

Annex I – Position Statements Representations Summary and Responses

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Table 1 – Feedback/Evaluation of user experience from position statement questions

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
CR17, CR36, CR49, CR50	Gave a rating of '3' for the question 'how useful did you find this?'	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
CR57	Gave a rating of '4' for the question 'how useful did you find this?'	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.

Table 2 – Climate Change Statement

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR5	Welcomes the clear Climate Change Statement and Restoration and Enhancement Statement.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR30	The statement very much reflects current government guidance and initiatives which are in play now. This will inevitably mean that it very quickly becomes out of date.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR30	Urges the council to refer to the conclusions of the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report (28 February 2022) within the Context section of the statement making clear the existential threat that climate change presents to all life on earth.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.

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WR30	Unfortunately, the statement is currently written in a way which seeks to downplay the role of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan in mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change. Encourages the council to reconsider this framing. Given the absolute urgency of addressing this issue it is imperative that the Minerals and Waste Local Plan recognises and embraces its responsibilities.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR30	Paragraph 6 states that the Government declared a climate emergency in 2019. This is incorrect, it was the UK Parliament. This paragraph also states that the UK has legislated for an 80% reduction in carbon emissions by 2050. This is also incorrect. The UK has legislated for net zero greenhouse gas emissions (below 1990 levels) by 2050.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR30	Within paragraph 8 it should be recognised that the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement are both agreements under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The description of the Paris Agreement should also be amended to reflect those efforts will also be pursued to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR30	Regarding paragraph 44 which states that “it is more difficult to justify seeking information relating to downstream emissions that may be associated with the use of products and/or services arising from development” the council should take note of the recent judgement from the Court of Appeal regarding the Horse Hill Oil development in Surrey.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR30	Recognising the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, and the important role that nature plays in mitigating climate change and building resilience, we would support the adoption of a minimum biodiversity net-gain of 20%.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.

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WR47	<p>This statement should be updated to refer to the latest report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (released 28 February 2022). This sets out the worsening existing impacts of climate change worldwide, sets out how significant climate change impacts are now locked-in and the window of avoiding climate change that is not just dangerous but calamitous to humanity is now severely narrowed. The urgency of sufficient action in all areas, including minerals and waste planning, is difficult to understate. The way in which climate change is introduced, the language used, and the sense of urgency reflected should be strengthened to reflect this. The summary for policymakers developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for this purpose is to be found at https://report.ipcc.ch/ar6wg2/pdf/IPCC_AR6_WGII_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>
WR47	<p>Paragraph 6 should state the requirement of net zero by 2050 as stated in paragraph 8. Unfortunately, the statement made of the UK government declaring a climate emergency in 2019 is incorrect (it was just the parliament) which is reflected in the inadequacy of the current policies (including the National Planning Policy Framework 2021) to address climate change.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>
WR47	<p>The reference to international conventions in paragraph 8 should be updated to include the Glasgow Climate Pact. The commitment to stay within 1.5 degrees Celsius global warming was part of the Paris Agreement, which led to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change investigating the impact of this in their groundbreaking report published in October 2019.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>
WR47	<p>Paragraph 9 should be extended to include reference to the latest UK submission to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change which requires a further 45% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. An academic analysis of the scale of policy and practice changes that is required to deliver this international commitment is set out cogently by the Cambridge University UK-FIRES research team in their report Minus 45. In this regard it is worth noting that paragraph 11 would usefully also note the growing policy-carbon budget gap in the UK, which the Build Back Greener commitment does not address.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR47	<p>Paragraph 13 relates to the National Planning Policy Framework 2021, which does not itself align to these climate targets. It is not correct to state that, “the National Planning Policy Framework provides planning policy guidance on how to address the challenges of climate change. It falls woefully short of doing this. Similarly, the National Planning Policy for Waste is dated. The National Planning Practice Guidance references provided are also inadequate. Paragraphs 13 to 27 highlight the inadequacy of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 and guidance to inform, and the need for Surrey County Council to provide a strong policy framework that establishes and builds on best practice in this area. The current county council initiatives listed provides only a very limited basis to inform this. Therefore, best practice on waste planning frameworks elsewhere should be investigated and used to inform a development that allows Surrey to progress to where it needs to be to align its waste and minerals planning appropriately to the climate challenge, rather than rely on dated Government documents.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>
WR47	<p>Curiously there is more reference to the Surrey Climate Change Strategy in the accompanying Circular Economy Statement than in this statement. The commitment to phasing out investment in oil and gas in Surrey and to reflect climate change is included in the climate strategy (page 79). This climate strategy must consider the policies needed to reduce the carbon footprint and increase the climate resilience of minerals and waste policy in Surrey.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR47	<p>The statement in paragraph 40 highlights the very real conflict between the 'net zero' commitment requiring very real changes in waste and minerals forecasting and planning to the current obligation to 'plan positively'. The challenge here is after stating the importance of action on climate change globally, nationally, and then in Surrey whether it should then be viewed as being subservient to business-as-usual trends in mineral extraction and waste generation, or whether it should have a meaningful impact on the policy framework. The requirement for the Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be found 'sound' against the current National Planning Policy Framework 2021 constraints must not restrain the authority in aligning policy to address the climate (and circularity) challenges.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>
WR47	<p>This policy framework should lead to the selection of policy options that align to National and Surrey carbon budget limits and with the shift to a circular economy. The Climate Change Committee's progress report to Parliament in 2020 (page183) stated that, "Achieving significant emission reductions in the waste sector requires a step-change towards a circular economy, moving away from landfill and incineration (and the associated methane and fossil carbon dioxide emissions), and towards a reduction in waste arisings and collection of separated valuable resources for re-use and recycling. This applies at local, regional, and national levels. Wales is setting a leading example in the UK, but there are also several decades of experience in a number of other countries (e.g., Germany, Austria, South Korea) to draw upon." Surrey should reflect this in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>
WR47	<p>Paragraph 42 appears to try to negate the rest of the Climate Change Statement by claiming that, in effect, the local authorities' hands are tied, saying, "a change in National Planning Practice Guidance (note guidance not policy) is required to justify inclusion of strong policy in local plans regarding greenhouse gas emissions. It must be the latter, which is what I have tried to explore in detail through the rest of this consultation response.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR47	<p>Sets out why evolving policies on climate mean that a fuller review of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 is also now almost inevitable: The Climate Change Committee's June 2020 Progress report to Parliament said: "Increasingly, all policy and infrastructure decisions will need to be checked against their consistency with the UK's Net Zero target and the need to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Government planning documents should be reviewed (e.g., Green Book, National Planning Policy Framework) to ensure consistency against this objective." (page 164). The Committee's report Local Authorities and the 6th carbon budget, published in December 2020, further recommended that the Government: "Make policies consistent with delivering Net Zero by reviewing evidence provided in this and other reports, and in requests from local authorities. Government should remove blocks and align powers and policies to be consistent with delivering Net Zero. This is important for Planning policies, financial appraisal and managing public transport as a whole system." (page 11).</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>

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WR47	<p>Paragraph 43 considers the notion of reasonableness in relation to climate change implying it is preferable to ignore the severity of the climate challenge and instead ask what is considered 'reasonable' for a developer to provide. Developers must respond sufficiently to the climate challenge. And to ensure that this happens the planning authority must respond sufficiently to the climate challenge or the link from strong international climate scientific evidence to strong (inter) governmental commitment to strong action will be broken. It would not be 'reasonable' for Surrey County Council to be the weak link between the need for strong climate action and the publicly stated political will to act and the degree to which it is considered 'reasonable' for developers to act whilst we 'plan positively to continue future development in line with past trends. Something must give here. Rather than self-limit the areas for action, why not actively develop a Minerals and Waste Local Plan that properly addresses climate change in line with the science and nationally agreed targets (45% reduction on 2019 emission levels by 2030 being the immediate target for the first half of this plan period. The target from 2019 to 2040 might also be referenced in this plan to guide the level of ambition that this plan might consider taking on its full responsibility to respond to.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR47	<p>Paragraph 44 states “it is more difficult to justify seeking information relating to downstream emissions that may be associated with the use of products and/or services arising from development”. This is incorrect and this paragraph should be updated to reflect the recent R (Finch) v Surrey County Council appeal court judgment. The Court clarified that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities legally have the right to insist that scope 3/downstream emissions of projected oil and gas production be assessed as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment. • It is scientifically possible to calculate end-use emissions and there are established methodologies for doing so. <p>For the purposes of the Environmental Impact Assessment, it is not in principle relevant that the entity responsible for extracting the oil or gas lacks “control” over the end use emissions.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>
WR47	<p>The phrases used in the climate statement regarding mitigation of climate change are weak to the point of having no weight whatsoever from an enforcement perspective or impact on the actual planning framework developed. “Promoting”, “encouraging” and “promoting” make the first three bullet points ineffectual. The latter two appears to be grounded in no baseline or targets and risk backfire as minimizing transport whilst increasing mineral extraction and waste flow will not only lead to increasing overall greenhouse gas emissions but potentially lock-in this in the longer term. For example, promoting the Waste Hierarchy and then minimizing transport could lead to promotion of recycling that is then trumped by waste disposal capacity whose need is predicted, then provided and which then precludes those higher recycling rates being considered. Similarly, distance might be used to justify increased oil and gas extraction in Surrey, leading to overall oil and gas provision, again leading to overall greenhouse gas emissions to rise.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>

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WR47	It would be worth contrasting the approach that Surrey has taken with regard to planning policy (take the Government position now, which is clearly inadequate and use it to justify low ambition over the plan period) with that which the Government is now taking for carbon pricing. New infrastructure investment is now required to consider the carbon pricing based on emissions throughout the life of an infrastructure investment at the outset, which means that from September 2021 the carbon pricing for many infrastructure investments modeled has been tripled. So, if forward modeling of climate budget impact is now to be embedded in infrastructure investments, why not for planning policy.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR47	The section on adapting to climate change should be preceded with a clearly stated recognition that the greater role to be played by minerals and waste policy is to mitigate, not to adapt to climate change. Most of the bullet points listed under the heading climate adaptation in any case relate to restoration and enhancement after a site is closed and would be better represented in that paper alone to avoid repetition.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.

Table 3 – Restoration and Enhancement Statement

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR47	This should reference the forthcoming Surrey Local Nature Recovery Strategy and dovetail with the efforts to develop a land-use strategy for Surrey.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR47	The case study of the Moors included in the climate change statement might fit better as part of this strategy, as might many of the bullet points included just before this case study. For clarity it might be appropriate to consider climate change adaptation at the restoration stage of a minerals site in this statement and that at the operational stage for waste and minerals sites in the climate statement and cross-reference the two.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR54	In paragraph 13 of the section headed Restoration there is reference to the scope for the restoration of mineral workings to include "enhanced networks of green and blue infrastructure e.g., tree planting". We would suggest that this should include additional Right of Way (green infrastructure?), especially where the public have been deprived of access for a number of years, as mitigation for their loss.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.

Table 4 – Circular Economy Statement

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR47	The interplay between the circular economy and climate change statement are not clearly set out. This is reflected in the references to the Surrey Climate Change Strategy.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR47	The reference to sustainable development in paragraph 12 is now somewhat dated. It would be more appropriate here to refer to the challenge of achieving the transition to a zero-waste economy alongside addressing the climate emergency in a way that is inclusive and increases equality.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR47	The challenge in respect to the circular economy is to shift from an economy that is largely a traditional linear economy to a circular economy. In reality we might be a 'spiralling bigger' economy – continuing to grow the extent of the circular economy beyond our material means in Surrey, and as humanity globally. The challenge of shifting from the current linear economy to a zero-waste, zero-carbon circular economy must be one that is largely realised in Surrey during the timescale for the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. The way in which this will be addressed through this new plan could be explored further in this statement and be a central pillar which helps locate and ground the overall plan making process. Much could be learnt from the current approach being developed in Wales (Welsh Government, 2021).	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR47	<p>This statement focuses mainly on waste. However, as well as transforming our society's wastefulness a circular economy will by its increase in durability of products through repair and reuse, alongside increased high-quality recycling will reduce the amount of raw materials such that the local economy is 'dematerialised'. Thus, this statement should frame a reduction in the need for minerals resources rather than its current focus, which is largely on the waste aspects of a circular economy.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>
WR53	<p>It is essential that innovative ways and proposals to promote a more circular economy (i.e., the creation of community hubs and similarly resource and logistics hubs that can facilitate repair workshops, green jobs and improve community resilience overall) is pursued within the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Plan monitoring should set ambitions and measurable targets in relation to these activities. One of the key objectives of the circular economy, is to decouple the production of waste from economic growth and in particular, the quantity of residual waste that falls out of circularity and requires treatment or disposal. Asks what measures the plan intends to implement that will help to increase reuse and recycling and the overall reduction in the generation of residual waste.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>