

Surrey County Council Waste Planning

# **Surrey Waste Local Plan**

**2018–2033**

## **Issues & Options**

# **Consultation Report**

Version 1.0

September 2016



**SURREY**

# Issues & Options Consultation Report

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# Executive Summary

## Introduction

- It is a statutory requirement for Surrey County Council to have a waste local plan. The current Surrey Waste Plan (SWP) was adopted in 2008 and planned for the management of waste in Surrey over a 10 year period until 2018.
- When determining planning applications for waste management, the council has regard to this plan and, it is therefore important that it is consistent with current policy, legislation and local context. The SWP 2008 now needs to be updated and a new plan is scheduled to be adopted in 2018.
- The new plan, known as the 'Surrey Waste Local Plan' (SWLP), will cover the period from 2018 to 2033. The new SWLP will help make sure that there continues to be sufficient capacity to manage waste in Surrey in the most sustainable way.
- The SWLP will deal with all waste, but will focus on Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) household waste, Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste, Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) waste and Hazardous waste.
- The SWLP will include policies which set out how and where waste management can take place in Surrey in future. Amongst other things, these policies will identify sites which are suitable for hosting waste management facilities.

## Context

- In 2014/15 more than 3 million tonnes of waste was produced in Surrey and, this is likely to increase due to an increasing number of households and growth in the economy. There are currently 73 waste management facilities and 26% of all waste was landfilled in 2014/15.
- There are a number of factors that will influence waste development such as physical and environmental constraints. We have outlined key factors and how they may influence the emerging waste local plan.
- In particular our communities value the high quality of Surrey's environment and it is important that the Waste Planning Authority (WPA) acknowledges this when considering major new infrastructure, including waste facilities.

## Issues

### **Social**

- Surrey is one of the most densely populated and urbanised shire counties.
- It is projected that the population will grow by 5% in 2030 to 1.2 million.
- To support this growth<sup>1</sup>:
  - Approximately 47,000 housing units are planned across Surrey between 2015 and 2030.
  - 155 employment sites with over 500 sq.m of additional floorspace will be developed.

### **Environmental**

- Surrey is the most wooded county in England with 73% of the county is within the Metropolitan Green Belt.
- Surrey contains around 70 specially protected species and at least 337 species recognised as being a priority for conservation.
- 44,800 hectares of the county is covered by national landscape designations including the Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the High Weald AONB.
- Surrey is rich in heritage assets. 2,745 hectares of the county is covered by heritage designations such as Scheduled Monuments, Sites of Archaeological Importance and Areas of High Archaeological Potential cover.

### **Economic**

- Traffic flows on all roads are well above the national average.
- There is strong competition for the development of land by different interests.
- Surrey's economy in 2014 was worth £37.5 billion, the largest contributor to the South East regional economy.
- Surrey is located within the boundaries of two Local Enterprise Partnership Zones (LEP's): the Enterprise M3 LEP and Coast to Capital LEP.

## Vision and Objectives

- A draft vision has been prepared that sets out how waste should be managed in Surrey throughout the plan period. In order to achieve the draft vision, seven draft objectives and draft options have also been prepared.

## Options

- As part of the Issues and Options consultation draft options for meeting the objectives are also proposed and comments are invited on these and whether there are others that the council should be considering.

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<sup>1</sup> Based on snapshot information collected for the Surrey Infrastructure Study 2015

- The council is also asking for comments on the method that is proposed for estimating the future need for waste management capacity – this includes calculating current available capacity and the assumptions used to apply this methodology.
- When identifying suitable sites it is proposed that the methodology set out in the Assessment of Suitable Land Scoping Statement will be used. The methodology aims to meet the challenge of balancing the needs for waste related development in Surrey going forward and the protection of communities and the environment. As part of this consultation comments are invited on the methodology.

### Cooperation and Consultation

- As part of its management, waste is frequently transported across administrative boundaries and so the council has a statutory Duty to Cooperate (DtC) with other organisations and authorities that requires it to consider how waste produced in Surrey might impact on them and whether there is a need for waste arising in other areas to be managed in Surrey.
- The council is consulting on a DtC Scoping Statement to ensure that those authorities, prescribed bodies and other stakeholders it is required to cooperate with, have been appropriately identified and are satisfied with the council's proposed approach to discharging its DtC.

### Next Steps

- The Issues and Options consultation will run for a period of 12 weeks between 2 September and 25 November 2016. Following the consultation the council will produce a statement summarising the responses and setting how they will be addressed in developing the SWLP.
- If you have any questions about the consultation or you are having difficulty in accessing the documents please contact Surrey County Council:

#### **Contact Us**



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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Why do Surrey County Council need to plan for waste facilities in Surrey?

1.1.1 Waste management infrastructure is essential to support a modern economy. It is crucial that we plan for waste related development to ensure there are sufficient facilities to manage waste sustainably; maximising its potential as a resource (e.g. by recycling) and preventing any significant adverse impacts on the environment and communities. By planning for waste related development we also provide certainty for developers and the community about where such development can take place e.g. by allocating land suitable for waste management facilities.

## 1.2 What is a Waste Plan?

1.2.1 Waste Local Plans set out the planning framework for the development of waste management facilities and are used in determining planning applications for waste facilities. A Waste Local Plan is intended to ensure that waste management facilities are developed of the right type, in the right place and at the right time and normally includes a core strategy, policies for development management and site allocations.

1.2.2 The current Surrey Waste Plan (SWP) was adopted in 2008. The new Surrey Waste Local Plan (SWLP) will cover the period from 2018 to 2033 and will help to ensure that Surrey is able to provide sufficient waste management capacity and ensure waste is managed in the most sustainable way.

1.2.3 The SWLP will include provision for Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) which includes household waste, Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste, Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) waste and Hazardous waste.

## 1.3 Issues

1.3.1 Surrey is the most wooded county in England and has retained a large proportion of countryside with 73% of the county lying within the Metropolitan Green Belt. The landscape, natural heritage and biodiversity of Surrey are rich, with the county containing diverse habitats that support a wide range of species. In addition to this, Surrey has important historic sites of high value.

1.3.2 All of these features make Surrey a great place to work and live. Our communities value the high quality of Surrey's environment and it is important that Surrey County Council, as the Waste Planning Authority (WPA), acknowledges this when considering major new infrastructure such as new waste facilities.

1.3.3 The waste hierarchy, together with the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency are the essential policy concepts which guide sustainable waste management practices and are enshrined in both EU and national legislation.

## **1.4 Why are we replacing the current Surrey Waste Plan?**

1.4.1 It is essential that our waste local plan is kept up to date to provide a robust policy framework to support the sustainable management of waste. The current plan is reaching the end of its period and since it was adopted in 2008 a number of new challenges have arisen. These challenges include:

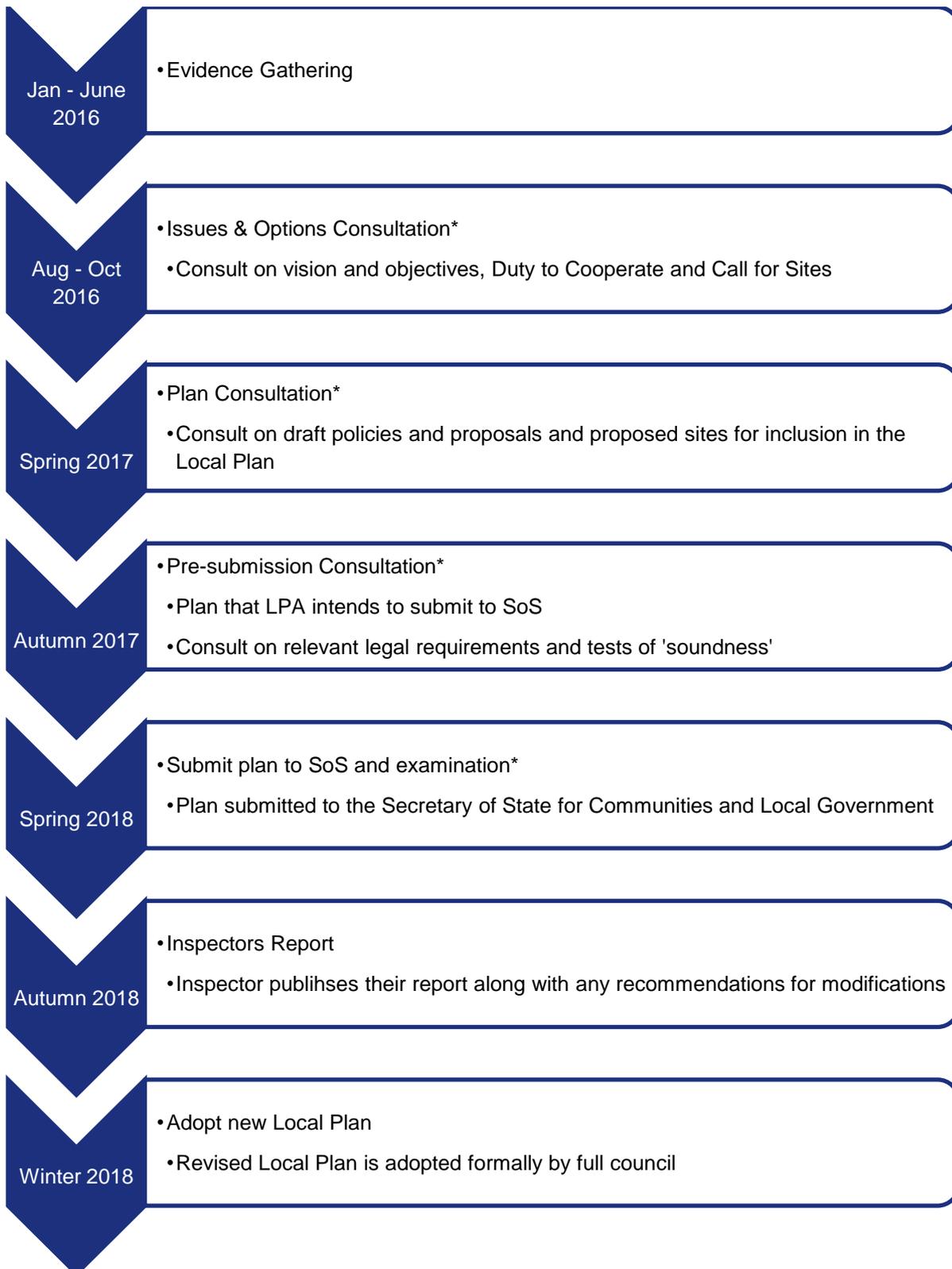
- Changes in the policy landscape and approaches to plan-making.
- Evolution of waste management technologies and approaches.
- Current and emerging local conditions including pressure to release allocated waste sites to alternative development.
- Changes in patterns of waste production.

1.4.2 Preparation of the new SWLP will ensure that new waste management capacity is provided on the basis of the most up to date evidence and forecasts of waste arisings.

## **1.5 How will the new Surrey Waste Local Plan be prepared?**

1.5.1 There are several stages in preparing the new SWLP. These are outlined in Figure 1. Many of the stages offer opportunities for residents, businesses and other key stakeholders to comment.

Figure 1 Process for delivering the Surrey Waste Local Plan 2018 – 2033



\*Opportunities for comments

## **1.6 What is this Stage ('Issues and Options')?**

- 1.6.1 Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 requires the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to notify and invite representations from statutory consultees and communities in developing the plan.
- 1.6.2 This Issues and Options Paper is the first formal opportunity for stakeholders to contribute to the new SWLP. The Issues and Options Paper sets out the strategic context for waste management and explores the overall scale of need for additional waste management facilities in Surrey.
- 1.6.3 Linked to this consultation is a 'Search for Suitable Land', to give landowners the opportunity to put forward land in their control that might be appropriate to consider as part of the preparation of the SWLP.

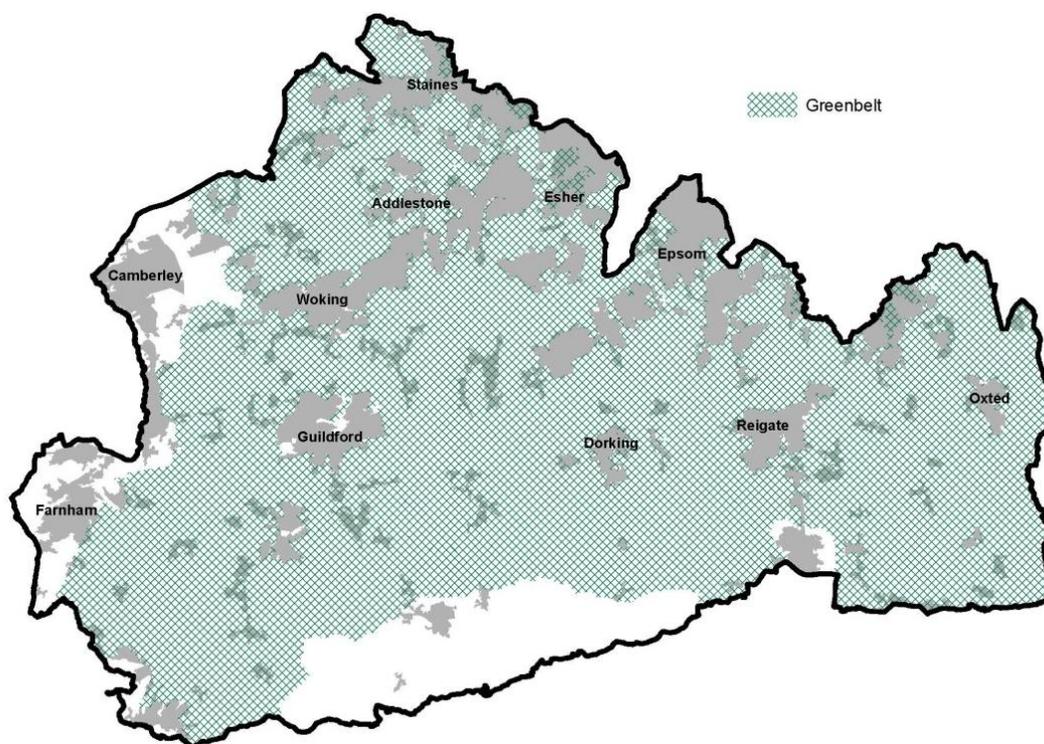
## **1.7 How you can get involved?**

- 1.7.1 You can respond to the questions in this consultation via the Surrey Says consultation hub (<https://www.surreysays.co.uk/>) during the consultation period (2 September to 25 November 2016). Hard copies of documents will also be available at County Hall and all district and borough offices.
- 1.7.2 We will be providing a separate questionnaire for our residents to help all areas of our community have their say. These will be available at local libraries and district and borough council offices.

## 2 Context

### 2.1 Introduction to Surrey

2.1.1 Surrey is the most wooded county in England with 22% woodland cover, almost double the national average of 12%. The county has retained a large proportion of countryside with 73% of the county lying within the Metropolitan Green Belt.



**Figure 2.1 Map of greenbelt in Surrey**

- 2.1.2 Surrey is also one of the most densely populated and urbanised shire counties; however, large parts of it remain essentially rural in character. A total of 44,800 hectares of the county is covered by national landscape designations including the Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the High Weald AONB.
- 2.1.3 The natural heritage and biodiversity of Surrey is rich, with the county containing diverse habitats that support a wide range of species. Numerous sites within the county have been designated for protection on the grounds of nature conservation and biodiversity at the local, national and international levels.
- 2.1.4 In addition to its landscape and natural heritage designations, Surrey has 197 Scheduled Monuments, 248 designated County Sites of Archaeological Importance and 1,077 individual Areas of High Archaeological Potential.
- 2.1.5 Surrey is characterised by a large number of individual settlements rather than a single centre. It comprises a mixture of larger towns (such as Guildford, Woking, Staines upon Thames, Weybridge, Farnham, Camberley, Epsom and Redhill) and other smaller towns. Traffic flows on all roads are well above the national average.

- 2.1.6 In 2014/15 more than 3 million tonnes of waste was produced in Surrey, 800,000 tonnes or 26% of which was sent to landfill.

**Table Summary Waste Management Profile for main waste streams in Surrey<sup>2</sup>**

	LACW	C&I waste	CD&E waste
Reuse, recycling and compost	311,000	106,100	397,000
Energy recovery	227,000	-	-
Other Recovery	-	-	174,000
Transfer, other treatment or unallocated	-	381,000	678,000
Landfill	34,000	130,000	636,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>572,000</b>	<b>617,000</b>	<b>1,885,000</b>

## 2.2 Legislation and Policy

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

- 2.2.1 The Waste Framework Directive (WFD), as amended, provides the overarching legislative framework for the management of waste. The WFD requires the council to apply the waste hierarchy when planning for, and considering options for waste management. The waste hierarchy encourages a shift to the reuse, recycling and recovery of waste with the disposal of waste as the least desirable option.
- 2.2.2 The WPA must have regard to the principles of 'self-sufficiency' and 'proximity'. This means that communities should take responsibility for managing their waste including making provision for sufficient capacity and ensuring facilities are suitably located having regard to where waste is produced.
- 2.2.3 The WFD also covers protection of human health and the environment and recommends that these issues are addressed at the planning stage to ensure that any waste is handled in a manner which guards against harm to human health and the environment.

### National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012

- 2.2.4 In 2012 the Government replaced the former national planning policy statements with a single document, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF includes a presumption in favour of sustainable development, with local planning authorities expected to 'positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area'.

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<sup>2</sup> Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste and Construction Demolition and Excavations (CD&E) waste are estimates only

- 2.2.5 The NPPF encourages local plans to be kept up-to-date and highlights the need for waste management facilities to be provided as a strategic infrastructure that addresses the needs of the plan area.

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

- 2.2.6 The National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) 2014 sets out the government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable approach for resource management and use.
- 2.2.7 This policy aims to ensure any waste management facilities are a positive contribution to communities and to balance the need for waste management facilities with the interests of the community. Broadly, the NPPW requires Waste planning authorities to:
- Prepare local plans which identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams.
  - Identify in their local plans sites and/or areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities in appropriate locations
  - Assess the suitability of sites and/or areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities against certain criteria
  - First look for suitable sites and areas outside the Green Belt for waste management facilities
  - Monitor and report on the uptake of allocated sites in the local plan and the amount of waste recycled, recovered and sent for disposal

#### **Localism Act 2011**

- 2.2.8 The 'Duty to Cooperate' created under the Localism Act 2011 places a legal duty on Local Planning Authorities, County Councils and public bodies to engage constructively to maximise the effectiveness of local plan preparation. LPAs must demonstrate how they complied with the duty during the independent examination of their Local plans.

#### **Surrey Minerals Plan**

- 2.2.9 The Surrey Minerals Plan (SMP) was adopted in July 2011. The Minerals Plan Core Strategy DPD and Primary Aggregates DPD have been assessed as being in conformity with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Therefore we are not seeking to review the SMP at this stage. The SMP will require minor changes following the adoption of a new SWLP to update references to the SWP 2008.

#### **Aggregates Recycling Joint Development Plan Document**

- 2.2.10 The Aggregates Recycling Joint Development Plan Document (ARJDPD) was adopted 12 February 2013. The ARJDPD should be read alongside the SWP 2008 and the SMP Core Strategy 2011. It is important to note that the ARJDPD policies will remain valid as a result of the new SWLP being adopted.
- 2.2.11 The SMP Core Strategy DPD sets a specific aim to increase the rate of aggregate recycling to at 0.9 mtpa by 2026. The council is committed to achieving this target and therefore needs to make sure that when updating the SWP 2008 appropriate policies and/or sites are included to help meet this target.

2.2.12 In 2014 it was estimated that the product produced from C,D&E waste arising in the plan area included 337,500 tonnes of recycled aggregate. This is an important contributor to aggregate supplies.

2.2.13 The ARJDPD identifies suitable sites that could contribute to the future provision of aggregate recycling including temporary facilities at mineral sites (Policies AR2 and AR3). The suitability of sites for aggregates recycling needs to be considered as potential waste sites are reviewed.

### **Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy and Waste Disposal Authority Action Plans**

2.2.14 The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) focuses on the management of LACW waste, including; household waste from kerbside collections, household waste delivered to community recycling centres, and other waste collected by the authority such as school waste and a small proportion of commercial and industrial waste.

2.2.15 The strategy sets targets for recycling, reducing and managing waste in the most sustainable and cost-effective way. The strategy is managed by the Surrey Waste Partnership which is made up of the 11 borough and district councils who are responsible for collecting household waste and the county council who are responsible for disposing the waste.

2.2.16 The Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) Action Plan outlines how the council will meet its responsibilities to; dispose of municipal waste, provide community recycling centres and produce the JMWMS.

### **Surrey Strategic Partnership Plan 2010-2020**

2.2.17 The Surrey Strategic Partnership Plan was prepared by the Surrey Strategic Partnership as part of its statutory duty to prepare a Sustainable Community Strategy for Surrey which was adopted in 2010.

2.2.18 The overall aim of the strategic plan is to make Surrey a more sustainable place to live and work. The plan sets out how this will be achieved and includes targets for the ten priorities.

2.2.19 The priorities identified within the plan that the new SWLP could contribute are:

- Improve the global competitiveness of Surrey's economy through sustainable growth, underpinned by appropriate infrastructure.
- Help people in Surrey to achieve more sustainable lifestyles.
- Create better, more sustainable developments that deliver more social, environmental and economic benefit.

## 3 Issues

### 3.1 Identifying issues

3.1.1 The National Planning Practice Guidance explains that, Local Plans should “should concentrate on the critical issues facing the area – including its development needs – and the strategy and opportunities for addressing them, paying careful attention to both deliverability and viability.”

3.1.2 A range of issues were identified as part of an initial review as outlined below.

### 3.2 Future growth of homes and businesses

3.2.1 The Surrey Infrastructure Study forecast projected that by 2030 the population of Surrey will be over 1.2 million which is equivalent to an increase of 61,000 or to 5% growth. This data is based on a snapshot taken in 2015<sup>3</sup>.

3.2.2 In addition to this the changing demographics will see a greater increase in those over 65. An ageing population will cause significant pressures on certain types of development in Surrey.

3.2.3 There are approximately 483,000 housing units existing across Surrey local authorities. 47,000 housing units are planned across Surrey between 2015 and 2030. One of the examples of pressure from an ageing population will be greater demand for single bedroom dwellings, including apartments.

3.2.4 In 2015, the Surrey Infrastructure Study identified 155 employment sites, including 45 industrial sites, with over 500 sq.m of additional floorspace from permissions, allocations in local plans and existing sites with capacity.

3.2.5 Households and businesses create waste and so waste infrastructure is needed to support growth in Surrey. The SWLP needs to provide for enough capacity to deal with this waste to support economic growth and the development of new homes.

3.2.6 At the same time, this increases the competition for available land. The SWLP needs to demonstrate the economic benefits that can be obtained from waste development or co-location of facilities to support the development of these facilities to be able to meet this need.

### 3.3 Transport infrastructure

3.3.1 The WPA acknowledges that congestion and HGV movements are key areas of concern for our communities. This is evidenced by the Surrey Transport Plan<sup>4</sup> and supporting Transport Plan Strategies.

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<sup>3</sup> Surrey Infrastructure Study AECOM January 2016

<sup>4</sup> Surrey Transport Plan 2011-2026. Surrey County Council February 2016

### **3.4 Environmental Protection**

- 3.4.1 Surrey boasts a high quality natural environment with a number of biodiversity, landscape and heritage designations. Planning policies should be based on up-to-date information about the natural environment and other characteristics of the area.
- 3.4.2 Surrey supports a diversity of wildlife habitats and species, ranging from the chalk grasslands and woodlands of the North Downs, through scarce flood meadows along the rivers Wey and Mole, to the extensive heaths, bogs and acid grasslands of the Thames terrace gravels and Wealden sandstone.
- 3.4.3 Surrey is also home to around 70 specially protected species and at least 337 species recognised as being a priority for conservation. Paragraph 109 of the NPPF highlights the role of planning in protecting and enhancing valued natural features and providing 'net gains' in biodiversity.
- 3.4.4 Surrey has a great variety of land cover due to its varied geology, landform and soils. It contains the flat areas in the Thames Basin, the hills of the North Downs and Wealden Greensand, large expanses of open heathland, enclosed wooded gills, river valleys and water bodies, intimate small scale farmland, and open meadows. In addition, the Surrey Hills AONB and the High Weald AONB cover approximately 26% of the county of Surrey.
- 3.4.5 Surrey has 197 Scheduled Monuments, 248 designated County Sites of Archaeological Importance and 1,077 individual Areas of High Archaeological Potential. This equates to approximately 2,745 hectares.
- 3.4.6 Surrey has 43 Registered Parks and Gardens, totalling in the region of 2,925 hectares. Surrey's archaeological and designated historic landscape requires careful management and consideration. In addition, Surrey has 6,516 Statutory Listed Buildings, including 104 at Grade I and 346 at Grade II\*. There are 278 Conservation Areas in Surrey, totalling 4,584 hectares.
- 3.4.7 There is ongoing work to improve our understanding of the likely significant impacts of climate change, including on the potential effects on flood risk. In Surrey (especially in the northwest of the county), the combination of a large population, low lying land and a significant number of watercourses, increase the probability of people, property and the environment being adversely affected by any flood events that do occur.

### **3.5 Institutional and responsibility issues**

- 3.5.1 These include consideration of the waste hierarchy (this encourages, in order of preference, the prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste) and the circular economy package. This affects the amount of waste the WPA can expect to plan for and what types of facilities to include in the plan.
- 3.5.2 The principles of proximity and net self-sufficiency in the waste framework directive will affect the number and location of waste management facilities. These principles encourage waste to be treated at one of the nearest appropriate facilities to where it was created.

### **3.6 Resource value of waste and closing the loop**

- 3.6.1 The waste industry employs a large number of people and the sector is growing. The value that can be extracted from waste is increasing, technology is changing and bespoke and specialist facilities are emerging in response to this opportunity.
- 3.6.2 However, wider economic conditions affect the ability for schemes to attract funding and waste facilities can find it difficult to compete with higher value uses e.g. housing, commercial.
- 3.6.3 The SWLP needs to support waste management by providing certainty, through allocating suitable locations and include policies that allow flexibility to support emerging technologies.

## 4 Vision and Objectives

### 4.1 Draft Vision

- 4.1.1 The vision has been drafted through an internal working group that include representatives from both Minerals and Waste Planning Policy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Teams. Feedback on the Vision has also been received from the Surrey County Council Economic Prosperity, Environment and Highways Board.
- 4.1.2 The draft vision sets out how waste should be managed in Surrey throughout the plan period. The vision should demonstrate a positive approach to planning and as such should be both ambitious and deliverable. The proposed vision is outlined below:

**Our vision is for Surrey to be truly sustainable in waste management. That means managing waste in facilities within the county which will be provided in the right locations at the right time so that communities and businesses can take ownership of the waste they produce. By 2033 there will no landfill of waste.**

**The facilities will help maximise the resource potential of waste, ensuring it is managed in line with the waste hierarchy's aim of extracting the maximum benefit from a waste material by reusing, recycling or recovering energy from it.**

**Technology and processes will be in place to ensure the production of waste has reduced while management development will maximise economic, social and environmental benefits and avoid adverse impacts on local communities and the environment.**

## 4.2 Draft Objectives

4.2.1 In order to achieve the draft vision, the following draft objectives are proposed:

**Objective 1: To increase the sustainable management of waste through waste prevention, re-use, recycling and recovery.**

**Objective 2: To encourage communities and businesses to take responsibility for their own waste.**

**Objective 3: To ensure new waste management facilities are developed in suitable locations.**

**Objective 4: To make best use of land when managing waste.**

**Objective 5: To maximise the economic benefits of waste management.**

**Objective 6: To encourage innovation and new technologies which provide opportunities to minimise the impact of waste development on communities and businesses.**

**Objective 7: To support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through sustainable management of waste.**

**Objective 8: To make sure movement of waste by road is kept to minimum practicable levels.**

## 4.3 Proposed plan period

4.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) confirms that local plans should be drawn up over an appropriate timescale, preferably a 15 year time horizon to take account of longer term needs. In line with this guidance it is proposed that the revised plan will cover the period from 2018 to 2033.

## 5 Options

### 5.1 Draft Vision

- 5.1.1 The proposed vision builds on the previous Surrey Waste Plan 2008 but reflects changing perceptions of waste management and emerging policy on Circular Economy which seeks to 'close the loop' by seeing waste as a resource and trying to be truly sustainable. This sentiment was reinforced by Economic Prosperity, Environment and Highways Board who supported this positive approach to waste management.
- 5.1.2 The vision also highlights the value of Surrey's landscape, heritage and biodiversity assets and the role this plays in making Surrey a great place to work and live and that as the WPA, Surrey County Council seeks to protect and enhance these features.

### 5.2 Draft Objectives

- 5.2.1 The draft objectives have also been considered by the internal working group and have been drafted to assist Surrey County Council in achieving its vision for the new SWLP. A number of **options and alternatives** are set out below which will enable the draft objectives to be met. Some options may result in discounting other alternatives.

***Objective 1: To increase the sustainable management of waste through waste prevention, re-use, recycling and recovery***

*Options:*

*1A: Work with our stakeholders to support initiatives that help meet local targets for prevention, re-use, recycling and recovery.*

*1B: Prioritise development of facilities which allow management of waste further up the waste hierarchy e.g. recycling preferred over recovery.*

*1C: Reduce the waste we send to landfill by encouraging other types of facilities, but recognising that landfill is a last resort and one which we will still need to plan for.*

*1D: Eliminate landfill entirely from Surrey over the plan period.*

***Objective 2: To encourage communities and businesses to take responsibility for their own waste.***

*Options:*

*2A: Work with our stakeholders to support initiatives that help meet local targets for prevention, re-use recycling and recovery. (N.B. This is the same as option 1A).*

*2B: Promote the management of waste in locations near to communities and businesses.*

**Objective 3: To ensure new waste management facilities are developed in suitable locations**

*Options:*

*3A: Generally identify suitable specific sites to meet the predicted need for new waste management facilities.*

*3B: Generally identify 'preferred areas' to meet the predicted need for new waste management facilities.*

*3C: Identify sites or preferred areas alongside, or within, sites identified for other forms of development in district or borough local plans, to ensure a joined-up approach.*

*3D: Enable waste to be managed at one of the nearest appropriate locations by locating facilities as close as possible to key population centres and identified opportunities for growth, such as new settlements or major urban extensions.*

*3E: Mitigate impacts to communities by identifying site allocations which promote sustainable methods of transport and minimise travel distances on road networks.*

**Objective 4: To make best use of land when managing waste.**

*Options:*

*4A: Provide enough waste management facilities to deal with the equivalent amount of waste generated in the county.*

*4B: Provide additional facilities needed to deal only with waste produced in Surrey.*

*4C: Give priority to previously developed land (PDL) including sites identified for employment uses, and redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their environs when looking for sites and area.*

*4D: Allow development on Greenfield sites.*

*4E: In recognition of the shortage of development opportunities identify sites or preferred areas which are within the Greenbelt.*

*4F: Promote the co-location of waste facilities within areas of non-waste development where appropriate e.g. industrial estates.*

*4G: Identify opportunities to improve and enhance existing waste management facilities.*

*4H: Safeguard all existing waste management facilities.*

*4I: Safeguard only those waste management facilities in locations which are consistent with the vision and objectives of the plan.*

**Objective 5: To maximise the economic benefits of waste management***Options:*

*5A: Support the development of sites which capture economic benefits from waste by creating new jobs created and/or contributing to local Gross Value Added (GVA).*

*5B: Encourage new development to reuse and recycle the waste generated from construction and demolition activities.*

*5C: Encourage the use of materials made from recycled waste in new development.*

**Objective 6: To encourage innovation and new technologies which provide opportunities to minimise the impact of waste development on communities and businesses***Options:*

*6A: Ensure new waste facilities are well designed, well constructed and well operated to protect human health and the environment.*

**Objective 7: To support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through sustainable management of waste.***Options:*

*7A: Minimise the need for waste transport by locating new waste facilities in proximity to population centres.*

*7B: Minimise the need for waste transport by identifying and/or safeguarding sites for facilities which are needed to allow transport of waste by means other than road i.e. rail and water.*

*7C: Encourage the generation of energy whereby waste is used as a fuel.*

## 5.3 Selection and Identification of Locations

### Selection of sites

- 5.3.1 The method for selecting and assessing sites is detailed in the 'Assessment of Suitable Land Scoping Statement'. In order to ensure that all alternatives were considered and that the selection of sites and areas was as comprehensive as possible, a wide range of potentially viable land was identified. Including those previously identified in:
- The Surrey Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2012/13
  - The Site Assessment Reports for the SWP 2008
  - The site assessment long list & short list for the Joint Aggregates Recycling Development Plan Document 2013
  - Sites allocated in the adopted SWP 2008
  - Sites allocated in the adopted joint Aggregates Recycling DPD 2013
- 5.3.2 We will continue to work with the district and borough councils in Surrey to identify sites and areas where co-location of facilities would be possible e.g. industrial sites.
- 5.3.3 Furthermore, as part of the 'Issues and Options' consultation we are also undertaking a search for suitable land. This will allow landowners to put forward land in their control that might be appropriate to consider as part of the preparation of the SWLP. These nominated sites will be subject to the same method of scrutiny outlined in the Sites Assessment Methodology before being considered for inclusion in the new SWLP.

### Criteria for assessing whether sites are suitable

- 5.3.4 In line with the NPPW, allocated sites are to be located, designed and operated to minimise potential adverse impacts on the amenity of local communities, the natural and historic environment.
- 5.3.5 The site assessment criteria listed within the Site Assessment Scoping Statement fall under two main categories:
- i) Preliminary Criteria
  - ii) Secondary Criteria
- 5.3.6 Preliminary Criteria will be used to 'sieve' those sites which are assessed as unlikely to be able to support waste-related development. Secondary Criteria will then be used to provide a more detailed site assessment to determine the most appropriate locations for waste related development.

## 6 Cooperation and Consultation

### 6.1 Duty to Cooperate Scoping Statement

6.1.1 Surrey County Council as the WPA has a statutory duty to “engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis” with other relevant organisations on strategic matters to consider cross boundary matters and so maximise the effectiveness with which plan preparation is undertaken in developing the new SWLP.

6.1.2 We have identified several organisations that we will need to engage with in the preparation of the SWLP including:

- Surrey District and Borough Councils,
- other Waste Planning Authorities, and
- other relevant organisations as identified in the Duty to Cooperate (DtC) Scoping Statement e.g. the M3 Enterprise and Coast to Capital Local Enterprise Partnerships

6.1.3 A draft DtC Scoping Statement has been prepared that outlines how and when the WPA expects to engage with those organisations identified.

6.1.4 The council is consulting on the DtC Scoping Statement to ensure that those authorities, prescribed bodies and other stakeholders we have identified are satisfied with the steps we will take to engage with them in order to discharge our duty.

### 6.2 Statement of Community Involvement

6.2.1 The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) outlines how local communities and stakeholders will be involved in the preparation of local plans and planning decisions. A revised SCI was adopted in spring 2015. The SCI will support the preparation of the SWLP and will form part of its evidence base. The consultations undertaken through the preparation of the new SWLP will be in accordance with the SCI 2015.

## 7 Next Steps

### 7.1 Consultation

- 7.1.1 The WPA will consult on the Issues and Options as outlined in this report between 2 September and 25 November 2016, a period of 12 weeks. Once the consultation closes the council will produce a statement outlining the types of responses received and how these will be addressed in preparing the SWLP.
- 7.1.2 The council may follow up with groups or individuals on specific issues that arise from the consultation to ensure that these are fully accounted for in the draft SWLP. The council will also aim to keep all our stakeholders informed as the SWLP emerges.
- 7.1.3 The next stage of preparing the SWLP will be to identify which options are preferred. This will be done by undertaking Sustainability Appraisal and considering comments made on the options identified in this document. Planning policies will then be drafted which implement the preferred options.