

Surrey Waste Local Plan 2018-2033

Draft for Consultation under Regulation 18 of the Town & Country
Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 (as amended)

Appendix A to the Environmental & Sustainability Report Preliminary Draft

**Assessment & Appraisal of the
Strategic Options, Strategic
Objectives, & Spatial Strategy
Options for the Surrey Waste
Local Plan 2018-2033**

December 2017



SURREY

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Part A1 Strategic Options for Non-Landfill Waste Management Capacity

A1.1 A range of values have been identified in the draft Surrey WLP as the basis for determining future need for additional non-landfill waste management capacity across the county. There are a number of options available to the Plan with reference to the question of need, which broadly include:

Strategic Option A: Planning for net self-sufficiency for Surrey;

Strategic Option B: Planning for net imports of waste to the county;

Strategic Option C: Planning for net exports of waste from the county.

A1.2 For the purposes of the strategic environmental assessment, which requires the comparative assessment of reasonable alternatives, all three options have been examined.

Part A1		Assessment of Strategic Options for Non-Landfill Waste Management Capacity	
Assessment for the Atmosphere			
Emissions from site preparation, facility construction or facility operation			
Avoid, limit or mitigate emissions of key pollutants	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, there may be scope to distribute waste management activities in areas that are not subject to existing issues of poor air quality. Conversely, if development were to be concentrated in those areas with significant existing waste management capacity, and in particular in the borough of Spelthorne, the Plan could contribute to further reductions in local air quality.	 
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. In order to accommodate that expanded need for additional capacity within the county, it is likely that new development would be required across the whole of the county, including those areas with significant existing waste management capacity, such as the borough of Spelthorne. Depending on the types of facilities constructed, and their spatial relationship to existing waste management and other industrial facilities, the effects on local air quality, particularly in areas with existing background problems, would be expected to be adverse.	
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Needing to accommodate a smaller number of waste management facilities within the county would present opportunities to ensure that those facilities built were located away from areas with pre-existing issues of poor air quality, such as the borough of Spelthorne. However, by exporting waste out of the county, Surrey would also be exporting some of the adverse impacts associated with its management and disposal, which could include adverse effects on local air quality in the vicinity of the receiving waste management facilities.	 

Assessment for the Atmosphere

Emissions from site preparation, facility construction or facility operation

Avoid, limit or mitigate emissions of key greenhouse gases	Strategic Option A	An emphasis on the use of recycling and recovery, including energy recovery, to manage wastes in preference to disposal by means of landfill can reduce the overall carbon footprint of waste management, compared with a situation where landfill is relied upon. However, all forms of waste management activity will result in carbon emissions of some scale. As there is expected to be a requirement for between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity in Surrey by the end of the Plan period, it is anticipated that the waste management sector will continue to contribute to the county's carbon emissions over that period.	
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Consequently, the likely contribution of the waste management sector to the county's carbon emissions would be greater under a net importation of waste scenario than it would be under the net self-sufficiency scenario.	
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Consequently, the likely contribution of the waste management sector to the county's carbon emissions would be lower than would be the case under the net self-sufficiency scenario. However emissions associated with the management of the exported waste would themselves be exported, and would contribute to the carbon emissions attributable to the receiving waste management facilities and areas.	
Avoid, limit or mitigate emissions of noise, light or odour	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on the nature of the facilities constructed, it would be expected that new emissions of noise, light and odour would arise as a consequence of the provision of new waste management capacity around the county.	
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on the nature of the facilities constructed, it would be expected that new emissions of noise, light and odour would arise as a consequence of the provision of new waste management capacity around the county.	
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required, although some new capacity would still be needed in county. The extent to which new emissions of noise, light and odour would be generated by waste development within the county would be lower than under the net self-sufficiency scenario, but a proportion of those effects would be exported to locations outside of Surrey.	 
Emissions from waste transportation			
Avoid, limit or mitigate emissions of key pollutants	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, there may be scope to distribute waste management activities in areas that are not subject to existing issues of poor air quality, which would be less likely to experience adverse impacts as a consequence of waste related road transport. Conversely, if development were to be concentrated in those areas with significant existing waste management capacity, and in particular in the borough of Spelthorne, the Plan could contribute to further reductions in local air quality, particularly as a consequence of emissions from HGVs and similar vehicles involved in the transportation of waste materials.	 

Assessment for the Atmosphere

Emissions from waste transportation

Avoid, limit or mitigate emissions of key pollutants	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. In order to accommodate that expanded need for additional capacity within the county, it is likely that new development would be required across the whole of the county, including those areas with significant existing waste management capacity, such as the borough of Spelthorne. Depending on the types of facilities constructed, and their spatial relationship to existing waste management and other industrial facilities, the effects on local air quality of increased numbers and concentrations of vehicle movements associated with the movement of waste, particularly in areas with existing background problems, would be expected to be adverse. Overall there would be an increase in the number of waste related vehicle movements being undertaken on sections of the road network in Surrey, and consequently an increase in associated emissions to air of a range of pollutants.	
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Needing to accommodate a smaller number of waste management facilities within the county would present opportunities to ensure that those facilities built were located away from areas with pre-existing issues of poor air quality, such as the borough of Spelthorne, and could reduce the numbers of waste related vehicle movements made within such areas. However, by exporting waste out of the county, Surrey would also be exporting some of the adverse impacts associated with its transportation, which could include adverse effects on local air quality as a consequence of HGV emissions along the road transport routes used, and in the vicinity of the receiving waste management facilities.	 
Avoid, limit or mitigate emissions of key greenhouse gases	Strategic Option A	As there is expected to be a requirement for between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity in Surrey by the end of the Plan period, it is anticipated that transport associated with the activities of the waste management sector will continue to contribute to the county's carbon emissions over that period.	
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Consequently, the likely contribution of vehicle movements associated with the activities of the waste management sector to the county's carbon emissions would be greater under a net importation of waste scenario than it would be under the net self-sufficiency scenario.	
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Consequently, the likely contribution of transport associated with the waste management sector to the county's carbon emissions would be lower than would be the case under the net self-sufficiency scenario. However emissions associated with the export of waste would themselves be exported, and would contribute to the carbon emissions attributable to the receiving waste management facilities and areas.	

Assessment for the Water Environment

Contamination of waterbodies

Avoid water contamination	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that are subject to poor standards of groundwater quality or surface water quality. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option A to give rise to adverse impacts on water quality.	
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that are subject to poor standards of groundwater quality or surface water quality. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option B to give rise to adverse impacts on water quality, and those impacts would likely be greater than those that could be expected to occur under Strategic Option A.	

Assessment for the Water Environment

Contamination of waterbodies

Avoid water contamination	<p data-bbox="347 427 411 465">Strategic Option C</p> <p data-bbox="448 344 1318 546">If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on where those facilities were built outside the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that are subject to poor standards of groundwater quality or surface water quality. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option C to give rise to adverse impacts on water quality in areas of the UK that do not lie within the boundaries of Surrey.</p> <p data-bbox="1362 434 1390 461">✘</p>
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Demand for water resources

Minimise demand for water resources	<p data-bbox="347 685 411 723">Strategic Option A</p> <p data-bbox="448 613 1318 792">By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on the types of facilities built, and the waste management processes employed, it is likely that the construction and operation of such facilities would give rise to additional demands for water resources. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of the Strategic Option A to give rise to adverse impacts on the water resources of the county.</p> <p data-bbox="1362 687 1390 714">✘</p>
	<p data-bbox="347 909 411 947">Strategic Option B</p> <p data-bbox="448 815 1318 1039">If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on the types of facilities built, and the waste management processes employed, it is likely that the construction and operation of such facilities would give rise to additional demands for water resources. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of the Strategic Option B to give rise to adverse impacts on the water resources of the county, and those impacts would likely be greater than those that could be expected to occur under Strategic Option A.</p> <p data-bbox="1362 911 1390 938">✘</p>
	<p data-bbox="347 1144 411 1182">Strategic Option C</p> <p data-bbox="448 1061 1318 1263">If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on the types of facilities built, and the waste management processes employed, it is likely that the construction and operation of such facilities would give rise to additional demands for water resources. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of the Strategic Option C to give rise to adverse impacts on the water resources of other parts of the UK.</p> <p data-bbox="1362 1146 1390 1173">✘</p>

Flooding from all sources

Minimise future flood risk	<p data-bbox="347 1402 411 1440">Strategic Option A</p> <p data-bbox="448 1330 1318 1509">By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion would be situated in locations that are subject to risks of fluvial and non-fluvial flooding. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option A to give rise to adverse impacts on flooding and flood risk within the county.</p> <p data-bbox="1362 1404 1390 1431">✘</p>
	<p data-bbox="347 1626 411 1664">Strategic Option B</p> <p data-bbox="448 1532 1318 1756">If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion would be situated in locations that are subject to risks of fluvial and non-fluvial flooding. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option B to give rise to adverse impacts on flooding and flood risk within the county, and those impacts would likely be greater than those that could be expected to occur under Strategic Option A.</p> <p data-bbox="1362 1628 1390 1655">✘</p>
	<p data-bbox="347 1861 411 1899">Strategic Option C</p> <p data-bbox="448 1778 1318 1980">If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that are subject to risks of fluvial and non-fluvial flooding. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option C to give rise to adverse impacts on flooding and flood risk in areas of the UK that do not lie within the boundaries of Surrey.</p> <p data-bbox="1362 1863 1390 1890">✘</p>

Assessment for the Land, Soils & Materials

Use of land

Avoid use of best & most versatile agricultural land	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is possible that a proportion could be located on greenfield sites, and potentially on agricultural land. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option A to give rise to adverse impacts on the county's remaining reserves of high grade agricultural land.	
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is possible that a proportion could be located on greenfield sites, and potentially on agricultural land. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option B to give rise to adverse impacts on the county's remaining reserves of high grade agricultural land, and for those impacts to be greater than those that could be expected to occur under Strategic Option A.	
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is possible that a proportion could be located on greenfield sites, and potentially on agricultural land. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option C to give rise to adverse impacts on the reserves of high grade agricultural land of other parts of the UK that do not lie within the boundaries of Surrey.	
Maximise use of previously developed land	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is possible that a proportion could be located on previously developed land. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option A to give rise to beneficial effects, in terms of the redevelopment of the county's stock of previously developed land. However, the construction of waste related development on previously developed land would reduce the stock of such land available for non-waste related development, such as housing or industrial/employment space.	 
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is possible that a proportion could be located on previously developed land. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option B to give rise to beneficial effects, in terms of the redevelopment of the county's stock of previously developed land, and for those effects to be greater than those that could be expected to occur under Strategic Option A. However, the construction of waste related development on previously developed land would reduce the stock of such land available for non-waste related development, such as housing or industrial/employment space.	 
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is possible that a proportion could be located on previously developed land. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option C to give rise to beneficial effects, in terms of the redevelopment of the stock of previously developed land of other parts of the UK that do not lie within the boundaries of Surrey. However, the construction of waste related development on previously developed land would reduce the stock of such land available for non-waste related development, such as housing or industrial/employment space.	 

Assessment for the Land, Soils & Materials

Use of resources derived from the land

Minimise natural resource demands	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the types of waste management facilities built, a significant proportion of that additional capacity would be expected to be dedicated to the recovery, recycling or reuse of waste materials, in line with the waste hierarchy.	✓
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the types of waste management facilities built, a significant proportion of that additional capacity would be expected to be dedicated to the recovery, recycling or reuse of waste materials, in line with the waste hierarchy.	✓
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on how the types of waste management facilities built, a significant proportion of that additional capacity would be expected to be dedicated to the recovery, recycling or reuse of waste materials, in line with the waste hierarchy.	✓

Contamination of land & soils

Avoid land & soil contamination	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is possible that a proportion would be situated in locations that would be susceptible to the contamination of land and soils. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option A to give rise to adverse impacts on the quality of land and soils.	✗
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is possible that a proportion would be situated in locations that would be susceptible to the contamination of land and soils. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option B to give rise to adverse impacts on the quality of land and soils, and for those impacts to be greater than those that could be expected to occur under Strategic Option A.	✗
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is possible that a proportion would be situated in locations that would be susceptible to the contamination of land and soils. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option C to give rise to adverse impacts on the quality of land and soils in areas that do not lie within the boundaries of Surrey.	✗
Remediate contaminated land	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is possible that a proportion could be located on contaminated land. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option A to give rise to beneficial effects, in terms of the remediation of the county's stock of contaminated land. However, the construction of waste related development on such land would introduce a further source of potential contamination to that land.	✓ ✗

Assessment for the Land, Soils & Materials

Contamination of land & soils

Remediate contaminated land	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is possible that a proportion could be located on contaminated land. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option B to give rise to beneficial effects, in terms of the remediation of the county's stock of contaminated land, and for those effects to be greater than those that could be expected to occur under Strategic Option A. However, the construction of waste related development on such land would introduce a further source of potential contamination to that land.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is possible that a proportion could be located on contaminated land. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option C to give rise to beneficial effects, in terms of the remediation of the stock of contaminated land of other parts of the UK that do not lie within the boundaries of Surrey. However, the construction of waste related development on such land would introduce a further source of potential contamination to that land.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Assessment for the Natural Environment

Ecological Networks

Safeguard irreplaceable biodiversity assets & designated sites	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be in locations that are situated within 10 kilometres of SPAs or SACs, within 2.5 kilometres of SSSIs, NNRs, LNRs and SNCIs, or close to other protected habitats (e.g. Ancient Woodland) or species. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option A to give rise to adverse impacts on a range of biodiversity assets, through direct (e.g. landtake) or indirect (e.g. emissions to air, contamination of waterbodies, noise or light disturbance, etc.) means.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that are within 10 kilometres of SPAs or SACs, within 2.5 kilometres of SSSIs, NNRs, LNRs and SNCIs, or close to other protected habitats (e.g. Ancient Woodland) or species. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option B to give rise to adverse impacts on a range of biodiversity assets, through direct (e.g. landtake) or indirect (e.g. emissions to air, contamination of waterbodies, noise or light disturbance, etc.) means, and for those effects to be greater than those that could be expected to occur under Strategic Option A.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed across areas of the UK that do not lie within the boundaries of Surrey, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that are within 10 kilometres of SPAs or SACs, within 2.5 kilometres of SSSIs, NNRs, LNRs and SNCIs, or close to other protected habitats (e.g. Ancient Woodland) or species. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option C to give rise to adverse impacts on a range of biodiversity assets, through direct (e.g. landtake) or indirect (e.g. emissions to air, contamination of waterbodies, noise or light disturbance, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/>

Assessment for the Natural Environment

Ecological Networks

Create new or improve existing habitats, & avoid net loss of biodiversity	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Non-landfill waste management sites are typically relatively small in size, and offer limited opportunities for habitat creation. Implementation of Strategic Option A could give rise to development that may incorporate habitat provision or enhancement measures, but any gains would be of a modest scale.	☑
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Non-landfill waste management sites are typically relatively small in size, and offer limited opportunities for habitat creation. Implementation of Strategic Option B could give rise to development that may incorporate habitat provision or enhancement measures, but any gains would be of a modest scale.	☑
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Non-landfill waste management sites are typically relatively small in size, and offer limited opportunities for habitat creation. Implementation of Strategic Option C could give rise to development that may incorporate habitat provision or enhancement measures, but any gains would be of a modest scale, and located outside of Surrey.	☑

Geological Conservation

Prevent harm to geological conservation interests	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be in locations that are within 2.5 kilometres of geological SSSIs, and RIGS. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option A to give rise to adverse impacts on a range of geo-conservation assets, through direct (e.g. landtake) or indirect (e.g. emissions to air, contamination of waterbodies, etc.) means.	☒
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be in locations that are within 2.5 kilometres of geological SSSIs, and RIGS. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option B to give rise to adverse impacts on a range of geo-conservation assets, through direct (e.g. landtake) or indirect (e.g. emissions to air, contamination of waterbodies, etc.) means, and for those effects to be greater than those that could be expected to occur under Strategic Option A.	☒
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed across areas of the UK that do not lie within the boundaries of Surrey, Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be in locations that are within 2.5 kilometres of geological SSSIs, and RIGS. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option C to give rise to adverse impacts on a range of geoconservation assets, through direct (e.g. landtake) or indirect (e.g. emissions to air, contamination of waterbodies, etc.) means.	☒

Assessment for the Landscape & Townscape

Landscape & Townscape Character

Protect designated & sensitive or intrinsic landscape character	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that are within, or within the visual envelope, of nationally (AONBs, National Parks) or locally (AGLVs) designated landscapes. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option A to give rise to adverse impacts on landscape character and designated landscapes.	☒
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Assessment for the Landscape & Townscape

Landscape & Townscape Character

Protect designated & sensitive or intrinsic landscape character	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that are within, or within the visual envelope, of nationally (AONBs, National Parks) or locally (AGLVs) designated landscapes. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option B to give rise to adverse impacts on landscape character and designated landscapes, and for those effects to be greater than those that could be expected to occur under Strategic Option A.	
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on where those facilities were built outside the county, it is possible that a proportion would be situated in locations that are within, or within the visual envelope, of nationally (AONBs, National Parks) or locally (AGLVs) designated landscapes. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option C to give rise to adverse impacts on landscape character and designated landscapes situated outside the county of Surrey.	
Protect designated & sensitive or intrinsic townscape character	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that are within, or within the visual envelope, of designated or sensitive townscapes (e.g. Conservation Areas). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option A to give rise to adverse impacts on townscape character and designated townscapes.	
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that are within, or within the visual envelope, of designated or sensitive townscapes (e.g. Conservation Areas). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option B to give rise to adverse impacts on townscape character and designated townscapes, and for those effects to be greater than those that could be expected to occur under Strategic Option A.	
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on where those facilities were built outside the county, it is possible that a proportion would be situated in locations that are within, or within the visual envelope, of designated or sensitive townscapes (e.g. Conservation Areas). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option C to give rise to adverse impacts on townscape character and designated townscapes situated outside the county of Surrey.	
Enhance degraded landscapes & townscapes	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is possible that a proportion will be situated in locations that could be classed as degraded landscapes or townscapes. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option A to give rise to beneficial effects, in terms of the enhancement of the county's stock of degraded landscapes and townscapes. However, the construction of waste related development on such land would have a limited capacity to deliver landscape enhancement, particularly on smaller sites where opportunities for hard and soft landscaping may be restricted.	

Assessment for the Landscape & Townscape

Landscape & Townscape Character

Enhance degraded landscapes & townscapes	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is possible that a proportion will be situated in locations that could be classed as degraded landscapes or townscapes. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option B to give rise to beneficial effects, in terms of the enhancement of the county's stock of degraded landscapes and townscapes, and for those effects to be greater than those that could be expected to occur under Strategic Option A. However, the construction of waste related development on such land would have a limited capacity to deliver landscape enhancement, particularly on smaller sites where opportunities for hard and soft landscaping may be restricted.	☑
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on where the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the UK outside the county of Surrey, it is possible that a proportion could be situated in locations that could be classed as degraded landscapes or townscapes. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option C to give rise to beneficial effects, in terms of the enhancement of degraded landscapes and townscapes outside the county of Surrey. However, the construction of waste related development on such land would have a limited capacity to deliver landscape enhancement, particularly on smaller sites where opportunities for hard and soft landscaping may be restricted.	☑

Visual Amenity

Protect or enhance visual amenity	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that are within areas of visual sensitivity, or close to sensitive receptors. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option A to give rise to adverse impacts on visual amenity.	☒
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that are within areas of visual sensitivity, or close to sensitive receptors. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option B to give rise to adverse impacts on visual amenity, and for those effects to be greater than those that could be expected to occur under Strategic Option A.	☒
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the UK outside the county of Surrey, it is possible that a proportion would be situated in locations that are within areas of visual sensitivity, or close to sensitive receptors. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option C to give rise to adverse impacts on the visual amenity of areas located outside the county of Surrey.	☒

Assessment for the Historic Environment

Archaeological Assets

Safeguard archaeological assets	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that are close to areas of proven or potential archaeological importance (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, AHAPs, etc.). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option A to give rise to adverse impacts on Surrey's archaeological assets.	☒
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Assessment for the Historic Environment

Archaeological Assets

Safeguard archaeological assets	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that are close to areas of proven or potential archaeological importance (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, AHAPs, etc.). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option B to give rise to adverse impacts on Surrey's archaeological assets, and for those effects to be greater than those that could be expected to occur under Strategic Option A.	✘
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the UK outside the county of Surrey, it is possible that a proportion would be situated in locations that are close to areas of proven or potential archaeological importance (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, AHAPs, etc.). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option C to give rise to adverse impacts on the archaeological assets of areas located outside the county of Surrey.	✘
Protect the context & setting of archaeological assets	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that form part of the setting and context of proven or potential archaeological importance (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, AHAPs, etc.). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option A to give rise to adverse impacts on the setting and context of Surrey's archaeological assets.	✘
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that form part of the setting and context of proven or potential archaeological importance (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, AHAPs, etc.). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option B to give rise to adverse impacts on the setting and context of Surrey's archaeological assets, and for those effects to be greater than those that could be expected to occur under Strategic Option A.	✘
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the UK outside the county of Surrey, it is possible that a proportion would be situated in locations that form part of the setting and context of proven or potential archaeological importance (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, AHAPs, etc.). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option C to give rise to adverse impacts on the setting and context of the archaeological assets of areas located outside the county of Surrey.	✘
Built Heritage			
Safeguard built heritage assets	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that are close to designated built heritage assets (e.g. Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, etc.). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option A to give rise to adverse impacts on Surrey's built heritage assets.	✘

Assessment for the Historic Environment

Built Heritage

Safeguard built heritage assets	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that are close to designated built heritage assets (e.g. Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, etc.). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option B to give rise to adverse impacts on Surrey's built heritage assets, and for those effects to be greater than those that could be expected to occur under Strategic Option A.	✘
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the UK outside the county of Surrey, it is possible that a proportion would be situated in locations that are close to designated built heritage assets (e.g. Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, etc.). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option C to give rise to adverse impacts on the built heritage assets of areas located outside the county of Surrey.	✘
Protect the context & setting of built heritage assets	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that form part of the setting and context of designated built heritage assets (e.g. Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, etc.). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option A to give rise to adverse impacts on the setting and context of Surrey's built heritage assets.	✘
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that form part of the setting and context of designated built heritage assets (e.g. Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, etc.). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option B to give rise to adverse impacts on the setting and context of Surrey's built heritage assets, and for those effects to be greater than those that could be expected to occur under Strategic Option A.	✘
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the UK outside the county of Surrey, it is possible that a proportion would be situated in locations that form part of the setting and context of designated built heritage assets (e.g. Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, etc.). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option C to give rise to adverse impacts on the setting and context of the built heritage assets of areas located outside the county of Surrey.	✘
Historic Landscape			
Safeguard historic landscape assets	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that are close to areas of historic landscape importance (e.g. Registered Parks & Gardens, AONBs, National Parks, etc.). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option A to give rise to adverse impacts on Surrey's historic landscape assets.	✘

Assessment for the Historic Environment

Historic Landscape

Safeguard historic landscape assets	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that are close to areas of historic landscape importance (e.g. Registered Parks & Gardens, AONBs, National Parks, etc.). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option B to give rise to adverse impacts on Surrey's historic landscape assets, and for those effects to be greater than those that could be expected to occur under Strategic Option A.	✗
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the UK outside the county of Surrey, it is possible that a proportion would be situated in locations that are close to areas of historic landscape importance (e.g. Registered Parks & Gardens, AONBs, National Parks, etc.). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option C to give rise to adverse impacts on the historic landscape assets of areas located outside the county of Surrey.	✗
Protect the context & setting of historic landscape assets	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that form part of the setting and context of historic landscape importance (e.g. Registered Parks & Gardens, AONBs, National Parks, etc.). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option A to give rise to adverse impacts on the setting and context of Surrey's historic landscape assets.	✗
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that form part of the setting and context of historic landscape importance (e.g. Registered Parks & Gardens, AONBs, National Parks, etc.). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option B to give rise to adverse impacts on the setting and context of Surrey's historic landscape assets, and for those effects to be greater than those that could be expected to occur under Strategic Option A.	✗
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the UK outside the county of Surrey, it is possible that a proportion would be situated in locations that form part of the setting and context of historic landscape importance (e.g. Registered Parks & Gardens, AONBs, National Parks, etc.). Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option C to give rise to adverse impacts on the setting and context of the historic landscape assets of areas located outside the county of Surrey.	✗
Assessment for Human Communities			
Pollution & Nuisance			
Minimise road traffic & promote non-road modes	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. The majority of waste arising within the county is currently transported by road, and it is anticipated that such practices would continue over the lifetime of the plan. If all waste were transported by means of 10 tonne capacity refuse collection vehicles, between 58,100 and 110,100 additional loads would be generated per year by the end of the Plan period under Strategic Option A.	✗

Assessment for Human Communities

Pollution & Nuisance

Minimise road traffic & promote non-road modes	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. The majority of waste arising within the county is currently transported by road, and it is anticipated that such practices would continue over the lifetime of the plan. If all waste were transported by means of 10 tonne capacity refuse collection vehicles, between 58,100 and 110,100 additional loads would be generated per year by the end of the Plan period under Strategic Option B to deal with Surrey's waste arisings. Further loads would be generated in addition to that, as a consequence of the importation of waste.	✗
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. The majority of waste arising within the county is currently transported by road, and it is anticipated that such practices would continue over the lifetime of the plan. If all waste were transported by means of 10 tonne capacity refuse collection vehicles, between 58,100 and 110,100 additional loads would be generated per year by the end of the Plan period under Strategic Option C, of which a proportion would be exporting waste from Surrey.	✗
Minimise pollution & nuisance	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on the nature of the facilities constructed, it would be expected that new emissions of noise, light and odour would arise as a consequence of the provision of new waste management capacity around the county.	✗
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on the nature of the facilities constructed, it would be expected that new emissions of noise, light and odour would arise as a consequence of the provision of new waste management capacity around the county.	✗
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required, although some new capacity would still be needed in county. The extent to which new emissions of noise, light and odour would be generated by waste development within the county would be lower than under the net self-sufficiency scenario, but a proportion of those effects would be exported to locations outside of Surrey.	✗ ✓

Flood Risk

Minimise future flood risks	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion would be situated in locations that are subject to risks of fluvial and non-fluvial flooding. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option A to give rise to adverse impacts on flooding and flood risk within the county.	✗
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion would be situated in locations that are subject to risks of fluvial and non-fluvial flooding. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option B to give rise to adverse impacts on flooding and flood risk within the county, and those impacts would likely be greater than those that could be expected to occur under Strategic Option A.	✗
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is likely that a proportion will be situated in locations that are subject to risks of fluvial and non-fluvial flooding. Consequently there would be potential for implementation of Strategic Option C to give rise to adverse impacts on flooding and flood risk in areas of the UK that do not lie within the boundaries of Surrey.	✗

Assessment for Human Communities

Land Use

Provide appropriate waste management facilities	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the types of waste management facilities built, a significant proportion of that additional capacity would be expected to be dedicated to the recovery, recycling or reuse of waste materials, in line with the waste hierarchy.	✓
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the types of waste management facilities built, a significant proportion of that additional capacity would be expected to be dedicated to the recovery, recycling or reuse of waste materials, in line with the waste hierarchy.	✓
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. Depending on how the types of waste management facilities built, a significant proportion of that additional capacity would be expected to be dedicated to the recovery, recycling or reuse of waste materials, in line with the waste hierarchy.	✓
Avoid sterilisation of land by waste development	Strategic Option A	By the end of the proposed Plan period (2033) it is estimated that between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa of additional non-landfill waste management capacity would be required to handle an equivalent amount of waste to that arising in Surrey. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is possible that areas of land would be subject to waste development that could have accommodated other forms of development. Assuming that a 2 hectare site can process up to 25,000 tonnes of waste per year, between 46.5 and 88.1 hectares of land would be lost to waste development per year.	✗
	Strategic Option B	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net importer of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be adequate, and further capacity would need to be accommodated. Depending on how the facilities built to provide that additional capacity were distributed around the county, it is possible that areas of land would be subject to waste development that could have accommodated other forms of development. Assuming that a 2 hectare site can process up to 25,000 tonnes of waste per year, between 46.5 and 88.1 hectares of land would be lost to waste development per year to deal with Surrey's waste arisings. Further land would need to be developed to accommodate facilities to deal with imported wastes.	✗
	Strategic Option C	If Surrey were to adopt a strategy of becoming a net exporter of waste material, the level of additional non-landfill waste management capacity (between 0.581 and 1.101 mtpa) that is estimated to be required for net self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period (2033) would not be required. The export of waste from the county would leave land that might otherwise have been subject to waste related development free of such use, and therefore theoretically available for non-waste development.	✓

Part A2 Proposed Strategic Objectives

A2.1 The strategic objectives proposed for the new Surrey WLP have gone through a number of iterations to date, with two main variants being readily identified.

Strategic Objectives Version A:

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

Objective 2: To encourage communities & 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 & new technologies which provide opportunities to minimise the impact of waste development on communities & businesses.

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

Objective 8: To make sure movement of waste is as sustainable as possible, & movement by road is kept to a minimum.

Strategic Objectives Version B:

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

Objective 2: To encourage development which supports sustainable waste management in line with national targets for recycling, recovery & composting.

Objective 3: To manage landfill as an option of last resort, but one that is important for managing residual waste that cannot be treated in any other way.

Objective 4: To retain & make best use of existing sites for waste development through supporting redevelopment & enhancement of facilities

Objective 5: To direct new facilities to locations that have been identified as suitable for waste development.

Objective 6: To encourage innovation & new technologies which provide opportunities to minimise the negative impacts & enhance the positive impacts of waste development on communities & the environment

Objective 7: To keep waste movement by road to minimum practicable levels & support options for sustainable transport.

Objective 8: To work closely with our partners such as Surrey Waste Partnership, District & Borough councils & other WPAs to deliver the SWLP.

A2.2 For the purposes of the strategic environmental assessment, which requires the comparative assessment of reasonable alternatives, both suites of strategic objectives have been examined.

Assessment for the Atmosphere

Emissions from site preparation, facility construction or facility operation

To avoid, limit or mitigate emissions of key pollutants	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential impacts of waste related development on local air quality. Objective 6 makes reference to the minimisation of impacts on communities, but the nature and type of impacts that are being considered is unclear, and may, or may not, include local air quality effects. Objectives 1 and 3 clearly indicate that new waste related development would be built under the auspices of the SWLP, which would give rise to local air quality impacts, but there is no clear mechanism embedded into the SWLP through the strategic objectives to address those effects.	✗ ✓
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential impacts of waste related development on local air quality. Objective 6 makes reference to the minimisation of impacts on communities and the environment, but the nature and type of impacts that are being considered is unclear, and may, or may not, include local air quality effects. Objectives 1 to 5 clearly indicate that new waste related development would be built under the auspices of the SWLP, which would give rise to local air quality impacts, but there is no clear mechanism embedded into the SWLP through the strategic objectives to address those effects.	✗ ✓
To avoid, limit or mitigate emissions of key greenhouse gases	Strategic Objectives Version A	Version A of Objective 7 made specific reference to the contribution that the use of less unsustainable methods of waste management could make to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Such recognition helps to raise awareness amongst potential applicants and the public of the extent to which it may be possible to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the management of waste, and may prompt changes in practice or process.	✗
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the contributions of waste management practices to emissions of greenhouse gases, or of the potential for those emissions to be reduced by changes in practice or process.	✗
To avoid, limit or mitigate emissions of noise, light or odour	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential impacts of waste related development on local amenity in terms of light, noise or odour. Objective 6 makes reference to the minimisation of impacts on communities, but the nature and type of impacts that are being considered is unclear, and may, or may not, include local amenity effects. Objectives 1 and 3 clearly indicate that new waste related development would be built under the auspices of the SWLP, which would give rise to local amenity impacts, but there is no clear mechanism embedded into the SWLP through the strategic objectives to address those effects.	✗
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential impacts of waste related development on local amenity in terms of light, noise or odour. Objective 6 makes reference to the minimisation of impacts on communities and the environment, but the nature and type of impacts that are being considered is unclear, and may, or may not, include local amenity effects. Objectives 1 to 5 clearly indicate that new waste related development would be built under the auspices of the SWLP, which would give rise to local amenity impacts, but there is no clear mechanism embedded into the SWLP through the strategic objectives to address those effects.	✗ ✓
Emissions from waste transportation			
To avoid, limit or mitigate emissions of key pollutants	Strategic Objectives Version A	Version A of Objective 8 made specific reference to the promotion of non-road transport (e.g. rail, water, etc.) as the means of moving waste materials. Such recognition helps to raise awareness amongst potential applicants and the public of the extent to which it may be possible to transport waste by alternative (non-road) means, and may prompt changes in practice, where the costs of doing so would not be prohibitive. A shift away from reliance on road transport for the movement of waste could, in theory, be of benefit to local air quality.	✗ ✓
	Strategic Objectives Version B	Version B of Objective 7 made specific reference to the promotion of non-road transport (e.g. rail, water, etc.) as the means of moving waste materials. Such recognition helps to raise awareness amongst potential applicants and the public of the extent to which it may be possible to transport waste by alternative (non-road) means, and may prompt changes in practice, where the costs of doing so would not be prohibitive. A shift away from reliance on road transport for the movement of waste could, in theory, be of benefit to local air quality.	✗ ✓

Assessment for the Atmosphere

Emissions from waste transportation

Avoid, limit or mitigate emissions of key greenhouse gases	Strategic Objectives Version A	Version A of Objective 8 made specific reference to the promotion of non-road transport (e.g. rail, water, etc.) as the means of moving waste materials. Such recognition helps to raise awareness amongst potential applicants and the public of the extent to which it may be possible to transport waste by alternative (non-road) means, and may prompt changes in practice, where the costs of doing so would not be prohibitive. A shift away from reliance on road transport for the movement of waste could, in theory, contribute to reduced emissions of greenhouse gases. However, in practice it is likely that road transport will remain the dominant means of transporting waste materials for the duration of the Plan.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Strategic Objectives Version B	Version B of Objective 7 made specific reference to the promotion of non-road transport (e.g. rail, water, etc.) as the means of moving waste materials. Such recognition helps to raise awareness amongst potential applicants and the public of the extent to which it may be possible to transport waste by alternative (non-road) means, and may prompt changes in practice, where the costs of doing so would not be prohibitive. A shift away from reliance on road transport for the movement of waste could, in theory, contribute to reduced emissions of greenhouse gases. However, in practice it is likely that road transport will remain the dominant means of transporting waste materials for the duration of the Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Assessment for the Water Environment

Contamination of waterbodies

Avoid water contamination	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on water quality.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on water quality, although Objective 6 does make reference to minimising negative impacts and enhancing positive effects on the environment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Demand for water resources

Minimise demand for water resources	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on water resources.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on water resources, although Objective 6 does make reference to minimising negative impacts and enhancing positive effects on the environment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Flooding from all sources

Minimise future flood risk	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on flood risk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on flood risk, although Objective 6 does make reference to minimising negative impacts and enhancing positive effects on the environment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Assessment for the Land, Soils & Materials

Use of land

Avoid use of best & most versatile agricultural land	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on high quality agricultural land, although Objective 4 does make reference to making the best use of land but its meaning and intent is not clear.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on high quality agricultural land, although Objective 6 does make reference to the minimisation of negative impacts on the environment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Maximise use of previously developed land	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on previously developed land, although Objective 4 does make reference to making the best use of land but its meaning and intent is not clear.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on previously developed land, although Objective 4 does make reference to making the best use of existing wastes sites.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Part A2

Strategic Objectives – Version A & Version B

Assessment for the Land, Soils & Materials

Use of resources derived from the land

Minimise natural resource demands	Strategic Objectives Version A	All of the Version A strategic objectives are concerned with ensuring that sufficient waste management facilities are provided to deal with the capacity gap that is expected to arise over the lifetime of the Plan, with Objective 1 focusing on the sustainable management of waste.	☑
	Strategic Objectives Version B	All of the Version B strategic objectives are concerned with ensuring that sufficient waste management facilities are provided to deal with the capacity gap that is expected to arise over the lifetime of the Plan, with Objective 2 focusing on the sustainable management of waste.	☑

Contamination of land & soils

Avoid land & soil contamination	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on land and soil quality, although Objective 4 does make reference to making the best use of land but its meaning and intent is not clear.	☒
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on land and soil quality, although Objective 6 does make reference to the minimisation of negative impacts on the environment.	☒
Remediate contaminated land	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on the remediation of contaminated land, although Objective 4 does make reference to making the best use of land but its meaning and intent is not clear.	☒
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on the remediation of contaminated land, although Objective 6 does make reference to enhancing positive effects on the environment.	☒

Assessment for the Natural Environment

Ecological Networks

Safeguard irreplaceable biodiversity assets & designated sites	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on key biodiversity assets or designated sites.	☒
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on key biodiversity assets or designated sites, although Objective 6 does make reference to minimising negative impacts and enhancing positive effects on the environment.	☒
Create new or improve existing habitats, & avoid net loss of biodiversity	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on the management or creation of habitats.	☒
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on the management or creation of habitats, although Objective 6 does make reference to minimising negative impacts and enhancing positive effects on the environment.	☒

Geological Conservation

Prevent harm to geological conservation interests	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on key geo-conservation assets or designated sites.	☒
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on key geo-conservation assets or designated sites, although Objective 6 does make reference to minimising negative impacts and enhancing positive effects on the environment.	☒

Assessment for the Landscape & Townscape

Landscape & Townscape Character

Protect designated & sensitive or intrinsic landscape character	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on key landscape assets or designated sites.	☒
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on key landscape assets or designated sites, although Objective 6 does make reference to minimising negative impacts and enhancing positive effects on the environment.	☒

Part A2

Strategic Objectives – Version A & Version B

Assessment for the Landscape & Townscape

Landscape & Townscape Character

Protect designated & sensitive or intrinsic townscape character	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on key townscape assets or designated sites.	✘
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on key townscape assets or designated sites, although Objective 6 does make reference to minimising negative impacts and enhancing positive effects on the environment.	✘
Enhance degraded landscapes & townscapes	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on degraded landscapes or townscapes.	✘
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on degraded landscapes or townscapes, although Objective 6 does make reference to minimising negative impacts and enhancing positive effects on the environment.	✘

Visual Amenity

Protect or enhance visual amenity	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on visual amenity.	✘
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on visual amenity, although Objective 6 does make reference to minimising negative impacts and enhancing positive effects on the environment.	✘

Assessment for the Historic Environment

Archaeological Assets

Safeguard archaeological assets	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on key archaeological assets or designated sites.	✘
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on key archaeological assets or designated sites, although Objective 6 does make reference to minimising negative impacts and enhancing positive effects on the environment.	✘
Protect the context & setting of archaeological assets	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on the setting and context of key archaeological assets or designated sites.	✘
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on the setting and context of key archaeological assets or designated sites, although Objective 6 does make reference to minimising negative impacts and enhancing positive effects on the environment.	✘

Built Heritage

Safeguard built heritage assets	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on key built heritage assets or designated sites.	✘
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on key built heritage assets or designated sites, although Objective 6 does make reference to minimising negative impacts and enhancing positive effects on the environment.	✘
Protect the context & setting of built heritage assets	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on the setting and context of key built heritage assets or designated sites.	✘
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on the setting and context of key built heritage assets or designated sites, although Objective 6 does make reference to minimising negative impacts and enhancing positive effects on the environment.	✘

Assessment for the Historic Environment

Historic Landscape

Safeguard historic landscape asset	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on key historic landscape assets or designated sites.	
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on key historic landscape assets or designated sites, although Objective 6 does make reference to minimising negative impacts and enhancing positive effects on the environment.	
Protect the context & setting of historic landscape assets	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on the setting and context of key historic landscape assets or designated sites.	
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on the setting and context of key historic landscape assets or designated sites, although Objective 6 does make reference to minimising negative impacts and enhancing positive effects on the environment.	

Assessment for Human Communities

Pollution & Nuisance

Minimise road traffic & promote non-road modes	Strategic Objectives Version A	Version A of Objective 8 made specific reference to the promotion of non-road transport (e.g. rail, water, etc.) as the means of moving waste materials. Such recognition helps to raise awareness amongst potential applicants and the public of the extent to which it may be possible to transport waste by alternative (non-road) means, and may prompt changes in practice, where the costs of doing so would not be prohibitive.	 
	Strategic Objectives Version B	Version B of Objective 7 made specific reference to the promotion of non-road transport (e.g. rail, water, etc.) as the means of moving waste materials. Such recognition helps to raise awareness amongst potential applicants and the public of the extent to which it may be possible to transport waste by alternative (non-road) means, and may prompt changes in practice, where the costs of doing so would not be prohibitive.	 
Minimise pollution & nuisance	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential impacts of waste related development on local amenity in terms of light, noise or odour. Objective 6 makes reference to the minimisation of impacts on communities, but the nature and type of impacts that are being considered is unclear, and may, or may not, include local amenity effects. Objectives 1 and 3 clearly indicate that new waste related development would be built under the auspices of the SWLP, which would give rise to local amenity impacts, but there is no clear mechanism embedded into the SWLP through the strategic objectives to address those effects.	
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential impacts of waste related development on local amenity in terms of light, noise or odour. Objective 6 makes reference to the minimisation of impacts on communities and the environment, but the nature and type of impacts that are being considered is unclear, and may, or may not, include local amenity effects. Objectives 1 to 5 clearly indicate that new waste related development would be built under the auspices of the SWLP, which would give rise to local amenity impacts, but there is no clear mechanism embedded into the SWLP through the strategic objectives to address those effects.	 

Flood Risk

Minimise future flood risks	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on flood risk.	
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version B strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on flood risk, although Objective 6 does make reference to minimising negative impacts and enhancing positive effects on the environment.	

Assessment for Human Communities

Land Use

Provide appropriate waste management facilities	Strategic Objectives Version A	All of the Version A strategic objectives are concerned with ensuring that sufficient waste management facilities are provided to deal with the capacity gap that is expected to arise over the lifetime of the Plan.	☑
	Strategic Objectives Version B	All of the Version B strategic objectives are concerned with ensuring that sufficient waste management facilities are provided to deal with the capacity gap that is expected to arise over the lifetime of the Plan.	☑
Avoid sterilisation of land by waste development	Strategic Objectives Version A	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on the availability of land for non-waste development, although Objective 4 does make reference to making the best use of land but its meaning and intent is not clear.	☒
	Strategic Objectives Version B	No explicit reference is made by any of the Version A strategic objectives to the potential effects of waste management practices on the availability of land for non-waste development, although Objective 4 does make reference to making the best use of existing wastes sites.	☒

Part A3 Spatial Strategy Options

- A3.1 A single option has been proposed in terms of the spatial strategy (see Spatial Strategy Option A below) for the emerging Surrey WLP, derived from what are referred to in the draft Plan as a number of different ‘building blocks’.
- A3.2 The comparative assessment of reasonable alternatives is a key aspect of the strategic environmental assessment process. In order to facilitate such a comparative analysis in respect of the question of the emerging Surrey WLP’s spatial strategy, a number of alternative spatial strategies that could be applied through the Plan have been developed, for the purposes of the strategic environmental assessment process. Those alternatives (denoted spatial strategy options B, C and D in this report) have been subject to comparative analysis alongside the spatial strategy (denoted spatial strategy option A in this report) included in the draft Plan.

A3.3 **Spatial Strategy Option A: Spatial Strategy as set out in the draft Surrey WLP:**

“Surrey has a need for additional waste management capacity which will primarily be found through the identification & allocation of suitable sites for strategic waste use.

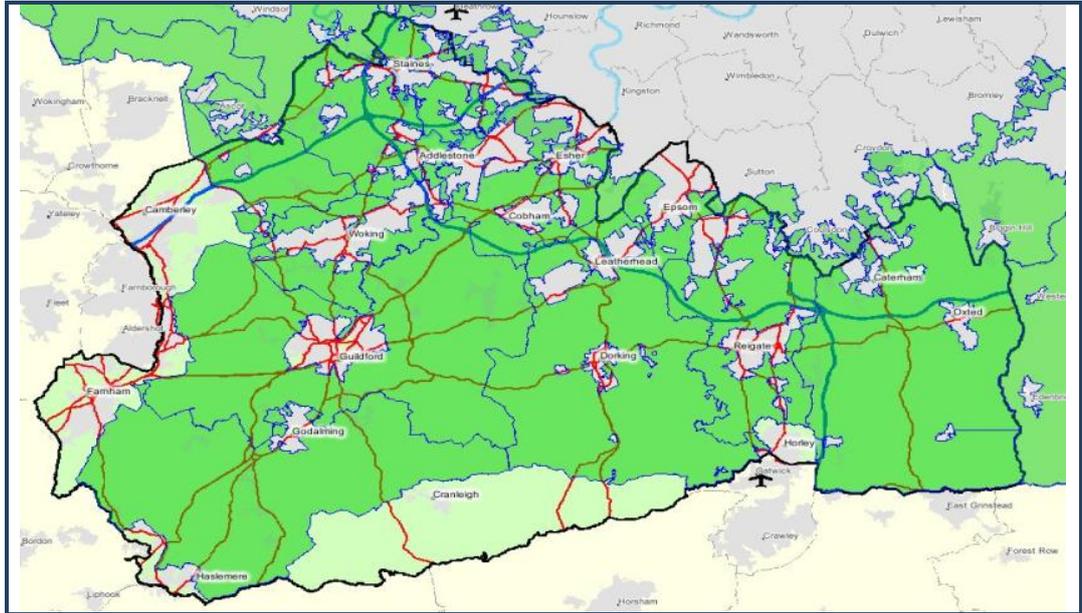
When identifying new sites previously developed land will be prioritised. This could include land identified for employment & storage purposes by districts & boroughs, & redundant agricultural & forestry buildings & their environs.

Surrey County Council will also include suitable sites in existing waste management use where the improvement & diversification of waste facilities is being promoted. Surrey County Council will encourage a network of sites which are well connected by road or rail to main centres of population & employment & which minimise impact on residential amenity.

Surrey County Council will not only seek to provide land for a number of facilities as needed, but will also aim to ensure that these sites are in the best available locations & are large enough to support the necessary built infrastructure & associated development.

In addition to identified sites, additional waste management capacity will be found by promoting waste management uses in suitable locations consistent with this Spatial Strategy. This will include land used for industrial &/or storage purposes including land within existing industrial estates.”

- A3.4 **Spatial Strategy Option B: Focus new development outside the Green Belt** – Based on a presumption against waste related development in the Green Belt, which would concentrate future development in those areas of the county that are not subject to Green Belt designation. Consequently areas of land that could theoretically accommodate waste related development would be concentrated within the established urban areas of the majority of districts and boroughs in the county, with the exceptions of the Surrey Heath BC area, the Waverley BC area, and the Mole Valley DC area, all of which include non-urban areas that are not subject to Green Belt Designation.



A3.5 A combination of 1 or 2 major non-Green Belt allocated sites (e.g. land north east of Slyfield Industrial Estate), and broader areas of search (AoS) focused on existing industrial and employment sites, where these are situated outside the Green Belt across the county could be used.

A3.6 **Spatial Strategy Option C: Focus new development in areas with limited existing capacity** – Based on comparison of the percentage of the county’s assumed waste management capacity currently located within each district or borough against the proportion of the county’s resident population located within the district or borough. Such an approach would result in new waste related development being distributed across the county on the basis of the following prioritisation categories:

Category 1	<p>Woking BC – 8.5% of population cf. 0.5% of assumed waste capacity</p> <p>Elmbridge BC – 11.4% of population cf. 2.4% of assumed waste capacity</p> <p>Surrey Heath BC – 7.5% of population cf. 1.9% of assumed waste capacity</p> <p>Runnymede BC – 7.3% of population cf. 2.4% of assumed waste capacity</p>
Category 2	<p>Epsom & Ewell BC – 6.8% of population cf. 5.0% of assumed waste capacity</p> <p>Tandridge DC – 7.4% of population cf. 6.5% of assumed waste capacity</p> <p>Mole Valley DC – 7.4% of population cf. 6.5% of assumed waste capacity</p>
Category 3	<p>Spelthorne BC – currently accommodates 28.8% of assumed existing waste capacity</p> <p>Reigate & Banstead BC – currently accommodates 18.4% of assumed existing waste capacity</p> <p>Guildford BC – currently accommodates 15.8% of assumed existing waste capacity</p> <p>Waverley BC – currently accommodates 11.8% of existing assumed waste capacity</p>

A3.7 A combination of 1 or 2 major allocated sites (e.g. former Weylands Treatment Works in Hersham, Martyrs Lane in Woking) situated within the Category 1 boroughs, and broader areas of search focused on existing industrial and employment sites across the county could be used.

A3.8 **Spatial Strategy Option D: Focus future development in areas where existing capacity is currently concentrated** – Based on an approach that would see new waste related development being concentrated in those parts of the county which already accommodate significant existing waste management capacity. Such an approach would result in new waste related development being distributed across the county on the basis of the following prioritisation categories:

Category 1	<p>Spelthorne BC – currently accommodates 28.8% of assumed existing waste capacity</p> <p>Reigate & Banstead BC – currently accommodates 18.4% of assumed existing waste capacity</p> <p>Guildford BC – currently accommodates 15.8% of assumed existing waste capacity</p> <p>Waverley BC – currently accommodates 11.8% of existing assumed waste capacity</p>
Category 2	<p>Epsom & Ewell BC – 6.8% of population cf. 5.0% of assumed waste capacity</p> <p>Tandridge DC – 7.4% of population cf. 6.5% of assumed waste capacity</p> <p>Mole Valley DC – 7.4% of population cf. 6.5% of assumed waste capacity</p>
Category 3	<p>Woking BC – 8.5% of population cf. 0.5% of assumed waste capacity</p> <p>Elmbridge BC – 11.4% of population cf. 2.4% of assumed waste capacity</p> <p>Surrey Heath BC – 7.5% of population cf. 1.9% of assumed waste capacity</p> <p>Runnymede BC – 7.3% of population cf. 2.4% of assumed waste capacity</p>

A3.9 A combination of 1 or 2 major allocated sites (e.g. land north east of Slyfield Industrial Estate in Guildford, Oakleaf Farm in Stanwell Moor) situated within the Category 1 boroughs, and broader areas of search focused on existing industrial and employment sites across the county could be used.

Assessment for the Atmosphere

Emissions from site preparation, facility construction or facility operation

Avoid, limit or mitigate emissions of key pollutants	Spatial Strategy Option A	It is unclear how new waste related development would be distributed around the county. Consequently it is possible that some new facilities would be situated in areas where background air quality is poor, and therefore implementation of Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to adverse impacts on air quality.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Urban areas of land outside the MGB are more likely to be subject to existing levels of poor air quality, with reference to nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter, than would be the case for the areas of countryside beyond the MGB. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the urban areas of the county it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option B could give rise to adverse impacts on air quality.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option C	All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated have designated AQMAs on at least one section of the highway within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Woking, Elmbridge, Surrey Heath and Runnymede, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to increased risks of adverse impacts on air quality in those areas.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option D	One of the four boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated is covered by a borough-wide AQMA, and a further two boroughs have designated AQMAs on at least one section of the highway within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Spelthorne, Reigate & Banstead, Guildford and Waverley, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to increased risks of adverse impacts on air quality in those areas. Such effects would be of particular concern for the borough of Spelthorne, which is covered by a borough wide AQMA.	✗
Avoid, limit or mitigate emissions of key greenhouse gases	Spatial Strategy Option A	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option A would give rise to greenhouse gas emissions, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option B would give rise to greenhouse gas emissions, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option C	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option C would give rise to greenhouse gas emissions, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option D	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option D would give rise to greenhouse gas emissions, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
To avoid, limit or mitigate emissions of noise, light or odour	Spatial Strategy Option A	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option A would give rise to risks of disturbance by noise or light, and nuisance as a result of odour, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option B would give rise to risks of disturbance by noise or light, and nuisance as a result of odour, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option C	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option C would give rise to risks of disturbance by noise or light, and nuisance as a result of odour, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option D	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option D would give rise to risks of disturbance by noise or light, and nuisance as a result of odour, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
Emissions from waste transportation			
Avoid, limit or mitigate emissions of key pollutants	Spatial Strategy Option A	It is unclear how new waste related development would be distributed around the county. Consequently it is possible that some new facilities would be situated in areas where background air quality is poor, and therefore implementation of Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to adverse impacts on air quality, including from traffic generated by waste related development.	✗

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Assessment of Spatial Strategy Options

Assessment for the Atmosphere

Emissions from waste transportation

Avoid, limit or mitigate emissions of key pollutants	Spatial Strategy Option B	Urban areas of land outside the MGB are more likely to be subject to existing levels of poor air quality, with reference to nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter, than would be the case for the areas of countryside beyond the MGB. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the urban areas of the county it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option B could give rise to adverse impacts on air quality, including from traffic generated by waste related development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option C	All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated have designated AQMAs on at least one section of the highway within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Woking, Elmbridge, Surrey Heath and Runnymede, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to increased risks of adverse impacts on air quality in those areas, including from traffic generated by waste related development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option D	One of the four boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated is covered by a borough-wide AQMA, and a further two boroughs have designated AQMAs on at least one section of the highway within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Spelthorne, Reigate & Banstead, Guildford and Waverley, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to increased risks of adverse impacts on air quality in those areas, including from traffic generated by waste related development. Such effects would be of particular concern for the borough of Spelthorne, which is covered by a borough wide AQMA.	✗
Avoid, limit or mitigate emissions of key greenhouse gases	Spatial Strategy Option A	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option A would give rise to traffic and associated greenhouse gas emissions, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option B would give rise to traffic and associated greenhouse gas emissions, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option C	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option C would give rise to traffic and associated greenhouse gas emissions, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option D	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option D would give rise to traffic and associated greenhouse gas emissions, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗

Assessment for the Water Environment

Contamination of waterbodies

Avoid water contamination	Spatial Strategy Option A	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to risks of contamination for the water environment, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option B could give rise to risks of contamination for the water environment, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option C	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to risks of contamination for the water environment, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option D	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to risks of contamination for the water environment, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗

Demand for water resources

Minimise demand for water resources	Spatial Strategy Option A	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to additional demands for water resources, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option B could give rise to additional demands for water resources, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗

Part A3

Assessment of Spatial Strategy Options

Assessment for the Water Environment

Demand for water resources

Minimise demand for water resources	Spatial Strategy Option C	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to additional demands for water resources, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option D	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to additional demands for water resources, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗

Flooding from all sources

Minimise future flood risk	Spatial Strategy Option A	It is unclear how new waste related development would be distributed around the county. Consequently it is possible that some new facilities would be situated in areas that are at risk of fluvial and non-fluvial flooding, and therefore implementation of Spatial Strategy Option A could result in waste related development that could be adversely affected by, and give rise to adverse impacts on flood risk.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Urban areas of land outside the MGB are more likely to be subject to higher risks of surface water flooding, due to the concentration of impermeable surfaces, than would be the case for the areas of countryside beyond the MGB. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the urban areas of the county it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option B could give rise to adverse impacts on flood risk.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option C	All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass areas of land at significant risk of fluvial or non-fluvial flooding within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Woking, Elmbridge, Surrey Heath and Runnymede, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to increased risks of adverse impacts on flood risk in those areas. Such effects would be of particular concern for the borough of Runnymede, which is at risk of extensive flooding from a variety of sources including the River Thames.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option D	All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass areas of land at significant risk of fluvial or non-fluvial flooding within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Spelthorne, Reigate & Banstead, Guildford and Waverley, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to increased risks of adverse impacts on flood risk in those areas. Such effects would be of particular concern for the borough of Spelthorne, which is at risk of extensive flooding from a variety of sources including the River Thames.	✗

Assessment for the Land, Soils & Materials

Use of land

Avoid use of best & most versatile agricultural land	Spatial Strategy Option A	It is unclear how new waste related development would be distributed around the county. Consequently it is possible that some new facilities would be situated on areas of high quality agricultural land, particularly where this occurs within the curtilage of redundant agricultural buildings, and therefore implementation of Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to adverse impacts on the county's reserves of high grade agricultural land.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Urban areas of land outside the MGB would be unlikely to coincide with high grade agricultural land. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the urban areas of the county it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option B could give rise to beneficial effects in respect of the county's reserves of high grade agricultural land.	✓
	Spatial Strategy Option C	All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass areas of high grade agricultural land within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Woking, Elmbridge, Surrey Heath and Runnymede, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to adverse impacts on the county's reserves of high grade agricultural land.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option D	All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass areas of high grade agricultural land within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Spelthorne, Reigate & Banstead, Guildford and Waverley, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option D to adverse impacts on the county's reserves of high grade agricultural land.	✗

Part A3

Assessment of Spatial Strategy Options

Assessment for the Land, Soils & Materials

Use of land

Maximise use of previously developed land	Spatial Strategy Option A	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to opportunities for the re-use of areas of previously developed land, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	☑
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option B could give rise to opportunities for the re-use of areas of previously developed land, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	☑
	Spatial Strategy Option C	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to opportunities for the re-use of areas of previously developed land, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	☑
	Spatial Strategy Option D	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to opportunities for the re-use of areas of previously developed land, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	☑

Use of resources derived from the land

Minimise natural resource demands	Spatial Strategy Option A	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option A would give rise to opportunities to maximise the re-use, recovery and recycling of materials from waste, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	☑
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option B would give rise to opportunities to maximise the re-use, recovery and recycling of materials from waste, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	☑
	Spatial Strategy Option C	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option C would give rise to opportunities to maximise the re-use, recovery and recycling of materials from waste, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	☑
	Spatial Strategy Option D	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option D would give rise to opportunities to maximise the re-use, recovery and recycling of materials from waste, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	☑

Contamination of land & soils

Avoid land & soil contamination	Spatial Strategy Option A	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to risks of contamination for the land and soils, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	☒
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option B could give rise to risks of contamination for the land and soils, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	☒
	Spatial Strategy Option C	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to risks of contamination for the land and soils, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	☒
	Spatial Strategy Option D	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to risks of contamination for the land and soils, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	☒
Remediate contaminated land	Spatial Strategy Option A	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to opportunities for the remediation and subsequent re-use of contaminated land, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	☑
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option B could give rise to opportunities for the remediation and subsequent re-use of contaminated land, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	☑
	Spatial Strategy Option C	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to opportunities for the remediation and subsequent re-use of contaminated land, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	☑
	Spatial Strategy Option D	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to opportunities for the remediation and subsequent re-use of contaminated land, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	☑

Assessment for the Natural Environment

Ecological Networks

Safeguard irreplaceable biodiversity assets & designated sites	Spatial Strategy Option A	It is unclear how new waste related development would be distributed around the county. Consequently it is possible that some new facilities would be situated in areas where they would fall within the potential impact zones for SPAs and SACs (up to 10 kilometres), and SSSIs (up to 2.5 kilometres), and therefore implementation of Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to adverse impacts on sites of national or higher level importance for nature conservation.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Urban areas of land outside the MGB are less likely to coincide with SPAs, SACs or SSSI, than would be the case for the areas of countryside beyond the MGB, but may still be situated within the potential impact zones for SPAs and SACs (up to 10 kilometres), and SSSIs (up to 2.5 kilometres). If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the urban areas of the county it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option B could give rise to adverse impacts on sites of national or higher level importance for nature conservation.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option C	All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated have designated SSSIs, and SPAs or SACs within their administrative areas, and all are situated within the potential impact zones for SPAs and SACs (up to 10 kilometres), and SSSIs (up to 2.5 kilometres). If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Woking, Elmbridge, Surrey Heath and Runnymede, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to adverse impacts on sites of national or higher level importance for nature conservation.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option D	All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated have designated SSSIs, and SPAs or SACs within their administrative areas, and all are situated within the potential impact zones for SPAs and SACs (up to 10 kilometres), and SSSIs (up to 2.5 kilometres). If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Spelthorne, Reigate & Banstead, Guildford and Waverley, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to adverse impacts on sites of national or higher level importance for nature conservation.	✗
Create new or improve existing habitats, & avoid net loss of biodiversity	Spatial Strategy Option A	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to opportunities for the creation of new habitats, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✓
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option B could give rise to opportunities for the creation of new habitats, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✓
	Spatial Strategy Option C	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to opportunities for the creation of new habitats, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✓
	Spatial Strategy Option D	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to opportunities for the creation of new habitats, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✓
Geological Conservation			
Prevent harm to geological conservation interests	Spatial Strategy Option A	It is unclear how new waste related development would be distributed around the county. Consequently it is possible that some new facilities would be situated in areas close to geological SSSIs or RIGS, and therefore implementation of Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to adverse impacts on designated geo-conservation sites.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Urban areas of land outside the MGB are unlikely to be located close to geological SSSIs or RIGS, than would be the case for the areas of countryside beyond the MGB. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the urban areas of the county it is unlikely that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option B would give rise to adverse impacts on designated geo-conservation sites.	✓
	Spatial Strategy Option C	None of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass any geological SSSIs within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Woking, Elmbridge, Surrey Heath and Runnymede, it is unlikely that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option C would give rise to adverse impacts on designated geo-conservation sites.	✓
	Spatial Strategy Option D	Two of the four boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass geological SSSIs within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Spelthorne, Reigate & Banstead, Guildford and Waverley, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to adverse impacts on designated geo-conservation sites.	✗

Assessment for the Landscape & Townscape

Landscape & Townscape Character

Protect designated & sensitive or intrinsic landscape character	Spatial Strategy Option A	It is unclear how new waste related development would be distributed around the county. Consequently it is possible that some new facilities would be situated in areas within or close to protected landscapes (e.g. AONB, AGLV, National Park), and therefore implementation of Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to adverse impacts on designated landscapes and landscape character.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Urban areas of land outside the MGB are unlikely to coincide with areas of protected landscapes (e.g. AONB, AGLV, National Park), than would be the case for the areas of countryside beyond the MGB. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the urban areas of the county it is unlikely that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option B would give rise to adverse impacts on designated landscapes and landscape character.	✓
	Spatial Strategy Option C	All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated do not encompass any areas of protected landscapes (e.g. AONB, AGLV, National Park) within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Woking, Elmbridge, Surrey Heath and Runnymede, it is unlikely that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option C would give rise to adverse impacts on designated landscapes and landscape character.	✓
	Spatial Strategy Option D	Three of the four boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass areas of protected landscapes (e.g. AONB, AGLV) within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Spelthorne, Reigate & Banstead, Guildford and Waverley, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to adverse impacts on designated landscapes and landscape character.	✗
Protect designated & sensitive or intrinsic townscape character	Spatial Strategy Option A	It is unclear how new waste related development would be distributed around the county. Consequently it is possible that some new facilities would be situated in areas within or close to sensitive or protected townscapes (e.g. Conservation Areas), and therefore implementation of Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to adverse impacts on designated or sensitive townscapes and townscape character.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Urban areas of land outside the MGB are likely to coincide with areas of sensitive or protected townscapes (e.g. Conservation Areas), as are areas of countryside beyond the MGB. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the urban areas of the county it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option B could give rise to adverse impacts on designated or sensitive townscapes and townscape character.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option C	All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass sensitive or protected townscapes (e.g. Conservation Areas) within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Woking, Elmbridge, Surrey Heath and Runnymede, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to adverse impacts on designated or sensitive townscapes and townscape character.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option D	All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass sensitive or protected townscapes (e.g. Conservation Areas) within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Spelthorne, Reigate & Banstead, Guildford and Waverley, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to adverse impacts on designated or sensitive townscapes and townscape character.	✗
Promote & enable the enhancement of degraded landscapes & townscapes	Spatial Strategy Option A	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to opportunities for the enhancement of areas of degraded landscape or townscape, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✓
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option B could give rise to opportunities for the enhancement of areas of degraded landscape or townscape, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✓
	Spatial Strategy Option C	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to opportunities for the enhancement of areas of degraded landscape or townscape, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✓
	Spatial Strategy Option D	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to opportunities for the enhancement of areas of degraded landscape or townscape, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✓

Part A3

Assessment of Spatial Strategy Options

Assessment for the Landscape & Townscape

Visual Amenity

Protect or enhance visual amenity through sensitive design	Spatial Strategy Option A	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to risks of adverse impacts on visual amenity, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option B could give rise to risks of adverse impacts on visual amenity, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option C	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to risks of adverse impacts on visual amenity, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option D	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to risks of adverse impacts on visual amenity, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗

Assessment for the Historic Environment

Archaeological Assets

Safeguard archaeological assets	Spatial Strategy Option A	It is unclear how new waste related development would be distributed around the county. Consequently it is possible that some new facilities would be situated in areas within or close to areas of proven or potential archaeological importance (Scheduled Monuments, AHAPs, etc.) and therefore implementation of Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to adverse impacts on archaeological assets.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Urban areas of land outside the MGB are likely to coincide with areas of proven or potential archaeological importance (Scheduled Monuments, AHAPs, etc.), as are areas of countryside beyond the MGB. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the urban areas of the county it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option B could give rise to adverse impacts on archaeological assets.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option C	All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass areas of proven or potential archaeological importance (Scheduled Monuments, AHAPs, etc.) within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Woking, Elmbridge, Surrey Heath and Runnymede, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to adverse impacts on archaeological assets.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option D	All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass areas of proven or potential archaeological importance (Scheduled Monuments, AHAPs, etc.) within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Spelthorne, Reigate & Banstead, Guildford and Waverley, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to adverse impacts on archaeological assets.	✗
Protect the context & setting of archaeological assets	Spatial Strategy Option A	It is unclear how new waste related development would be distributed around the county. Consequently it is possible that some new facilities would be situated in areas within or close to areas of proven or potential archaeological importance (Scheduled Monuments, AHAPs, etc.) and therefore implementation of Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to adverse impacts on the context and setting of archaeological assets.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Urban areas of land outside the MGB are likely to coincide with areas of proven or potential archaeological importance (Scheduled Monuments, AHAPs, etc.), as are areas of countryside beyond the MGB. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the urban areas of the county it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option B could give rise to adverse impacts on the context and setting of archaeological assets.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option C	All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass areas of proven or potential archaeological importance (Scheduled Monuments, AHAPs, etc.) within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Woking, Elmbridge, Surrey Heath and Runnymede, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to adverse impacts on the context and setting of archaeological assets.	✗

Assessment for the Historic Environment

Archaeological Assets

<p>Protect the context & setting of archaeological assets</p>	<p>Spatial Strategy Option D</p> <p>All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass areas of proven or potential archaeological importance (Scheduled Monuments, AHAPs, etc.) within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Spelthorne, Reigate & Banstead, Guildford and Waverley, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to adverse impacts on the context and setting of archaeological assets.</p>	
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Built Heritage

<p>Safeguard built heritage assets</p>	<p>Spatial Strategy Option A</p> <p>It is unclear how new waste related development would be distributed around the county. Consequently it is possible that some new facilities would be situated in areas within or close to built heritage assets (Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, etc.) and therefore implementation of Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to adverse impacts on built heritage assets.</p>	
	<p>Spatial Strategy Option B</p> <p>Urban areas of land outside the MGB are likely to coincide with built heritage assets (Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, etc.), as are areas of countryside beyond the MGB. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the urban areas of the county it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option B could give rise to adverse impacts on built heritage assets.</p>	
	<p>Spatial Strategy Option C</p> <p>All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass built heritage assets (Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, etc.) within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Woking, Elmbridge, Surrey Heath and Runnymede, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to adverse impacts on built heritage assets.</p>	
	<p>Spatial Strategy Option D</p> <p>All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass built heritage assets (Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, etc.) within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Spelthorne, Reigate & Banstead, Guildford and Waverley, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to adverse impacts on built heritage assets.</p>	
<p>Protect the context & setting of built heritage assets</p>	<p>Spatial Strategy Option A</p> <p>It is unclear how new waste related development would be distributed around the county. Consequently it is possible that some new facilities would be situated in areas within or close to built heritage assets (Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, etc.) and therefore implementation of Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to adverse impacts on the context and setting of built heritage assets.</p>	
	<p>Spatial Strategy Option B</p> <p>Urban areas of land outside the MGB are likely to coincide with built heritage assets (Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, etc.), as are areas of countryside beyond the MGB. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the urban areas of the county it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option B could give rise to adverse impacts on the context and setting of built heritage assets.</p>	
	<p>Spatial Strategy Option C</p> <p>All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass built heritage assets (Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, etc.) within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Woking, Elmbridge, Surrey Heath and Runnymede, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to adverse impacts on the context and setting of built heritage assets.</p>	
	<p>Spatial Strategy Option D</p> <p>All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass built heritage assets (Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, etc.) within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Spelthorne, Reigate & Banstead, Guildford and Waverley, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to adverse impacts on the context and setting of built heritage assets.</p>	

Part A3

Assessment of Spatial Strategy Options

Historic Landscape			
Safeguard historic landscape assets	Spatial Strategy Option A	It is unclear how new waste related development would be distributed around the county. Consequently it is possible that some new facilities would be situated in areas within or close to areas of historic landscape (Registered Parks & Gardens, AONBs, National Parks, etc.) and therefore implementation of Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to adverse impacts on historic landscape assets.	✘
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Urban areas of land outside the MGB are unlikely to coincide with areas of historic landscape (Registered Parks & Gardens, AONBs, National Parks, etc.), unlike areas of countryside beyond the MGB. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the urban areas of the county it is unlikely that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option B would give rise to adverse impacts on historic landscape assets.	✔
	Spatial Strategy Option C	All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass areas of historic landscape (Registered Parks & Gardens, AONBs, National Parks, etc.) within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Woking, Elmbridge, Surrey Heath and Runnymede, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to adverse impacts on historic landscape assets.	✘
	Spatial Strategy Option D	Three of the four boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass areas of historic landscape (Registered Parks & Gardens, AONBs, National Parks, etc.) within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Spelthorne, Reigate & Banstead, Guildford and Waverley, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to adverse impacts on historic landscape assets.	✘
Protect the context & setting of historic landscape assets	Spatial Strategy Option A	It is unclear how new waste related development would be distributed around the county. Consequently it is possible that some new facilities would be situated in areas within or close to areas of historic landscape (Registered Parks & Gardens, AONBs, National Parks, etc.) and therefore implementation of Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to adverse impacts on the context and setting of historic landscape assets.	✘
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Urban areas of land outside the MGB are unlikely to coincide with areas of historic landscape (Registered Parks & Gardens, AONBs, National Parks, etc.), unlike areas of countryside beyond the MGB. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the urban areas of the county it is unlikely that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option B would give rise to adverse impacts on the context and setting of historic landscape assets.	✔
	Spatial Strategy Option C	All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass areas of historic landscape (Registered Parks & Gardens, AONBs, National Parks, etc.) within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Woking, Elmbridge, Surrey Heath and Runnymede, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to adverse impacts on the context and setting of historic landscape assets.	✘
	Spatial Strategy Option D	Three of the four boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass areas of historic landscape (Registered Parks & Gardens, AONBs, National Parks, etc.) within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Spelthorne, Reigate & Banstead, Guildford and Waverley, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to adverse impacts on the context and setting of historic landscape assets.	✘
Assessment for Human Communities			
Pollution & Nuisance			
Minimise road traffic & promote non-road modes	Spatial Strategy Option A	It is unclear how new waste related development would be distributed around the county. Consequently it is possible that some new facilities would be situated in areas where background traffic levels are high, and therefore implementation of Spatial Strategy Option A could give rise to adverse impacts on the highway network, as a consequence of the traffic generated by waste related development.	✘
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Urban areas of land outside the MGB are more likely to be subject to high volumes of traffic and congestion, than would be the case for the areas of countryside beyond the MGB. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the urban areas of the county it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option B could give rise to adverse impacts on the highway network, as a consequence of the traffic generated by waste related development.	✘

Assessment for Human Communities

Pollution & Nuisance

Minimise road traffic & promote non-road modes	Spatial Strategy Option C	If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Woking, Elmbridge, Surrey Heath and Runnymede, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to increased risks of adverse impacts on the highway network, as a consequence of the traffic generated by waste related development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option D	If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Spelthorne, Reigate & Banstead, Guildford and Waverley, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to increased risks of adverse impacts on the highway network, as a consequence of the traffic generated by waste related development.	✗
Minimise pollution & nuisance	Spatial Strategy Option A	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option A would give rise to risks of disturbance by noise or light, and nuisance as a result of odour, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option B would give rise to risks of disturbance by noise or light, and nuisance as a result of odour, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option C	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option C would give rise to risks of disturbance by noise or light, and nuisance as a result of odour, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option D	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option D would give rise to risks of disturbance by noise or light, and nuisance as a result of odour, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
Flood Risk			
Minimise future flood risks	Spatial Strategy Option A	It is unclear how new waste related development would be distributed around the county. Consequently it is possible that some new facilities would be situated in areas that are at risk of fluvial and non-fluvial flooding, and therefore implementation of Spatial Strategy Option A could result in waste related development that could be adversely affected by, and give rise to adverse impacts on flood risk.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Urban areas of land outside the MGB are more likely to be subject to higher risks of surface water flooding, due to the concentration of impermeable surfaces, than would be the case for the areas of countryside beyond the MGB. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the urban areas of the county it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option B could give rise to adverse impacts on flood risk.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option C	All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass areas of land at significant risk of fluvial or non-fluvial flooding within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Woking, Elmbridge, Surrey Heath and Runnymede, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option C could give rise to increased risks of adverse impacts on flood risk in those areas. Such effects would be of particular concern for the borough of Runnymede, which is at risk of extensive flooding from a variety of sources including the River Thames.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option D	All four of the boroughs in which new waste related development would be concentrated encompass areas of land at significant risk of fluvial or non-fluvial flooding within their administrative areas. If new waste related development were to be concentrated within the boroughs of Spelthorne, Reigate & Banstead, Guildford and Waverley, it is possible that implementation of Spatial Strategy Option D could give rise to increased risks of adverse impacts on flood risk in those areas. Such effects would be of particular concern for the borough of Spelthorne, which is at risk of extensive flooding from a variety of sources including the River Thames.	✗

Part A3

Assessment of Spatial Strategy Options

Assessment for Human Communities

Land Use

Provide appropriate waste management facilities	Spatial Strategy Option A	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option A would contribute to the provision of required additional capacity, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✓
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option B would contribute to the provision of required additional capacity, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✓
	Spatial Strategy Option C	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option C would contribute to the provision of required additional capacity, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✓
	Spatial Strategy Option D	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option D would contribute to the provision of required additional capacity, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✓
Avoid sterilisation of land by waste development	Spatial Strategy Option A	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option A would result in the sterilisation of land for other forms of non-waste development, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option B	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option B would result in the sterilisation of land for other forms of non-waste development, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option C	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option C would result in the sterilisation of land for other forms of non-waste development, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗
	Spatial Strategy Option D	Delivery of new non-landfill waste management facilities under Spatial Strategy Option D would result in the sterilisation of land for other forms of non-waste development, irrespective of the spatial distribution of the development.	✗

