



SURREY  
COUNTY COUNCIL

# Surrey County Council Authority Monitoring Report

2021-2022

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## Foreword

This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) discusses the effectiveness of minerals and waste planning policy implementation in Surrey for the reporting period of 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.

A copy of the AMR covering the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 is available on [Surrey County Council's website](#).

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](mailto:mdf@surreycc.gov.uk) or write to:

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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. 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).
- 14 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.
- 15 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.
- 16 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.
- Forthcoming regulations arising from the Environment Act 2021, as well as Natural England's review of the Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty boundary.

17 Preparation of the Regulation 18 Preferred Options public consultation (in June 2025) will be informed by and take account of issues raised by and policy preferences of stakeholders during the Issues and Options consultation. The MWPA will also consider and assess any land nominated pursuant to the Issues and Options consultation to establish whether it would be suitable for future minerals or waste management development. Further engagement with a range of stakeholders and another 'call for sites' exercise is set to be undertaken ahead of the Preferred Options consultation.

18 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.

19 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](mailto:mineralsandwaste.localplan@surreycc.gov.uk).

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## Cooperation and Partnership Working

20 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.

21 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.

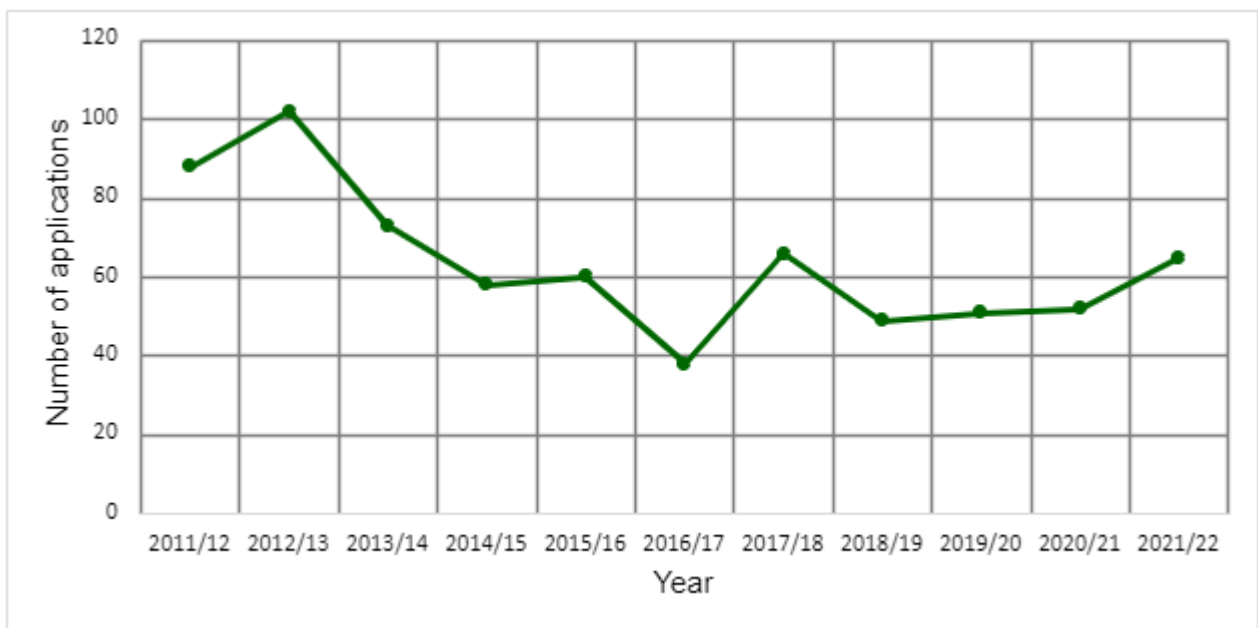
- **The South East England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP)** is a regional group that cooperates to monitor the supply and demand for aggregate in the southeast of England, and assess the potential for supply of secondary and recycled materials and reserves of aggregate minerals. SEEAWP brings together 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.

22 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 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 are provided in [Appendix III](#).

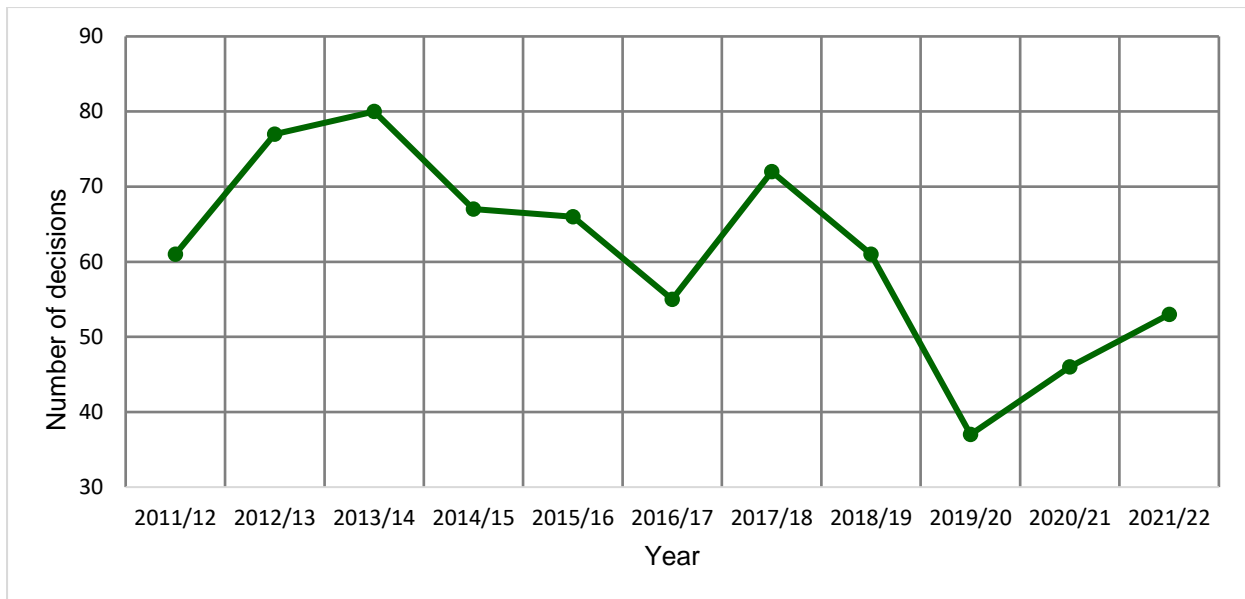
# Decision Making and Consultation Responses

## Minerals and Waste Applications and Decisions

- 23 Between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 the MWPA validated 43 applications relating to minerals or waste management development. In the same period, a further 10 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.
- 24 In the same period, SCC issued a total of 53 minerals and waste decision notices. A further 12 minerals and waste decision notices were issued for non-material amendments to existing planning permissions.
- 25 Of the 53 decision notices issued by SCC for minerals and waste management development between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022, 8 decisions were taken by SCC's Planning and Regulatory Committee and 45 decisions were taken by officers under delegated powers.



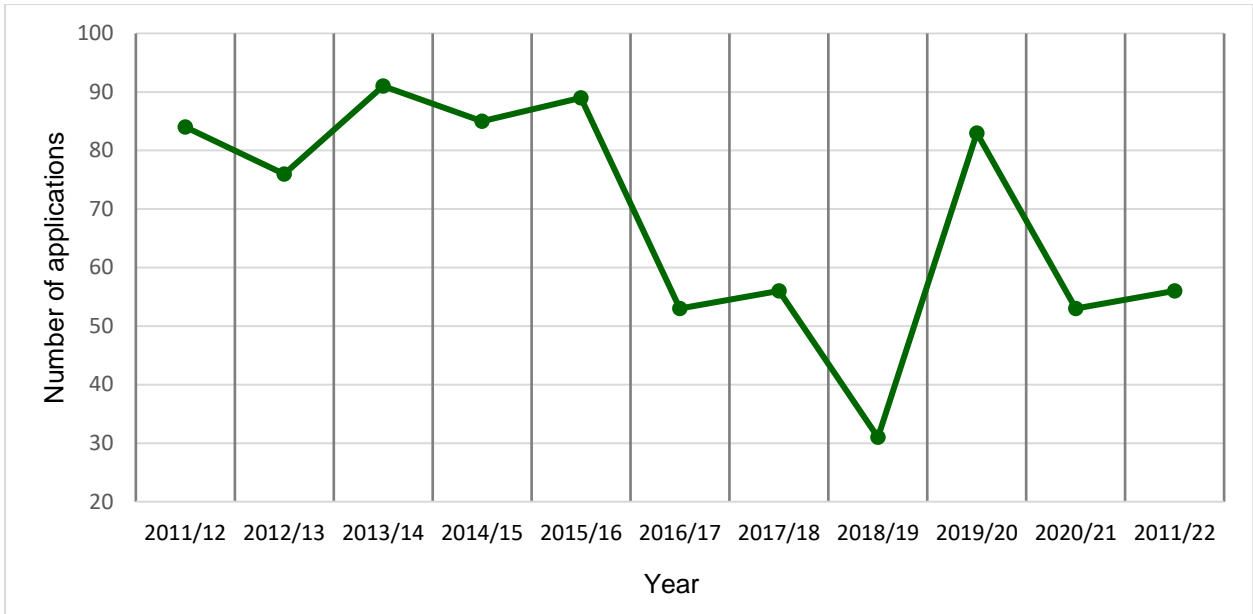
**Figure 1 – Applications Validated by SCC for Minerals and Waste Development**



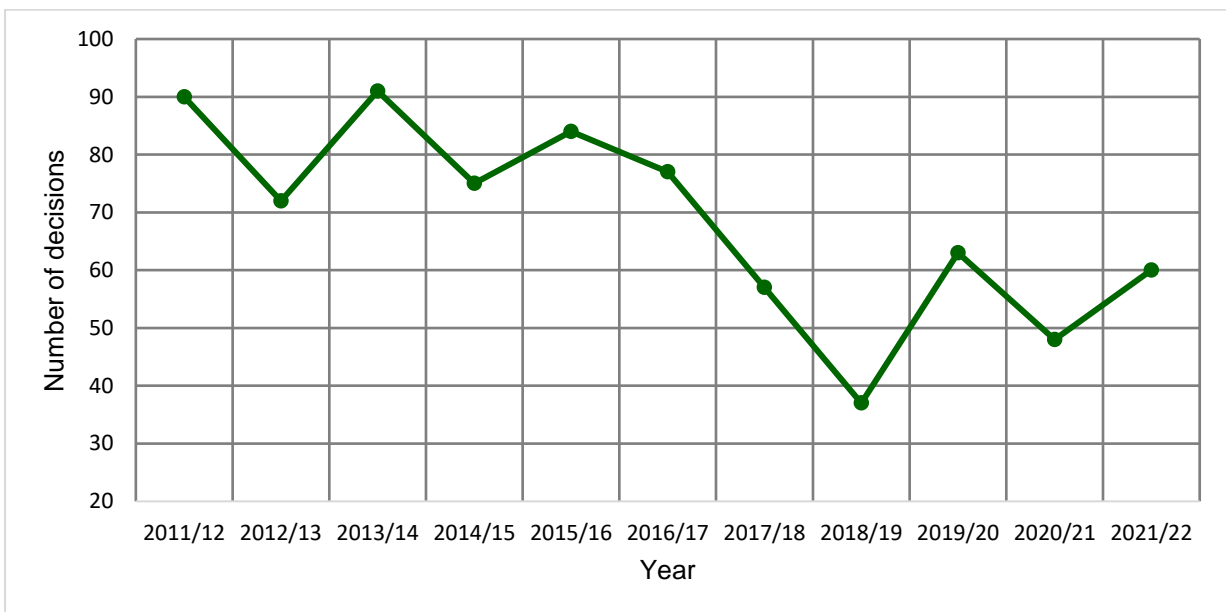
**Figure 2 – Decision Notices Issued by SCC for Minerals and Waste Development**

### County Development Applications and Decisions

- 26 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.
- 27 Between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 the CPA validated 56 applications for Reg 3 development. In the same period, a further 6 applications were received by the CPA for non-material amendments to existing Reg 3 consents.
- 28 SCC issued a total of 60 Reg 3 decision notices between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022. A further 7 decision notices were issued for non-material amendments to existing Reg 3 consents.
- 29 Of the 67 Reg 3 decision notices issued by SCC between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022, 4 decisions were taken by SCC’s Planning and Regulatory Committee with the remainder being taken by officers under delegated powers.



**Figure 3 - Applications Validated by SCC for County Council Development**



**Figure 4 - Decisions Notices Issued by SCC for County Council Development**

### Development Management Performance

30 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.

- 31 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 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 can be found in [Appendix III](#).

### Consultation Responses

- 32 Between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 the MWPA considered and responded to a total of 80 planning consultations undertaken by a range of stakeholders including Surrey LPAs, neighbouring LPAs, other MWPA's, and other public bodies. These consultations included plan-making consultations which are listed in [Appendix I](#).
- 33 Between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022, the MWPA objected to 4 development proposals on minerals and/or waste safeguarding grounds.

# Monitoring Minerals and Waste Policy

## Minerals Highlights

- 34 In 2021 sales of sand and gravel (including sharp sand and gravel and soft sand) in Surrey at 0.81 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) were above the 10-year average of 0.78 mtpa. Consequently, the 10-year average was up slightly, in line with sales.
- 35 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.
- 36 This provision is significantly higher than average sales over the last 10 years.
- 37 The overall landbank of 7.5 years at the end of 2021 masks a significant imbalance between reserves of soft sand (11 years) and concreting aggregates (3.8 years) in Surrey.
- 38 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

- 39 In 2021 Surrey produced an estimated total of 3.48 million tonnes (mt) of waste comprising:
- 0.54 mt of Local Authority Collected Waste.
  - 0.54 mt of Commercial and Industrial Waste (+15% sensitivity uplift applied).
  - 2.37 mt of Construction Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) Waste.
  - 0.03 mt of Hazardous Waste.
- 40 Surrey's Community Recycling Centres achieved a reuse and recycling rate of 53% and a landfill diversion rate of 89% (Waste Data Flow (WDF) 2021).

## Monitoring

- 41 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

42 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

- 43 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).
- 44 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.”
- 45 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

46 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.

47 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.

48 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. Additionally, in 2016 the MWPA prepared and published [guidance relating to sustainable construction on SCC's website](#) .

## Monitoring Outcomes

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

Policy Reference/Title	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator Target	Outcome 2021/2022	Performance
<b>Policy MC4 - Efficient use of mineral resources</b>	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
<b>Policy MC5 - Recycled and secondary aggregates</b>	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.	0.73mtpa	On Track
<b>Policy AR1 - Presumption in favour of sustainable development</b>	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
<b>Policy AR5 – High value recovery</b>	Increasing the proportion of waste recovered from waste stream.	Increasing aggregate recycling production with milestones of at least 0.9mtpa by 2026.	0.73mtpa	On Track

## Commentary on Policy Performance

### *Policy MC4 – Efficient use of mineral resources*

49 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*

50 Sales of secondary and recycled aggregates of 0.73 million tonnes (mt) in 2021 reflects an increase on the previous year, but a slight decrease on the 3 and 10-year averages. This decrease is likely to be a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, but the increase in 2021 indicates that sales are rebounding. Overall, significant progress has been made with production of recycled aggregates in Surrey from 2012 to 2021 (see figure 5 below), with sales peaking at 1.23 mt in 2019. No sites allocated in the ARJDPD received planning permission between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022.

**Table 2 – Sales of Recycled Aggregate in Surrey 2012-2021**

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Actual Sales	0.45	0.49	0.63	0.83	0.76	1.15	0.99	1.23	0.60	0.73

(Source: LAA 2021)

### *Policy AR1 – Presumption in favour of sustainable development*

51 No consents were issued for new aggregate recycling facilities between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022.

### *Policy AR5 – High value recovery*

52 Sales figures for recycled aggregates between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 were below the monitoring indicator targets of 0.8mtpa by 2016 and 0.9mtpa by 2026. However, this is partly because of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the 3-year average is in line with the long-term target.

## 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

53 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.

54 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. Additionally, the MWPA has prepared and published a [guidance about mineral safeguarding on SCC's website](#) so as to facilitate early engagement between Surrey LPAs, the MWPA, and developers in order for safeguarding requirements to be identified and addressed at the earliest possible stage in the design of development.

- 55 [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 2021/2022	Performance
<b>Policy MC4 – Efficient use of mineral resources</b>	Number of permissions for borrow pits that meet criteria.	100% of planning applications.	Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A
<b>Policy MC6 – Safeguarding mineral resources and development</b>	Number of planning permissions following objection from SCC on the grounds of the need to safeguard land for mineral development.	0% of planning applications.	Zero planning permissions granted.	Target Met
	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
<b>Policy MC10 – Other non-aggregate minerals supply</b>	Number of planning applications for other non-aggregate minerals.		Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A

	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
	Number and scale of planning permissions for building stone extraction.		Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A

### Commentary on Policy Performance

#### *Policy MC4 – Efficient use of mineral resources*

56 No consents were issued for borrow pits between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022.

#### *Policy MC6 - Safeguarding mineral resources and development*

57 Between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 no consents were issued by any LPAs following an objection from SCC on minerals safeguarding grounds. All LPAs have up-to-date information about minerals safeguarding through the MWPA's policies map and have agreed SCC's Minerals and Waste Consultation Protocol.

#### *Policy MC10 - Other non-aggregate minerals supply*

58 No consents were issued for non-aggregate mineral development or the extraction of building stone during the monitoring period.



### 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*

59 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.

60 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*

- 61 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*

- 62 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.
- 63 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 2021/2022	Performance
<b>Policy MC5 - Recycled and secondary aggregates</b>	Supply of recycled and secondary aggregates.	Steady increase in supply with milestone of at least 0.8mtpa by 2016 and 0.9mtpa by 2026.	0.73mtpa	On Track

<b>Policy MC7 - Aggregate minerals supply &amp; Policy MA1 – Aggregate Supply</b>	Landbank of permitted reserves for primary aggregates.	Maintain at least 7-year landbank.	7.5-years.	Target Met
<b>Policy MC8 - Silica sand supply</b>	Landbank of permitted reserves at silica sand production sites	Maintain at least 10-year landbank for individual sites.	> 10-years.	Target Met
<b>Policy MC9 - Brick clay supply</b>	Landbank of permitted reserves supporting brick clay production.	Maintain at least 25-year landbank.	25-years.	Target Met
<b>Policy MC10 - Other non-aggregate minerals supply</b>	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
<b>Policy MC12 - Oil and gas development</b>	Number of planning permissions for exploration, appraisal or production of oil or gas in accordance with policy.	100% of planning applications.	Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A
<b>Policy MA2 - Preferred areas for concreting aggregate</b>	Number of planning permissions granted for preferred areas.	100% of planning applications.	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 reserves of 8.7 years.	Target Met
<b>Policy MA3 - Preferred areas for soft sand</b>	Number of planning permissions granted for preferred areas.	100% of planning applications.	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 reserves of 8.7 years.	Target Met

## Commentary on Policy Performance

### *Policy MC5 – Recycled and Secondary Aggregates*

64 Sales of secondary and recycled aggregates of 0.73 mt in 2021 reflect an increase on the previous year, but a slight decrease on the 3-year and 10-year averages. Sales were lower than usual in 2020 and the early part of 2021 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. These figures do not meet the monitoring indicator target of 0.8 mtpa by 2016. However, the three-year sales averages are in line with long term targets, and so considering this and the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, no remedial action is considered necessary. No planning consents were granted for new aggregate recycling capacity between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022.

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

65 Based on the LAA 2021 rate of 1.0 mtpa for primary aggregates (0.5 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 7.5-years at the end of 2021, above the 7-year landbank required by paragraph 219 of the NPPF. This masks a significant imbalance between reserves of soft sand (11-years) and sharp sand and gravel (3.8-years) but meets the monitoring indicator target. 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).

66 Planning applications for mineral extraction at the listed sites are being pursued (application reference in brackets) but remain undetermined.

67 Current capacity at aggregate recycling facilities in Surrey is over 1.5 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. No planning consents were granted for new primary aggregate extraction between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022.

*Policy MC8 - Silica sand supply*

68 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. No planning consents were granted for new silica sand extraction between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022.

*Policy MC9 - Brick clay supply*

69 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. No planning consents were granted for new brick clay extraction between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022.

*Policy MC10 - Other non-aggregate minerals supply*

70 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 April 2021 and 31 March 2022.

*Policy MC12 - Oil and gas development*

71 No planning applications for exploration, appraisal or production of oil and gas were submitted to the MWPA between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022.

*Policy MA2 - Preferred Areas for concreting aggregate*

72 No planning permissions were issued for the extraction of concreting aggregate in preferred areas between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022.

*Policy MA3 - Preferred Areas for soft sand*

73 No consents were issued for the extraction of soft sand in preferred areas between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 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**

74 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.

75 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 2021/2022	Performance
<b>Policy MC1 - Spatial Strategy</b>	Number of permissions for new sites for mineral working falling within preferred areas and areas of search.	100% of planning permissions.	Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A
	Number of permissions for new sites for aggregates recycling falling within identified sites.	100% of planning permissions.	Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A
<b>Policy MC2 - Spatial Strategy</b>	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.	Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A

<b>Policy MC3 - Spatial Strategy</b>	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.	Zero permissions granted contrary to policy.	Target Met
<b>Policy MC11 - Mineral extraction outside preferred areas</b>	Number of planning permissions outside preferred areas and reasons for approval.		Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A
<b>Policy MC13 - Underground gas storage</b>	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
<b>Policy MC14 - Reducing the adverse impacts of mineral development</b>	Number of planning applications where there would be a significant adverse impact on community or environment.	100% of planning applications refused.	Zero relevant planning applications determined.	N/A



### Commentary on Policy Performance

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

76 No relevant planning applications were determined by the MWPA between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022.

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

77 No planning permissions were granted contrary to Policy MC2 in the monitoring period.

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

78 No planning permissions were granted contrary to Policy MC3 in the monitoring period.

#### *Policy MC11 - Mineral extraction outside preferred areas*

79 No relevant planning applications were determined by the MWPA between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022.

#### *Policy MC13 - Underground gas storage*

80 No relevant planning applications were determined by the MWPA between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022.

#### *Policy MC14 - Reducing the Adverse Impacts of Mineral Development*

81 No planning permissions were granted contrary to Policy MC14 in the monitoring period.

10

## 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

82 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.

83 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.

84 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.

85 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 2021/2022	Performance
<b>Policy MC15 - Transport for minerals</b>	Number of planning permissions that provide alternative methods of transporting minerals other than by road.		Zero planning permissions.	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 planning permissions granted.	Target Met
<b>Policy MC16 - Rail aggregate depots</b>	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*

86 No planning permissions provided alternative methods of transporting minerals other than by road between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022, however no planning permissions were granted, or details approved, where there was an unresolved objection from Highways England or the Highways Authority in the monitoring period.

#### *Policy MC16 - Rail aggregate depots*

87 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

88 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 2021/2022	Performance
<b>Policy MC17 - Restoring mineral workings</b>	Number of planning applications with restoration schemes that reflect advice	100% of planning applications.	100% of planning applications	Target Met

	in the MSRSPD.			
	Number of planning applications to extend time periods for restoration.		x5 planning applications.	N/A
<b>Policy MC18 - Restoration and enhancement</b>	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*

89 Between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 progress on mineral restoration schemes in Surrey included:

- Whole or partial sites being signed into long-term aftercare and management including at Runfold South Quarry, Stockstone Quarry, Hithermoor Quarry, and Patteson Court Landfill site. Where sites are the subject of partial aftercare and management, there will also be continued progressive restoration works ongoing.
- Advancement of progressive restoration works at Hengrove Farm, Homefield Sandpit, North Park Quarry, Stanwell Quarry, Hithermoor Quarry, Reigate Road Quarry, Seale Lodge Landfill, and Sandy Cross Landfill.
- Continuation of a partnership approach to mineral restoration including through management and liaison groups overseeing and interested in progressive restoration, aftercare, and long-term management of Runfold South Quarry, Queen Mary Quarry, Farnham Quarry (now Tice's Meadow Nature Reserve), North Park Farm Quarry, and Patteson Court Landfill.
- Continued compliance monitoring of wholly or partly restored mineral sites and sites in aftercare or long-term management including Land at Park Lake and Coldharbour Lane,

Runfold Quarry (north and south), Reigate Road Quarry, and Home Farm Quarry including Field Common North.

- Continued compliance monitoring of operational mineral sites to promote progressive restoration and maintenance and aftercare of any advanced planting.
- Facilitating transfer of Tice's Meadow Nature Reserve (previously Farnham Quarry) into SCC ownership and management.
- Collaboration with Surrey Nature Partnership including 10-year review of habitat creation activity in Surrey's Biodiversity Opportunity Areas.
- 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.
- Delivering a presentation to the European Urban Links to Landscape conference.
- Continued advisory role on the joint Surrey County Council and Environment Agency River Thames flood alleviation scheme.
- Continued membership of the national steering group tasked with producing the new Institute of Quarrying Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils in Mineral Workings.

*Policy MC18 – Restoration and Enhancement*

90 Between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 five consents were issued by SCC concerning ongoing restoration at Land at Runfold South Quarry, Farnham (Refs. WA/2021/02431; WA/2021/01285; WA/2021/01284; WA/2021/01283; WA/2021/01282).

91 Two non-material amendments to existing planning permissions were approved relating to the ongoing restoration works at Sandy Cross Sandpit, Seale (Refs. GU21/CON/00041 and GU21/CON/00042) and one consent was issued which approved details relating to ongoing restoration at Land at Runfold South Quarry, Farnham (Ref: WA/2021/0008). 100% of these permissions and approvals provided enhancement through the continued restoration of mineral sites.

## Surrey Waste Local Plan

92 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.”

93 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

94 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).

95 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.

96 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.

97 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).

98 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 2021/2022	Performance
<b>Policy 1 – Need for Waste Development</b>	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 8,500 tonnes per annum of capacity was granted through new permissions. Surrey is technically net self-sufficient in waste management terms.	Target Met

### Commentary on Policy Performance

99 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.

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,562,000</b>	<b>1,550,000</b>	<b>1,574,798</b>

**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

100 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

101 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.

102 There were two planning permissions granted by SCC between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 that provided increased waste management capacity at Land at Chiddingfold Storage Depot, Chiddingfold Road, Dunsfold, Surrey GU8 4PB (Ref: WA/2021/0286) and Land previously used as part of the Sunnyacres Nursery (retrospective) (Ref: RE20/00893/CON). While capacity information is not stipulated on the relevant consents, application documents refer to throughputs of at least 500 tonnes (Ref: WA/2021/0286) and 8,000 tonnes (Ref: RE20/00893/CON) respectively. As site capacity is at least as high as annual throughput, the combined additional capacity provided is at least 8,500 tonnes.

## 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

103 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.

104 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.

105 The UK government has made a commitment to adopting the CEP measures. Additionally, at a national level, the UK government published a [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.

106 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%.

107 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 2021/2022	Performance
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<b>Policy 2 - Recycling and Recovery</b>	Waste arisings (tonnes) from households.	70% of LACW prepared for re-use or recycled by 2033.	53%	On Track
	C&I waste arisings (tonnes).	70% of C&I waste prepared for re-use or recycled by 2033.	78% (370,897 tonnes)	Target Met
<b>Policy 3 - Recycling of Inert Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste</b>	Amount of waste prepared for reuse or recycled (tonnes, %).	80% of CD&E waste recycled by 2033.	30% (735,334 tonnes)	Improvements Required
<b>Policy 4 - Sustainable Construction and Waste Management in New Development</b>	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 : 34% LPA Applications :30%	Improvements Required
	Site Waste Management Plans are submitted with planning applications for major development.	100% of major planning applications.	SCC Applications : 20% LPA Applications :13%	Improvements Required
<b>Policy 5 – Recovery of Inert Waste to Land</b>		5% of CD&E waste sent for disposal by landfill by 2025.	6%	On Track
		0% of CD&E waste sent for disposal by landfill by 2033.	6%	On Track

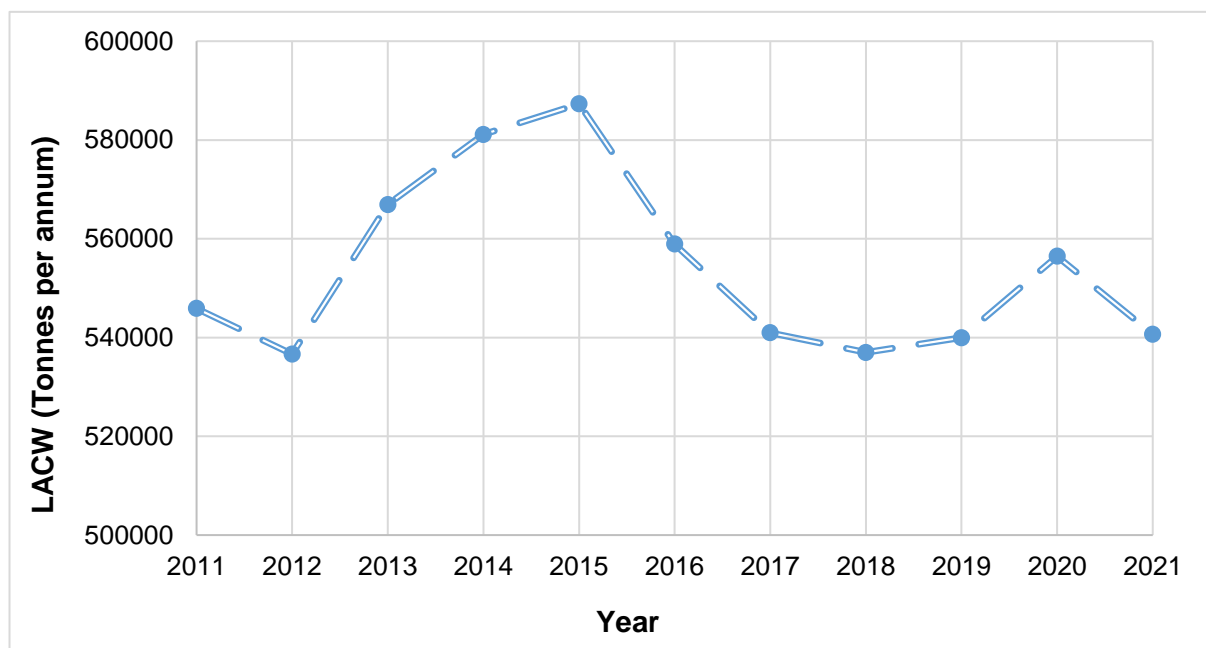
## Commentary on Policy Performance

### *Policy 2 – Recycling and Recovery*

#### Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)

108 LACW data is calculated from data reported to WasteDataFlow (WDF), a UK web-based system for LACW data reporting by local authorities to Government.

109 The overall arisings between the monitoring period were 540,684 tonnes, which was slightly less than the 556,458 tonnes between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021 (figure 5).



**Figure 5 – Estimated LACW arisings for the period 2011 to 2022**

110 The total amount of LACW recorded as being reused, recycled or composted between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 was 289,171 tonnes. Of the remaining 251,513 tonnes of residual waste, 170,050 was sent for recovery and 81,463 was sent to landfill for disposal.

111 Recovered material was principally sent to energy for 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%).

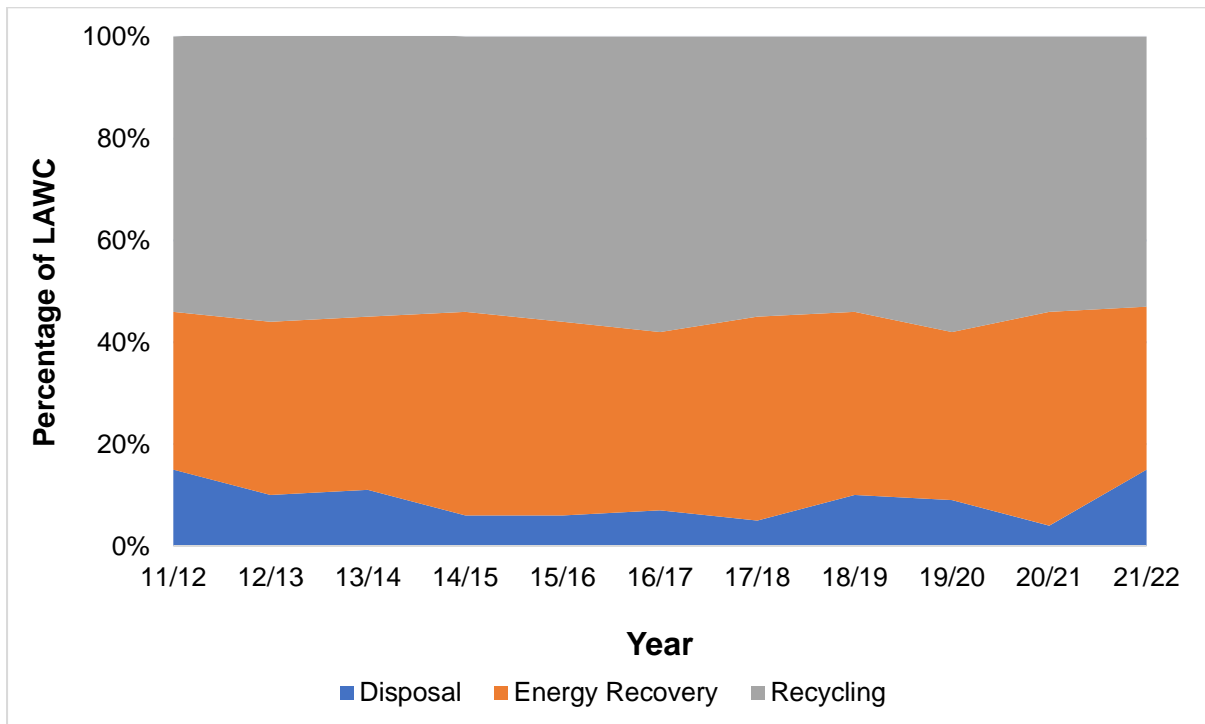


**Table 16 - LAWC management profile (2021/2022)**

Route	Tonnes	%
Disposal	81,463	15
Recovery	170,050	32
Treatment, Transfer, Unallocated	0	0
Recycling, Reuse, Compost	289,171	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>540,684</b>	<b>100</b>

10

112 Figure 6 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 April 2021 and 31 March 2022, a slight decrease from 54% from 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 6 - Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) fate 2011 to 2022**

Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste

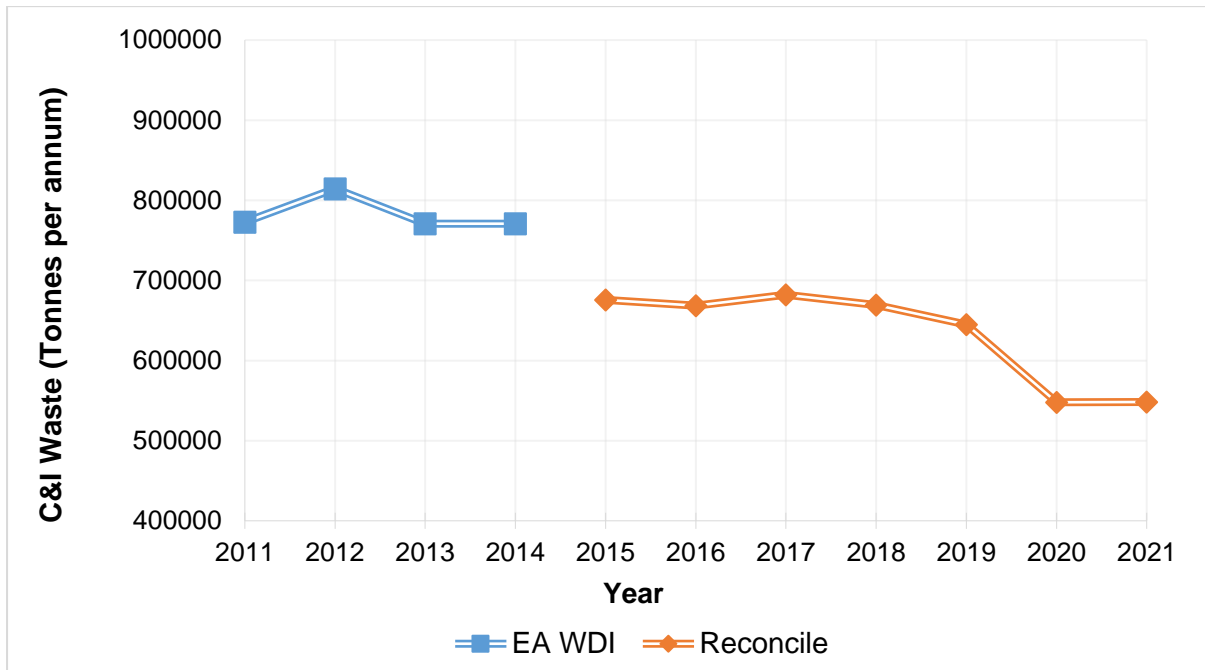
- 113 There is currently no formal requirement for all businesses to report material flows or waste arisings. Existing data sources that incorporate elements of this information, such as waste transfer notes and waste permit returns, provide insufficient data to estimate C&I waste arisings.
- 114 A calculation 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:

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

- 115 The result of this work was an estimate that 476,729 tonnes of C&I waste was generated in Surrey in 2021.
- 116 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

- 117 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 548,238 tonnes. This revised estimate has been utilised when drawing comparisons with total arisings over the previous monitoring periods.



**Figure 7 - Estimated C&I waste arisings in Surrey for the period 2011 to 2021**

- 118 78% of C&I arisings are recorded as being prepared for reuse and recycling (this includes composting and anaerobic digestion (AD)). This meets and exceeds the target of 70% of C&I waste prepared for re-use or recycled by 2033.

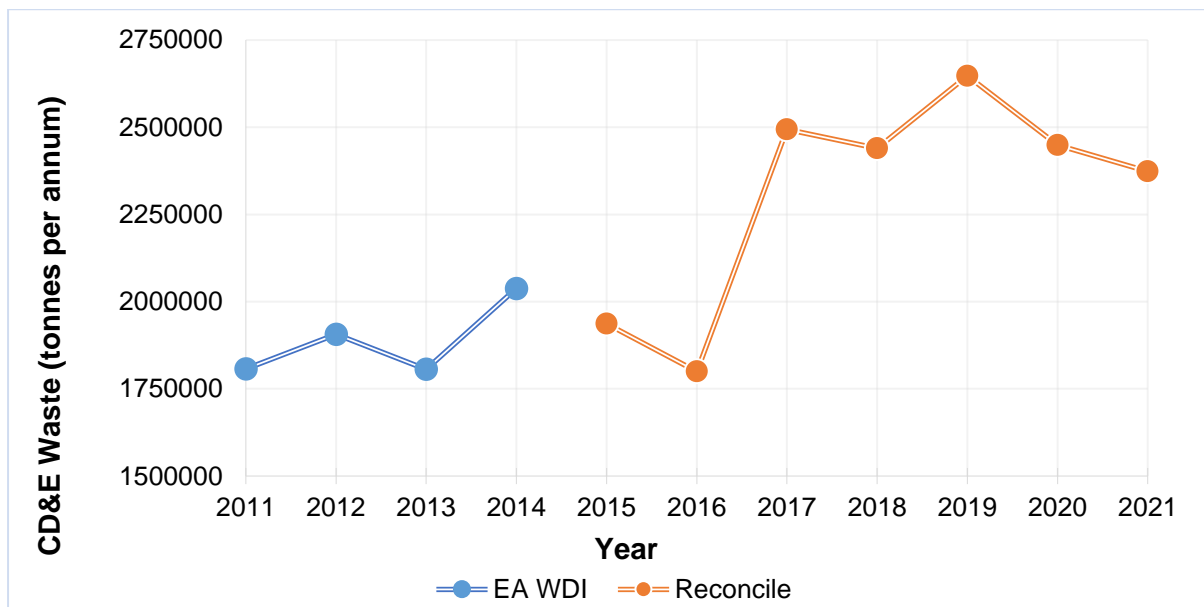
**Table 17 – C&I waste management profile (2021/2022)**

Route	Tonnes	%
Disposal	44,648	10
Recovery	61,184	12
Recycling and Reuse (including Composting and AD)	370,897	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>476,729</b>	<b>100</b>

*Policy 3 - Recycling of Inert Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste*Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) Waste

- 119 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).
- 120 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.
- 121 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:

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



**Figure 8 – Estimated CD&E waste arisings in Surrey for the period 2011 to 2021.**

- 122 An estimated 2,373,116 tonnes of CD&E waste arose in Surrey in 2021. Of this, 735,334 tonnes were categorised as being recycled. This equates to 30% 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 (2021/2022)**

Route	Tonnes	%
Disposal	143,290	31
Recovery (all types)	1,093,437	17
Transfer, Treatment, Unallocated	401,053	22
Direct Recycling	735,334	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,373,116</b>	<b>100</b>

- 123 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*

- 124 34% of all SCC applications and 30% 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.

- 125 Similarly, 20% of SCC applications and 13% 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.
- 126 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 Sustainable Construction Advice Note requires updating and the MWPA are in the process of preparing new guidance to this effect. In addition, the MWPA will also update the MWPA’s Consultation Protocol with Surrey’s LPAs to improve the efficacy of Policy 4.

*Policy 5 – Recovery of Inert Waste to Land*

- 127 Of the 2,373,116 tonnes of CD&E waste generated in 2021, 148,404 tonnes of CD&E waste is recorded as being recovered to land for beneficial purposes within the monitoring period.
- 128 Additionally, 143,290 tonnes of CD&E waste was recorded as being disposed to landfill in 2021, which accounted for 6% of total arisings. This 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

- 129 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 2021/2022	Performance
<b>Policy 6 – Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land</b>	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.	15%	On Track
		<1% of waste from households sent for disposal to landfill by 2035.	15%	On Track
		<10% of C&I waste sent for disposal to landfill by 2025.	10%	On Track
		<5% of C&I waste sent for disposal to landfill by 2035.	10%	On Track

### Commentary on Policy Performance

#### *Policy 6 – Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land*

- 130 The amount of LACW being sent to disposal by landfill has steadily decreased from 76% to 15% between 2004/05 and 2021/22. Despite the amount of waste being sent to landfill increasing from 4% to 15% over the last year, levels remain low, and the increase corresponds with a decrease in waste sent to EfW facilities. Levels of waste sent for disposal in landfill and EfW are expected to return to those measured in the 2020/2021 monitoring period over time.
- 131 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.
- 132 Turning to C&I waste, 44,648 tonnes was sent for disposal to landfill in the 2021/2022 monitoring period, which equates to 10% of total arisings. Accordingly, Surrey remains on track to achieve the 2025 and 2035 policy targets.



## 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 plan 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

133 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 2021/2022	Performance
<b>Policy 7 - Safeguarding</b>	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.	1x site lost contrary to SCC advice.	Improvements Required

	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
<b>Policy 8 - Improvement or extension of existing facilities</b>	Number of planning permissions granted for redevelopment, extension or enhancement of existing sites.	No net loss of suitable capacity (tonnes).	Net loss of suitable capacity.	Improvements Required

### Commentary on Policy Performance

#### *Policy 7 – Safeguarding*

- 134 Between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022, one existing waste management facility, Land at Kitsmead Recycling Centre, was lost to alternative uses following an objection from the MWPA on grounds of safeguarding. This will result in the loss of 36,000 tonnes per annum of suitable waste management capacity once planning permission is implemented (Ref: RU.21/0382).
- 135 The MWPA will continue to closely monitor consultations from Local District and Borough Planning Authorities in order to ensure the safeguarding of existing waste management sites and to improve the implementation of Policy 7 and will publish an updated Consultation Protocol.

#### *Policy 8 – Improvement or extension of existing facilities*

- 136 Of the 9 planning consents granted between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022, 7 related to existing waste management facilities. The two planning permissions for new waste management facilities resulted in an additional waste management capacity of 8,500 tonnes per annum (Ref: WA/2021/0286 and RE20/00893/CON).
- 137 However, one existing waste management facility, Land at Kitsmead Recycling Centre, was lost to alternative uses following an objection from the MWPA on grounds of safeguarding. This will result in the loss of 36,000 tonnes per annum of suitable waste management capacity once planning permission is implemented (Ref: RU.21/0382).

- 138 While there is not currently a waste capacity gap with regards to composting 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.
- 139 The MWPA will prepare and publish an updated Consultation Protocol to improve communication between authorities and to improve the implementation of Policy 8.

## 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

- 140 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.
- 141 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 2021/2022	Performance
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<b>Policy 9 – Green Belt</b>	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
<b>Policy 10 - Areas suitable for development of waste management facilities</b>	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
<b>Policy 11a - Strategic Waste Site Allocations</b>	Number of new waste facilities delivered on allocated sites.	100% of new development is developed in suitable locations.	No applications submitted for new waste facilities on allocated sites.	N/A
<b>Policy 11b - Allocation of a site for a Household Waste Materials Recycling Facility</b>	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
<b>Policy 12 – Wastewater Treatment Works</b>	Number of planning permissions granted for new wastewater treatment works.	Sufficient capacity for wastewater treatment as identified by the sewerage undertaker.	Zero permissions – Sufficient Capacity.	N/A

### Commentary on Policy Performance

#### *Policy 9 – Green Belt*

- 142 Of the 9 planning permissions for waste management development granted between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022, 7 were located on land designated as Metropolitan Green Belt. Of these 7 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*

- 143 Of the 9 planning consents issued for waste management development between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022, one was for a new waste management facility at Sunnycres 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*

- 144 Zero planning applications were submitted for new waste management facilities on allocated sites during the monitoring period.

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

- 145 Zero planning applications were submitted for facilities to manage mixed dry recyclable waste collected from households in Surrey.

*Policy 12 – Wastewater Treatment Works*

- 146 Zero planning applications were submitted for new wastewater treatment works. The assessment of capacity for wastewater management is the responsibility of the sewerage undertaker (for Surrey this is Southern Water and Thames Water), however SCC's WCNA 2023 sets out that there is currently sufficient capacity for wastewater treatment in the county.

## 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

- 147 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.
- 148 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 2021/2022	Performance

<b>Policy 13 – Sustainable Design</b>	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
<b>Policy 14 – Communities and the Environment</b> <b>Part A: Key Environmental Assets</b>	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
<b>Part B: Impacts on the Wider Environment</b>	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
<b>Part B: Impacts on Local Communities</b>	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*

149 No planning permissions were granted by SCC contrary to Policy 13 between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022.

*Policy 14 – Communities and the Environment*

150 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.

151 Between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 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).

152 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.

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## 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

- 153 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 2021/2022	Performance
<b>Policy 15 – Transport and Connectivity</b>	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.	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*

154 Between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 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

- 155 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.
- 156 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.
- 157 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 2021/2022	Performance

<b>Policy 16 – Community Engagement</b>	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.	No relevant planning applications determined.	N/A
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### Commentary on Policy Performance

#### *Policy 16 – Community Engagement*

- 158 No relevant planning applications (planning applications where there was substantial community interest, as set out in SCC’s [Local Validation List](#)) for waste management development were submitted to SCC between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 which were required to be supported by a Statement of Community Involvement prepared by the applicant.
- 159 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

- 160 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).
- 161 [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.
- 162 Between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 SCC's Planning Enforcement Team undertook a total of 135 scheduled visits to authorised minerals sites or waste management facilities; and 34 unannounced site visits in response to complaints about unauthorised development. Between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 the Planning Enforcement Team received 84 complaints.
- 163 For further information, please see the relevant [Enforcement and Monitoring Update report for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 March 2022 which has been published on SCC's website](#).

## Spatial Planning

- 164 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.
- 165 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.
- 166 In recognition of changes to national planning policy since the LSS was originally proposed, it was agreed in June 2018 that Surrey Leaders and Chief Executives should develop a growth vision and strategy for Surrey as a whole providing a long-term spatial strategy for the county (and sub-county areas) identifying key strategic opportunities, including infrastructure and economic priorities.
- 167 Surrey's 2050 Place Ambition (Version 1) was published in 2019 and is currently being refreshed 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 is due to be published in Autumn 2023.
- 168 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.
- 169 The [Surrey Infrastructure Study \(2017\) published on SCC's website](#) reflects the 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. Future work will be progressed on a topic basis.



# Appendices

## Appendix I

### Consultations Received and Responded To 2021/22

<b>Aviation</b>	
Gatwick Airport Draft Statement of Community Consultation – Northern Runway Programme	
Gatwick Airport Expansion Consultation	
London Biggin Hill Airport – South Airspace Change	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>

<b>Conservation Areas</b>	
Draft Limpsfield Village Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	
Englefield Green Conservation Area Appraisal	
Meath Green Conservation Area	
Rushmoor Borough Council Conservation Area	
Walton on the Hill Conservation Area Extensions	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

<b>Duty to Cooperate</b>	
Hampshire Strategic Minerals Movements	
Hampshire's Emerging Spatial Framework	
Hertfordshire County Council Strategic Waste Movements	
Richmond Draft Local Plan	
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Waste Movements	
South Yorkshire Waste Needs Assessment – Strategic Waste Movements	
Spelthorne Borough Council Local Plan – Site Selection Methodology Update 2022	
Wandsworth Cross Boundary Movements of Waste	
Waste Arising in Medway – Landfill and Hazardous Waste	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>

<b>LPA Local Plans</b>	
Croydon Local Plan 2019-2039	
Proposed Submission Local Plan (Regulation 19) Consultation	
Guildford Local Plan: Development Management Policies (part 2 of the Local Plan) (Regulation 19) Consultation	
Lambeth Council	
Draft Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) (Regulation 18) Consultation	
Mole Valley Local Plan 2020-2037	
Publication of Proposed Submission Version Local Plan (Regulation 19) Consultation	
Monitoring the London Plan 2021 Consultation	
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea	
New Local Plan Review: Draft Policies (Regulation 18) Consultation	
Slough Local Plan 2016-2040	
Proposed Release of Green Belt Sites for Family Housing (Regulation 18) Consultation	

Surrey Heath Draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan Development Strategy and Future Infrastructure Needs	
Surrey Heath Local Plan 2019-2038 Preferred Options (Regulation 18) Consultation	
Surrey Heath Local Plan 2019-2038 Infrastructure requirements for proposed development at Fairoaks	
Waverley Local Plan Part 2 Addendum to the Pre-Submission Site Allocations and Development Management Policies	
Woking Borough Council Development Management Policies DPD	
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

<b>Minerals and Waste Local Plans</b>	
Central and Eastern Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Plan Proposed Main Modifications Consultation	
East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Local Plan Revised Policies Proposed Submission Regulation 19 Consultation	
East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton and Hove Waste and Minerals Local Plan Review Draft Revised Policy Document	
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Partial Update Duty to Cooperate Strategic (Mineral and) Waste Movements	
Kent County Council Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 Review	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

<b>National</b>	
DEFRA Consultation Biodiversity Net Gain Regulations and Implementation	
DEFRA Consultation Landscapes review (National Parks and AONBs): Implementing the Review	
DEFRA Consultation Proposed changes to the way waste is managed, transported and tracked	
DEFRA Consultation Nature Recovery Green Paper: Protected Sites	
DEFRA Consultation Species and Environmental Act 2021: Environmental Targets	
Historic England Advice Note on Planning and Archaeology	
Review of National Energy Policy Statement	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>

<b>Neighbourhood Plans</b>	
Bracknell Forest Council Warfield Neighbourhood Plan	
Draft Belmont and South Cheam Neighbourhood Plan	
Cranleigh Neighbourhood Plan (Regulation 14) Pre-Submission	
Ewhurst and Ellens Green Parish Neighbourhood Plan (Regulation 16)	
Hunston Neighbourhood Development Plan	
Waverley Borough Council Notification of the publication of the Elstead and Weyburn NDP	

Wisborough Green Parish Council - Neighbourhood Plan (Regulation 14) Consultation	
Yateley, Darby Green and Frogmore Pre-Submission Neighbourhood Plan consultation	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

<b>Rail</b>	
Network Rail Consultation - Rusham Level Crossing (Prune Hill), Egham	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>

<b>Regional</b>	
SEEAWP – Assessment of secondary and recycled aggregates	
SEWPAG – Comments on Possible Changes to National Planning Policy for Waste	
SEWPAG Draft Response to DEFRA Consultation on Mandatory Electronic Waste Tracking	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>

<b>Statement of Community Involvement</b>	
East Hampshire Statement of Community Involvement	
Elmbridge Borough Council Consultation Statement of Community Involvement 2021	
Statement of Community Involvement – Epsom and Ewell	
Woking Borough Council Review of the Statement of Community Involvement	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

<b>Statement of Common Ground</b>	
Mole Valley Statement of Common Ground	
South Downs National Park Authority - SoCG on Soft Sand	
Waverley Local Plan Part 2 Statement of Common Ground	
Waverley Local Plan Part 2 Statement of Common Ground Based on comments received during Regulation 19 consultation	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

<b>Supplementary Planning Documents</b>	
East Hampshire – Climate change and sustainable construction	
Reigate and Banstead - Consultation on the draft Climate Change and Sustainable Construction SPD	
Croydon - Consultation on the draft South Norwood Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan SPD	
London Borough of Tower Hamlets - Tall Buildings SPD: Formal Consultation	
Runnymede BC - Green and Blue Infrastructure SPD	
Staines Development Framework – Objectives and Options Consultation	
Waverley BC - Consultation on Dunsfold Park SPD	
Woking Borough Council Review of the Outlook, Amenity and Daylight Supplementary Planning Document	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

<b>Transport Plans</b>	
Surrey Transport Plan	

Consultation on Integrated Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulation Assessment	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>

<b>Other</b>	
City of London Riverside Strategy Consultation	
Application for Redesignation of Byfleet Residents' Neighbourhood Forum	
Elmbridge Borough Council Design Code (Initial Consultation)	
Gloucestershire - Technical Consultation for the 9th LAA	
Gloucestershire Local Aggregates Assessment	
Public Consultation on Elmbridge Local Validation Requirement: Design and Access Statement	
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Local Validation List on three parts: - Section One - Compulsory requirements - Section Two - Information likely to be needed - Section Three - Advice notes	
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Request to designate the West Holland Park Neighbourhood Area and Forum	
Runnymede BC Runnymede Pitch and Plot Allocation Scheme for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	
Surrey 2050 Place Ambition Consultation	
EPR/JB3302KX/A001 Environment Agency consultation on environmental permit application Barracks Farm, Emerton Road, Fetcham, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 9TP	
Woking Borough Council Review of the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Areas Avoidance Strategy	
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

## Appendix II

### Decisions 2021/22

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

Consent ref.	Location	SCC site ref.	Description	Decision	Decision date
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
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
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/2021/1088	Land at Capel Landfill Site, Clockhouse Brickworks, Horsham Road, Capel, RH5 5JL	MIN/MO/14,14/2	Retention of an existing fenced compound to continue to provide a safe and secure area for existing landfill related environmental management infrastructure	Granted	06/10/2021
WA/2021/01285	Land at Runfold South Quarry, Guildford Road, Runfold,	MIN/WA/6	The continued restoration of the former mineral workings without compliance with planning permission ref FAR 558/73 dated 9 January 1974 as amended by decision ref	Granted	16/12/2021

	Farnham, Surrey GU10 1PB		WA/2018/0016 dated 6 November 2018 to extend the duration of time set out in Condition 3 of WA/2018/0016.		
WA/2021/01284	Land at Runfold South Quarry, Guildford Road, Runfold, Farnham, Surrey GU10 1PB	MIN/WA/6	The continued restoration of the former mineral workings without compliance with planning permission ref FAR 415/69 dated 11 February 1970 as amended by decision ref WA/2018/0016 dated 6 November 2018 to extend the duration of time set out in Condition 3 of WA/2018/0016.	Granted	16/12/2021
WA/2021/01283	Land at Runfold South Quarry, Guildford Road, Runfold, Farnham, Surrey GU10 1PB	MIN/WA/6	The continued restoration of the former mineral workings without compliance with planning permission ref FAR 297/62 dated 9 September 1963 as amended by decision ref WA/2018/0016 dated 6 November 2018 to extend the duration of time set out in Condition 3 of WA/2018/0016.	Granted	16/12/2021
WA/2021/01282	Land at Runfold South Quarry, Guildford Road, Runfold, Farnham, Surrey GU10 1PB	MIN/WA/6	The continued restoration of the former mineral workings without compliance with planning permission ref FAR 232/50 dated August 1951 as amended by decision ref WA/2018/0016 dated 6 November 2018 to extend the duration of time set out in Condition 3 of WA/2018/0016.	Granted	09/12/2021
SP21/00968/SCC	Stanwell Quarry, Stanwell Moor Road, Stanwell, Surrey TW19 6AD	MIN/SP/7	Installation of an open ended structure including containers and canopy for storage of parts and tools and maintenance of plant and equipment used in connection with the aggregate recycling facility and the restoration at Stanwell Quarry. (Retrospective)	Granted	14/12/2021
WA/2021/0005	Land at Homefield Sandpit, Guildford Road, Runfold, Farnham, Surrey GU10 1PG	MIN/WA/4	Continued use of two storey extension to side of workshop to provide welfare facilities without compliance with Conditions 1 and 2 of planning permission ref: WA10/2109 dated 17 February 2011 (as amended by planning application ref: WA/2020/1754 dated 14 December 2020) to extend the period of development.	Granted	09/07/2021
WA/2021/0004	Land at Homefield Sandpit, Guildford Road, Runfold, Farnham, Surrey GU10 1PG	MIN/WA/4	Continued use of workshop for use in repairing onsite plant, machinery, and lorries without compliance with Conditions 1 and 2 of planning permission ref: WA11/0009 dated 7 April 2011 (as amended by planning application ref: WA/2020/1753 dated 11 December 2020) to extend the time period of the development.	Granted	09/07/2021
GU20/CON/00045	Seale Lodge Landfill Site, Seale Lane,	MIN/GU/15	The installation of a leachate pre-treatment plant and piped connection to sewer.	Granted	22/04/2021

	Seale, Surrey GU10 1JZ				
SP20/01336/SCC	Land at Hithermoor Quarry, Leylands Lane, Stanwell Moor, Surrey TW19 6BG	MIN/SP/44	Temporary installation of a single cement storage silo.	Granted	29/04/2021
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>14</b>

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

Consent ref.	Location	SCC ref.	site	Description	Decision	Decision Date
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
TA/2021/1603	On land at and adjoining the former Downs residential site, Tupwood Lane, Caterham, CR3 6ET	2370		Details pursuant to Condition 3 (Construction Environmental Management Plan), Condition 5 (Surface Water Drainage), Condition 10 (Dust Management Plan) and Condition 12 (Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan) of planning permission TA/2019/0690 dated 16 October 2020 for remediation, restoration (re-contouring and planting) and change of use of land to open countryside.	Approved	14/12/2021
TA/2021/856	Land at Kings Farm, Tilburstow Hill Road, South Godstone, Surrey, RH9 8LB	MIN/TA/30		Details of a beam pump and a container pursuant to Condition 15 of planning permission ref: TA/2015/1572 dated 24 March 2016.	Approved	08/06/2021
TA2021/587	Palmers Wood Oil Field, Godstone, Surrey RH9 8BY	MIN/TA/32/3		Details of a beam pump pursuant to Condition 4 of planning permission ref: TA10/0060 dated 8 August 2011.	Approved	06/05/2021
WA/2021/0477	Land at Runfold South Quarry, Guildford Road,	MIN/WA/6		Details of Surface Water Management Plan submitted pursuant to Condition 23 of planning permission ref: WA/2018/0016 dated 6 November 2018.	Approved	20/05/2021

	Runfold, Farnham, Surrey GU10 1PB				
WA/2021/0008	Land at Runfold South Quarry, Guildford Road, Runfold, Farnham, Surrey, GU10 1PB	MIN/WA/6	Details of a scheme of progressive infilling and restoration pursuant to Condition 20 of planning permission ref: WA/2018/0016 dated 6 November 2018.	Approved	26/04/2021
WA/2020/1925	Land at Runfold South Quarry, Guildford Road, Runfold, Farnham, Surrey, GU10 1PB	MIN/WA/6	Details of a Dust Management Plan submitted pursuant to Condition 19 of planning permission ref: WA/2018/0016 dated 6 November 2018.	Approved	07/04/2021
WA/2020/1926	Land at Runfold South Quarry, Guildford Road, Runfold, Farnham, Surrey, GU10 1PB	MIN/WA/6	Details of a programme of contaminated land, groundwater and gas investigation, risk assessment and analysis pursuant to Condition 6 of planning permission ref: WA/2018/0016 dated 6 November 2018.	Approved	12/07/2021
WA/2020/1692	Stock Farm Stone Quarry, Hyde Lane, Churt, Farnham, Surrey GU10 2LR	MIN/WA/12	Details of SuDS verification report submitted pursuant to Condition 19 of planning permission ref: WA/2016/2158 dated 19 December 2017.	Approved	30/07/2021
EL/2020/1852	Field Common North, Molesey Road, Hersham, Surrey.	MIN/EL/3	Details of Bird Hazard Management Plan submitted pursuant to Condition 13 of planning permission ref: EL03/1077 dated 21 November 2003.	Approved	24/09/2021
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>10</b>

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

Consent ref.	Location	SCC site ref.	Description	Decision	Decision date
GU21/CON/00041	Land at Sandy Cross Sandpit, Seale Lane, Seale, GU10 1LT	MIN/GU/16	Non-material amendment to planning permission ref: GU93/0975 dated 2 February 1994 to allow replacement restoration drawings to increase woodland planting across the site and replacement aftercare details.	Approved	11/11/2021



GU21/CON/00042	Land at Seale Lodge Landfill Site, Seale Lane, Seale, GU10 1JZ	MIN/GU/15	Non-material amendment to planning permission ref: GU11/P/02080 dated 11 May 2015 to include an addendum to the Landscape and Ecological Management Plan and to allow replacement restoration drawings to increase woodland planting across the site.	Approved	09/11/2021
SP12/01487/AMD2	Watersplash Farm, Fordbridge Road, Sunbury On Thames, Surrey TW16 6AU	MIN/SP/29	Non-material amendment to planning permission SP12/01487 dated 12 March 2020 relating to condition 2 and how the requirements of the Environment Agency under separate legislation are satisfied.	Approved	22/10/2021
SP12/01132/SCA5	Land at Queen Mary Quarry, west of Queen Mary Reservoir, Ashford Road, Laleham, Staines, Surrey	MIN/SP/15,15/1	Non-material amendment of development permitted under planning permission ref: SP/2012/01132 dated 23 October 2015 for the installation of a fourth silo at the concrete batching plant.	Approved	03/06/2021
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>4</b>

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

Consent ref.	Location	SCC site ref.	Description	Decision	Decision date
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
RE21/02191/CON	Land at Patteson Court Landfill, Cormongers Lane, Nutfield, Redhill, Surrey RH1 4ER	TIP/TA/25/15/5	The retention of the GRP electricity substation to support the operation of electricity generating plant on the adjacent landfill without compliance with Condition 3 of planning permission ref: RE06/02049 dated 19 December 2006 to extend the time period of the development.	Granted	18/11/2021
RU.21/1420	Land at Trumps Farm Landfill Site, Kitsmead Lane, Longcross, Surrey, KT16 0EF	TIP/RU/28	Retention of an office building, weighbridge, hard-standing, workshop and electricity room, two leachate tanks and a storage container (part retrospective) for the management of leachate.	Granted	16/11/2021
WA/2021/01757	Farnham Sewage Treatment Works,	TIP/WA/65	Retrospective installation of three temporary welfare facility units.	Granted	17/11/2021

	Monkton Lane, Farnham, Surrey GU9 9ND				
RE21/01657/CON	Land at Patteson Court Landfill, Cormongers Lane, Redhill, Surrey RH1 4ER	TIP/TA/25/15/5	The retention of existing electricity generating infrastructure, landfill gas flaring infrastructure, gas clean up infrastructure, associated pipework and an office within the two existing compounds; and the installation of a third carbon vessel for the purpose of odour control of landfill gas extracted from Patteson Court Landfill site.	Granted	24/11/2021
TA2021/1028	Felbridge Water Treatment Works, Eastbourne Road, Felbridge, RH7 6HN	TIP/TA/122	Erection of 2 no. chemical dosing kiosks, a tertiary treatment kiosk and a motor control centre (MCC) kiosk for the control of phosphorus and iron concentrations in treatment water.	Granted	25/10/2021
WA/2021/0174	Land at and adjacent to Wetwood Cottage, Chiddingfold Road, Dunsfold, Surrey GU8 4PB	TIP/WA/15	Erection of 2 metre high security fence along the front boundary with Chiddingfold Road	Granted	04/06/2021
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
MO/2020/1804	Land at Rolls Farmhouse, Partridge Lane, Newdigate, Surrey RH5 5BW	TIP/MO/37	Change of use of land, existing storage bays and existing building for the storage and sorting of green waste. Erection of roof on storage barn and retaining bund.	Refused	23/06/2021
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>10</b>

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

Consent ref.	Location	SCC site ref.	Description	Decision	Decision date
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
WO/2021/0859	Brookwood Cemetery, Cemetery Pales, Brookwood, Woking, Surrey GU24 0BL	TIP/WO/24	Details of a construction verification report pursuant to Condition 11; a sustainable drainage scheme pursuant to Condition 12; and, a land contamination, stability and earthworks engineering verification report pursuant to Condition 13 of planning permission ref: WO/2018/0890 dated 30 January 2019.	Approved	07/12/2021
EL/2021/1765	Units 11 and 12, Wintersells Road, Byfleet, West Byfleet, Surrey KT14 7LF	TIP/EL/30	Details of bollard works to prevent overturning of the footway at A318 and Wintersells Road Junction, submitted pursuant to Condition 6 of planning permission Ref: EL18/3802 dated 17 July 2020	Approved	13/07/2021
RE/21/00805/CON	Land at Hookwood Waste Management Centre, 24-26 Reigate Road, Horley, Surrey, RH6 0HJ	TIP/RE/33	Details of the design of a surface water drainage scheme pursuant to Condition 5 of planning permission ref: RE20/00548/CON dated 3 August 2020	Approved	04/06/2021
WA/2021/0277	Chiddingfold Storage Depot, Chiddingfold Road, Dunsfold, Godalming, Surrey GU8 4PB	TIP/WA/82	Details of a SuDS Verification Report submitted pursuant to Condition 13 of planning permission ref: WA/2017/2144 dated 10 May 2018.	Approved	02/08/2021
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 and 41 of planning permission ref: EL18/3802 dated 17 July 2020.	Approved	23/02/2022
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>6</b>

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

Consent ref.	Location	SCC site ref.	Description	Decision	Decision date
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GU21/CON/00043	The Drift Golf Club, The Drift, East Horsley, Surrey KT24 5HD	TIP/GU/2	Non-material amendment to planning permission ref: GU14/P/01718 dated 23 February 2018 to change the external cladding material and colour on the new covered golf range building.	Approved	04/11/2021
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>1</b>

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

Consent ref.	Location	Description	Decision	Decision date
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
TA/2021/1776	Land at Limpsfield Grange School, 89 Bluehouse Lane, Oxted, Surrey RH8 0RZ	Change of use of existing residential bungalow (Use Class C3) to teaching space (Use Class F1a) with associated alterations (external ramp, rear patio and replacement entrance doors).	Granted	24/11/2021
TA/2021/1708	Land at Limpsfield Grange School, 89 Bluehouse Lane, Oxted, Surrey RH8 0RZ	Removal of existing canopy and installation of new canopy to the North East elevation of the building.	Granted	04/11/2021
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
RE21/02101/CON	The Oakwood School, Balcombe Road, Horley RH6 9AE	Two-storey extension to school to provide additional classrooms and reorganisation of existing hard standing areas to provide parking and play space, including two additional parking spaces.	Granted	16/12/2021
MO/2021/1271	Plot 5 Salvation Place, Young Street, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 9BS	The construction of a replacement utility building on Plot 5.	Granted	24/09/2021
WO/2021/0736	The Old Sorting Office, Rosemount Avenue, West Byfleet, Surrey KT14 6LB	Temporary change of use of offices (class E(g)(i)) to a public library (class F1(d)) and associated works including floodlighting and the installation of a disabled access ramp.	Granted	26/08/2021

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
SU21/0635/PCM	Bagshot County Infant School, School Lane, Bagshot, GU19 5BP	Replacement of pitched roof to external classroom, including an increase in the height of the roof to allow for additional insulation.	Granted	06/08/2021
MO/2021/1087	St Andrews RC School, Grange Road, Leatherhead Surrey KT22 7JP	Permanent one form of entry expansion comprising two storey extension to the existing Earl Building to provide additional teaching and supporting accommodation; demolition of existing 'Woodlands Building' and erection of a replacement two storey standalone block comprising teaching and supporting accommodation; permanent retention of two demountable classroom units; modification of existing Main Building and Performing Arts Building elevations to provide new external windows and doors to suit altered internal layout and ventilation strategy; and associated external works and landscaping.	Granted	23/09/2021
RE21/01398/CON	Former Longmead Adult Education Centre, Holland Close, Redhill, Surrey RH1 1HT	Temporary erection of a prefabricated Modular Unit, polytunnel and cabin (D1 use), and the provision of car parking without compliance with Conditions 1 (plans condition) and 4 (lighting) of planning permission ref: RE20/01205/CON dated 8 September 2020 to enable an amendment to the approved lighting scheme.	Granted	13/07/2021
RU.21/0760	Ongar Place School, Milton Road, Addlestone Surrey KT15 1NY	Permanent retention of the double demountable classroom unit without compliance with Conditions 2, 3 and 4 of planning permission ref: RU.20/0226 dated 3 July 2020 to allow for the removal of the attenuators from the ventilation systems.	Granted	08/07/2021
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

SU/21/0415/PCM	Land at Bagshot Highways Depot, 2 London Road, Bagshot, Surrey, GU19 5HW	Demolition of existing office and store building and erection of a building to house a temporary mortuary and office space with associated parking, landscaping, hoarding and associated infrastructure.	Granted	13/07/2021
WA/2021/0516	Cranleigh Infant School, Church Lane, High Street, Cranleigh, Surrey GU6 8AR	The erection of a new single storey classroom block and associated works.	Granted	28/10/2021
EL/2021/0991	Chandlers Field Primary School, High Street, West Molesey, Surrey KT8 2LX	The erection of a new single storey modular building and associated works for use as a Special Educational Needs teaching block	Granted	22/07/2021
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
EL2021/0192	Bell Farm Primary School, Hersham Road, Walton-On-Thames, Surrey KT12 5NB	Installation of a single storey modular unit comprising a single classroom, toilet facilities, an entrance lobby and a store, with associated fencing and hard standing for a temporary period.	Granted	26/04/2021
EP21/00443/CMA	St Martins Church of England Infant and Junior School, Worple Road, Epsom, Surrey KT18 7AA	Use of former Children's Centre for purposes ancillary to the main school use.	Granted	18/05/2021
MO/2021/0277	Fetcham Village Infants School, School Lane, Fetcham, Surrey KT22 9JU	Single storey extension and internal alterations to provide secure access lobby to school.	Granted	29/04/2021
RE21/00189/CON	Brooklands School, Alexander Road, Reigate, Surrey RH2 8ED	Construction of single storey extension to main school building; Construction of single storey teaching block to the south of the main school building; and associated works	Granted	02/09/2021
WO/2020/1090	Shaw Family Centre, Chobham Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 4AS	Demolition of existing family contact centre and redevelopment of new family contact centre with associated car parking, access and landscaping.	Granted	15/04/2021
EP20/01815/CMA	Land at The Sycamore Centre, 14 West Hill, Epsom, Surrey KT19 8HR	Demolition of two single storey buildings and erection of a new two storey building for use as a Children's Home with associated car and cycle parking, access improvement works and landscaping.	Granted	08/06/2021
EL/2020/3112	10 former Ashley Road, Walton on Thames, Surrey KT12 1HU	Development of a new Children's Home and No Wrong Door Facility with associated parking, access and landscaping.	Granted	19/04/2021
WA/2020/1319	Broadwater County Secondary School,	Construction of a single storey new build block to provide a dining hall, kitchen and associated works; single storey extension to science lab and	Granted	05/07/2021

	Summers Road, Farncombe, Godalming, Surrey GU7 3BW	construction of new car parking spaces at the front and rear of the site and additional cycle store		
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>25</b>

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

Consent ref.	Location	Description	Decision	Decision date
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
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 Permission Ref: EP20/01815/CMA dated 8 June 2021.	Approved	17/03/2022
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/2021/02694	Cranleigh Infant School, Church Lane, High Street, Cranleigh, Surrey GU6 8AR	Details of the working practices and discovery strategy for ground contamination; and further soil sampling submitted pursuant to Conditions 10 and 11 of planning permission ref: WA/2021/0516 dated 28 October 2021	Approved	14/12/2021

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/2021/02533	Broadwater County Secondary School, Summers Road, Farncombe, Godalming, Surrey GU7 3BW	Details of EV charging point submitted pursuant to Condition 7 and Drainage System Verification Report submitted pursuant to Condition 16 of planning permission ref: WA/2020/1319 dated 5 July 2021.	Approved	29/11/2021
WA/2021/02248	Broadwater County Secondary School, Summers Road, Farncombe, Godalming, GU7 3BW	Details of cycle parking submitted pursuant to Condition 6 of planning application ref: WA/2020/1319 dated 5 July 2021.	Approved	21/10/2021
GU21/CON/00039	Ash Manor School, Manor Road, Ash, Surrey GU12 6QH	Details of a drainage verification report submitted pursuant to Condition 21 of planning permission Ref: GU20/CON/00002 dated 7 September 2020.	Approved	07/10/2021
SU21/0894/PCM	Land at Bagshot Highways Depot, 2 London Road, Bagshot, Surrey GU19 5HW	Details of the sampling of potable water supplies pursuant to Condition 15 of planning permission ref: SU/21/0415/PCM dated 13 July 2021.	Approved	16/09/2021
RE21/02021/CON	Earlswood Infant And Nursery School, St Johns Road, Redhill, Surrey RH1 6DZ	Details of School Travel Plan submitted pursuant to Condition 2 of planning permission Ref: RE19/01242/CON dated 5 August 2019.	Approved	31/08/2021
GU21/CON/00035	Ash Manor School, Manor Road, Ash, GU12 6QH	Details of cycle parking, vehicle charging points, hard and soft landscaping, biodiversity enhancements and lighting pursuant to Conditions 7, 8, 13, 15 and 17 of planning permission ref: GU20/CON/00002 dated 7 September 2020.	Approved	19/10/2021
SP20/00728/SCD2	St Pauls Catholic College, Manor Lane, Sunbury, TW16 6JE	Details of drainage strategy pursuant to Condition 4 on planning permission ref: SP/2020/00728SCC dated 18 December 2020.	Approved	05/10/2021



RE21/01235/CON	The Oakwood School, Balcombe Road, Horley, Surrey RH6 9AE	Details of SuDS verification report submitted pursuant to Condition 5 of planning application ref: RE20/01982/CON dated 19 March 2021.	Approved	21/06/2021
EL/2021/0768	Hurst Park Primary School, 438 Hurst Road, West Molesey, Surrey KT8 1QS	Details of a Drainage Management Plan submitted pursuant to Condition 9 of planning permission ref: EL/2020/0021 dated 4 December 2020.	Approved	29/06/2021
SP20/00728/SCD1	St Paul's Catholic College, Manor Lane, Sunbury-on-Thames, Surrey TW16 6JE	Details of a Construction Logistics Plan pursuant to Condition 12 of planning permission ref. SP20/00728/SCC dated 18 December 2020	Approved	26/04/2021
RE21/00091/CON	Westvale Park Primary School, Westvale road, Cavell Way, Horley, Surrey, RH6 8SU	Details of parking management plan submitted pursuant to Condition 7 of planning permission ref: RE20/00808/CON dated 14 July 2020.	Approved	22/04/2021
RE21/00090/CON	Westvale Park Primary School, Westvale road, Cavell Way, Horley, Surrey, RH6 8SU	Details of vehicular and pedestrian access; parking scheme for bicycles and scooters; footway and pedestrian crossing facilities; and signage and road marking strategy submitted pursuant to Conditions 8, 10, 13 and 15 of planning permission ref: RE18/01912/CON dated 18 April 2019.	Approved	27/08/2021
RE21/00089/CON	Westvale Park Primary School, Westvale road, Cavell Way, Horley, Surrey, RH6 8SU	Details of Landscape and Ecology Management Plan submitted pursuant to Condition 22 of planning permission ref: RE18/01912/CON dated 18 April 2019	Approved	08/09/2021
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
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>23</b>

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

Consent ref.	Location	Proposal	Decision	Date decision
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

MO2021/2101	St Andrews RC School, Grange Road, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 7JP	Non-material amendment to planning permission ref: MO/2021/1087 dated 23 September 2021 to allow minor changes to the external finish.	Approved	07/12/2021
WA/2021/02693	Glebelands School, Parsonage Road, Cranleigh, Surrey GU6 7AN	Non-material amendment to planning permission ref: WA/2020/0226 dated 25 February 2021 to allow relocation of toilet facilities block.	Approved	08/12/2021
GU21/CON/00034	Ash Manor School, Manor Road, Ash, Surrey GU12 6QH	Non-material amendment to planning permission ref: GU20/CON/00002 dated 7 September 2020 to allow a change to the location of the replacement tree planting as specified in Condition 14.	Approved	14/09/2021
EL2021/2415	Bell Farm Primary School, Hershams Road, Walton on Thames, Surrey KT12 5NB	Non-material amendment to planning permission ref: EL2021/0192 dated 26 April 2021 to allow for a revised drainage layout.	Approved	15/07/2021
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>6</b>

**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
Q2 2021	43	9	2
Q3 2021	46	8	2
Q4 2021	50	9	0
Q1 2022	48	11	2

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
Q2 2021	4	3	0	0	4
Q3 2021	2	0	0	0	2
Q4 2021	11	7	0	0	11
Q1 2022	7	6	0	0	6

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
Q2 2021	0	0	4
Q3 2021	0	0	2
Q4 2021	0	0	11
Q1 2022	0	0	6

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.
Q2 2021	6	0
Q3 2021	10	0
Q4 2021	4	0

Q1 2022	5	0
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Number of decisions on applications for prior approval for permitted development rights:

Period	Prior approval not required	Granted	Refused
Q2 2021	0	0	0
Q3 2021	0	0	0
Q4 2021	0	0	0
Q1 2022	0	0	0

County Matters - Number of decisions on:

Period	Notifications	Certificates of lawful development	Certificates of appropriate alternative development
Q2 2021	0	0	0
Q3 2021	0	0	0
Q4 2021	0	0	0
Q1 2022	0	0	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.
Q2 2021	0
Q3 2021	0
Q4 2021	0
Q1 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
Q2 2021	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Q3 2021	1	1	1	3	0	0	0
Q4 2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Q1 2022	1	0	0	1	0	0	0

## Q2 2021 - 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?
WA/2021/0174	Materials recovery/recycling	On site manufacturing or ancillary operations	Granted	04/02/2021	04/06/2023	Yes	Yes
GU20/CON/00045	Landfill	On site manufacturing or ancillary operations	Granted	23/10/2020	22/04/2021	Yes	No
SP20/01336/SCC	Sand and gravel	On site manufacturing or ancillary operations	Granted	26/10/2020	29/04/2021	Yes	Yes
MO/2020/1804	Materials recovery/recycling	New mineral working, exploration or appraisal/waste disposal	Refused	29/04/2020	23/06/2021	Yes	Yes
							<b>Total: 4</b>

Q3 2021 – 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?
WA/2021/0004	Sand and gravel	Variation of condition(s)	Granted	17/12/2020	09/07/2021	Yes	
WA/2021/0005	Sand and gravel	Variation of condition(s)	Granted	17/12/2020	09/07/2021		
							<b>Total: 2</b>

Q4 2021 – 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?
RE21/02191/CON	Landfill	Onsite manufacturing or ancillary operations	Granted	06/08/2021	18/11/2021	Yes	Yes
RU.21/1420	Landfill	Onsite manufacturing or ancillary operations	Granted	10/08/2021	16/11/2021	Yes	Yes
WA/2021/01757	Treatment	Onsite manufacturing or ancillary operations	Granted	15/07/2021	17/11/2021	Yes	No
RE21/01657/CON	Landfill	Extension to life of existing site	Granted	16/06/2021	24/11/2021	Yes	Yes
MO/2021/1088	Landfill	Onsite manufacturing or ancillary operations	Granted	02/06/2021	06/10/2021	Yes	Yes

TA/2021/1028	Treatment	Onsite manufacturing or ancillary operations	Granted	21/05/2021	25/10/2021	Yes	Yes
WA/2021/01285	Sand and gravel	Extension to life of existing site	Granted	27/05/2021	16/12/2021	Yes	No
WA/2021/01284	Sand and gravel	Extension to life of existing site	Granted	06/05/2021	16/12/2021	Yes	No
WA/2021/01283	Sand and gravel	Extension to life of existing site	Granted	07/05/2021	16/12/2021	Yes	No
WA/2021/01282	Sand and gravel	Extension to life of existing site	Granted	06/05/2021	09/12/2021	Yes	No
SP21/00968/SCC	Sand and gravel	Onsite manufacturing or ancillary operations	Granted	24/05/2021	14/12/2021	Yes	Yes
							<b>Total: 11</b>

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 or appraisal/waste disposal	Granted	24/04/2020	27/01/2022	Yes	No
							<b>Total: 7</b>

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