Wheelabrator TECHNOLOGIES

Deadline 3: Applicant's Response to the Examining Authority's Further Written Questions (ExQ1A)

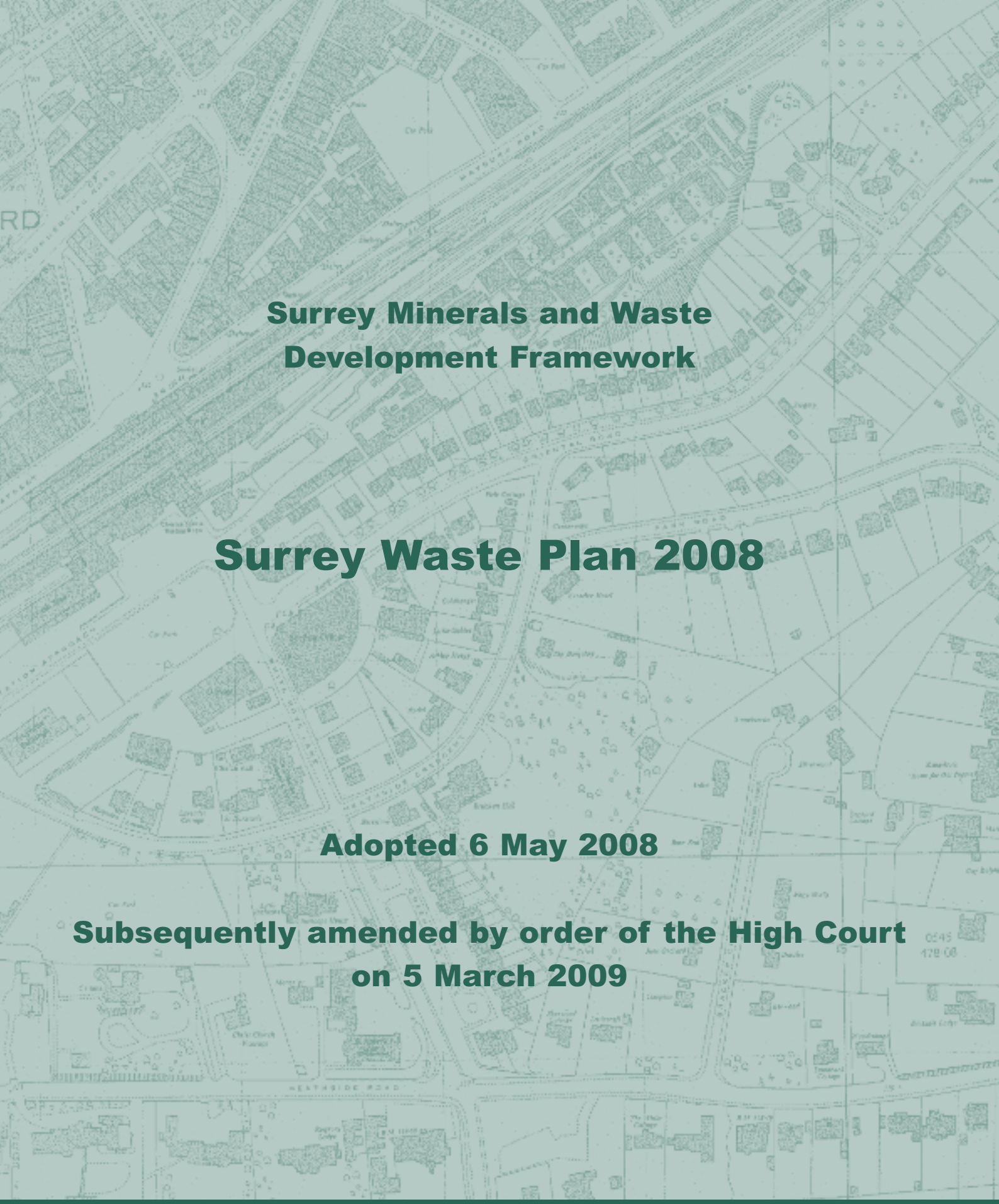
Appendix 1.6 – Surrey Waste Plan 2008

Wheelabrator Kemsley (K3 Generating Station) and Wheelabrator Kemsley North (WKN) Waste to Energy Facility Development Consent Order

PINS Ref: EN010083

Document 11.2

April 2020 – Deadline 3



Surrey Minerals and Waste Development Framework

Surrey Waste Plan 2008

Adopted 6 May 2008

Subsequently amended by order of the High Court on 5 March 2009

www.surreycc.gov.uk

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

Making Surrey a better place

Surrey Minerals and Waste Development Framework

Surrey Waste Plan 2008

Including the following waste development plan documents:

- Core Strategy
- Waste Development
- Waste Development Control Policies

Date of adoption: 6 May 2008

Surrey Waste Plan 2008

Including the following waste development plan documents:

- Core Strategy
- Waste Development
- Waste Development Control Policies

A framework for monitoring the development plan documents is included. A glossary for the development plan documents is appended.

Background and supporting information is available in separately produced reports. All reports and supporting information produced for or by the County Council are available on the Council's website, at www.surreycc.gov.uk/wasteplan

For information and queries, ring: 08456 009 009
or email: wdf@surreycc.gov.uk

Roger Hargreaves
Head of Environment and Regulation
Surrey County Council
County Hall
Penrhyn Road
Kingston Upon Thames
Surrey
KT1 2DY

Date of adoption: 6 May 2008

WHAT IS THE SURREY WASTE PLAN?

In accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Surrey County Council has prepared the following development plan documents specific to waste:

- Core Strategy – sets out the spatial vision for the area over the plan period together with key spatial objectives and strategic policies.
- Waste Development – contains site-specific proposals for development of waste management facilities. The sites identified are shown on the proposals map.
- Waste Development Control Policies - contains a set of development control policies that apply across the whole County and apply to all waste development.
- Proposals Map – illustrates the areas of designation identified in core strategy policy (Green Belt, AONB etc) and the location of the identified sites.

The Surrey Waste Plan is a generic term given to these waste development plan documents. They set out the planning framework for the development of waste management facilities in Surrey. In general, the documents are expected to have a lifetime of ten years from their date of adoption. However, any of the documents may be reviewed earlier if the monitoring indicates that this is necessary.

On adoption, these development plan documents will be included within a portfolio of documents collectively called the Surrey Minerals and Waste Development Framework.

The Surrey Waste Plan has been subjected to sustainability appraisal as an integral part of its production. The Sustainability Report, along with a number of technical reports, notably on the need for waste management facilities, the suitability of sites, and the results of previous consultations, are also submitted with these submission draft waste development plan documents.

Surrey County Council is preparing another set of documents which will set out policies and proposals for minerals extraction and processing under the generic title of the Surrey Minerals Plan. Construction and demolition waste will be considered in more detail later through a development plan document titled 'Recycled and Secondary Aggregates'. This will be progressed primarily through the Minerals Plan but will be a shared document with the Surrey Waste Plan.

The Council is also preparing jointly with Guildford Borough Council an Area Action Plan for Slyfield.

On adoption, these documents will also be part of the Surrey Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework.

A schedule of the documents that comprise the Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework, and the timetable for their production, is set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.

USING THE PLAN

The four waste development plan documents in the Surrey Waste Plan must be read as a whole. Planning proposals will be considered in relation to all relevant policies.

Furthermore, planning proposals for waste must be assessed not just in relation to the waste development plan documents but also against all parts of the development plan.

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 the development plan for waste proposals in Surrey comprises:

- the regional spatial strategy, prepared by the South East England Regional Assembly, called the South East Plan and;
- the waste development plan documents in the Surrey Waste Plan; and
- Local Development Documents prepared by District and Borough Councils in Surrey, including any relevant Area Action Plans.

The Surrey Waste Plan has been produced to be consistent with national policy and in general conformity with the regional spatial strategy.

The regional spatial strategy for the South East Region, the *South East Plan*, has been submitted to the Secretary of State (March 2006). Although at its penultimate stage before approval; until that document is finally approved by the Secretary of State, it is Regional Planning Policy Guidance Note 9 that is part of the development plan. Within Surrey, the *Surrey Structure Plan, 2004*, will also form part of the development plan until 4 December 2007 or its replacement by the regional spatial strategy. Existing district and borough Local Plans are part of the development plan until replaced by local development documents.

CONTENTS

1 THE BASIS FOR THE SURREY WASTE PLAN

1.1 SURREY

A1 Surrey is one of England's smallest counties at around 650 square miles, but has one of the largest populations of over 1,000,000. It is the most urbanised shire county in England with about 85% of people living in urban areas. It has a highly developed economy, with significant job growth and very high average income levels.

A2 The Green Belt covers over 70% of Surrey, and much of the County is also covered by the Surrey Hills and High Weald Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Within Surrey there are European Sites of nature conservation interest, in particular the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area, designated for internationally important bird species and the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham Commons Special Area of Conservation, designated for internationally important plant communities. The County is home to a number of Parks and Gardens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Areas of Great Landscape Value. The Rivers Thames, Mole and Wey all contribute to the County's diverse landscape characters.

1.2 WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT IN SURREY

A3 There are many different types of waste – the word waste is a generic term given to describe many different materials that, essentially are to be discarded. The waste development plan documents apply to all wastes.

1.2.1 *How much waste is produced and how is it managed?*

A4 Waste is usually looked at in terms of different waste streams, which reflect the nature of the waste and how it is collected and disposed

- **Municipal Waste** – In 2004/05, 624 000 tonnes of municipal waste was generated in Surrey, with around 405 000 tonnes collected from households and 172 000 tonnes deposited at civic amenity sites. Most of this municipal waste was landfilled (around 75% or 442 000 tonnes), with the remaining 25% recycled or composted (1).

- **Commercial and Industrial Waste** – The Environment Agency undertook a survey of commercial and industrial (C&I) waste in 2002/03. This identified that around 1 million tonnes of C&I waste was generated in

(1) Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy. Consultation Draft. SLGA. April 2006

Surrey in this year. A slight majority of this waste was reused, recycled or otherwise recovered, with just under half disposed of to landfill.

- **Construction and Demolition Waste** - Waste arisings in Surrey for 2002 were estimated to be 1.9 million tonnes, with 45% recycled, 31% sent to landfill sites, and the remaining 24% sent to exempt sites ('exempt' sites refers to those that are exempt from requiring an Environment Agency waste management licence) [(1)] such as agricultural improvement schemes, golf course contouring etc.

- **Hazardous Waste** – Approximately 21,200 tonnes of hazardous waste was produced in Surrey in 2003[(2)]. Only one hazardous waste facility has been licensed within Surrey, a separate cell at the Patteson Court Landfill, Redhill for stabilised, non-reactive wastes, but is not currently operational.

- **Agricultural Waste** - Approximately 299,000 tonnes of agricultural waste (excluding compostable and digestable waste and milk) was generated by the South East Region in 2003[(3)]. It is estimated that agricultural plastics will increase even though the figures suggest that agricultural waste has declined over time. Agricultural waste arising specific to Surrey are not available.

A5 Not all waste generated in Surrey is managed within the County. Nor does all the waste managed in Surrey have its origins in the County. A portion of Surrey's waste is exported out of the County, mostly to landfill. In addition, Surrey has, for many years, been landfilling a portion of London's waste due to its proximity to the Capital and its relative availability of void space.

A6 Surrey imported approximately 313 000 tonnes of waste, principally from London, for non-hazardous landfill in 2002, the last year for which estimates are available. The *South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006) refers to a continuing, but declining, need for surrounding Counties to contribute to London's landfill needs.

A7 The increased emphasis on waste minimisation, reuse, recycling, and recovery is intended to reduce the amount of waste to be disposed of to landfill. The Environment Agency identifies a 40% drop in household, industrial and commercial waste going to landfill in Surrey over the period 1998/99 to 2002/03[(4)] . Nevertheless, landfill will continue to play a part in waste management for the foreseeable future; but increasingly, the waste going to landfill will have been subjected to pre-treatment.

(1) Assessment of Need for Waste Disposal and Management. Facilities in Surrey. Babtie Group Ltd. December 2003.
(2) http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/apps/wastesurvey2/?lang=_e.
(3) Agricultural Waste Survey 2003, Environment Agency funded by Defra and Biffaward.
(4) http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/103196/1176785?referrer=/subjects/waste/1031954/315439/923299/1104423/1104496/1105276/1117215/

1.3 WASTE GROWTH

A8 Waste Strategy 2000 recognised that municipal waste had historically grown at around 3% per year. Revisions to *Waste Strategy 2000* (consultation draft, February 2006) indicate that municipal waste is expected to continue to grow but at a reduced rate of 1.5% per year. *The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy* (Consultation draft, April 2006) identifies that over the past ten years Surrey's household waste has grown in excess of 2% per year. Around 0.5% of the annual municipal waste growth in Surrey is due to the increasing number of households. In essence, the average Surrey resident is increasing the amount of waste they produce each year, although the rate of growth has fallen recently and changes will be monitored.

A9 *The South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006) estimates that total waste production in the Region will grow from 24.5 million tonnes per annum to nearly 35 million tonnes per annum by 2025. Commercial and industrial waste arisings grow at around 2% per year. The lack of historical data on construction and demolition waste arisings makes it difficult to estimate current trends in arisings, but they are likely to be in line with the level of construction and demolition activity. Improved construction methods mean that an increasing amount of waste is processed and reused on site. This could have the result of reducing the growth of construction and demolition waste over time.

1.4 EUROPEAN DIRECTIVES

A10 The principal European legislation is the Waste Framework Directive. A key principle of this Directive is the waste hierarchy, requiring strategies primarily to prevent the generation of waste and to reduce its harmfulness. Where this is not possible, waste materials should be reused, recycled or recovered, including use as a source of energy. As a final resort, waste should be disposed of safely.

Figure 1.1 The Waste Hierarchy

The most effective environmental solution is often to reduce the generation of waste – *reduction*

- Products and materials can sometimes be used again, for the same or a different purpose – *re-use*
- Resources can often be recovered from waste – *recycling and composting*
- Value can also be recovered by generating energy from waste – *energy recovery*
- Only if none of the above offer an appropriate solution should waste be disposed of.

A11 The objective is to manage waste as near to the top of the hierarchy as possible, with the first priority to reduce the amount waste produced. Next in the hierarchy is the reuse of products or materials, for the same or a different purpose. Third, recovery of resources through recycling and composting, followed by gaining energy from waste. As a final resort, if none of the above offer an appropriate solution, waste should be disposed of safely.

A12 The Waste Framework Directive requires that wastes should be disposed of as close to the source of waste as possible. Materials that can be reclaimed, recycled, or from which value can be recovered, are not included under this principle.

A13 The Landfill Directive aims to drive waste up the management hierarchy. Demanding targets have been set to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that may be landfilled.

A14 The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive sets out to reduce the impact of waste electrical and electronic equipment. The Directive requires producers to provide for separately collected waste electrical and electronic equipment with targets for recovery, reuse and recycling. The End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) Directive also requires operators (i.e. producers, dismantlers and shredders among others) to establish adequate systems for the collection of ELVs and establishes reuse, recycling and recovery targets. Essentially, these Directives seek practice of the waste hierarchy in the management of these wastes.

1.5 *NATIONAL POLICY ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND WASTE*

A15 Overarching the entire approach to the management of waste are the principles of sustainable development. These are set out in *Securing the Future* (1). The five elements of sustainable development are:

- promoting good governance;
- living within environmental limits;
- using sound science responsibly;
- achieving a sustainable economy; and
- ensuring a strong, healthy and just society.

A16 *Waste Strategy 2000* (as amended July 2005) and *Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management* establish national policy and principles for waste management in England. The principles of the European Waste Framework Directive are implemented through these two national documents.

A17 *Waste Strategy 2000* focuses on reducing the environmental impact of waste management by moving it up the waste hierarchy, and using methods that protect human health and the environment. It also requires that waste decision-making should be based on individuals, communities and organisations taking responsibility for their waste; effective community engagement; a systematic assessment of options and environmental impacts; and that waste services should meet environmental objectives at an acceptable cost. The document set targets for the recycling and composting of municipal waste, and for the diversion of waste from landfill.

A18 *Waste Strategy 2000* has been subsequently reviewed, with proposed changes published on 14 February 2006 in the *Consultation Document on the Review of England's Waste Strategy*. This consultation document has highlighted that waste growth has decreased since 2000 and is now less than GDP growth, down from 3.5% per annum to 1.5% per annum. Recycling and composting of household waste has doubled in the last 4 years, whilst municipal, and commercial & industrial waste sent to landfill has continued to decrease over time.

A19 Future emphasis will be on a greater focus on waste prevention; highlighting sustainable waste management in non-municipal sectors; and securing investment in treatment of wastes. DEFRA expects that household waste generation will increase, but at the reduced rate of 1.5%. Current targets for household recycling and composting are expected to be exceeded, and landfill directive diversion targets met.

(1) Securing the Future, the UK Strategy for Sustainable Development.. HM Government. March 2005

A20 The Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 is a key piece of legislation. It rations the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that each waste disposal authority may dispose of to landfill by a system of tradable allowances – the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS). Each waste disposal authority will be able to determine how to use its allocation of allowances in the most effective way. It will be able to trade allowances with other authorities, save them for future years or use some of its future allowances in advance.

A21 The key driver to this legislation is that authorities will be fined for each tonne of waste landfilled in excess of the allowance set by the Government. This sets a particular challenge for authorities, including Surrey County Council, where waste management has been heavily reliant on disposal to landfill.

A22 *Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for sustainable waste management (PPS10)* establishes key planning objectives through which planning authorities should prepare and deliver their planning strategies. *PPS10* reflects many of the principles of the Waste Framework Directive and encourages waste planning authorities to identify suitable site opportunities for waste management facilities. The regional spatial strategy should provide a strategic framework for the preparation of local development plan documents by identifying the waste management facilities required to satisfy any identified need and their distribution across the region. Where this policy has been adopted, *PPS10* advises that there should be no need to reopen consideration of either its principles or the annual rates of waste to be managed.

A23 *PPS10* recognises that positive planning has an important role in delivering sustainable waste management:

- through the development of appropriate strategies for growth, regeneration and the prudent use of resources; and
- by providing sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time.

1.6 REGIONAL POLICY

A24 *The South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006) seeks to achieve a reduction in both waste produced and waste disposed of to landfill, and a change in attitude to one that views waste materials as a resource with value. There needs to be a rapid increase in management capacity and in the mixture of facilities, in order to deliver an integrated approach to waste management. This urgency is compounded by the long lead-in time for the development of many facilities.

A25 The policies contained within the *South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006) require waste planning authorities within the Region to assist in the delivery of recycling, composting and recovery targets, and to plan for net self-sufficiency. In addition, the policies state that provision should be made for a declining amount of waste exported from London.

A26 Self-sufficiency is sought on a pragmatic basis and does not necessarily mean counties such as Surrey dealing with *all* of their own waste. There are circumstances when it makes sense for waste to be imported or exported between different geographical areas for treatment or disposal. Instead, *net* self-sufficiency is sought, where provision is made for waste management capacity equivalent to the amount of waste arising and needing management within each waste planning authority's boundary.

A27 The goal for self-sufficiency is the ability to meet own needs, and for everybody to take responsibility for the waste they produce. However, in the case of the South East region, its proximity to London means that it has a role in accepting waste from the Capital. London is not capable of being entirely self-sufficient and the region will continue to play a role in disposal of its residual waste. The Capital is expected to improve its recovery performance over time. As such, the South East Region is seeking not to accept a significant proportion of London's waste by 2016.

A28 Waste planning authorities are required to identify suitable sites for waste management facilities. Many facilities will need to be developed, preferably close to the source of waste and generally close to urban areas. However, there are competing demands for urban and previously developed land and the *South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006) recognises that development for waste use will be required in the countryside and urban fringe, to serve these areas. *The South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006) does not preclude waste development in the Green Belt, where justified.

1.7 LOCAL POLICY CONTEXT

A29 *The Surrey Structure Plan 2004* provides a strategic framework for land use planning in the County. The policies will remain valid up to 2007, or until superseded by the *South East Plan*. *The Structure Plan* continues to focus new development within the urban areas, but with greater emphasis on the positive management of change, ensuring that development enhances the economic, social and environmental well-being of the County. It sets out to defend the Green Belt, improving the environmental quality of urban fringe areas, and to protect the countryside for its own sake.

A30 *Policy DN18* of the *Surrey Structure Plan* sets out the approach to waste management. Aspects of the policy on best practicable environmental option and the proximity principle are superseded by later Government policy in *PPS10*. Otherwise it commits the County to the provision of sufficient waste

facilities to deal with the amount equivalent to the waste arising in Surrey and any additional requirement deriving from regional policy guidance.

A31 *Policy LO4* recognises that waste management facilities will be acceptable in the countryside where need is justified and adverse impacts can be satisfactorily managed.

A32 *Surrey's Community Strategy* (2004) sets out a vision for the County. It is based on six themes that include:

- economic development;
- travel;
- access and mobility;
- housing and associated development;
- changing lifestyles; and
- communities, culture and identity.

For each theme there are short-term actions, and a longer term agenda.

A33 The economic development theme has as one of its short term actions *increasing the level of waste recycling by business*. The longer term agenda is to *encourage and support business to adopt environmental standards*. The changing lifestyles theme includes in its longer term agenda *promoting and supporting individuals and communities in adopting more sustainable lifestyles*.

A34 The Surrey Waste Plan has had regard to, and includes policies intended to contribute to delivery of, the *Community Strategy*.

A35 The Surrey Local Government Association (comprising Surrey County Council and the eleven District and Borough Councils within the County) has produced the *Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy* (consultation draft, April 2006). On adoption, it will constitute a twenty year plan for the management of municipal waste in the County, running from 2006 to 2026. The *Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy* (consulation draft, April 2006) presents a forward looking vision that seeks a more sustainable future for Surrey in which resources are used and managed efficiently so that by 2026:

- the amount of waste produced will be minimised;
- the overwhelming majority of materials will be re-used, recycled or have value recovered from them; and
- the environment will be protected and enhanced for future generations.

A36 The *Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy* (consultation draft, April 2006) sets targets for the reduction, and management of waste (including diversion from landfill) that are comparable to and in excess of those within the *South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006). These targets are noted as

appropriate throughout the development plan documents. The Waste Management Action Plans prepared by the County and District Councils have informed the Surrey Waste Plan.

A37 Surrey County Council adopted a Waste Policy Statement in November 2004. This responded to the need for an overarching policy to address the European and national legislative drivers put in place since 2000, and to inform the distinctive statutory roles of the Authority in regard to the management of waste. The Waste Policy Statement focuses on municipal waste and recognises the need to work alongside colleagues within the waste collection authorities, and representatives of all communities that generate waste. The Waste Policy Statement is a contextual document which, together with other contextual documents, has helped inform the plan.

Surrey Waste Plan 2008

Core Strategy

Date of Adoption: 6 May 2008

The Core Strategy is formally prepared for ten years from date of adoption, but also looks ahead to the end date of the current regional spatial strategy (2026).

2 CORE STRATEGY

Please note that policy *numbers* do not always continue consecutively because Policy CW2 was deleted as result of the Inspectors' Report

2.1 SPATIAL STRATEGY

B1 The core strategy takes a spatial planning approach that lies at the heart of planning for sustainable development. The sustainability appraisal identifies a number of existing problems for sustainable development in Surrey:

- it is a very densely populated County, with recent growth above the UK average;
- it has very high levels of traffic that contribute to poor air quality across large areas of the County and relatively high noise levels;
- large areas of the County are covered by designated landscapes and green belt and many areas are subject to severe development pressure;
- there is pressure on natural assets, there are few tranquil areas in the County and the South East region has seen large declines in bird populations;
- Surrey is exceeding the national average for recycling municipal waste but is still below its local target and will need to take further action to achieve regional targets for diverting other waste from landfill.

B2 Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they can function. This will include policies which can impact on land use, for example by influencing the demands on or needs for development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means(1).

B3 There is a need to significantly improve the infrastructure provided within Surrey to manage waste without endangering human health or the environment and to enable communities to take responsibility for the waste produced. The vision for the development of waste management facilities is two pronged and taken directly from reference to Surrey's own circumstances and national policy:

- to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever practicable; and
- to deliver new and enhanced waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time.

(1) Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development. ODPM. 2005.

B4 The vision will be achieved through the following strategic objectives:

- **to provide for sustainable management of Surrey's waste;**
- **to help deliver sustainable development by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for;**
- **to enable the provision of facilities to allow for net self-sufficiency in Surrey in accordance with the South East Plan;**
- **to enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations without endangering health or harming the environment;**
- **to protect the Green Belt but recognise the particular locational needs of some waste management facilities;**
- **to reflect the concerns and interest of communities and the needs of waste collection and disposal authorities and business;**
- **to protect the quality of Surrey's natural environment and heritage; and**
- **to enable the provision of a range of waste technologies.**

B5 These objectives have been developed to also encompass the relevant principles from the Community Strategy and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (Consulation draft, April 2006). Implementation of these objectives and the policies of the core strategy (especially CW1, CW2 and CW3) will require action from other parties including the waste disposal authority, District and Borough Councils and Local Strategic Partnerships.

B6 Delivery of these objectives will be monitored throughout the period of each of the waste development plan documents.

B7 There are examples abroad of a wide variety of technologies, which may come forward as the UK waste industry seeks to meet the challenge of diversion from landfill. The Plan does not prescribe which waste management technologies should be used. However, particularly when proposing facilities lower down in the waste hierarchy, applicants will be expected to demonstrate satisfactorily how their proposals integrate into a sustainable approach to waste management in Surrey, taking account of opportunities for treatment further up the hierarchy.

2.1.1 The Locational Strategy

B8 *PPS10* requires a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and where sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet their needs is enabled. All communities (including residential and business) can actively take responsibility for their own waste through reducing the amount produced and increased recycling activities.

B9 Wherever possible, waste should be managed on the site of its production.

This may not always require development (home composting) or it may have limited duration (crushing of hardcore on a redevelopment site). As society moves away from a reliance on disposing of waste in landfill, waste will increasingly need to be managed and treated in buildings.

B10 The sustainability appraisal identifies that a larger number of smaller waste management facilities may reduce transport distances, but also recognises that this may be more difficult to deliver than fewer but larger facilities. Surrey must provide sufficient waste management facilities to meet the needs of its population and economy. Where possible these should be close to the source of waste and spread equitably across the County.

B11 However, it is neither practicable nor affordable for each local community to treat its own waste. Partly, this is because Surrey's dispersed settlement pattern means that most facilities would have to be located to serve a combination of towns and villages. Partly, this reflects the difficulties of finding suitable sites, including the dominance of the Green Belt designation, and the economies of scale in developing and operating waste facilities to the demanding standards now required.

B12 Generally, waste management facilities should be suited to development on industrial sites and in urban areas. However, Surrey has relatively limited industrial and urban land, for which there are strongly competing demands. In preparing this Surrey Waste Plan, the lack of opportunities within the urban areas of Surrey has been confirmed. With the rapid turnover of the property market in Surrey, it is not possible to identify individual plots on industrial estates; but some may become available over the plan period.

B13 Opportunities for waste management facilities in urban areas are limited, so land beyond needs to be considered. The sustainability appraisal identifies disadvantages of developing greenfield sites and land designated as Green Belt in terms of protection and enhancement of landscape and open spaces. As such, beyond urban areas, priority is given to the reuse of, or development at:

- previously developed, contaminated, derelict or disturbed land;
- redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages; and
- mineral workings and land in waste management use,

before greenfield and Green Belt sites.

B14 Much of the County is covered by the Green Belt designation. Around fifty sites were assessed in detail from a long list of several hundred and of those considered to have potential for waste management development most are located in the Green Belt. Protection of the Green Belt will continue, but the locational needs of some waste management facilities, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, will be factors to be taken into account in assessing very special circumstances in determining proposals for waste development in the Green Belt.

B15 Transport considerations are important in assessing the potential of sites for waste development. Preferable locations for waste facilities, therefore, are those on or close to Surrey's strategic road network (comprising motorways and trunk and principal roads), minimising the residential frontages and sensitive areas passed. While water or rail transport is generally environmentally preferable, it is only really feasible for bulk movements over medium to long distances, and, therefore, considered unlikely to have a role in a self-sufficient approach to waste management in Surrey.

B16 In the submission draft, only sixteen sites, along with a list of industrial estates where suitable sites or buildings might become available, have been identified as potentially suitable for development of waste management facilities. As a result, co-location of waste facilities, in line with national and regional policy, is the likely outcome of the Surrey situation of limited site availability.

B17 The sites identified in policy are those that are currently considered to have most potential for accommodating waste management facilities. The suitability of any site remains to be tested in the light of planning applications and what facilities are acceptable on any site will depend on the impacts associated with the particular proposals. Furthermore, it is expected that other sites may come forward over time, and that the availability of sites will change.

2.2 WASTE MINIMISATION

B18 European, national and regional policies place great emphasis on waste reduction seeking to minimise the volume produced. It is at the top of the waste hierarchy, and this is reflected in the policy approach in Surrey. The *South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006) seeks to reduce growth in all waste to 1% per annum by 2010 and 0.5% per annum by 2020. The *Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy* (consultation draft, April 2006) seeks to achieve an average zero waste growth per head of population by 2010.

B19 The waste minimisation policy is an example of spatial planning policy. It seeks to bring about change in land use requirements, but not directly through the permission or refusal of planning permission. Key examples of waste minimisation include buying goods without packaging, purchasing only the materials/services required and subsequently disposing of less waste. Longer life products reduce the need for replacements, which also create waste in their own production. The more successful that communities can be in minimising the amount of waste produced, then the need for additional waste management facilities can be reduced.

B20 Within Surrey, experience of the links between economic growth, population and waste over recent decades suggests waste growth is expected to be greater than simply the increase in population. This reflects consumers' behaviour, affluence and consumption of goods that in turn invariably leads to increased generation of waste. Developing and maintaining partnerships with all local authorities, businesses and community groups enables each sector of the community to act together, raising levels of awareness and understanding of waste issues. These initiatives can help inform consumer decisions and enable the link between economic and waste growth to be

broken.

B21 Municipal waste minimisation initiatives being undertaken within the South East region and elsewhere in England include:

- home composting;
- reduced capacity of bins (often in conjunction with home composting);
- nappy laundering schemes;
- education and awareness raising campaigns;
- reducing the volume and weight of packaging;
- initiatives to influence markets for recycled materials; and
- initiatives to influence manufacturers and retailers on design for recycling.

B22 Of these, home composting and reduced bin capacity have proved to be the most cost effective initiatives (lowest cost for the amount of waste saved) and achieved relatively high rates of participation. Home composting is sometimes considered as waste recycling not reduction, because it is a method for dealing with waste that has been generated. It is included under waste reduction in this plan because the waste is managed entirely at home; it is not collected and therefore is not measured as part of the municipal waste stream. Home composting is also a good way of informing public opinion about waste generation and its subsequent management.

B23 A considerable amount of waste is produced by the construction industry. The planning system has a role to play to minimise waste in construction and re-development. Surrey County Council will work with the Districts and Boroughs to achieve this.

B24 Surrey County Council is one of the largest employers in Surrey and negotiates many significant contracts for service delivery. In negotiating these contracts, the Authority can promote waste minimisation techniques that would be implemented by the contractor. In setting this example, it can work with the other local planning authorities in Surrey, to encourage waste reduction initiatives in large construction projects.

B25 Surrey's *Community Strategy* contains themes relevant to economic development and changing lifestyles. *Policy CW1* provides a means to implement the longer term agendas associated with these themes of encouraging business to adopt environmental standards and to promote individuals and communities to adopt more sustainable lifestyles.

Policy CW1: Waste Minimisation

Waste Minimisation will be promoted by:

(i) working in partnership with the business community in Surrey to raise awareness, and to provide information and advice;

(ii) raising awareness amongst the general public in Surrey to inform purchasing and lifestyle decisions;

(iii) working in partnership with other local authorities and public bodies in the County to ensure that waste minimisation is addressed in all contracts for works and services;

(iv) working in partnership with the other local planning authorities to influence and encourage developers and contractors to design and to manage the subsequent construction contracts for housing, commercial and all other developments in Surrey in ways which minimise waste in the construction process;

(v) encouraging local planning authorities to include policies in development plan documents seeking to minimise waste in construction; and

(vi) leading by example.

2.3 DEVELOPING WASTE MARKETS

B26 Recognising waste as a resource opens up considerable potential for the development of new business. In doing so, it can help address the traditional attitude toward many recycled materials that, because they are waste-derived they are of intrinsically poor quality. Using recycled material provides benefits in reducing the use of virgin resources; whilst the advantages of finding new uses locally include minimising transportation costs and creating local employment opportunities. However, the development of markets for the reuse of waste and recycling is dependant on addressing the barriers that restrict demand for recyclables, from both manufacturing processes and elsewhere.

B27 Surrey County Council will be proactive in generating (and encouraging others to generate) markets for recycled materials, working with public organisations such as the Waste and Resources Action Programme, the South East of England Development Agency and local privately funded initiatives. One means of achieving this would include changing procurement practices and standards to favour the purchase of recycled materials.

Policy CW3: Developing Waste Markets

Surrey County Council will work in partnership with the business community and others to promote and, where appropriate to facilitate, the development of the market for both the reuse of waste and recycled waste including by:

(i) raising awareness, providing information and advice;

(ii) assisting with securing financial support for product development and marketing;

(iii) encouraging contracts for works and services in the public and private sectors to specify their use wherever possible; and

(iv) leading by example in its own procurement practices.

2.4 *WASTE MANAGEMENT CAPACITY*

B28 PPS10 requires regional spatial strategies to provide sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for waste management for all waste streams. The *South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006) recognises that self-sufficiency in waste management needs to be interpreted pragmatically, as waste movements across administrative boundaries will be likely and perhaps necessary to make use of the nearest appropriate installation.

B29 The focus of the *South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006) is on net self- sufficiency, to be achieved by providing for waste management capacity equivalent to the waste forecast to require management within its boundaries, plus an allowance for disposal of a declining amount of waste from London for landfill.

B30 Surrey County Council remains committed to achieving net self-sufficiency, enabling appropriate development that implements the waste hierarchy and ensuring that the County delivers its contribution to regional waste management.

B31 The *South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006) sets ambitious targets for recycling, recovery and overall diversion of waste from landfill, and sets annual tonnages of waste to be managed in each county. The figures for Surrey provide the benchmark for the capacity to be provided through this plan and for monitoring.

Table 2.1 Recycling and Composting Targets

Year	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**
Waste Streams				
Municipal	40%	50%	55%	60%
C&I	50%	55%	60%	65%
C&D	50%	50%	60%	60%
All Waste	50%	55%	60%	65%

Source: *South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006) Policy W6

Table 2.2 Average Annual Tonnages to be Managed in Surrey

Year	**2006 – 2010** (thousand tonnes)	**2011 – 2015** (thousand tonnes)	**2016 – 2020** (thousand tonnes)	**2021 – 2025** (thousand tonnes)
Waste Stream				
Municipal*	704	783	851	916
C&I	880	981	1068	1133
C&D	No figures provided			

Source: *South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006) Policy W7
Municipal* assumes 6 000 tonnes per annum imports

B32 A range of facilities, type, size and mix will be required, located on a range of sites, to meet the capacity apportioned to Surrey in the *South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006) and provide a sustainable waste management infrastructure within Surrey. The sites identified in the Waste Development policies provide sufficient potential capacity to manage the above tonnages of waste (1). Sites suitable for managing non-hazardous waste would also generally be suitable for facilities for hazardous waste management, as the land use implications are similar. A specific exception to this generality is in respect of flood risk considerations.

B33 In considering the need for development involving landfilling or landraising Surrey County Council will have regard both to the remaining capacity of existing and other permitted landfill and landraising facilities in the County or parts of the County, and any information from regional monitoring relating to landfill needs arising from London. The *South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006) expects that provision for London's exports will be limited to landfill. Surrey is required to provide landfill capacity for an apportionment (8.4%) of London's waste that is exported to landfill in the South East, declining over time so that by 2015 only capacity for residual waste is required. *Table 2.3* presents the landfill requirements in Surrey as set out in the *South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006).

Table 2.3 Landfill Requirements in Surrey

Non-hazardous Landfill (million tonnes)	**Inert Landfill** (million tonnes)	**2006 – 2015 London Imports** (million tonnes)	**2016 – 2025 London Imports** (million tonnes)	**Total Capacity Surplus Including London Imports 2006 - 2015** (million tonnes)
0.542	13.653	1.4	0.8	- 0.8

Source: *South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006) policies W3 and W13

B34 The final column indicates that Surrey has a surplus of landfill void up to 2015. This corresponds with the findings of the Need Assessment. The Surrey Waste Plan seeks to divert waste from landfill and enable the improved husbandry of existing void. If additional void is found to be required for the disposal of residual wastes toward the end of the plan period, this should be identified in a review of the relevant development plan documents.

B35 Policy in this plan is generally not prescriptive about facility capacity or technology in order to maintain flexibility and enable the industry to bring forward appropriate development proposals. Recovery in *Policy CW4* refers to both the recovery of materials and the recovery of energy.

Policy CW4: Waste Management Capacity

Planning permissions will be granted to enable sufficient waste management capacity to be provided to:

(i) manage the equivalent of the waste arising in Surrey, together

(1) Review of sites identified for waste management development, Site Report 3A, ERM, June 2006

with a contribution to meeting the declining landfill needs of residual wastes arising in and exported from London; and

(ii) achieve the regional targets for recycling, composting, recovery and diversion from landfill by ensuring a range of facilities is permitted.

2.5 LOCATION OF WASTE FACILITIES

B36 The approach to the location of waste management facilities is set out in *Section 2.1.1.* Generally, waste management facilities should be suited to development on industrial sites and in urban areas. Opportunities for waste management facilities in urban areas are limited, so land beyond needs to be considered. Here priority is given to the reuse of previously developed, contaminated, derelict and disturbed land; redundant farm buildings and their curtilages; mineral workings and land in waste management use, before greenfield sites and Green Belt sites.

B37 *Policy CW5* identifies previously developed, contaminated, derelict or disturbed land as potentially appropriate locations for waste management activities. In this plan, previously developed land has the same meaning as in *Planning Policy Guidance 3 (PPG3)* (refer also to the glossary). Contaminated land is land that has been polluted or harmed in some way making it unfit for safe development and usage unless cleaned (1). Derelict or disturbed land does not include land that has been restored, but land on which development has occurred before, and where it has been abandoned without repair, or with only partial repair.

B38 Redundant agricultural and forestry buildings, and their curtilages, can also be appropriate locations for waste management facilities, contributing to a more dispersed pattern of development as recommended by the sustainability appraisal.

B39 Mineral workings and land in waste management use may also provide appropriate locations for development of new or enhanced waste management facilities. It is recognised that this action is likely to extend the life of the mineral working or waste management activity, including landfill sites. Whilst this will result in some negative impacts, these would be outweighed by the benefit of achieving sustainable development in the longer term. Many of these sites have supporting infrastructure established (including transport network, access and landscaping). In allowing development of waste management facilities, such as recycling or materials recovery, more efficient use of the trips being made to the site can be realised; and rather than all the waste being disposed of, it can instead be processed so that only the residual waste is disposed of.

B40 To minimise the negative effects of transporting waste (as identified in the sustainability appraisal) priority is also given to those sites that are located closer to urban areas (the main sources of waste) and with good access to the

(1) Planning Portal Glossary of Terms http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/england/professionals/en/1115310687878.html

strategic road network. While water or rail transport is generally environmentally preferable, it is only really feasible for bulk movements over medium to long distances. Whilst it is recognised that modes of transport alternative to road are unlikely to have a significant role in Surrey, the County Council is committed to taking advantage of any opportunities that do arise.

B41 Much of Surrey is covered by the Green Belt designation. In recognition of the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, it is expected that some development will occur within the Green Belt (*Policy CW6* is relevant). The sustainability appraisal identified both benefits and some disadvantages of promoting development in the Green Belt. Informed by these conclusions and in recognition of national policy, the sequential principles prioritise land outside the Green Belt.

B42 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and sites with international and/or national nature conservation designations should be avoided for waste management development, in conformity with legislation and policy. This is not to preclude the development of small-scale waste management facilities for local needs in the AONB, in line with regional policy, should a suitable application be submitted. Whilst the *Surrey Structure Plan* remains part of the development plan, this level of protection is also afforded to the local designation of Area of Great Landscape Value. Adoption of the *South East Plan* may change this position.

Policy CW5: Location of Waste Facilities

Sites will be allocated, and proposals for waste facilities on unallocated sites will be considered in accordance with the following principles:

(i) priority will be given to industrial/ employment sites, particularly those in urban areas, and to any other suitable urban sites and then to sites close to urban areas and to sites easily accessible by the strategic road network;

(ii) priority will be given over greenfield land to previously developed land, contaminated, derelict or disturbed land, redundant agricultural buildings and their curtilages, mineral workings and land in waste management use;

(iii) Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Areas of Great Landscape Value, and sites with or close to international and national nature conservation designations should be avoided; and

(iv) the larger the scale of development and traffic generation, the more important is a location well served by the strategic road network or accessible by alternative means of transport.

2.6 GREEN BELT

B43 The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by

keeping land permanently open. To preserve openness there is a presumption against 'inappropriate development' as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts*. Waste is not included in those categories of development that are appropriate in the Green Belt.

B44 *Policy CW6* seeks to ensure that the Green Belt serves its proper purpose whilst making provision exceptionally for necessary waste management development. *PPS10* requires planning authorities to prepare and deliver planning strategies that protect Green Belts, but recognises that the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight.

B45 Policy W17 in the alterations to RPG9 issued in June 2006 states that "Waste management facilities should not be precluded from the Green Belt". The supporting text adds that it is essential that waste facilities proposed in Green Belts are assessed in the light of local circumstances and national and regional policy, and subject to good design and landscape character appraisal. Major development sites in the Green Belt may provide suitable locations for waste management facilities. Lack of suitable alternatives sites and proximity to urban areas and the source of waste are important factors which may justify waste management facilities in the Green Belt.

B46 Minerals can be worked only where they are found and extraction need not be inappropriate development, provided that high environmental standards are maintained and that the site is well restored. Landfill is most often the means to that restoration. Neither landfill nor landraising activities need conflict with the purposes of including land in the Green Belt. Both can play a positive role in the objectives of the Green Belt: the after use of a site may provide the opportunities for access to restored open countryside, or improve damaged land around a town.

B47 Development at operational quarries and landfill sites, where there is or has been mineral extraction or waste disposal and restoration is not complete, may be justifiable in very special circumstances in the Green Belt. This is likely to extend the operational life of the quarry or landfill, with the extent to which this activity might be appropriate considered on the merits of each proposal. Where development would occur at a lower land level, it may not significantly impact on openness and the long term purposes of including land within the Green Belt can be better maintained.

B48 There is an immediate and acute shortfall of waste management facility capacity within the South East Region, including Surrey. It is likely to be necessary to locate some waste management facilities in the Green Belt where non Green Belt sites cannot be found, in order to ensure that the necessary waste management infrastructure can be delivered. Very special circumstances will have to be demonstrated, taking account of the need to make provision for additional waste management capacity and other environmental and economic benefits. *Policy CW6* reflects this and should be applied to any proposals for waste management facilities that would be inappropriate development in the Green Belt.

B49 A minimum of buildings is required to support open windrow composting and, as such, this type of waste management facility may be justifiable in very special circumstances in the Green Belt. The reuse of buildings in the Green Belt may also not be inappropriate development. Waste management facilities are increasingly operated within buildings; the reuse or redevelopment of buildings located within the Green Belt will also help deliver the waste management infrastructure urgently required in Surrey.

Policy CW6: Development in the Green Belt

There will be a presumption against inappropriate waste related development in the Green Belt except in very special circumstances.

Very special circumstances to justify inappropriate development of waste management facilities in the Green Belt will not exist unless the harm by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations.

The following considerations may contribute to very special circumstances:

(i) the lack of suitable non-Green Belt sites

(ii) the need to find locations well related to the source of waste arisings;

(iii) the characteristics of the site; and

(iv) the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, including the need for a range of sites.

Surrey Waste Plan 2008

Waste Development

Date of Adoption: 6 May 2008

This development plan document covers the period up to ten years from date of adoption, but will be reviewed at least every five years.

3 WASTE DEVELOPMENT

3.1 ENABLING WASTE DEVELOPMENT

C1 The *South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006) identifies that there is an immediate and acute shortfall in the capacity required to achieve the ambitious targets for recycling, composting and other forms of recovery, including energy recovery. A range of new facilities is required if the drive to divert waste from landfill is to be successful. These will be required across the County and at a range of scales, both large and small. The sites identified in this development plan document can provide the capacity required to manage the amount of waste apportioned to Surrey in the *South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006). The Waste Development policies reflect the waste hierarchy and Surrey County Council's priorities for waste management within the County.

C2 Opportunities for the co-location of waste management facilities are welcomed, but a number of new sites will also be required. Following an extensive site search, sites have been selected for inclusion in this plan based on planning merit, but where a site is unlikely to be available for waste management development the site has not been identified. Core strategy policies establish sequential principles for the location of waste management facilities and an approach for development in the Green Belt.

C3 It is expected that both established and new technologies will continue to be developed, bringing innovative and effective methods of managing the County's waste. The Waste Development policies are not technology specific, ensuring they continue to be relevant and applicable as new and enhanced technologies are developed.

C4 The policies are generally not specific to a particular waste stream. The management of most waste has similar land use implications and it is not necessary to provide different policy for each type of waste. The policies are applicable to all wastes.

3.2 CIVIC AMENITY SITES (COMMUNITY RECYCLING CENTRES)

C5 High up the waste hierarchy is the reuse of unwanted materials. Civic amenity (CA) sites are provided by Surrey County Council in its role as the waste disposal authority. They are primarily for use by local residents to deposit items of household waste that are not normally collected by the weekly collection service, e.g. bulky waste items such as beds, cookers and garden waste. In Surrey they are also known as Community Recycling Centres. Such facilities play a vital role in the delivery of sustainable waste management in the County, making significant contributions to increasing the reuse and recycling of waste. A wide network of civic amenity sites will be required to ensure Surrey meets its recycling and diversion targets.

C6 Modern, purpose built CA sites are most appropriately located in urban

locations such as general industrial and storage land. In these locations, the facility provides a readily accessible service, reducing the distance householders should need to travel to recycle bulky goods. The *Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy* (consultation draft, April 2006) identifies that the CA site network should be improved with the aim to achieve or exceed diversion rates of 60% by 2015. It identifies that some sites require internal improvement (Lyne Lane, Chertsey; Charlton Lane, Shepperton; and Petworth Road, Witley;) whilst others need expansion (Martyrs Lane, Woking; Earlswood, Redhill; and Randalls Road, Leatherhead). Some sites are now too small to function effectively and constraints mean that these are likely to require relocation. The *Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy* (consultation draft, April 2006) identifies that the following facilities will need to be relocated: Chaldon Road, Caterham; Bond Road, Warlingham; Swift Lane, Bagshot; and Blenheim Road, Epsom. The highways depot on Oxted Road, Godstone has been identified as a suitable site for a new civic amenity site.

Policy WD1: Civic Amenity Sites

Planning permissions for the improvement or extension of existing civic amenity sites or the provision of new sites will be granted:

(i) on land that is, or has been used, or is allocated in a Local Plan or development plan document, or has planning permission for general industrial or storage purposes;

(ii) at existing or proposed waste management sites, subject in the case of landfill and landraising sites or other temporary facilities, to the civic amenity use being limited to the life of the landfill, landraising or other temporary facility; and

(iii) at the following sites:

- **Lyne Lane, Chertsey**
- **Charlton Lane, Shepperton**
- **Petworth Road, Witley (improvements)**
- **Martyrs Lane, Woking**
- **Earlswood, Redhill**
- **Randalls Road, Leatherhead (extensions)**

provided that the development proposed meets the key development criteria set out at the Site Boundary Maps and where very special circumstances can be demonstrated in accordance with the provisions of Policy CW6 for Development in the Green Belt.

3.3 RECYCLING, STORAGE, TRANSFER, MATERIALS RECOVERY AND PROCESSING FACILITIES

C7 It is often necessary to bring together waste collected from a number of sources for bulking up prior to transport to another location for treatment or

disposal. This activity is undertaken at a transfer station. Bulking up waste, whether large (e.g. refuse collection vehicles from a town) or small (e.g. bottle banks) collections, reduces the overall impact from transport movements.

C8 Recycling, recovery and processing facilities cover a wide range of technology types that might include materials recovery facility, mechanical biological treatment plant, autoclave or in-vessel composting plant. This list is not exhaustive of the current technologies available and the policy is not technology specific so that the waste development plan document is able to react to new technologies that are developed. In essence, these facilities are expected to enable and to encourage waste to be used as a resource, and to recover materials that will be put to beneficial use. For example, an autoclave facility will recover a range of solid materials including: clean glass and metals; plastics; and a grey floc that can be used as a component in building materials such as fibre board or plastic decking, or in the manufacture of cardboard-like products or as a fuel. Biological facilities can also produce biogas, comprising mostly of methane and carbon dioxide, which can be burned in engines to produce electricity and heat. This energy source generally needs to be used locally to the waste management facility. *Policy WD2* does not include those technologies that involve the thermal treatment of waste.

C9 Disassembly plants and resource recovery parks are a grouping together of a variety of industries that can use each others' outputs as a resource. They enable waste to be treated as a resource, ensuring it is put to beneficial uses with the minimum of processing. The processes are expected to be undertaken in urban locations and to utilise buildings similar to those normally seen on industrial estates.

C10 The recycling and processing of waste is increasingly being carried out within modern, purpose-designed buildings that can be located in urban areas and industrial estates. In terms of supporting sustainable communities, the location of waste management facilities within the urban fabric is preferred. An Area Action Plan is being prepared jointly with Guildford Borough Council for Slyfield, where land for waste management use will be allocated.

C11 A list of industrial estates, which may be able to accommodate waste management facilities, is shown below, in *Table 3.1*; this list is not exhaustive(1). Individual plots and buildings on industrial estates and urban sites experience a high turnover – they frequently change ownership and use. It is expected that some appropriate sites will become available throughout the plan period and that the waste management industry will bring them forward for development.

(1) The list is based on work undertaken in 2004 and available in background document Site Assessment Report 1

Table 3.1 ***Potential Urban Sites and Industrial Estates for Accommodating Waste Management Facilities***

Site Name	District/Borough
BP, Waterside Drive, Walton	Elmbridge
Nonsuch Business Park, Kiln Lane, Ewell	Epsom & Ewell
Woodbridge Park Industrial Estate, Guildford	Guildford
Middleton Industrial Estate, Guildford	Guildford
Cathedral Hall Estate, Guildford	Guildford
Mill Lane Works, Old Portsmouth Road, Peasmarsh	Guildford
Riverway Estate, Peasmarsh	Guildford
Station Road, Ash, Guildford	Guildford
Vokes Site, Normandy	Guildford
Holmethorpe Industrial Estate, Redhill	Reigate & Banstead
Wells Place Industrial Estate, Redhill	Reigate & Banstead
Thorpe Industrial Estate, Crabtree Road, Thorpe	Runnymeade
Northumberland Place Trading Estate, Stanwell	Spelthorne
Littleton Lane, Shepperton	Spelthorne
York Town Industrial Estate: Doman Road, Camberley	Surrey Heath
York Town Industrial Estate: Stanhope Road, Camberley	Surrey Heath
York Town Industrial Estate: Rest of the estate, Camberley	Surrey Heath
Admiralty Way Trading Estate, Camberley	Surrey Heath
Hobbs Industrial Estate, Newchapel	Tandridge
Farnham Trading Estate, Water Lane, Farnham	Waverley
Bourne Mill Trading Estate, Farnham	Waverley
Cranleigh Trading Estate, Cranleigh	Waverley
Coxbridge Sandpit, Farnham	Waverley
Wintersells Industrial Estate, Byfleet	Woking
Avro Way, Brooklands Trading Estate, Byfleet	Woking/Elmbridge
Byfleet Industrial Estate, Oyster Lane, Byfleet	Woking
Monument Bridge East Industrial Estate, Woking	Woking
Goldsworth Park Industrial Estate, Woking	Woking
Sheerwater Industrial Estate, Woking	Woking

C12 Work undertaken in the preparation of this development plan document, has identified sites that are considered appropriate for waste management facilities. These are named in P*olicy WD2* to contribute to regional targets and to provide a level of certainty to communities, waste collection and disposal authorities and the waste management industry. There is considerable variation in the scope for development of these sites that is addressed through key development criteria notes, provided with the Proposals Maps.

C13 The *Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy* (Consultation draft, April 2006) identifies Charlton Lane, Shepperton, Earlswood, Redhill and Slyfield, Guildford as potentially suitable locations for the development of in-vessel composting facilities to deal with kitchen waste.

Policy WD2: Recycling, Storage, Transfer, Materials Recovery and Processing Facilities (Excluding Thermal Treatment)

Planning permissions for development involving the recycling, storage, transfer, materials recovery and processing (including in-vessel composting but excluding thermal treatment) of waste will be granted:

(i) on land that is, or has been used, or is allocated in a Local Plan or Development Plan Document, or has planning permission for industrial or storage purposes;

(ii) the proposed development is at one of the following sites as shown on the Site Boundary Maps:

Slyfield Industrial Estate: Land to the North East
Charlton Lane, Shepperton
Copyhold Works, Redhill
Land at Earlswood Depot and Sewage Treatment Works, Redhill
Heather Farm, Horsell
Martyrs Lane, Woking
Land at Randalls Road, Leatherhead
Land adjacent to Trumps Farm, Longcross
Weylands Treatment Works, Hersham
Land at former airfield, Wisley
Lyne Lane, Chertsey: former compost site
Oak Leaf Farm, Horton Road, Stanwell Moor
Reigate Road Quarry, Betchworth

provided that the development proposed meets the key development criteria and where very special circumstances can be demonstrated in accordance with the provisions of Policy CW6 for Development in the Green Belt; and

(iii) at existing or proposed waste management sites, subject in the case of landfill and landraising sites or other temporary facilities, to the waste use being limited to the life of the landfill, landraising or other temporary facility.

3.4 RECYCLING, STORAGE, TRANSFER OF CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE AT MINERALS SITES

C14 In line with national and regional strategy, the plan looks to increase the use of secondary and recycled materials as substitutes for natural minerals and consequently to reduce the amount of construction and demolition waste disposed of to landfill. Policy M2 of the *South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006) apportions the provision of 0.8 million tonnes per annum of capacity for supplying recycled and secondary aggregates by 2016 to Surrey.

C15 There are advantages in co-locating construction and demolition waste recycling and processing facilities on mineral sites. Broadly, both materials are similar in nature, as are the general processes that both construction and demolition waste and virgin minerals undergo (including screening and grading of material, crushing and breaking). The nature of the environmental effects is also broadly similar (e.g. dust generation, noise, haulage/transport effects). Potentially, there are transport-related savings to be made through the use of heavy goods vehicles delivering construction and demolition waste for processing and then leaving the minerals site with extracted minerals. Recycled construction and demolition waste is often used as secondary

aggregate in building construction, landscaping and in road construction.

C16 In recognition of the close linkages between construction and demolition waste recycling and virgin aggregate production, *Policy WD3* is specific to this waste stream. Operational mineral sites are not considered to have the same strong links with other waste streams.

C17 Permissions granted for construction and demolition waste management facilities will be temporary and restricted to the operational life of the mineral site. This is the period within which the site is actively working, and does not extend beyond the permitted restoration date.

Policy WD3: Recycling, Storage, Transfer of Construction and Demolition Waste at Mineral Sites

Planning permissions for development involving recycling, storage and transfer of construction and demolition waste at mineral sites will be granted provided that the proposed development is for a temporary period commensurate with the operational life of the mineral site, and in the case of Green Belt sites it accords with Policy CW6.

3.5 OPEN WINDROW COMPOSTING

C18 Open windrow composting involves the raw material (usually green and/or garden waste and cardboard) being arranged outdoors in long narrow piles on a hard and preferably impermeable surface. The windrows are mixed and turned regularly for aeration, either by hand or mechanically.

C19 Open windrow composting has quite different land use implications to other techniques. Experience in the County has shown that problems with odour nuisance can develop where there is poor management and particularly where higher levels of throughput are attempted. However, open windrow composting can also make a useful contribution to sustainable waste management. Generally, open windrow composting operations require only minimal support buildings. As such, the operations are comparable to agricultural practices and may therefore be appropriate to locate in the open countryside.

C20 In considering any application for open windrow composting, Surrey County Council will seek advice from the Environment Agency in regard to the appropriate distance to be maintained between the proposed facility and housing. Any proposal less than 250 metres from a sensitive receptor, such as the curtilage of a dwelling, would require a risk assessment.

Policy WD4: Open Windrow Composting

Planning permissions will be granted for open windrow composting with sufficient distance from any dwelling at:

(i) waste disposal landfill or landraising sites provided that it is for a temporary period commensurate with the operational life of the landfill or landraising site;

(ii) sites in the countryside where the land has been previously developed; and

(iii) sites in the countryside involving small-scale composting of waste for use on agricultural land.

3.6 THERMAL TREATMENT FACILITIES

C21 Thermal treatment is a general term used for waste management technologies, designed to generate power, and often to recover heat, through the combustion of waste. Incineration or energy from waste (EfW) is the most commonly used method of thermally treating waste, within Europe and the UK. Advanced thermal treatment includes gasification and pyrolysis, emerging technologies without, as yet, full scale plant operating in the UK.

C22 As thermal treatment is lower in the waste hierarchy than other waste management options, important checks have been included in *Policy WD5*. Firstly, it has to be demonstrated that the waste cannot practically and reasonably be reused, recycled or processed to recover materials. Essentially this requires the sorting and separation of waste to enable 'front-end' recycling and/or composting before the residual waste can be accepted at a thermal treatment plant. This requirement will ensure that the thermal treatment plant does not 'crowd out' the potential for recycling or otherwise gaining benefit from the waste prior to its thermal treatment. There must be sufficient recycling and composting to at least meet the Regional Waste Strategy requirements, which the waste industry will be encouraged to exceed where practicable and viable.

C23 Secondly, the proposed development will need to recover energy and not simply be a means for waste management. The waste hierarchy identifies that thermal treatment with energy recovery is preferred over thermal treatment without energy recovery, and this is reflected in the policy.

C24 Thermal treatment facilities vary in size according to their waste throughput. Energy from waste incinerators tend to be large buildings, with the distinctive feature of a chimney stack or flue. Advanced thermal treatment plants are generally smaller, with shorter flues, and are often associated with a pre-treatment facility.

C25 The number of thermal treatment facilities required in Surrey is expected to be very limited and not all of the sites in the policy are likely to be required. The Need Assessment indicated a need for 1 to 3 plants by 2020, depending on waste arisings and scale of plant (1). It is not possible, however, to be sure what proposals may come forward in the future and a choice of sites is required. The development of waste management facilities permitted under *Policy WD5* will be closely monitored.

Policy WD5: Thermal Treatment Facilities

(1) Assessment of Need for Waste Disposal and Management. Facilities in Surrey. Babtie Group Ltd. December 2003.

Planning permissions for development involving the thermal treatment of waste will be granted provided:

(i) the waste to be treated cannot practically and reasonably be reused, recycled or processed to recover materials;

(ii) provision is made for energy recovery;

(iii) the proposed development is at one of the following sites, as shown on the Site Boundary Maps:
Charlton Lane, Shepperton
Martyrs Lane, Woking
Land adjacent to Trumps Farm, Longcross
Land at former airfield, Wisley

provided the development proposed meets the key development criteria and where very special circumstances can be demonstrated in accordance with the provisions of Policy CW6 for Development in the Green Belt.

3.7 WASTE WATER AND SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS

C26 There is an established network of sewage facilities within Surrey, but upgrades will be required and this may involve development at a new location. To minimise pumping, sewage treatment plants reflect river catchment areas, rather than administrative boundaries. Whilst imports and exports of all waste are recognised to occur, this movement across the County boundary is particularly relevant to sewage and waste water management.

C27 The Landfill Directive introduces a ban on the disposal of liquids to landfill facilities. This may result in additional pressure to find available space within operational sewage treatment plant to manage liquid wastes that were previously disposed of through landfill. Sewage treatment plants can also be appropriate locations for new facilities to manage domestic and other wastes.

Policy WD6: Waste Water and Sewage Treatment Plants

Planning permissions will be granted for new waste water and sewage treatment plant, extensions to existing works, or facilities for the co-disposal of sewage with other wastes, where development is either needed to treat Surrey's arisings or in the case of arisings from elsewhere the need cannot practicably and reasonably be met at another site. Wherever practical and economical, biogas should be recovered for use as an energy source.

3.8 LANDFILLING AND LANDRAISING

C28 In the waste hierarchy, landfill is the option of last resort. The Surrey Waste Plan reflects this so that landfill and landraise development is seen as only acceptable for waste that has been demonstrated as reasonably and practicably unable to be reused, recycled, or processed to recover materials or

energy. This check is part of the mechanism for encouraging the management of waste further up the hierarchy. However, it is recognised that inert waste may be beneficially deposited on landfill sites as part of their restoration.

C29 Landfill is commonly used to fill voids left by mineral working and to achieve restoration of the site. Landraise developments are not as common. However, landraise with the deposit of waste is a form of waste development and needs to be included within this policy framework. Whilst landraise activities are often considered inappropriate, such development can be beneficial. Examples include regrading a steep slope to bring land into agricultural use.

C30 Landfill and landraising activities can also restore previously derelict and disturbed land, to enable a more positive and beneficial use. Examples of more positive and beneficial uses include public park or nature reserve. *Policy WD7* requires such landfill and landraise schemes to result in not just small changes but that the disposal activity makes a fully beneficial contribution with substantial improvements to the quality of the land. Proposals will be expected to limit the quantity of deposited waste to the minimum necessary.

C31 Surrey County Council is committed to driving the management of waste up the hierarchy. It will not normally allow landfill or landraise sites in excess of need. The level of need required to be met will be continuously reviewed, and take into account the proposed decreasing level of provision required for waste from London.

C32 The main report of the *Assessment of Need for Waste Disposal and Management in Surrey*, December 2003 considered the landfill capacity requirements for both inert and non-hazardous wastes. It identified a potential shortfall of inert landfill void space by 2007 and that additional 1 to 2 landfill facilities (of 250 000 to 400 000 cubic metres void) will be required. It also concluded that there is sufficient void for residual and imported nonhazardous waste landfill until the period 2015 – 2020. However, additional capacity (1 to 2 facilities of 250 000 to 400 000 cubic metres void depending on waste arisings) would need to be found by 2015 if recycling and recovery rates are not increased.

C33 Work for the Surrey Waste Plan has not identified sites that are considered suitable and available to allocate for landfill. However, additional capacity is also expected to become available during the plan period. There are existing and former clay workings, with remaining voids, which should provide the required hydrological and geological conditions for landfill development, such as Ewhurst Brickworks. The Surrey Minerals Plan will include development plan documents for mineral working, including clay extraction, in the next phase of its preparation and these sites may be expected to contribute to future landfill requirements.

C34 It is important to husband landfill void and in considering the need for development involving landfilling or landraising the County Council will have regard both to the remaining capacity of existing and other permitted landfill and landraising facilities in the County. Monitoring of these sites, in addition to regional monitoring relating to landfill needs arising from London,

will be important in ensuring that enough landfill void is provided, but not to the detriment of managing waste higher up the waste hierarchy.

C35 Inert wastes are often used in engineering and other operations such as the construction of a landscape or noise mitigation bund. These works might be linked to new development and so make good use of the resultant spoil. In these circumstances there are likely to be sustainable benefits gained from using the spoil in a project close by, rather than transporting it to a more distant landfill facility.

C36 However, it is important that mineral workings are properly restored within the County and this should not be prejudiced by a lack of suitable material.

Policy WD7: Disposal by Landfilling, Landraising, Engineering or Other Operations.

Planning Permission will only be granted for waste disposal by landfilling, landraising or engineering or other operations provided:

(i) the waste to be disposed of cannot practicably and reasonably be reused, recycled or processed (to recover materials; produce compost, soil conditioner, inert residues or to recover energy) or may otherwise be required for the restoration of mineral workings, and

(ii) the proposed development is both essential for and involves the minimum quantity of waste necessary for:

- **a) the purposes of restoring current or former mineral workings sites; or**
- **b) facilitating a substantial improvement in the quality of land; or**
- **c) facilitating the establishment of an appropriate afteruse; or**
- **d) improving land damaged or disturbed as a result of previous or existing uses and where no other satisfactory means exists to secure the necessary improvement; or**
- **e) the engineering or other operations.**

(iii) the proposed development does not prejudice the satisfactory restoration of mineral working sites in the locality, having regard to the supply and availability of appropriate waste materials.

In granting planning permission for landfilling or landraising developments, or engineering or other operations, conditions may be imposed limiting both the types and quantities of waste to be deposited in order to conserve capacity for waste that cannot be reused, recycled or processed (to recover materials; produce compost, soil conditioner, inert residues; or to recover energy).

C37 The recovery of landfill gas provides significant benefit by minimising reliance on fossil fuels. This benefit is expected to be gained wherever possible. However, in the longer term, with a significant reduction in the amount of biodegradable waste disposed of to landfill, there is likely to be less resultant gas to recover.

C38 To ensure that the potential benefits of landfill, landraise and engineering works are maximised, such proposals must include consideration of final use of the land, including proposals for a high quality of restoration and long term management plans for the restored site. The finished levels of a restored landfill site may be higher than adjoining land. However, they will still be expected to incorporate high quality standards of restoration of the site that are appropriate to the surrounding landscape.

Policy WD8 – Landfilling, Landraising and Engineering or Other Operations

Proposals for landfilling and landraising development, and engineering or other operations where appropriate, should:

(i) incorporate finished levels that are compatible with the surrounding area and any likely settlement. The finished levels should be the minimum required to ensure satisfactory restoration of the land for an agreed afteruse;

(ii) include proposals for aftercare and securing long term management of the restored site;

(iii) make provision wherever practical and economical for landfill gas to be recovered for use as an energy source; and

(iv) make provision where practical for appropriate habitat creation for biodiversity benefit.

Surrey Waste Plan 2008

Waste Development Control Policies

Date of Adoption: 6 May 2008

This development plan document covers the period up to ten years from date of adoption.

4.1 SAFEGUARDING SITES

D1 The loss of appropriate sites to other development will make waste recycling, diversion and recovery targets harder to achieve. *PPS10* recognises that all local planning authorities have a responsibility to consider the impact of other development on existing waste management facilities and on sites and areas allocated for waste management, and where this might be detrimental then this could constitute grounds for refusal.

D2 The purpose of safeguarding sites in existing waste use or allocated for waste management facilities is to ensure that the need for waste management infrastructure is taken into account in considering other possible uses of a site. For example, as Employment Land Reviews are undertaken, it is important to build in the needs of waste management before releasing land to housing development.

D3 Borough and District Councils are responsible for determining the majority of planning applications for non-waste related development – such as housing. It is therefore important that the County Council and the District/Borough Council work together to ensure that new development does not constrain land that has been safeguarded for waste management facilities. One example of safeguarding in action is the joint working between Surrey County Council and Guildford Borough Council in preparing the Slyfield Area Action Plan, seeking to incorporate waste uses with other development.

D4 *Policy DC1* applies to sites identified in development plan policy and existing waste management sites, including waste water and sewage treatment plants. Landfill sites are included in the term existing waste management sites until restoration is complete.

Policy DC1: Safeguarding Sites

The following sites, which may be required for waste management use will be safeguarded :

(i) the sites named in Policies WD1, WD2 and WD5; and
(ii) existing sites in waste use including waste water and sewage treatment works.

4.2 PLANNING DESIGNATIONS

D5 Areas and features with a particular significance or special status will be protected from adverse impacts that may arise as a result of developing waste management facilities. The sustainability appraisal identifies biodiversity as a specific objective to be protected through policy. Surrey County Council may therefore require developers to include measures to compensate for features

lost or adversely affected.

D6 *Policy DC2* is principally concerned with protecting land covered by international, national and local planning designations. The protection of residential amenity is dealt with separately.

Policy DC2: Planning Designations

Planning permission will not be granted for waste related development where this would endanger, or have a significant adverse impact, on the character, quality, interest or setting of the following:

(i) Wetland areas of international importance (Ramsar Sites);

(ii) Special Areas of Conservation, candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, and potential Special Protection Areas;

(iii) The Surrey Hills and High Weald Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty;

(iv) The best and most versatile agricultural land;

(v) Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Sites of Archaeological Importance;

(vi) National Nature Reserves or Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

(vii) Ancient semi-natural woodlands;

(viii) Listed buildings and Historic Parks and Gardens;

(ix) Conservation Areas;

(x) Areas of Great Landscape Value;

(xi) Sites of Nature Conservation Importance;

(xii) Local Nature Reserves and non-statutory nature reserves;

(xiii) Areas of Historic Landscape Value;

(xiv) Regionally Important Geological Sites;

(xv) Groundwater Source Protection Zones;

(xvi) Land, as defined by the Environment Agency, as liable to flood; and

(xvii) Biodiversity Action Plan habitat and species.

In assessing each development proposal, due regard will be paid to prevailing national policy and guidance appropriate both to the areas and features of acknowledged importance and to the proposed means of dealing with waste. The assessment will also take into account whether any significant adverse impact identified could be controlled to acceptable levels.

4.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

D7 Surrey County Council is committed to enabling delivery of the waste management infrastructure required within Surrey, ensuring that it makes a useful contribution and that any adverse impacts, where they arise, are mitigated to an acceptable level. *Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control*, identifies that the planning system plays a key role in determining the location of development which may give rise to pollution, either directly or indirectly, and in ensuring that other uses and developments are not, as far as is possible, affected by major existing or potential sources of pollution. *Policy DC3* requires applicants to demonstrate sustainable and responsible development, outlining the information expected to accompany submitted planning applications.

D8 The handling, treatment and disposal of waste should not give rise to pollution or have a significantly adverse environmental impact. Adequate monitoring and safeguards should be maintained to minimise the risk of problems in the future. These issues are the primary responsibility of the pollution control authorities, generally the Environment Agency, but planning should ensure that the location of proposed waste development is acceptable. Where this is an issue, the County Council will draw on Government advice and research and consult with the relevant health authorities and agencies. The controls under the planning and pollution control regimes should complement rather than duplicate each other.

D8A In respect of information on and assessment of the risk of flooding, this should apply not just to the development itself, but also cover the impact of the development upon any other areas. The information and assessment should also consider any potential for the development to reduce flood risk generally.

D9 The sustainability appraisal identifies that an increase in waste management facilities is likely to increase water consumption. Quantified impacts are unknown but water supplies within the South East are under increasing pressure from all development. In order to implement sustainability objectives, applicants submitting proposals subject to environmental impact assessment may be asked to consider water supply and consumption issues in relation to the proposed development; this might include use of recycled water in processes as appropriate.

D10 As reliance on landfill diminishes, waste management is increasingly expected to occur within purpose built structures. A high quality of building design and site layout in proposals for waste management facilities is expected.

D11 The construction and operation of waste related facilities should not give rise to an unacceptable impact on the amenities of residents or on the local and wider environment. Sufficient information from applicants will be required to ensure adequate protection of these interests before granting planning permission. Adequate pollution control technology is expected to be installed and operated. Best practice on site management and operations should be included with the planning application, as poor site management can lead to adverse amenity and environmental impacts.

D12 Consideration of traffic generation characteristics will incorporate an assessment of the level and type of traffic generated and the impact of that traffic, suitability of the access and the highway network in the vicinity of the site, including access to and from the primary route network, and works necessary to accommodate the development.

D13 Key development criteria notes have been prepared for all the sites named in *Policies WD2* and *WD5*. These identify key issues relevant to development on each site and establish additional benefits that would be required to accompany development. However, all planning applications will cover all relevant matters in detail and are expected to include management and mitigation for potentially adverse effects resulting from the proposed facility.

D14 Residual wastes will arise from waste management facilities. These wastes will need to be managed and these management details are expected to be included with the planning application.

D15 Developers are encouraged to contact Surrey County Council prior to submission of any planning application for waste development to ensure that all relevant matters can be discussed.

Policy DC3: General Considerations

Planning permissions for waste related development will be granted provided it can be demonstrated by the provision of appropriate information to support a planning application that any impacts of the development can be controlled to achieve levels that will not significantly adversely affect people, land, infrastructure and resources.

The information supporting the planning application must include, where relevant to a development proposal, assessment of the following matters and where necessary, appropriate mitigation should be identified so as to minimise or avoid any material adverse impact and compensate for any loss:

(i) the release of polluting substances to the atmosphere or land arising from facilities and transport;

(ii) the amount of greenhouse gases produced;

(iii) the contamination of ground and surface water;

(iv) the drainage of the site and adjoining land and the risk of flooding;

(v) water consumption requirements and consideration of water management within operational plant;

(vi) groundwater conditions and the hydrogeology of the locality;

(vii) the visual and landscape impact of the development on the site and surrounding land including townscape;

(viii) in the case of buildings, demonstration of high quality of design;

(ix) adverse effects on neighbouring amenity including noise, fumes, vibration, glare, dust, litter, odour, vermin and transport impacts;

(x) traffic generation, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity, including access to and from the motorway and the primary route network;

(xi) adverse effects on open spaces, settlements, agriculture and other rural economic activity, woodland, or existing or potential outdoor recreation uses, including Public Rights of Way;

(xii) the loss or damage to flora and fauna and their respective habitats at the site or on adjoining land including linear or other features which facilitate the dispersal of species;

(xiii) the loss or damage to archaeological resources or historic landscapes;

(xiv) potential danger to aircraft from birdstrike and structures;

(xv) scope for limiting the duration of use;

(xvi) any health impacts; and

(xvii) the management arrangements for residues arising from any waste management facility.

D16 Conditions and legal agreements play an important role in controlling waste management activities and providing added value from waste related development. They will be used in conjunction with the grant of planning permission where appropriate.

Surrey Waste Plan 2008

Monitoring

The monitoring sections for the three Waste Plan DPDs, all adopted on 6 May 2008, have been collated for convenience.

5 MONITORING

5.1 INTRODUCTION

F1 Regulation 48 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, requires an annual monitoring report to be produced to assess:

- the implementation of the local development scheme; and
- the extent to which policies in development plan documents are being achieved.

F2 Throughout the lifetime of the waste development plan documents, it will be necessary to monitor and review the policies to determine the extent to which each is being implemented, and the degree to which implementation is achieving objectives. Where any targets are not on track, the annual monitoring report should also include an assessment of the reasons why.

F3 Much of the information gathered for the annual monitoring report will also contribute to the data required by the Regional Assembly in reviewing the Regional Spatial Strategy and to the indicators referenced in *PPS10*.

F4 *PPS10* recognises the critical role of monitoring in delivering sustainable waste management, with a focus on understanding the changes in the stock of waste facilities and the amount of waste arising. It also recognises that monitoring is a responsibility shared between the regional planning body, the waste planning authority and the Environment Agency. The monitoring undertaken by Surrey County Council will need to dovetail with work being done by the South East of England Regional Assembly, which in turn will also require data from the Environment Agency.

F5 Monitoring requirements are also imposed on Surrey County Council by The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, which implement the SEA Directive in England. The Regulations require Surrey County Council to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the Surrey Waste Plan, to enable the council to identify adverse effects and to take appropriate remedial action. The sustainability appraisal has made recommendations for monitoring the sustainability impacts of the implementation of the plan, including environmental effects. Surrey County Council will act on those recommendations to incorporate monitoring that is necessary in addition to that proposed below in *Section 5.2*. This may include working in partnership with other bodies that collect or hold relevant monitoring data

5.2 *MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPACTS OF THE WASTE DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS*

F6 To monitor the effectiveness of the waste development documents, appropriate indicators have been identified for each policy. The indicators clarify the direct effect of a policy and help to establish whether policy targets are being achieved on the ground. Appropriate targets for each policy have been identified which seek to measure and identify change as the policy is implemented over time. These targets and indicators are set out in *Table 5.1 Monitoring Framework for the Waste Development Plan Documents.*

F7 Key areas have been recognised that will indicate the effectiveness of the waste development plan documents. These are:

- **The need to move waste up the hierarchy** - based on quantitative data from the waste disposal authority and Environment Agency in regard to waste arisings and rates of reuse, recycling, composting and recovery, for all waste streams and with reference to a range of qualitative data gathered from other agencies.
- **New facilities and capacity provided by type** – quantitative data gained from planning permissions granted during the plan period, can be reviewed against information gained from operators of waste facilities.
- **Safeguarding of sites** – quantitative data on the number of safeguarded sites that have been developed for waste related uses or lost to other development.
- **Protection of key environmental assets** – quantitative measurement of the number of sites developed on or adjacent to sites or features recognised as key environmental assets within the County and qualitative assessment of sustainability factors.

F8 The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) will gather relevant information and identify whether policy targets are being achieved or not. It will highlight any concerns about policy performance. If policies are shown to be failing to perform, the waste planning authority will consider if it is appropriate to review the appropriate policy in the relevant waste development plan document. The justification for this will be made clear in the AMR.

F9 The monitoring framework also includes indicators to monitor the likely significant impacts of the waste development documents, taken from the sustainability appraisal. One of the aims of monitoring as specified by the SEA Directive is to identify unforeseen adverse effects in order to be able to take appropriate remedial action. To enable this to be done, the indicators from the sustainability appraisal also include monitoring potential sustainability impacts which are not expected to occur as foreseen by the appraisal.

F10 It should be remembered that not all the information will be available annually. For example, the Environment Agency is responsible for collecting

information on C&I, C&D and hazardous waste. Surveys undertaken by the Environment Agency are not undertaken annually. However, information regarding municipal waste should be available each year, as it is Surrey County Council's responsibility to collect relevant data.

F11 The monitoring framework is restricted to the planning permissions granted because it is up to the waste management industry to construct and operate the permitted development. Similarly, the monitoring cannot readily take account of waste management facilities that may cease to operate during the plan period.

F12 The monitoring indicator types have been taken from the *South East Plan* (submission draft, March 2006):

- Output/Outcome – these measure the performance of the policies, generally in terms of quantifiable results;
- Contextual – these provide a description of the wider social, economic and environmental background to the development plan documents;
- Significant effects – these have largely been identified through the sustainability appraisal.

Table 5.1 Monitoring Framework for Waste Development Plan Document Policies

Policy Reference	Target	Indicator	Indicator	Data Source
Core Strategy				
Policy CW1: Waste Minimisation; **Policy CW2:** Waste Reuse, Recycling and Recovery of Resources	To avoid the creation of waste and reduce the growth of all wastes South East Plan Policy W1: to reduce growth of all waste to 1% per annum by 2010 and 0.5% by 2020. Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy: to achieve zero waste growth per head of population by 2010.	Output/ Outcome	Total of all wastes generated per annum and rate of growth or change. Percentage of : • waste arisings reused • waste arisings recycled • waste arisings composted • waste arisings recovered Municipal waste generated per head of population Record of activity undertaken with other bodies external to SCC. Information to include (as relevant): • number and type of activity supported; • budget allocated; • actual spend; and • estimation of success of activity Record of action(s) undertaken wholly within SCC (leading by example). Information to include (as relevant): • number and type of action(s); • budget allocated; • actual spend; and • estimation of success of action(s).	SCC/WDA SCC/WPA EA

Policy Reference	Target	Indicator	Indicator	Data Source
Policy CW3: Developing Waste Markets	To develop a range of markets for waste materials.	Contextual	Examples of markets that have been developed for waste materials in Surrey, within plan period Examples of action taken by Surrey County Council as a whole authority to include quantitative data where possible on inputs and outcomes.	SCC/WPA SCC Local Authorities WPA will rely on info from WDA, and SEEDA
Policy CW4: Waste Management Capacity	To achieve net self-sufficiency in waste management and to ensure Surrey delivers its contribution to regional waste management South East Plan Policies W3, W4, W6 and W7 Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy: Policy 3 and Policy 4.	Output/ Outcome	The number of planning permissions granted Capacity of planning permissions Proportion of waste managed in County which is landfilled Contribution made to regional targets for diverting waste from landfill.	SCC/WPA SCC/WDA SEERA
Policy CW5: Location of Waste Facilities	To give first priority for waste facilities to be developed on industrial/employment sites; second priority on previously developed, contaminated, derelict or disturbed land outside the urban areas; redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages; and mineral workings and land in waste management use; and that sites outside the Green Belt will be considered before sites within the Green Belt. Avoid Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Areas of Great Landscape Value and/or sites with international and national nature conservation designations.	Output/ Outcome	Number and site area of waste management facilities permitted on: industrial/employment sites and other land in urban areas (excluding landfill development); on sites close to urban areas and/or easily accessible by the strategic road network; on previously developed, contaminated, derelict or disturbed land outside the urban areas; redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages; and mineral workings and land in waste management (excluding landfill development). Number and site area of waste management facilites permitted on greenfield land.	SCC/WPA

Policy Reference	Target	Indicator	Indicator	Data Source
			Number and site area of facilities permitted in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Areas of Great Landscape Value and/or sites with international and national nature conservation designations.	
Policy CW6: Green Belt	To protect the Green Belt but to provide for essential infrastructure within Surrey.	Output/ Outcome	Number and site area of waste management facilities permitted within the Green Belt (excluding landfill development).	SCC/WPA
Waste Development				
Policy WD1: Civic Amenity Sites	To provide for a network of waste facilities to be established to achieve or exceed diversion rates of 60% of municipal waste by the year 2015. South East Plan Policy W8. Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy Target 3G	Output/ Outcome	Number of applications permitted and record of new CA sites or improvements to existing facilities: • type of facility; • waste type(s) handled; • capacity of facility (annual throughput); and • expected type and quantity of residual waste(s). Diversion rates achieved at CA sites. Source of waste by quantity and type and destination of recovered materials and residues[1].	SCC/WPA SCC/WDA.
Policy WD2: Recycling, Storage, Transfer, Materials Recovery and Processing Facilities (excluding thermal treatment)	To ensure Surrey meets its recycling and diversion targets over the plan period. South East Plan Policies W3, W4, W5, W6 and W7 Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy Policy 3 and Policy 4.	Output/ Outcome	Number of applications permitted and record of: • type of facility; • waste type(s) handled; • capacity of facility (annual throughput); and • expected type and quantity of residual waste(s). Source of waste by quantity and type and destination of recovered materials and residues[1].	SCC/WPA SEERA

Policy Reference	Target	Indicator	Indicator	Data Source
Policy WD3: Recycling, Storage, Transfer of Construction and Demolition Waste at Mineral Sites	To ensure Surrey delivers its contribution to regional waste management and secondary aggregate production. South East Plan Policies W3, W5, W7, M2	Output/ Outcome	Number of applications permitted and record of: • waste type(s) handled; • capacity of facility (annual throughput); and • expected type and quantity of residual waste(s) Source of waste by quantity and type and destination of recovered materials and residues[1].	SCC/WPA
Policy WD4: Open Windrow Composting	To ensure Surrey meets its recycling and diversion targets over the plan period. South East Plan Policies W3, W4, W5, W6 and W7 Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy Policy 3.	Output/ Outcome	Number of applications permitted and record of: • waste type(s) handled; • capacity of facility (annual throughput); and • expected type and quantity of residual waste(s) Source of waste by quantity and type and destination of recovered materials and residues[1].	SCC/WPA SEERA
Policy WD5: Thermal Treatment Facilities	To enable thermal treatment facilities to be provided if necessary as part of an integrated waste management infrastructure. To ensure waste going to thermal treatment facilities cannot be practically and reasonably be reused, recycled or processed to recover materials. South East Plan Policies W3, W4, W5, W7 and W12.	Output/ Outcome	Number of applications permitted and record of: • type of facility; • waste type(s) handled; • capacity of facility (annual throughput); and • expected type and quantity of residual waste(s) Record of pre-treatment undertaken. Source of waste by quantity and type and destination of recovered materials and residues[1]. MW of energy to be generated by permitted development[1].	SCC/ WPA
Policy WD6: Waste Water and Sewage Treatment Plant	To enable the required waste water and sewage treatment infrastructure. South East Plan Policy W11.	Output/ Outcome	Number of applications permitted and record of: • type of facility; • waste type(s) handled;	SCC/WPA

Policy Reference	Target	Indicator	Indicator	Data Source
			• capacity of facility (annual throughput); and • expected type and quantity of residual waste(s) Source of waste by quantity and type and destination of recovered materials and residues[1]	
Policy WD7: Disposal by Landfilling, Landraising, Engineering or Other Operations.	To ensure that disposal of waste is the last option in waste management but one that is adequately catered for. South East Plan Policy W13 Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy Policy 4.	Output/ Outcome	Number of applications permitted and record of: • type of facility; • waste type(s) handled; • capacity of facility (annual throughput); and • expected type and quantity of residual waste(s). Source of waste by quantity and type and destination of recovered materials and residues[1]. MW of energy to be generated by permitted development[1].	SCC/WPA SCC/WDA EA
Policy WD8: Landfilling, Landraising and Engineering or Other Operations	To ensure landfill, landraise and engineering or other operations are operated and restored in accordance with best practice. South East Plan Policies W11 and W14	Contextual	Amount of habitat to be created for biodiversity	SCC/WPA
Waste Development Control Policies				
Policy DC1: Safeguarding Sites	No permissions for non waste uses on safeguarded sites.	Output/ Outcome	Record of the number, type and outcome of non-waste planning applications submitted on safeguarded sites. Record of the proportion of decisions made by the local authorities in accordance with representations made by SCC/WPA.	SCC/WPA Local Authorities
Policy DC2: Planning Designations	To ensure land covered by international and national planning designations is protected from significant	Output, Contextual	Record of the number of planning permissions granted and refused within a designated area.	SCC/WPA Local

Policy Reference	Target	Indicator	Indicator	Data Source
	adverse impacts from the development of waste management facilities	and Significant Effects Indicators	Area of designation on which waste related development is granted, expressed as a number of hectares. Number, type and site area of facilities permitted contrary to objection from consultees (eg. County Ecologist, Rights of Way Department, BAA, EA, NE etc).	Authorities, EA Others: Surrey Wildlife Trust, Natural England.
Policy DC3: General Considerations	To ensure all applications for waste management facilities provide adequate and relevant information to fully consider the proposed development.	Output, Contextual and Significant Effects Indicators	Emissions[1] of: • NOx • SO_2 • PM10 • Other pollutants of public concern (dioxins and furans, PCBs) • Greenhouse gases by source Number and site area of permissions granted in AQMA Number and site area of permissions granted contrary to advice of EA on topic of air quality. Number and site area of permissions granted within a source protection zone or contrary to advice of EA on grounds of water quality. Water quality downstream from facilities where planning permission has been granted contrary to objection of EA. Number and site area of permissions granted contrary to advice of EA on the topic of surface water quality downstream of site. Number of permissions including SuDS installation	Local Authorities, SCC, EA Surrey Wildlife Trust, Natural England.

Policy Reference	Target	Indicator	Indicator	Data Source
			Estimated water consumption requirement of permitted development [1] Number and site area of permissions granted in land liable to flood contrary to advice of EA Estimated tonne-kilometre travelled by waste and/or compared to estimated total kilometres of permitted development[1] Permitted number of vehicle movements Number and type of facilities permitted contrary to advice from consultees (eg. County Ecologist, Rights of Way Department, BAA, EA, NE etc).	
Other – non policy related monitoring				
None	To monitor other potentially significant effects.	Output/ Outcome Contextual	Percentage of permitted facilities complying with conditions Number of reported complaints about permitted waste management facilities Number of reported fly-tipping incidences	SCC/WPA EA Local Authorities

Abbreviations
SCC/WPA: Surrey County Council, Waste Planning Authority
SCC/WDA: Surrey County Council, Waste Disposal Authority
EA: Environment Agency
SEERA: South East of England Regional Assembly
Local Authorities: the eleven District and Borough Councils within Surrey

Notes
South East Plan – as submission draft, March 2006
Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy – as Consultation Draft, April 2006
1: Quantitative data likely only to be available from EIA developments.

Surrey Waste Plan 2008

Appendix
Waste Categories and Glossaries

Date of Adoption: 6 May 2008

The main categories of waste are outlined in *Table* [1].

Table 1 Waste Streams

Name	Description
Municipal Waste	All waste managed by local authorities, including household waste, street litter, waste delivered to council recycling points, municipal parks and garden wastes, council office waste, schools waste, household waste recycling centres (civic amenity site) waste, and some commercial waste from shops and smaller trading estates where local authority waste collection agreements are in place.
Commercial & Industrial Waste	Waste generated by business and industry, for example: wholesalers; catering establishments; shops and offices; factories and industrial plants. Generally, businesses are expected to make their own arrangements for the collection, treatment and disposal of waste generated by their actions. Waste from smaller businesses where local authority collection arrangements have been set up is considered as municipal waste.
Agricultural Waste	Any waste from a farm or market garden is grouped under the name agricultural waste and includes organic matter such as manure, slurry, silage effluent and crop residues, but also packaging and animal dips (e.g. sheep dip).
Construction and Demolition Waste	Waste generated by the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures is called construction and demolition waste or C&D waste. It mostly comprises brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil, but can also include timber, metals and plastics.
Mines and Quarries Waste	Materials such as overburden (rock embedded with the mineral), and residues left over from the initial processing of extracted minerals into saleable material are classified as mines and quarries waste.
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	'Electrical or electronic equipment which is waste within the meaning of Article 1(a) of Directive 75/442/EEC, including all components, subassemblies and consumables that are part of the product at the time of discarding'. It includes a broad range of consumer and commercial equipment (i.e. large household appliance, small household appliances, IT and telecoms equipment, consumer equipment, lighting equipment, electric tools, toys, medical equipment, monitoring and control equipment, and automatic dispensers).
End of Life Vehicles	According to Article 2 of the End of Life Vehicle Directive, it is a 'vehicle which is waste' within the meaning of Article 1 of the Framework Directive.

(1) Categories and descriptions are taken from Waste Strategy 2000. Department for the Environment, Transport and the Regions, May 2000.

Name	Description
Hazardous Waste defined by legislation (1)	Wastes are deemed to be hazardous if they are either listed in the List of Wastes or in section 62A of the EPA Act 1990, or determined hazardous in accordance with regulation 49 of the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005. Hazardous waste is generated through commercial and industrial processes, but is also present in household items such as: asbestos; engine oil; wood preservative and refrigeration appliances.

Table 2 Planning Terms

Term	Description
Ancient semi-natural woodland	An area of woodland that has had a continuous cover of native trees and plants since at least 1600 AD and in special circumstances semi-natural woods of post 1600, but pre 1900 origin.
Area Action Plan	A type of development plan document focused upon a specific location or an area subject to conservation or significant change (for example major regeneration).
Area of Great Landscape Value	Area of Great Landscape Value is an area designated by Surrey County Council as being of high visual quality worthy of conservation(2).
Area of Historic Landscape Value	Area of Historic Landscape Value is an area designated by Surrey County Council as being important to the overall integrity of the natural and historic environments of the County.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty is an area designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 as being of national importance for its natural beauty, which should be conserved and enhanced. In Surrey there are two designated areas, the Surrey Hills and part of the High Weald.
Biodiversity Action Plan	A strategy prepared for a local area aimed at conserving and enhancing biological diversity.
Best Practicable Environmental Option	An assessment methodology used in the waste sector to evaluate the technological process which minimises environmental impacts while also optimising economic efficiency. BPEO can be applied to all waste streams or to them individually. The methodology has been superseded by sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment.
Best Value	The duty on local authorities to deliver effective, economic and efficient services and seek improvement in the quality and standard of their service provision.
Biodegradable waste	Waste that is able to decompose through the action of bacteria or other microbes, including materials such as paper, food waste and garden waste.

(1) The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005.
(2) Surrey Structure Plan 2004

Term	Description
Biogas	Biogas is a mixture comprising mainly methane and carbon dioxide. It is produced when organic matter decomposes in the absence of oxygen. This can take place in a landfill site to give landfill gas or in an anaerobic digester to give biogas.
Bulky waste	Waste is considered 'bulky' if it weighs more than 25kg or any item that does not fit into the householder's bin; or if no container is provided, a cylindrical receptacle of 750mm in diameter and 1m high.
Civic amenity (CA) site	A facility provided by the waste disposal authority where residents can dispose of their household waste, recyclables and bulky waste, free of charge. Within Surrey these facilities are also known as Community Recycling Centres
Composting: In-Vessel	Composting within a sealed chamber where environmental parameters are optimised (temperature, moisture, mixing and air flow), resulting in the production of higher quality finished compost within a shorter period of time.
Composting: Open Windrow	Open windrow composting involves the raw material (usually green and/or garden waste and cardboard) being arranged outdoors in long narrow piles on a hard and preferably impermeable surface. The windrows are mixed and turned regularly for aeration, either by hand or mechanically.
Conservation Area	An area designated by the local planning authority because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. There are 221 Conservation Areas within Surrey.
Contaminated Land	Contaminated land is land that has been polluted or harmed in some way making it unfit for safe development and usage unless cleaned (1).
Derelict or Disturbed Land	Derelict or disturbed land does not include land that has been restored, but land on which development has occurred before, and where it has been abandoned without repair, or with only partial repair.
Development Plan	The collective name given to a number of documents which provide the statutory planning policy framework. For waste proposals within Surrey the development plan comprises the Regional Spatial Strategy, waste development plan documents and local plans and development plan documents as prepared by the Districts and Boroughs of the County and the Surrey Structure Plan 2004 until replaced.
Development Plan Document	Development plan documents include the core strategy, site-specific allocations of land and, where needed, area action plans. There will also be an adopted proposals map which illustrates the spatial extent of policies that must be prepared and maintained to accompany all DPDs.
Disassembly plant	Plant where products can be taken apart to release useful parts. Disassembly, dismantling and subsequent re-manufacturing facilities are plants in which products such as waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and end of life vehicles (ELVs) are taken apart and their different components separated for further refurbishment, recycling, reprocessing or final disposal.

(1) Planning Portal Glossary of Terms http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/england/professionals/en/1115310687878.html

Term	Description
End of Life Vehicles Directive (1)	This Directive aims to render vehicle dismantling and recycling more environmentally friendly, sets targets for reuse, recycling and recovery of vehicles and their components, and encourages higher recyclability of new vehicles.
Energy from Waste and Energy Recovery	The conversion of waste into a useable form of energy, often heat or electricity.
Environment Agency	Is the primary public body for protecting and improving the environment in England and Wales. It has responsibility for air, land and water. It reports to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
Green Belt	Green Belt is a national designation, which aims to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land around certain cities and large built-up areas permanently open or largely undeveloped, defined more fully in Planning Policy Guidance Note 2.
Greenfield Site	Land previously in agriculture or non-urban/industrial use or which has not been damaged by a previous use.
Greenhouse Gas	A greenhouse gas allows sunlight to enter the atmosphere freely. When sunlight strikes the Earth's surface, some of it is reflected back towards space as infrared radiation (heat). Greenhouse gases absorb this infrared radiation and trap the heat in the atmosphere. Many gases exhibit these "greenhouse" properties, including water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide.
Groundwater Source Protection Zone	The Environment Agency identifies source protection zones to protect groundwater (especially public water supply) from developments that may damage its quality.
Hazardous waste	Defined in the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005, and subject to regulation 9, as (a) listed as a hazardous waste in the List of Wastes; (b) listed in regulations made under section 62A(1) of the 1990 Act; or (c) a specific batch of waste which is determined pursuant to regulation 49 to be a hazardous waste, and the term 'hazardous' and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly.
Historic Park and Garden	A national record known as the 'Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England' has been maintained by English Heritage since the 1980s. These range from town gardens and public parks to the great country estates.
Household waste	Waste from domestic properties including waste from civic amenity sites, material collected for recycling and composting, plus waste from educational establishments, nursing and residential homes and street cleansing waste.
Incineration	This is the controlled burning of waste usually in purpose built plant and is subject to stringent standards for emissions. Ash residues are often landfilled but may also be used in building materials.

(1) http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32000L0053:EN:HTML [11Jul05 @ 11:30]

Term	Description
Inert waste	Inert waste means waste that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations. Inert waste will not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm human health. The total leachability and pollutant content of the waste and the ecotoxicity of the leachate must be insignificant, and in particular not endanger the quality of surface water and/or groundwater(1). Non-inert (including non-hazardous) waste is all other waste other than as identified above.
Landfill and Landraise	Landfill, or landraise sites, are currently the primary disposal route for all wastes in the UK, accounting for some 80% of the country's waste. The term landfill relates to waste disposal mainly below ground level whereas landraise refers to waste disposal mainly above pre-existing ground levels.
Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) (2)	Its aim is to provide a cost effective way of facilitating England to meet its reduction targets for the landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste set out in Article 5(2) of the EC Landfill Directive.
Landfill Directive (3)	This Directive introduced stringent technical requirements for landfills to prevent or reduce as much as possible their negative impact on the environment particularly on surface and ground water, soil, air and human health.
Landfill Gas	See Biogas
Listed Building	A building of special architectural or historic interest. Listed buildings are graded I, II* or II with grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building, and any buildings or permanent structures (e.g. wells within its curtilage). English Heritage is responsible for designating buildings for listing in England.
Local Nature Reserve	Non-statutory habitats of local significance designated by local authorities where protection and public understanding of nature conservation is encouraged.
Local Development Framework	A non-statutory term used to describe a folder of documents, which includes all the local planning authority's local development documents.
Local Plan	An old-style development plan prepared by local planning authorities. These plans will continue to operate for a time after the commencement of the new development plan system, by virtue of specific transitional provisions.

(1) Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste.
(2) http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/localauth/lats/ [11Jul05 @ 10:39]
(3) http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31999L0031:EN:HTML [11Jul05 @ 11:57]

Term	Description
Previously developed land	Definition is for purpose of Housing in PPS3 but is generally applied. Planning Policy Statement 3(1) defines previously developed land as that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural or forestry buildings), and associated fixed surface infrastructure. The definition covers the curtilage of the development. Previously-developed land may occur in both built-up and rural settings. The definition includes defence buildings and land used for mineral extraction and waste disposal where provision for restoration has not been made through development control procedures.
Proximity Principle	Requires that waste should be disposed of as near as possible to its place of production. The proximity principle has been superseded by Planning Policy Statement 10.
Ramsar Site	A Wetland site listed under the Convention of Wetlands adopted following an international conference in Ramsar, Iran, 1971. A Ramsar site is a statutory nature conservation designation of international importance.
Recovery	The recovery of value or materials from waste through processes that may be simple (separation of useful materials) to complex (thermal treatment).
Recycling	Recycling involves the reprocessing of waste material, either into the same product or a different one. Many non-hazardous wastes such as paper, glass, cardboard, plastics and scrap metals can be recycled.
Reduction	Reduction in the amount of waste produced. It is considered the most desirable way of managing waste, by avoiding the production of waste in the first place.
Regionally Important Geological Site	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) designated by locally developed criteria, are currently the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The designation of RIGS is one way of recognising and protecting important earth science and landscape features.
Resource Recovery Park	A resource recovery park is an industrial park that is focussed on the reprocessing and remanufacturing of waste materials with the efficient use of energy and natural resources.
Reuse	Reuse contributes to sustainable development and can save raw materials, energy and transport costs. The commercial sector can reuse products designed to be used a number of times, such as reusable packaging. Householders can buy refillable containers, or reuse plastic bags.

(1)Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing
http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningand
building/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/pps3/ [07 Sept 07 @ 05.54]

Term	Description
Scheduled Ancient Monument Site	Nationally important monuments usually archaeological remains, which are protected against inappropriate development through the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Once a site is scheduled, consent must be obtained from the Secretary of State for any works that affect it, with the exception of those noted under class consents.
Site of Archaeological Importance	Larger areas than Ancient Monument sites, which are designated as areas of archaeological importance. This does not give these areas legal protection but means that you need to apply for an operations notice and allow an investigation to take place before you begin work.
Site of Nature Conservation Importance	Locally important sites, where protection and public understanding of nature conservation is encouraged. Sites are adopted by local authorities for planning purposes.
Site of Special Scientific Interest	A site identified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) as an area of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features.
South East Region	Roughly the area covered by the counties of Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Hampshire and IoW, Surrey, Sussex , Kent and the former Berkshire comprising some 7 county councils, 11 unitary councils and 55 district and borough councils.
Special Area of Conservation	A site designated under the European Community Habitats Directive, to protect internationally important natural habitats and species.
Special Protection Area	Sites classified under the European Community Directive on Wild Birds to protect internationally important bird species.
Surrey Minerals Plan	The name given to the development plan documents prepared to provide the statutory policy framework for minerals development within the County.
Thermal Treatment: Incineration	This is the controlled burning of waste usually in purpose built plant and is subject to stringent standards for emissions. Ash residues are often landfilled but may also be used in building materials.
Thermal Treatment: Gasification	Process where heat is applied, in a partially oxidised environment, to solid or liquid wastes. The resultant gas has a calorific value lower than that for pyrolysis.
Thermal Treatment: Pyrolosis	The combustion of waste in the absence of oxygen, resulting in the production of liquid, gas, char, whose after-use depends on the type of waste incinerated.
Tonne	Metric Ton. 1000 kilos, equal to 2204 lbs (as opposed to a ton at 2240 lbs).
Transfer Station	A site to which waste is delivered for sorting or baling prior to transfer to another place for recycling, treatment or disposal.
Waste Planning Authority	The local authority responsible for waste development planning and control. They are unitary authorities, including National Park Authorities, and county councils in non-unitary areas.

Term	Description
Waste	This is the wide-ranging term including most unwanted materials and is defined by the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Explosives and radioactive wastes are excluded.
Waste arisings	This is the amount of waste produced in a given area during a given period of time.
Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (1)	The objective of the Act is to assist the UK in meeting its Landfill Directive obligations as well as to provide statutory footing to penalties in the world's first economy-wide emissions trading scheme.
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (2)	This Directive is intended to deal with the rapidly increasing waste stream of electrical and electronic equipment. It also complements EU requirements on landfill and incineration of waste.
Waste Framework Directive	A framework for the management of waste across the European Community. It defines certain terms, such as 'waste', 'recovery' and 'disposal' to ensure that a uniform approach is taken across the EU.
Waste management industry	This comprises businesses and not-for-profit organisations carrying out the collection, treatment and disposal of waste.
Waste and Resources Action Programme	WRAP (the Waste & Resources Action Programme) was established in 2001 in response to the UK Government's Waste Strategy 2000 to promote sustainable waste management. WRAP is set up as a not-for-profit company limited by guarantee by DEFRA, the DTI, and the devolved administrations of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
Waste streams	Waste produced by different sources.

(1) http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2003/20030033.htm [11Jul05 @ 12:04]
(2) http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2003/l_037/l_03720030213en00390039.pdf [11Jul05 @ 12:09]

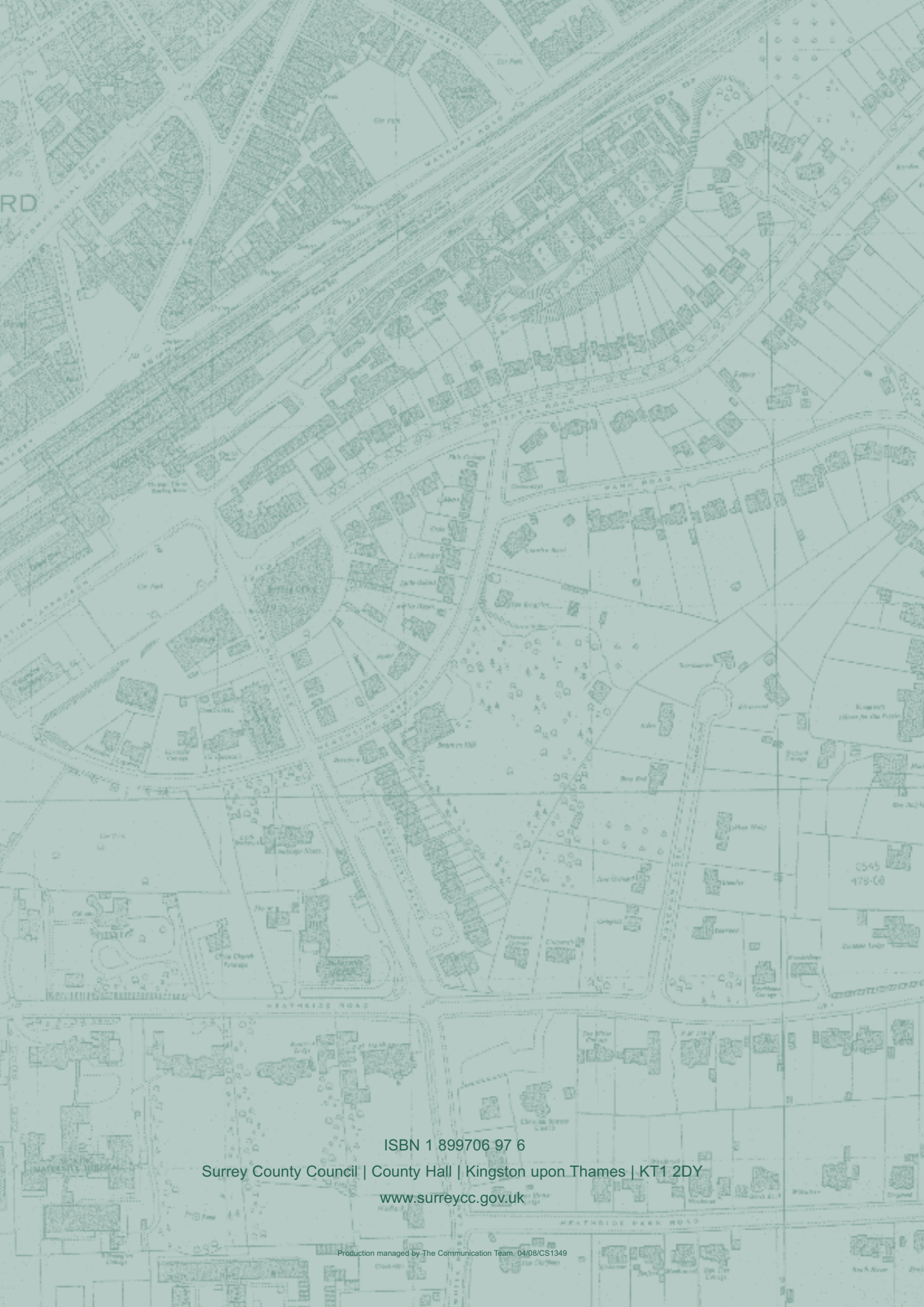
Table 3 Documents Referenced in the Waste Plan

Document	Weblink
Government Documents	
Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts (PPG2) DETR 1995, amended 2001	http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143928
Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS10) ODPM 2005	http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143834
Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (PPS23) ODPM 2004	http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143916
Securing the Future – the UK Strategy for Sustainable Development, March 2005	http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/index.htm
Waste Strategy 2000 DEFRA. Consultation Document on the Review of England's Waste Strategy, DEFRA, February 2006	http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/wastestratreview/index.htm
Regional Documents	
South East Plan, Submission Draft, March 2006, SEERA	http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/southeastplan/plan/view_plan.html
Surrey Documents	
Assessment of Need for Waste Disposal and Management Facilities in Surrey December 2003, Babtie Group Ltd	http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspublications.nsf/f2d920e015d1183d80256c670041a50b/2aba8df927ef769280256dfd0041863d/$FILE/Surrey%20Need%20Report%20Dec03.pdf
Surrey Structure Plan 2004	http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE_RTF/Surrey+Structure+Plan?opendocument
Sustainability Appraisal Report for the Surrey Waste Development Framework. September 2005 ERM	http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE_RTF/Sustainability+Appraisal+of+The+Surrey+Waste+Plan?opendocument
Guidance for Applicants to Assess the Access, Traffic and Highway Aspects of Proposals for Waste Development	
The Future of Surrey's Landscape and Woodlands, Surrey County Council, 1997	
Surrey Rural Strategy, 2003	http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE_RTF/Surrey+Rural+Strategy?opendocument
Waste Policy Statement, Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, Consultation Draft, April 2006, SLGA	
Surrey's Community Strategy (2004)	

Document	Weblink
Legislation	
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/20040005.htm
The Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2003/20030033.htm

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGLV	area of great landscape value
AHAP	area of high archaeological potential
AONB	area of outstanding natural beauty
AQMA	air quality management area
ATT	advanced thermal treatment
BPEO	best practicable environmental option
CA	civic amenity (site or facility)
C&D	construction and demolition (waste)
C&I	commercial and industrial (waste)
CLEUD	certificate of lawfulness for an existing use or development
ELV	end of life vehicle
EPA	Environmental Protection Act 1990
IDO	interim development order
km	kilometre
LATS	landfill allowance trading scheme
LNR	local nature reserve
MBT	mechanical biological treatment
MRF	materials recovery facility
MSW	municipal solid waste
PPG	planning policy guidance
PPS	planning policy statement
SAC	special area of conservation
SAM	sites and monuments (national register)
SCC	Surrey County Council
SMR	sites and monuments register (local designation)
SNCI	site of nature conservation interest
SPA	special protection area
pSPA	proposed special protection area
SPZ	groundwater source protection zone
SSSI	site of special scientific interest
STW	sewage treatment works
WEEE	waste electrical and electronic equipment
WRAP	waste and resources action programme



ISBN 1 899706 97 6

Surrey County Council | County Hall | Kingston upon Thames | KT1 2DY

www.surreycc.gov.uk

Production managed by The Communication Team. 04/08/CS1349