13.	No planning applications permitted where design of new or enhanced waste management facilities is contrary to Policy 13.	Zero applications permitted contrary to Policy 13.	Target Met
Policy 14 – Communities and the Environment Part A: Key Environmental Assets	All applications for waste management 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.	100% applications granted permission include conditions to manage identified impacts.	100% of permissions.	Target Met
Part B: Impacts on the Wider Environment	All applications for waste management 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.	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.	100% of permissions.	Target Met
Part B: Impacts on Local Communities	All applications for waste management 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	100% applications granted permission include conditions to manage the identified impacts on one or more of the categories of community receptors referred to in	100% of permissions.	Target Met

		Part B of Policy 14.		
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Commentary on Policy Performance

Policy 13 – Sustainable Design

- 151 No planning permissions were granted by SCC contrary to Policy 13 between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022. The policy is considered to be working as intended.

Policy 14 – Communities and the Environment

- 152 Parts A and B of this policy seek to ensure that any new permission granted for waste management facilities would not result in significant adverse effects on people, land, infrastructure, and resources.
- 153 Between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022 SCC did not grant any permissions contrary to an objection from the EA or SCC technical officers / consultants. Similarly, no permissions were granted for waste management development in Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA).
- 154 By assessing planning applications against SWLP policies SCC continues to demonstrate its commitment to protecting its communities and environment. By ensuring appropriate conditions are imposed on all consents issued for waste management development, SCC seeks to negotiate the best possible outcomes from development where it may have an adverse impact in areas designated for their special environmental, landscape or heritage features.

Objective 7 – Transport and Connectivity

To keep waste movement by road to minimum practicable levels and support options for sustainable transport.

SWLP Policies relevant to Objective 7 include:

- Policy 15: Transport and Connectivity

How Policies implement Objective 7:

- Investigation and use of sustainable transport options minimising the movement of waste by road.

Commentary on Objective

- 155 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.

Monitoring Outcomes

Table 22 - Monitoring Indicators, Outcomes, and Performance for Objective 7

Policy Reference/Title	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator Target	Outcome 2022	Performance
Policy 15 – Transport and Connectivity	New or existing waste sites in relation to waste sources.	100% of proposals include assessment of ability to transport waste via sustainable modes.	0% of proposals determined.	Improvements Required
	Average waste miles.	Main waste sources well connected to facilities.	100% of permissions.	Target Met

Commentary on Policy Performance

Policy 15 – Transport and Connectivity

- 156 Between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022 zero proposals for waste management development included an assessment of transporting waste via sustainable modes (such as

low or zero carbon emission vehicles) within their transport statements. However, 100% of planning permissions for new waste management facilities or which regularised unauthorised waste management development were well connected to waste sources, minimising waste miles and in turn the impact of that development in the context of air quality and vehicular traffic. Additionally, planning conditions were imposed on consents issued limiting HGV movements and requiring the installation of electric vehicle charging points for a minimum of 10% of parking spaces on site. The MWPA will prepare a guidance note about sustainable transport and waste management development to improve the effectiveness of Policy 15.

Objective 8 – Engagement

To work closely with our partners such as Surrey Waste Partnership, district and borough councils, and other Waste Planning Authorities to deliver the SWLP.

SWLP Policies relevant to Objective 8 include:

- Policy 16: Community Engagement.

How Policies implement Objective 8:

- Developers to engage with communities before an application for planning permission is submitted.
- Ensure that communities are engaged in the planning process.

Commentary on Objective

- 157 The vision and strategic objectives of the SWLP can only be realised through collaborative working between a range of partners including: the WDA, the Surrey Waste Partnership, LPAs, the waste management industry, regulators such as the EA, elected members, and residents.
- 158 To implement the SWLP, SCC and partners will support initiatives that seek to meet local targets for waste prevention and re-use and the recycling and recovery of waste and will prioritise the development of waste management facilities which manage waste towards the top of the waste hierarchy.
- 159 The MWPA will also work collaboratively with other WPAs, particularly those in in the South East of England and adjoining Surrey (e.g. in London), to ensure that provision of strategic waste management capacity is co-ordinated as far as possible.

Monitoring Outcomes

Table 23 - Monitoring Indicators, Outcomes, and Performance for Objective 8

Policy Reference/Title	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator Target	Outcome 2022	Performance

Policy 16 – Community Engagement	Number of relevant applications which are supported by a Statement of Community Involvement produced by the applicant.	100% of relevant applications are supported by a Statement of Community Involvement produced by the applicant.	100% of relevant applications.	Target Met
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Commentary on Policy Performance

Policy 16 – Community Engagement

- 160 One relevant planning application (planning applications where there was substantial community interest, as set out in SCC's [Local Validation List published on SCC's website](#)) for waste management development was submitted to SCC between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022, which was required to be supported by a Statement of Community Involvement prepared by the applicant. This application (Ref: RU.22/0236, Land off Kitsmead Lane) was supported by a Statement of Community Involvement and, as such, the policy is working as intended.
- 161 In this regard, a 'relevant' planning application refers to any proposal where this is a requirement under Section 61 (w) of the Localism Act 2011 when enacted and required by the Town and County Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 subsequent regulations, or any proposal with substantial community interest.

Compliance and Enforcement

- 162 SCC is responsible for monitoring compliance with planning consents it has issued in relation to minerals and waste management development. It is also responsible for addressing minerals and waste management development which does not benefit from planning permission (unauthorised development). SCC also monitors the implementation of planning consents it has issued in respect of county council development, but its enforcement powers are limited in this regard. Responsibility for considering and taking enforcement action in respect of such development falls to one of Surrey's eleven LPAs (depending on which plan-area the development is in).
- 163 [SCC's Planning Enforcement Protocol \(2022\) published on its website](#) provides more information about the planning compliance and enforcement functions of SCC and sets out the principles and standards it seeks to apply in pursuance of its responsibilities.
- 164 Between 1st January 2022 and 31st December 2022 SCC's Planning Enforcement Team undertook a total of 163 scheduled visits to authorised minerals sites or waste management facilities
- 165 Between 1st April 2022 and 31st December 2022, the Planning Enforcement Team received 37 complaints (not including data for January to March 2022, reported in the previous AMR).
- 166 For further information, please see the relevant [Enforcement and Monitoring Update report for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 which has been published on SCC's website.](#)

Spatial Planning

- 167 SCC has a shared interest with LPAs in supporting economic prosperity, meeting housing needs, and conserving and enhancing the environment. In this regard SCC has a key role in the provision of infrastructure including for transport, education, and flood risk management.
- 168 In July 2014, Surrey Leaders' Group agreed to establish a Strategic Planning and Infrastructure Partnership to facilitate joint working across the county to address strategic issues and deliver strategic priorities. The Partnership agreed an interim Local Strategic Statement for Surrey 2016-2031 (LSS) in February 2018 following consultation with stakeholders. This was superseded by Surrey's 2050 Place Ambition (Version 1) published in 2019 to reflect changes to national planning policy and provide a long-term spatial strategy for the county (and sub-county areas) identifying key strategic opportunities, including infrastructure and economic priorities. A refresh has since been undertaken to reflect the impact of the pandemic, the urgency of the climate crisis, and actions needed to support a zero-carbon future and updated work on local and county wide strategies and plans. A draft document and supporting Implementation Framework were consulted on in early 2022 and a final [Version 2](#) published in Autumn 2023.
- 169 SPOA and PWG worked with consultant AECOM during 2015/16 to prepare an infrastructure study for the county on behalf of the Surrey local authorities as part of the evidence base for the LSS. This provided a 'snap-shot' in time as of July 2015, reflecting the position in terms of anticipated growth patterns to 2030 and the infrastructure needed to support such growth including transport, schools, health and social care, community facilities green infrastructure, flood defences, waste, utilities and emergency services. The Surrey Infrastructure Study (2017) published on SCC's website provided an updated position as of June 2017 based on revised growth projections over the period 2016/17 to 2030/31. In 2020/21 Surrey's local authorities worked with consultant ARUP to produce a [Surrey Infrastructure Plan](#). This includes a prioritisation framework and a [programme](#) for regular review of infrastructure projects.
- 170 As part of the engagement with the Mayor of London on the full review of the London Plan, the Wider South East Officer Working Group considered key strategic issues including the minerals and waste management issues in London and the southeast of England. There is ongoing low-level engagement, which is not expected to increase until preparation of a new version of the London Plan is commenced.

- 171 In 2020, HSPG produced a non-statutory Joint Spatial Planning Framework (JSPF) published on the Heathrow Strategic Planning Group's website to respond to growth at Heathrow Airport. This was supported by a Joint Evidence Base and Infrastructure Study published on the Heathrow Strategic Planning Group's website which includes waste management infrastructure in the sub-region. A review of the JSPF is currently being considered.

Appendices

Appendix I

Consultations Received and Responded To 2022

Aviation	
	-
Total	0

Conservation Areas	
Draft Limpsfield Village Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	
Potential New Conservation Area Designation: Caxton Avenue, Addlestone	
Total	2

Duty to Cooperate	
East Hampshire District Council Duty to Cooperate Framework 2022	
Epsom and Ewell Borough Council Duty to Cooperate Framework	
Hertfordshire County Council Duty to Co-operate (DtC) Strategic Waste Movements	
Richmond Draft Local Plan Duty to Cooperate	
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Duty to Cooperate: Waste Movements	
Spelthorne Borough Council Local Plan Site Selection Methodology Update 2022 - Duty to Cooperate	
Wandsworth Borough Council Duty to Cooperate: Cross Boundary Movements of Waste	
Waverley Borough Council Review of Local Plan Part 1 (Duty to Cooperate)	
Total	8

LPA Local Plans	
Croydon Local Plan 2019-2039 Regulation 19 Consultation	
East Hampshire New Local Plan	
Elmbridge Borough Council Local Plan 2022-2037 Regulation 19 Consultation	
Guildford Borough Council Local Plan Development Management - Main Modifications 2022	
Guildford Borough Council Local Plan Proposed Submission: Development Management Policies	
Mayor of London Monitoring the London Plan 2021 Consultation	
Mid Sussex District Plan 2021-2039 Draft District Plan (Regulation 18)	

Spelthorne Borough Council Pre-submission Spelthorne Local Plan and Staines Development Framework Consultation	
Surrey Heath Local Plan 2019-2038 Draft Preferred Options (Regulation 18) Consultation	
The Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames First draft of Kingston Local Plan	
Wandsworth New Local Plan Regulation 19 Consultation	
Waverley Borough Council Local Plan (Part 2) Schedule of Main Modifications	
Total	12

Minerals and Waste Local Plans	
Central and Eastern Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Proposed Main Modifications	
Hampshire County Council Minerals and Waste Plan Partial Update - Draft Plan Consultation	
Hertfordshire County Council Minerals and Waste Local Plan	
Kent County Council - Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-2030 Review Regulation 18 Public Consultation	
Norfolk County Council Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Pre-submission	
South London Waste Plan 2022 to 2037 Proposed Main Modifications Consultation	
Total	6

National	
DEFRA - Nature Recovery Green Paper: Protected Sites - Species and Environmental Act 2021: Environmental Targets	
DEFRA Consultation on the proposed changes to the way waste is managed, transported and tracked	
DEFRA Consultation on Landscapes review (National Parks and AONBs): implementing the review	
DEFRA Consultation on Biodiversity Net Gain Regulations and Implementation	
Historic England Advice Note on Planning and Archaeology	
Total	5

Neighbourhood Plans	
Alfold Parish Council Neighbourhood Plan Regulation 14 Consultation	
Bracknell Forest Council Winkfield Parish Neighbourhood Plan	

Draft Englefield Green Village Neighbourhood Plan Regulation 14 Consultation	
Dunsfold Neighbourhood Plan Regulation 14 Consultation	
Total	4

Rail	
-	
Total	0

Regional	
SEEAWP Assessment of secondary and recycled aggregates	
SEWPAG Comments on Possible Changes to NPPW	
SEWPAG Draft Response to DEFRA Consultation on Mandatory Electronic Waste Tracking	
Total	3

Statement of Community Involvement	
Epsom and Ewell Borough Council Draft Statement of Community Involvement 2022	
Total	1

Statement of Common Ground	
Hertfordshire County Council Draft Statement of Common Ground (SoCG)	
Wandsworth Borough Council Statement of Common Ground	
Total	2

Supplementary Planning Documents	
Buckinghamshire Council SPD Consultation for Aylesbury Garden Town 1 SPD, Aylesbury Vale Affordable Housing SPD and Aylesbury Vale Design SPD	
Croydon Council South Norwood Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan SPD	
London Borough of Richmond upon Thames Draft Local Views Supplementary Planning Documents Draft Refuse & Recycling Storage Requirements Supplementary Planning Documents	
Waverley Borough Council Climate Change and Sustainability SPD	
Woking Borough Council Town Centre Masterplan Consultation - Supplementary Planning Document	
Total	5

Transport Plans	
Hampshire County Council New Local Transport Plan	
Total	1

Other	
City of London - Whole Lifecycle Carbon Consultation Draft Whole Lifecycle Carbon Planning Advice Note (WLC PAN)	
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy Proposals for hydrogen transport and storage business models	
Elmbridge Borough Council Design Code (Initial Consultation)	
Elmbridge Borough Council Weylands Old Treatment Works site - Scoping Opinion - 2022/1444	
Gloucestershire City Council Local Aggregates Assessment	
Lambeth Council Draft Site Allocations Development Plan Document	
North Kingston Neighbourhood Forum Regulation 9 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended)	
Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea Neighbourhood CIL 2022	
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Application to designate the Lots Road Neighbourhood Area and Forum	
Rushmoor Borough Council Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan	
South Downs National Park Shoreham Cement Works Area Action Plan (AAP) - Issues and Options	
Surrey 2050 Place Ambition Consultation	
West Berkshire Council 2022 Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) consultation draft	
Total	13

Appendix II

Decisions 2022

Decisions – Minerals (Applications resulting in the grant or refusal of planning permission)

Consent Ref.	Location	SCC Site Ref.	Description	Decision	Decision Date
GU22/CON/00022	Land adjacent to Albury Landfill site, Shere Road, Albury, Surrey GU5 9BW	MIN/GU/4/1	Extension of the existing landfill gas generating compound to accommodate a second landfill gas engine and ancillary equipment to recover and utilise landfill gas from Albury Landfill for the generation of electricity; and the erection of perimeter fencing and new gate.	Granted	30/11/2022
RE22/00283/CON	Land at Patteson Court, Cormongers Lane, Redhill RH1 4ER	MIN/TA/25/15/5	Retention and extension of a landfill gas compound to utilise landfill gas to generate electricity installation of gas clean up infrastructure, layering of new hardstanding, erection of palisade fence and construction of a retaining wall along the southern perimeter of the compound; and retention of welfare facilities and associated pipework and infrastructure.	Granted	17/06/2022
WA/2021/03074	Land at Runfold South Quarry, Guildford Road, Runfold, Farnham, Surrey GU10 1PB	MIN/WA/6	Installation of container units for use as office and storage space in connection with the restoration of Runfold South Quarry for a temporary period (Retrospective).	Granted	25/05/2022
WA/2021/02955	Land at Runfold South Quarry, Guildford Road, Runfold, Farnham, Surrey, GU10 1PB	MIN/WA/6	The temporary installation of portable offices, welfare facilities and storage containers without compliance with conditions 1 and 2 of planning permission ref: WA/2020/1463 dated	Granted	13/07/2022

			18 December 2020 to change the plans and to extend the time period of the development.		
TA/2021/2111	Land at Palmers Wood Oilfield, Godstone, Surrey, RH9 8BY	MIN/TA/32/3	The drilling of four water monitoring boreholes for the purposes of ground water monitoring at Palmers Wood Oilfield.	Granted	31/03/2022
MO/2021/2103	Brockham Wellsite, Land at Felton's Farm, Old School Lane, Brockham, Betchworth, Surrey RH3 7AU	MIN/MO/25	The retention of the BRX4 well for reperforation to allow for appraisal and production of hydrocarbons for a temporary period.	Granted	17/11/2022
WA/2021/02432	Land at Runfold South Quarry (Area C), Guildford Road Runfold, Farnham, Surrey GU10 1PB	MIN/WA/6	The continued use of temporary haul road to access Area C without compliance with Condition 3 of planning permission ref: WA/2019/1681 dated 7 February 2020 as amended by ref: WA/2021/0353 dated 23 March 2021, to allow additional time for use of the haul road until Area C is restored.	Granted	02/02/2022
WA/2021/02431	Land at Runfold South Quarry (Area C), Guildford Road Runfold, Farnham, Surrey GU10 1PB	MIN/WA/6	The continued restoration of the land to agriculture by infilling with non-hazardous waste materials and temporary diversion of public footpath 121, without compliance with Condition 3 of planning permission ref: WA/2019/1678 dated 7 February 2020 as amended by ref: WA/2021/0346 dated 24 March 2021, to allow additional time for restoration of the site.	Granted	02/02/2022
TA/2021/1655	Land at Kings Farm, Tilburstow Hill Road, South Godstone, Surrey RH9 8LB	MIN/TA/39	Installation of two steam methane reformation (SMR) units for the production of hydrogen from methane extracted from Bletchingley Wellsite and layout alterations including: a compressor package, surge tank, nitrogen supply tank, the laying of pipelines adjacent to the access track, two pre-reformer units, a Distribution Network Operator switch room, one 2MW generator, a tanker loading area for three transportation trailers, and a pressure reducing separation package on some 1.78 hectares and use of the access track for export	Refused	02/11/2022

			of hydrogen for a temporary period with restoration to agriculture.		
MO/2021/2003	Land at Buckland Park Lake, Park Lake Drive, Buckland, Surrey RH3 7FE	MIN/MO/4	Replacement of lifeguard facility building.	Granted	12/01/2022
MO/2022/0491	Land at South Holmwood Brickworks, Newdigate Road, Surrey RH5 4QE	MIN/MO/13	Construction and retention of a temporary two-storey showcase structure.	Granted	28/06/2022
SP22/00396/SCC	Land at Stanwell Quarry, Stanwell Moor Road, Stanwell, Surrey TW19 6AD	MIN/SP/7	Erection of Security and Deerproof Fencing on the Southern and Western Boundaries (Part Retrospective)	Granted	11/08/2022
TA2020/434	North Park Farm Quarry, North Park Lane, Bletchingley, Surrey RH9 8ND; land north east of Pendell Farm, Pendell Road, Bletchingley, RH1 4QH, Mercers East Quarry, Bletchingley Road, Merstham, Redhill; and land north west of Brewerstreet Farm, Brewer Street, Bletchingley, Redhill RH1 4QP	MIN/TA/11	Extraction of silica sand from land north west of Brewerstreet Farm; the continued extraction from land known as Pendell Farm Quarry and North Park Farm Quarry; retention of a silica sand processing plant and ancillary structures at North Park Farm Quarry including stockpiling and storage areas, water and tailings pipelines, water treatment and holding lagoons and the haul road; retention of the conveyor and access tracks; continued temporary diversions of public footpaths 160, 161, 162 and 163 (parts) and public bridleways 142 and 148 (parts) and the continued stopping up of footpath 121 and 143 (parts); diversion of an unnamed brook along the boundary of land known as Pendell Farm Quarry and land north east of Brewerstreet Farm; with associated landscaping and woodland planting; and restoration and aftercare to agriculture and nature conservation.	Granted	28/06/2022
WA/2019/0796	Loxley Well Site - Land South of Dunsfold Road and East of High Loxley Road, Dunsfold, Surrey	MIN/WA/51	The construction, operation and decommissioning of a well site for the exploration and appraisal of hydrocarbon minerals from one exploratory borehole (Loxley-1) and one side-track borehole (Loxley - 1z) for a temporary period of three years involving the siting of plant and	Granted	07/06/2022

			equipment, the construction of a new access track, a new highway junction with High Loxley Road, highway improvements at the junction of High Loxley Road and Dunsfold Road and the erection of a boundary fence and entrance gates with restoration to agriculture.		
WA/2017/1466	Land at Ewhurst Brickworks, Horsham Road, Walliswood, Surrey RH5 5QH	MIN/MO/16	Extraction of clay from an area of 43.2 hectares (ha) with restoration to agricultural grassland, lakes, woodland and grassland; together with the construction of a tile factory with a chimney, and the permanent diversion of footpath 89; and on a site of 113ha.	Granted	27/09/2022
TOTAL					15

Decisions – Minerals (Details pursuant to planning conditions approved or refused)

Consent Ref.	Location	SCC Site Ref.	Description	Decision	Decision Date
TA2022/1246	North Park Quarry, North Park Lane, Bletchingley, Surrey RH9 8ND; land north east of Pendell Farm, Pendell Road, Bletchingley, RH1 4QH, Mercers East Quarry, Bletchingley Road, Merstham, Redhill; and land north west of Brewerstreet Farm, Brewer Street, Bletchingley, Redhill RH1 4QP	MIN/TA/11	Details of an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation pursuant to Condition 44 of planning permission ref: TA2020/434 and RE20/00463/CON dated 28 June 2022	Approved	13/10/2022
EL2022/2528	Land at Molesey Reservoirs, Hurst Road, West Molesey, Surrey KT8 1QT	MIN/EL/14	Details of Outline Aftercare and Management Plan submitted pursuant to Condition 16 of planning permission ref: EL10/0646 dated 3 June 2010.	Approved	26/10/2022

Consent Ref.	Location	SCC Site Ref.	Description	Decision	Decision Date
RE22/01635/CON	Horse Hill Well Site, Horse Hill, Hookwood, Horley, Surrey, RH6 0HN	MIN/RE/18	Details of a Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) submitted pursuant to Condition 19 of planning permission ref: RE18/02667/CON dated 27 September 2019 (as amended by non-material amendment ref: RE20/00778/CON dated 24 September 2020).	Approved	15/11/2022
SP12/01487/SCD5	Land at Watersplash Farm, Gaston Bridge Road and Fordbridge Road, Shepperton, Surrey TW16 6AU	MIN/SP/29	Details of a Watercourse Buffer Scheme pursuant to Condition 29 of planning permission ref: SP12/01487 dated 12 March 2020.	Approved	05/10/2022
SP12/01487/SCD4	Land at Watersplash Farm, Gaston Bridge Road and Fordbridge Road, Shepperton, Surrey TW16 6AU	MIN/SP/29	Details of a Construction Scheme pursuant to Condition 10 of planning permission ref: SP12/01487 dated 12 March 2020.	Approved	19/05/2022
SP12/01487/SCD3	Land at Watersplash Farm, Gaston Bridge Road and Fordbridge Road, Shepperton, Surrey TW16 6AU	MIN/SP/29	Details of a Dust Management Plan pursuant to Condition 15 and details of an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation pursuant to Condition 30 of planning permission ref: SP12/01487 dated 12 March 2020.	Approved	26/05/2022
SP12/01487/SCD2	Land at Watersplash Farm, Gaston Bridge Road and Fordbridge Road, Shepperton, Surrey TW16 6AU	MIN/SP/29	Details of a Parking, Wheel-washer and Lighting Plan pursuant to Conditions 11, 12 and 19 of planning permission ref: SP12/01487 dated 12 March 2020.	Approved	26/04/2022
MO/2021/2197	Land at Ewhurst Brickworks, Horsham Road, Walliswood, Surrey RH5 5QH	MIN/MO/16	Details of a second scrubber unit to the existing brickmaking factory chimney on the western façade submitted pursuant to Condition 3 of planning permission ref: MO98/0539 dated 6 August 1998.	Approved	22/02/2022
SP12/01487/SCD1	Watersplash Farm, Fordbridge Road, Shepperton, Surrey TW16 6AU	MIN/SP/29	Details of Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan pursuant to Condition 45 of planning application ref: SP12/01487 dated 12 March 2020.	Approved	20/07/2022
TOTAL					9

Decisions – Minerals (Non-material amendments following the grant of planning permission)

Consent Ref.	Location	SCC Site Ref.	Description	Decision	Decision Date
TA/2022/772	Palmers Wood Oil Field, Godstone, Surrey RH9 8BY	MIN/TA/32/3	Non-material amendment to planning permission ref: TA10/0060 dated 8 August 2011 to extend the date for the submission of the detailed Woodland Restoration Plan.	Approved	18/07/2022
TOTAL					1

Decisions – Waste Management (Applications resulting in the grant or refusal of planning permission)

Consent Ref.	Location	SCC Site Ref.	Description	Decision	Decision Date
SP22/00900/SCC	Charlton Lane Community Recycling Centre, Charlton Lane, Shepperton, Surrey TW17 8QA	MIN/SP/25	The siting of a storage container and shelters for use in connection with the re-use shop use at the Charlton Lane Community Recycling Centre.	Granted	14/09/2022
EL2022/1648	Silvermere Haven Pet Cemetery, Byfleet Road, Cobham, Surrey KT11 1DZ	TIP/EL/17	Retrospective application to retain office building and cold store unit building for a temporary period.	Granted	08/11/2022
WA/2022/02114	Land at Dunsfold Park, Anaerobic Digestion Plant, Stovolds Hill, Cranleigh, Surrey, GU6 8TB	TIP/WA/81	The siting of a static caravan in association with the approved waste management facility (retrospective).	Granted	25/10/2022
WA/2022/01084	Witley Community Recycling Centre, Petworth Road, Witley, Godalming, Surrey GU8 5QW	TIP/WA/17	The retention of the re-use area and perimeter weldmesh fencing; and installation of a new roof shelter over the existing external storage area at the Witley Community Recycling Centre.	Granted	12/07/2022
GU22/CON/00006	Land to the north east of Slyfield Industrial Estate, Moorfield Road, Guildford GU1 1RR	TIP/GU/60/1	Construction and operation of a new sewage treatment works and associated above and below ground	Granted	10/11/2022

Consent Ref.	Location	SCC Site Ref.	Description	Decision	Decision Date
			infrastructure, including new final effluent and storm water outfall, and new transfer tunnel.		
RE22/00579/CON	Earlswood Community Recycling Centre, Horley Road, Redhill, Surrey, RH1 6PN	TIP/RE/11	The retention of the re-use area at the Earlswood Community Recycling Centre including perimeter weldmesh fencing and railings	Granted	12/07/2022
WO/2022/0213	Martyrs Lane Community Recycling Centre, Martyrs Lane, Woodham, Woking, Surrey GU21 5NJ	TIP/WO/2	The retention of the re-use area at the Martyrs Lane Community Recycling Centre including perimeter weldmesh fencing and railings.	Granted	11/07/2022
RU.22/0236	Land off Kitsmead Lane, Longcross, Surrey KT16 0EF	TIP/RU/38	Construction of a Green Waste Bulking and Transfer Facility	Granted	24/05/2022
GU/21/CON/00044	21-23 (Rear Part) Westfield Road, Slyfield Industrial Estate, Guildford, Surrey GU1 1RR	TIP/GU/43	Erection of an open fronted storage building, the installation of wood shredding plant and the storage of aggregated wood product as part of a wood shredding operation, together with the storage of skips and vehicle parking.	Granted	08/06/2022
TA/2021/1848	Land adjoining Willetts Cottage, Croydon Barn Lane, South Godstone, Surrey RH9 8JP	TIP/TA/109	Retention of container for use as a welfare unit in connection with waste management facility (retrospective).	Granted	12/01/2022
WO/PLAN/2021/1030	Downside Goods Yard, Guildford Road, Woking, Surrey GU22 7QE	MIN/WO/1	Retrospective application for the retention of aggregate storage bay walls and drainage system.	Granted	04/10/2022
WA/2021/0286	Land at Chiddingfold Storage Depot, Chiddingfold Road, Dunsfold, Surrey GU8 4PB	TIP/WA/82	Change of use of north-western end of Building A from document storage (Class B8) to storage of automotive parts, processing of catalytic converters and clutches and the creation of extended hardstanding area and erection of retaining wall (part retrospective).	Granted	29/03/2022
RE20/00893/CON	Sunnyacres Nursery, 18 Reigate Road, Hookwood, Surrey RH6 0HJ	TIP/RE/33	Operation of a soil, sand and timber recovery processing facility involving mobile plant and retention of screening bund and access gate on land previously used as part of the Sunnyacres Nursery (retrospective).	Granted	27/01/2022
TOTAL					13

Decisions – Waste Management (Details pursuant to planning conditions approved or refused)

Consent Ref.	Location	SCC Site Ref.	Description	Decision	Decision Date
GU22/CON/00033	Land to the north east of Slyfield Industrial Estate, Moorfield Road, Guildford GU1 1RR	TIP/GU/60/1	Details of a paleoenvironmental assessment and dating report submitted pursuant to Condition 11 of planning permission ref: GU22/CON/00006 dated 10 November 2022.	Approved	20/12/2022
RU.22/1084	Land off Kitsmead Lane, Longcross, Surrey KT16 0EF	TIP/RU/28	Details of a scheme of written and photographic documentary evidence of tree felling and tree protective fencing submitted pursuant to Condition 16 of planning permission ref: RU.22/0236 dated 24 May 2022.	Approved	05/08/2022
GU/22/CON/00019	Sunnyside, Aldershot Road, Worplesdon, Surrey GU3 3HF	TIP/GU/72	Details of verification report submitted pursuant to Condition 12 of planning permission ref: GU19/CON/00028 dated 10 December 2019.	Approved	14/07/2022
EL2022/1408	Units 11 and 12 Wintersells Road, Byfleet, West Byfleet, Surrey, KT14 7LF.	TIP/EL/30	Details of cycle parking, highway maintenance, fast charge socket, water suppression scheme for the management of dust, dust curtain, soft landscaping, external building materials, boundary fencing, hard surfacing and the weighbridge submitted pursuant to Conditions 7, 9, 11, 28, 29, 34, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of planning permission Ref: EL18/3802 dated 17 July 2020.	Approved	16/11/2022
WA/2022/00408	Land adjacent to Wetwood Cottage, Chiddingfold Road, Dunsfold, Godalming, Surrey GU8 4PB	TIP/WA/15	Details of a Drainage Verification Report and a Scheme of Arrangements for deliveries to and removals from site submitted pursuant to Conditions 6 and 8 of planning permission ref: WA/2018/1613 dated 4 April 2019.	Approved	19/05/2022
GU/21/CON/00049	The Drift Golf Club, The Drift, East Horsley, Surrey KT24 5HD	TIP/GU/2	Details of SuDS Assessment submitted pursuant to Condition 21 of planning permission ref: GU14/P/01718 dated 23 February 2018.	Approved	09/02/2022
EL/2020/2471	Units 11 and 12 Wintersells Road, Byfleet, West Byfleet, Surrey KT14 7LF	TIP/EL/30	Details of Construction Management Plan, Surface Water Drainage Scheme and Contamination Risk Assessment submitted pursuant to Conditions 5, 35	Approved	23/02/2022

Consent Ref.	Location	SCC Site Ref.	Description	Decision	Decision Date
			and 41 of planning permission ref: EL18/3802 dated 17 July 2020.		
TOTAL					7

Decisions – Waste Management (Non-material amendments following the grant of planning permission)

Consent ref.	Location	SCC site ref.	Description	Decision	Decision date
WA2022/01606	Land at Runfold South Quarry, Guildford Road, Runfold, Farnham, Surrey GU10 1PB	MIN/WA/6	Non-material amendment to planning permission ref: WA/2020/1463 dated 18 December 2020 to remove the number of units from the description of development	Approved	29/06/2022
TA2022/684	Land at Crowhurst Landfill Site, Pikes Lane, Crowhurst, Surrey	MIN/TA/19	Non-material amendment to planning permission ref: TA94/0906 dated 14 December 1994 to add conditions requiring the removal of redundant infrastructure associated with the leachate control systems.	Approved	11/08/2022
TOTAL					2

Decisions – Reg 3 (Applications resulting in the grant or refusal of planning permission)

Consent Ref.	Location	Description	Decision	Decision Date
EL/2022/3452	Land at the West Molesey Centre (Matthew Arnold School), Hurst Road, West Molesey, KT8 1QW	Erection of security fencing along part of the eastern site boundary (retrospective).	Granted	14/12/2022
WO/2022/0335	Land at Quadrant Court, 35 Guildford Road, Woking, Surrey GU22 7QQ	The erection of solar carport, cabinet and associated infrastructure.	Granted	24/05/2022

Consent Ref.	Location	Description	Decision	Decision Date
EL/2022/0838	Long Ditton County Infant School, Ditton Hill Road, Long Ditton, Surbiton, KT6 5JB	Replacement of clay tiled pitched roof to main school building including an increase in the height of the roof to allow for additional insulation.	Granted	04/05/2022
RE22/00775/CON	Reigate Parish School, 91 Blackborough Road, Reigate, Surrey RH2 7DB	Construction of a new artificial grass surfaced Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA), macadam-paved access route, provision of new perimeter gates and fencing and associated works without compliance with Condition 3 of Planning Permission ref: RE15/01766/CON dated 16 October 2015 to extend the hours of use of the MUGA to allow use by the community.	Granted	14/12/2022
SU22/0074/PCM	Land at Bagshot Highways Depot, 2 London Road, Bagshot, Surrey GU19 5HW	Temporary change of use of existing office and store building to a body storage facility and office space, with associated external alterations, parking, hoarding and associated infrastructure.	Granted	20/04/2022
RE22/00067/CON	Woodhatch Place, 11 Cockshot Hill, Woodhatch, Reigate, Surrey RH28 8EF	The construction of solar carports and associated works including LV cable route, self-contained building and associated infrastructure.	Granted	11/05/2022
RU.22/0067	Land at the former Runnymede Centre (also known as The Meads), Chertsey Road, Addlestone, Surrey KT15 2EP	Landscaping works; construction of car parking spaces; and additional works to be used in connection with the existing building.	Granted	06/10/2022
RE21/03138/CON	Woodfield School, Sunstone Grove, Merstham, Surrey RH1 3PR	Retrospective installation of four double modular classroom buildings for a temporary period serving as decant accommodation to facilitate the development associated with planning application ref. RE21/01463/CON	Granted	19/12/2022
RE21/02914/CON	Land at Surrey Fire & Rescue Service Training Centre, Wray Park Road, Reigate, Surrey RH2 0EJ	Temporary change of use of part of existing building to mixed use, for ancillary storage and body storage facility, and erection of temporary hoarding and gate and associated infrastructure.	Granted	03/02/2022
RE21/02345/CON	Land at Earlswood Junior School, Brambletye Park Road, Redhill, Surrey RH1 6JX	Development of school classroom block and associated works permitted under reference RE14/00806/CON dated 17 May 2019 without compliance with Conditions 1 (List of Approved Plans), 3 (Revised Landscaping Plan) and 4 (Replacement Pond Details) to enable material changes to the details.	Granted	16/03/2022

Consent Ref.	Location	Description	Decision	Decision Date
RE21/01758/CON	Langshott Infant School, Smallfield Road, Horley, Surrey RH6 9AU	Construction of a two storey building; single storey kitchen and hall extension; and associated car parking and landscaping works in order to increase the school from a 2 form entry (2FE) Infant School to a 2 form entry (2FE) Primary School without compliance with Conditions 10, 11, 12 and 15 of planning permission ref: RE/P/13/01527/CON dated 18 October 2013 to allow for the retrospective submission of footpath details (Condition 10), retrospective approval of biodiversity mitigation measures (Condition 15) and removal of Conditions 11 (relating to additional planting along western boundary) and 12 (details of lighting along western boundary).	Granted	17/02/2022
EL/2021/2553	Fox Grove School, 357 Hurst Road, West Molesey, Surrey KT8 1QW	Installation of five single storey double classroom Portakabins, one single storey shower/WC Portakabin block and associated play areas and fencing for use by Fox Grove Academy School for a temporary period of 8 months.	Granted	17/03/2022
RE21/01463/CON	Woodfield School, Sunstone Grove, Merstham, RH1 3PR	Demolition of existing main school entrance lobby; Demolition of double demountable classroom unit permitted under ref. RE08/1708 dated 29 October 2008; Permanent retention of double modular unit permitted under ref. RE17/01156/CON dated 4 July 2017 and permanent retention of single modular classroom permitted under ref. RE19/00953/CON dated 10 July 2019; Single storey extension to existing main school building to provide secure entrance lobby; Single storey extension to South of existing main school building to provide additional teaching and support accommodation; Construction of new single storey Post-16 Block to the South West of the main school building; Construction of 15 car parking spaces; and associated works.	Granted	26/05/2022
SP21/00258/SCC	Bishop Wand Church of England Secondary School, Laytons Lane, Sunbury on Thames, Surrey TW16 6LT	Construction of a new two storey dining hall and classroom block; single storey extension to science lab; and associated works.	Granted	17/03/2022

Consent Ref.	Location	Description	Decision	Decision Date
GU21/CON/00005	Land at Newlands Corner, Guildford, Surrey GU4 8SE	Refurbishment of visitor centre and toilet block, including the installation of new mains water to the toilet block and café, and new foul water drainage system to the toilet block, and the demolition and decommissioning of the existing pumping station.	Granted	18/05/2022
TOTAL				15

Decisions – Reg 3 (Details pursuant to planning conditions approved or refused)

Consent Ref.	Location	Description	Decision	Decision Date
WA/2022/02589	Glebelands School, Parsonage Road, Cranleigh, Surrey, GU6 7AN	Details of soft landscaping scheme submitted pursuant to condition 5 of planning permission ref: WA/2020/0226 dated 25 February 2021	Approved	10/11/2022
WA/2022/01787	Cranleigh Infant School, Church Lane, High Street, Cranleigh, Surrey, GU6 8AR	Details of a noise report submitted pursuant to Condition 9 of planning permission ref: WA/2021/0516 dated 28 October 2021.	Approved	04/10/2022
WA/2022/01607	Cranleigh Infant School, Church Lane, High Street, Cranleigh, Surrey, GU6 8 AR	Details of a hard and soft landscaping scheme; scheme of ecological enhancements; and proposed external lighting scheme pursuant to Conditions 14, 15 and 16 of planning permission ref: WA/2021/0516 dated 28 October 2021.	Approved	16/08/2022
WA/2022/01563	Glebelands School, Parsonage Road, Cranleigh, Surrey GU6 7AN	Details of Construction Traffic Management Plan and Community Use Agreement submitted pursuant to conditions 4 and 6 of planning permission ref: WA/2020/0226 dated 25 February 2021.	Approved	23/08/2022
WA/2022/01549	The Abbey School, Menin Way, Farnham, Surrey, GU9 8DY	Details of a Remediation Strategy submitted pursuant to Condition 16 of planning permission ref: WA/2021/02235 dated 17 February 2022.	Approved	30/06/2022

Consent Ref.	Location	Description	Decision	Decision Date
SP21/00258/SCD1	Bishop Wand Church of England Secondary School, Laytons Lane, Sunbury-on-Thames, Surrey, TW16 6LT	Details of drainage system submitted pursuant to Condition 5 of planning permission ref: SP21/00258/SCC dated 17 March 2022.	Approved	11/07/2022
WA/2022/01548	Glebelands School, Parsonage Road, Cranleigh, Surrey GU6 7AN	Details of programme of archaeological work submitted pursuant to Condition 8 of planning permission ref: WA/2020/0226 dated 25 February 2021.	Approved	10/08/2022
WA/2022/01335	The Abbey School, Menin Way, Farnham, Surrey GU9 8DY.	Details of a Surface Water Drainage Scheme (SuDS) submitted pursuant to condition 18 of planning permission ref: WA/2021/02235, dated 17 February 2022.	Approved	07/06/2022
MO/2022/0525/SCC	St Andrews RC School, Grange Road, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 7JP	Details of a Construction Management Plan (CMP) pursuant to Condition 4 of planning permission ref: MO/2021/1087 dated 23 September 2021.	Approved	10/05/2022
WA/2022/00990	The Abbey School Menin Way, Farnham, Surrey GU9 8DY.	Details of Construction Environmental Management Plan submitted pursuant to Condition 9 of planning permission ref: WA/2021/02235 dated 17 February 2022.	Approved	17/06/2022
EL2022/0232	Chandlers Field Primary School, High Street, West Molesey, Surrey KT8 2LX	Details of a drainage verification report pursuant to Condition 2 of planning permission ref: EL/2021/0991 dated 22 July 2021.	Approved	23/02/2022
RE22/00095/CON	The Oakwood School, Balcombe Road, Horley Surrey RH6 9AE	Details of a surface water drainage scheme; and method statement for carpark resurfacing, bicycle store and footpath submitted pursuant to Conditions 8 and 10 of planning permission RE21/02101/CON dated 16 December 2021	Approved	01/09/2022
EL/2022/0095	10 Former Ashley Road, Ashley Road, Walton-On-Thames KT12 1HU	Details of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Site Investigations pursuant to Condition 12 and 13 of planning permission ref: EL/2020/3112 dated 19 April 2021.	Approved	08/03/2022
EL/2021/4348	10 Former Ashley Road, Ashley Road, Walton-On-Thames, Surrey KT12 1HU	Details of a Construction and Environment Management Plan pursuant to Condition 4 of planning permission ref: EL/2020/3112 dated 19 April 2021.	Approved	15/03/2022
EP22/00045/COND	Land at The Sycamore Centre, 14 West Hill, Epsom, Surrey, KT19 8HR	Details submitted pursuant to Conditions 4 (Construction Environmental Management Plan) and 10 (Surface Water Drainage Scheme) of Planning	Approved	17/03/2022

Consent Ref.	Location	Description	Decision	Decision Date
		Permission Ref: EP20/01815/CMA dated 8 June 2021.		
WO/2021/1343	Shaw Family Centre, Chobham Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 4AS	Details submitted pursuant to condition 3 (material), 16 (Construction Environmental Management Plan) and 18 (Drainage Scheme) of planning permission ref: WO/2020/1090 dated 15 April 2021 for demolition of existing family contact centre and redevelopment of new family contact centre with associated car parking, access, and landscaping.	Approved	24/02/2022
MO2021/2118	St Andrews RC School, Grange Road, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 7JP	Details of a Surface Water Drainage Scheme (SuDS) pursuant to Condition 8 of planning permission ref: MO/2021/1087 dated 23 September 2021	Approved	09/02/2022
WA/2021/02695	Broadwater County Secondary School, Summers Road, Farncombe, Godalming, GU7 3BW	Details of arboricultural protection measures pursuant to Condition 9 and details of ecological enhancements pursuant to Condition 13 of planning permission ref: WA/2020/1319 dated 5 July 2021.	Approved	12/01/2022
RE21/02846/CON	Brooklands School, Alexander Road, Reigate, Surrey RH2 8ED	Details of drainage submitted pursuant to Condition 5 of planning permission ref: RE21/00189/CON dated 2 September 2021.	Approved	12/01/2022
WA/2019/0764	Linden Farm, Rosemary Lane, Alfold	Details of drainage verification report submitted pursuant to Condition 11 of planning permission ref: WA/2018/1044 dated 28 November 2018.	Approved	15/03/2022
TOTAL				20

Decisions – Reg 3 (Non-material amendments following the grant of planning permission)

Consent Ref.	Location	Proposal	Decision	Date Decision
RE22/01357/CON	The Oakwood School, Balcombe Road, Horley, Surrey RH6 9AE	Non-material amendment to planning permission ref: RE21/02101/CON dated 16 December 2021 to allow alterations to the parking layout and cycle storage, the	Approved	01/07/2022

Consent Ref.	Location	Proposal	Decision	Date Decision
		addition of raised kerbs, planting areas and a revised location for the electric vehicle charging point.		
WO/2022/0586	Shaw Family Centre, Chobham Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 4AS	Non material amendment to planning approval WO/2020/1090 dated 15 April 2021 for the demolition of existing family contact centre and redevelopment of new family contact centre with associated car parking, access, and landscaping to enable minor design changes to the external elevations of the proposed building	Approved	13/10/2022
EP22/00237/NMA	Land at The Sycamore Centre, 14 West Hill, Epsom, Surrey, KT19 8HR	Non-material amendment to planning permission ref: EP20/01815/CMA dated 8 June 2021, to allow alterations to the internal layout of the ground floor of the Children’s Home.	Approved	02/03/2022
EL/2022/0154	10 Former Ashley Road, Ashley Road, Walton-On-Thames, Surrey KT12 1HU	Non-material amendment to planning permission ref: EL/2020/3112 dated 19 April 2021 to allow for a revised internal layout.	Approved	22/02/2022
TOTAL				4

Appendix III

CPS1 and CPS2 returns.

Number of Planning and Related Applications:

Period	On hand at beginning	Applications received during quarter	Withdrawn, called in or turned away during quarter
Q1 2022	48	11	2
Q2 2022	50	3	1
Q3 2022	46	6	0
Q4 2022	50	2	1

Number of Planning and Related Decisions:

Period	Number of decisions made during quarter	Of those decisions, the number delegated	The application was accompanied by a statutory Environmental Statement	The application was subject to a Planning Performance Agreement	An extension of time agreement was made
Q1 2022	7	6	0	0	6
Q2 2022	6	5	1	0	5
Q3 2022	7	6	1	0	6
Q4 2022	7	3	1	0	5

Number of decisions where:

Period	The application was accompanied by a statutory Environmental Statement	The application was subject to a Planning Performance Agreement	An extension of time agreement was made
Q1 2022	0	0	6
Q2 2022	1	0	5
Q3 2022	1	0	6
Q4 2022	1	0	5

Reg 3 and 4 Decisions:

Period	Number of decisions made under regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992.	Number of decisions made under regulation 4 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992.
Q1 2022	5	0
Q2 2022	6	0
Q3 2022	1	0
Q4 2022	4	0

Number of decisions on applications for prior approval for permitted development rights:

Period	Prior approval not required	Granted	Refused
Q1 2022	0	0	0
Q2 2022	0	1	0
Q3 2022	0	0	0
Q4 2022	0	0	0

County Matters - Number of decisions on:

Period	Notifications	Certificates of lawful development	Certificates of appropriate alternative development
Q1 2022	0	0	0
Q2 2022	0	0	0
Q3 2022	0	0	0
Q4 2022	0	1	0

Number of determinations under ROMPs:

Period	Number of determinations under the review of mineral planning permissions (ROMPs) and period review of mineral planning permissions, as defined by Schedules 13 and 14 of the Environment Act 1995.
Q1 2022	0
Q2 2022	1
Q3 2022	0
Q4 2022	0

Enforcement Action:

Period	Number of enforcement notices issued	Number of stop notices issued (excluding temporary stop notices)	Number of temporary stop notices issued	Number of planning contravention notices issued	Number of breaches of condition notices issued	Number of injunctive applications approved by High Court or County Court	Number of injunctive applications refused by High Court or County Court
Q1 2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Q2 2022	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Q3 2022	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Q4 2022	0	0	0	6	0	0	0

Q1 2022 – Decisions

Application Ref	Type of scheme	Nature of application	Decision	Received date	Decision date	Subject to Planning Performance Agreement, Extension of Time or Environmental Impact Assessment?	If yes, was the decision made within 16 weeks or agreed time limit?
TA/2021/2111	Oil/gas development	Onsite manufacturing or ancillary operations	Granted	29/11/2021	31/03/2022	Yes	No
WA/2021/02432	Sand and gravel	Extension to life of existing site	Granted	28/09/2021	02/02/2022	Yes	No
WA/2021/02431	Sand and gravel	Extension to life of existing site	Granted	28/09/2021	02/02/2022	Yes	No
MO/2021/2003	Sand (excluding silica sand)	Replacement of lifeguard facility	Granted	18/10/2021	12/01/2022	Yes	Yes
TA/2021/1848	Materials recovery/recycling	Retention of welfare unit	Granted	14/10/2021	12/01/2022	No	n/a
WA/2021/0286	Materials recovery/recycling	Extension to area of site	Granted	23/02/2021	29/03/2022	Yes	Yes
RE20/00893/CON	Treatment	New mineral working, exploration	Granted	24/04/2020	27/01/2022	Yes	No

Application Ref	Type of scheme	Nature of application	Decision	Received date	Decision date	Subject to Planning Performance Agreement, Extension of Time or Environmental Impact Assessment?	If yes, was the decision made within 16 weeks or agreed time limit?
		or appraisal/waste disposal					
							Total: 7

Q2 2022 – Decisions

Application Ref	Type of scheme	Nature of application	Decision	Received date	Decision date	Subject to Planning Performance Agreement, Extension of Time or Environmental Impact Assessment?	If yes, was the decision made within 16 weeks or agreed time limit?
RE22/00283/CON	Landfill	On-site manufacturing or ancillary operations/uses (eg storage of skips on a waste site)	Granted	09/02/2022	17/06/2022	Yes	Yes
WA/2021/03074	Sand and gravel	On-site manufacturing or ancillary operations/uses (eg storage of skips on a waste site)	Granted	09/12/2021	25/05/2022	Yes	Yes
RU.22/0236	Transfer station	New mineral-working, exploration or appraisal/waste disposal	Granted	31/01/2022	24/05/2022	Yes	Yes
GU/21/CON/00044	Treatment	Extension to area of existing site	Granted	29/10/2021	08/06/2022	Yes	Yes

Application Ref	Type of scheme	Nature of application	Decision	Received date	Decision date	Subject to Planning Performance Agreement, Extension of Time or Environmental Impact Assessment?	If yes, was the decision made within 16 weeks or agreed time limit?
MO/2022/0491	Clay/shale	On-site manufacturing or ancillary operations/uses (eg storage of skips on a waste site)	Granted	15/03/2022	28/06/2022	No	n/a
TA2020/434 & RE20/00463/CON	Silica sand	Extension to area of existing site	Granted	26/02/2020	28/06/2022	Yes	Yes
							Total: 6

Q3 2022 – Decisions

Application Ref	Type of scheme	Nature of application	Decision	Received date	Decision date	Subject to Planning Performance Agreement, Extension of Time or Environmental Impact Assessment?	If yes, was the decision made within 16 weeks or agreed time limit?
SP22/00900/SCC	Civic amenity	On-site manufacturing or ancillary operations/uses (eg storage of skips on a waste site)	Granted	22/06/2022	14/09/2022	No	n/a
WA/2022/01084	Civic amenity	Extension to life of existing site	Granted	17/03/2022	12/07/2022	Yes	Yes
RE22/00579/CON	Civic amenity	Extension to life of existing site	Granted	04/03/2022	12/07/2022	Yes	Yes
WO/2022/0213	Civic amenity	Extension to life of existing site	Granted	02/03/2022	11/07/2022	Yes	Yes
WA/2021/02955	Sand (excluding silica sand)	Extension to life of existing site	Granted	30/11/2021	13/07/2022	Yes	Yes

Application Ref	Type of scheme	Nature of application	Decision	Received date	Decision date	Subject to Planning Performance Agreement, Extension of Time or Environmental Impact Assessment?	If yes, was the decision made within 16 weeks or agreed time limit?
SP22/00396/SCC	Sand and gravel	On-site manufacturing or ancillary operations/uses (eg storage of skips on a waste site)	Granted	09/02/2022	11/08/2022	Yes	Yes
WA/2017/1466 & MO/2017/1432	Clay/shale	On-site manufacturing or ancillary operations/uses (eg storage of skips on a waste site)	Granted	20/07/2017	27/09/2022	Yes	Yes
							Total: 7

Q4 2022 – Decisions

Application Ref	Type of scheme	Nature of application	Decision	Received date	Decision date	Subject to Planning Performance Agreement, Extension of Time or Environmental Impact Assessment?	If yes, was the decision made within 16 weeks or agreed time limit?
GU22/CON/00022	Other county matters	On-site manufacturing or ancillary operations/uses (eg storage of skips on a waste site)	Granted	14/07/2022	30/11/2022	Yes	Yes
EL2022/1648	Other county matters	On-site manufacturing or ancillary operations/uses (eg	Granted	04/05/2022	08/11/2022	Yes	Yes

Application Ref	Type of scheme	Nature of application	Decision	Received date	Decision date	Subject to Planning Performance Agreement, Extension of Time or Environmental Impact Assessment?	If yes, was the decision made within 16 weeks or agreed time limit?
		storage of skips on a waste site					
WA/2022/02114	Anaerobic digestion	On-site manufacturing or ancillary operations/uses (eg storage of skips on a waste site)	Granted	22/03/2022	25/10/2022	No	n/a
GU22/CON/00006	Treatment	New mineral-working, exploration or appraisal/waste disposal	Granted	20/12/2021	10/11/2022	Yes	Yes
MO/2021/2103	Oil/gas - development	Extension to life of existing site	Granted	14/10/2021	17/11/2022	Yes	No
TA/2021/1655	Oil/gas - development	Deepening of working or other changes within existing site	Refused	27/08/2021	02/11/2022	Yes	Yes
WO/PLAN/2021/1030	Storage	On-site manufacturing or ancillary operations/uses (eg storage of skips on a waste site)	Granted	05/07/2021	04/10/2022	Yes	Yes
							Total: 7

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