

Annex E – Aggregates, Minerals and Infrastructure Representations Summary and Responses

Table 1 General Comments..... 6

Table 2 o o G

DCp...Td80 0 <3EC-/TT0 11358-3EF13F55T11 Td.42 Td7675-104 Tf 40D-06F9/TT0 110.42n5D9/TT0 110.D>5T110 79118.111.04 T9A9W9134110.D>5T110 79118.1110 79/TT0 1

CCBy..A6F2FTf.A901 Td-00 06A>118.111.04.42 Td763EC-/TT0 11358-3F080 0 <04 T75-69134f 40D-06F9/TT0 110.42n5D9110 0 <0.D>5T110 79118.111.04 06A69134f 4.D>5T110

4.366A030D

Table 15 -

Table 41 - F E \ u A 66

Table 42 F E F \ C 67

Table 43 - h \ \ C V h h F 67

Table 44 - h \ u D reference to peat in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, but instead rely on the
V h h F

Table 54 - y \ G \ \ A G
development of unconventional hydrocarbon resources. This would allow for the possibility of unconventional oil and gas development in the
G

Table 1 – General Comments

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR6, WR9	States the River Thames Scheme, which will generate a huge mountain of gravel, is conspicuous by its absence from this section of the consultation documents. Asks why?	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR6	States the section on minerals supply and availability is hard for the layman to understand.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR12	States minerals extraction is recognised as important to the local and National economy but must be carried out in a manner that is sensitive to local communities and to the environment: limited in scope to balancing need with landscape, biodiversity, and community protection rather than simple commercial and economic goals. It must prepare for recovery of the landscape and a net-gain in biodiversity after exhaustion of extractable resources and ensure the protection of roads, natural habitats and buildings affected by transport to and from extraction sites.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR12	Considers the most important issues or challenges facing minerals development in Surrey are climate change and the climate emergencies declared by local authorities, and the prioritisation of security of energy supply.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR12	To address the issues or challenges facing minerals development in Surrey the scale and scope of planning authorisations that prioritise economies of scale over community and the natural/built environment must be limited. This may have some impact on commercial returns due to loss of economies.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR12	Given the climate emergency there should be an assumption of no hydrocarbon extraction and expect Surrey County Council to object to the issuing of licences.	Not a material planning consideration for the purposes of plan-making, or conflicts with one or more provisions of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR26	State they support Preferred Areas for sharp sand and g	

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR37	Recognises that in Surrey whilst some reserves remain in	

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR41	References a Mineral Products Association paper on recycling activities in the UK, and the fact that recycling capacity is reaching its limit. This reinforces the case for recognised and established recycling sites within Surrey to be identified as long-term, if not permanent, facilities to assist with the	

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR47	<p>States a circular economy for minerals and waste in Surrey must reduce the overall rate of virgin production, increase the amount of reuse and longevity of product use in Surrey, and increase the quality of material recycling within the county. The focus therefore must be on quality first, quantity second. This will necessitate policies that lead to substitution of virgin materials with recycled materials, increase product reuse (and capacity to facilitate this in Surrey, including through refurbishment and repurposing activities) as well as overall</p>	

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
CR57	States that this option is broadly supported provided it meets local needs, and that locally sourced aggregates will help to reduce carbon emissions.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
CR58	Due to evidence of past sales over a 10-year period.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.

WR24

C

Table 3 – Sharp Sand and Gravel Option Two “Continue to meet the 7-year landbank required with sales at 0.39 million tonnes per annum.”

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
----------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR16		

**Unique ID
Reference**

Summary of Issue

Response

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR47	<p>States sharp sand is used as a main constituent for concrete. Concrete however is a high carbon material due not just to the embodied energy associated with sand extraction and transport but the high-embodied carbon of cement (due both to high temperature to burn limestone and the subsequent chemical process that releases carbon dioxide, that is progressively reabsorbed over 50-100 years). A Cambridge Research team recently proposed that concrete use is reduced in line with UK national decarbonisation targets (45% reduction by 2030). As sharp sand and gravel have a high use in concrete production then overall demand for these should be considered to similarly reduce for us to plan to reduce the carbon emissions of the UK economy in line with our international committed targets.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>

WR51

Table 7 – Soft Sand Option Two “Continue to meet the 7

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR23	States the permitted reserves at Mercers South are more substantial than estimated at the time of the Surrey Minerals Plan 2011 and the allocation of Mercers Farm as a Preferred Area for extraction of soft sand. There are also future resources within the wider landholding which have not yet been accessed and which are outside of the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. These include the proposed Eastern Extension. The Nutfield landholding will be the most significant supplier of soft sand in Surrey and one on which the county and region will depend to provide security of soft sand supply for the emerging Minerals and Waste Local Plan period and beyond. States they are happy to provide more detail to Surrey County Council on their reserve/resource position.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR40	States it is important to build in flexibility but using peak sales may not be appropriate and these are unlikely to be sustained in the long-term.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.

Table 8 – Soft Sand Option Three “Continue to meet the 7-year landbank figure with sales at 0.57 million tonnes per annum.”

Unique ID

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
CR59	Considers that wi	

WR16

The latest Local Aggregates Assessment (December 2021) identifies that the 3-year average of past sales is 0.47 million tonnes per annum (also the sales figure for 2020 – an increase of 7% in sales recorded in 2018, and of 26% on sales recorded in 2011). The 3-year average of sales is 0.47 million tonnes per annum, higher than the 10-year average, indicates that supply needs to be increased above the 0.4 million tonnes per annum rate as advised in Planning Practice Guidance. The Local Aggregates Assessment identifies that housing construction being planned for in Surrey in the short-medium term (to 2031) will increase 35% over the 10-year average of completions. Combined with a forecast increase in population of 9% this would be expected to lead to an increase in demand for soft sand used that is predominantly used in mortar for housebuilding. However, the Local Aggregates Assessment concludes that the 10-year average is the appropriate figure to use as the 'Local Aggregates Assessment rate' and so does not include an appropriate 'forecast of demand' that it is required by the National Planning Policy Framework 2021. Other Local Aggregate Assessments prepared by mineral planning authorities in the Southeast and wider are proposing rates above the overly simplistic 10-year average reflecting the likelihood of planned housing and infrastructure resulting in increased demand. Surrey County Council should be approaching planning for aggregates, especially soft sand, in a similar way. The Mineral Products Association produces Economic Market Briefings for its members, the most recent being issued on 28 February 2022. While at Great Britain level and not including forecasts for soft sand demand specifically, it does provide an indication of the direction and scale of growth the economy, construction demand and the market for aggregates in the short-medium term. It also illustrates how the economy

Table 9 – Soft Sand Further/Other Comments

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
CR20	Did not select an option, and questions how a changing climate is factored into the Mineral and Waste Local Plan’s assumptions regarding suitable land, as states most or all sites highlighted are in flood zone areas or close to populations.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
CR30	Did not select an option, and comments that without knowing what areas would be affected percentage increases are meaningless.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR12	Consider a policy for how to sustainably extend resources and mitigate impact on the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; and consider investing in research to identify future impacts on demand that affect policy for extending or replacing soft sand.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR16	States there is a	

Unique ID

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
CR57	This option supports the approach to demolition and recycling of materials as advocated through Reigate and Banstead Borough Council planning guidance regarding sustainable development and reduction of waste.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
CR58	Considers that maximising resource efficiency of the wider economy is a significant factor.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR51	Considers this strikes a fair balance between existing resources and demand. Also states that they only support the co-location of recycling facilities at existing mineral sites where	

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
--------------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR51	<p>Considers Policy 8 of the Surrey Waste Local Plan provides for significant comfort in respect of extensions with these being time limited, therefore supports the continuation of this approach and would recommend taking forward Policy 8 into the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. States that to be effective, the use of Policy 8 in the new Minerals and Waste Local Plan would need to be done in conjunction with Policies 2 and 3 of the same. Also states that sites being subject to temporary permissions resulting in extensions to facilities is something that is a significant problem within Spelthorne. As many of the sites are within Green Belt, there are issues surrounding</p>	

Table 16 - The improvement or expansion of existing aggregate recycling facilities Option Three " Do not provide for the

Table 19 -le 19

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR51	<p>Supports co-location (as in Policy 3 of the Surrey Waste Local Plan 2020) given the dual uses that occur on site and the reduced need to find additional sites. However, states the issue of recycling taking precedence over the application of approved restoration schemes and applications extending the final delivery of these works is a significant problem. The approach through Policy 3 of the Surrey Waste Local Plan 2020 provides a strong basis for this /F6 9.96 Tf1 0 0 1 262.97 291.17 81 32r 4l</p>	

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
CR50	<p>Considers the main issue is not the lack of current capacity, it is the replacement of capacity at temporary sites that policy needs to address. States this could be addressed by a combination of extensions at existing sites and the grant of new permissions at future mineral sites.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>
CR57	<p>Considers this option would make use of recycling at existing sites but allow for the shortfall and reduce the incentive for minerals sites to continue without restoration of the site. However, considers that a robust approach to the identification of suitable sites will be required, and that closure of sites and changes in operating hours would need to take account of local opinion.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023. 1</p>
WR23	<p>Considers it would provide greatest flexibility to help maximise opportunities for the provision of recycling infrastructure relative to need and markets. Facilities co-located with mineral workings play a vital role in the management of waste and delivery of best practice to recycle and recover materials. They enable sites to attract materials for the timely restoration of</p>	

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
CR30	Chose this option as option 2 is too general to have meaning.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR23	States the policy should also cover the requirements of the 'agent of change' principle.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR40	Not aware of any suitable replacement depot locations within Waverley.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR51	States these locations would continue to remain the most suitable in the county and would minimise disruption elsewhere.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR31	<p>With reference to Woking, states that such large amounts of crushed aggregates and sand account for the serious amounts of particulate matter within the atmosphere as evidenced by the constant deposition of dust within the area. Feel that this is a totally inappropriate use of this land and the residents and users of the town centre and more importantly the surrounding residential neighbourhoods are likely to be suffering the health impacts of breathing in this dust continuously. The quality of life experienced by the residents has gradually fallen as the depot became busier. People that have lived for decades within the area report that historically the goods yard did not cause an impact to the community, but as its use increased the air quality and noise issues became more and more acute.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>
WR31	<p>Concern that due to the safeguarding of the aggregates depot and its access coupled with Woking Borough Council's ambitions to widen the Victoria Arch, the residents within Bradford Close and York Road are now in danger of losing their homes and gardens through compulsory purchase so a new access road can be constructed to replace the road to be demolished as part of the infrastructure project. States the siting of the depot on another site is one of the only solutions to save the homes of the 32 families to be displaced and to improve the health and wellbeing of the remainder of the residents within a wide swath of densely packed housing. The community feels they have tolerated this polluting site for 40 years and now due to the busy throughput it is inappropriate and unsustainable for the yard to remain within the centre of one of the largest and busiest towns in Surrey.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR31	<p>Within paragraph 37 it is stated that there are comprehensive site management and operational measures in place to control emissions arising from rail aggregate depots. States in the case of Days Aggregates Yard there are few site management methods or operational measure to control emissions as has been shown by the paucity of planning permissions to secure safeguards to regulate emissions and noise. The retrospective applications for a sound barrier and a walled enclosure do little or nothing to alleviate the impact of the yard on the local populace. We welcome the acknowledgment that these adverse impacts are particularly acute in urban areas where sensitive receptors are in proximity and adjacent land-uses may not be compatible with industrial activities, however the document seems to imply that even higher levels of aggregates will be processed through the yard in the future.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>
WR39	<p>Considers an option 3 (combining both options 1 and 2) would allow for ensuring that future capacity is maximised, and to allow for each individual depot, to be considered on a case-by-case basis, whereby some may be best safeguarded, whilst some relocated. Where facilities do require relocation, the Minerals and Waste Local Plan should seek to ensure the sites remain safeguarded to allow their continued operation, until such a time that it has been relocated or alternative capacity provided.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>

Table 25 - Improvement and extension of existing and enablement of new rail aggregate depots Option One "Encourage the improvement and extension of existing rail aggregate depots."

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
CR36	<p>Selected this option with no justification.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
CR40	Comments that they cannot provide an informed answer as none of the options listed	

Table 27 - Improvement and extension of existing and enablement of new rail aggregate depots Option Three "Don't encourage the improvement and extension of existing rail aggregate depots but enable the development of new facilities in locations more suitable to industrial land-uses and activities. Areas of search for new facilities to be identified in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan."

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
CR4	Considers that current location of the Woking depot generates unacceptable levels of pollution.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
CR7	Considers that rai	

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
CR59	States that with an ever-increasing reliance on imports of primary aggregates, this option is seen as the most appropriate.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR16	States it is the most appropriate option especially given the indication that there will be increasing reliance on imports and resources and reserves of sand and gravel with Surrey are depleted over time.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR22	States of the four options it is the most likely to ensure that imports of aggregate by rail are provided for. As some aggregate is transported long distances, typically from Somerset, it is important that rail depots are maintained and provided for to facilitate such imports by a more sustainable means of transport.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR47	States this policy should support a modal shift of freight transport, including for minerals and waste, from road to rail where possible. This is consistent with the Surrey Climate Change Strategy. Therefore, this policy should not choose between a policy of safeguarding the two existing rail aggregate depots against relocation to alternative sites but to increase rail freight utilisation across Surrey, through opening up new rail freight depots (potentially also for minerals and waste) alongside existing depot locations. The potential to safeguard – and to develop - more sites alongside the two existing locations should be investigated. This is consistent with option 4.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.

Table 29 - Improvement and extension of existing and enablement of new rail aggregate depots – Further/Other Comments

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
CR30	Questions why the options presume current locations are not suitable?	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR18	States it would be ideal if option 4 could be pursued but maintain that potential sites do not exist where these new rail aggregate depots can be built to cater for this additional demand, especially in light of the council's stance with reá e wil	

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR18	<p>States paragraph 35 makes reference to Salfords and indicates that 'the depot is not operational due to access constraints and land ownership issues beyond the control of the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority'. Access and land ownership constraints have been resolved and Day Group are actively working to prepare the site for development. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan should ensure that the status of the site is correctly stated.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals</p>

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR40	S	

Table 32 - Silica Sand Option Three "

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR17	Supports maintaining the permanence and quality of the landscape within the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Furthermore, also supports work to expand the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty where appropriate. In view of this commitment to landscape quality, would not support mineral working in the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19

**Unique ID
Reference**

Summary of Issue

Table 34 - Brick Clay – Option One “Safeguard existing brick clay resources.”

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
CR30	Questions whether bricks will be required for future environmentally friendly buildings?	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
CR36	Selected this option with no justification.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
CR38	Considers this option is the most sustainable.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR17	States this option is best, particularly regarding Ewhurst Brickworks and South Holmwood Brickworks. All development, including minerals planning, should be plan-led and allowing for extensions could lead to piecemeal encroachment into the countryside. Should any extension to these works be required, they should be based on need which is assessed during the making of a plan and so any extension that is required can be safeguarded or permitted in a review of the plan.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19

Table 35 - Brick Clay Option Two "Safeguard existing brick clay resources, enable extensions to existing quarries, and encourage the recommissioning of dormant clay quarries."

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
CR20	Selected this option with no justification.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR12	States we should be considering new modern methods of construction and reducing unsustainable building materials as part of this strategy.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR40	Suggest that a sequential approach should be used so that the	

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
CR23	Considers that if more clay is required, reopening dormant sites is less damaging than new sites.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR47	<p>States the location that bricks are currently sourced for use for the construction industry in Surrey should be confirmed. Until recently it would appear the UK imported a significant quantity of bricks. The establishment of brickworks should be carefully controlled from a planning framework as making of bricks requires a lot of energy, which is generally sourced from burning fossil fuels. Mining of clay should be used to support low-carbon production of low-temperature fired clay blocks or similar rather than permitting new high-carbon brick production</p>	

Table 39 – Chalk Further/Other Comments

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
CR57	Did	

Table 42 – Fuller’s Earth Further/Other Comments

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR40	Suggest that this does not need to be a policy as it would simply be duplicating National policy. In addition to this, would like to see this combined with an approach that incorporates opposition to the use of peat in Surrey as well as its extraction, in line with Surrey County Council's climate agenda	

Table 48 – Building Stone Option Two “ A criteria-based.5880374JET@.0058METol0 g0 G()JET@.000011802 0 792 612 reW*ñBT/F2rp.y/

Table 49 - Building Stone Option Three "A" criteria-

Table 51 - Conventional Oil or Gas Option One "Maintain an approach consistent with the Surrey Minerals Plan 2011 (Policy MC12) covering all stages of conventional hydrocarbon exploration, appraisal, production, and decommissioning and restoration of well sites. This approach would not provide guidance as to how appropriate sites might be identified within each of the Petroleum Exploration and Development Licence areas in Surrey. Licence areas to be identified in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan."

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
CR40	Considers that separate policies enable the practical context to be taken into consideration more readily.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
CR60	Would like to push for some buffer zones between sites and residents. Gives reference to the recently approved and adopted Plan for Kirby Misperton.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
CR63, WR30	Considers that each stage requires consideration of different issues.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.

**Unique ID
Reference**

Summary of Issue

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR40	<p>Highlights that paragraph 72 of the document focuses solely on the role that onshore oil and gas plays in supporting National energy security and refers to three Government strategies and policies. States they would strongly encourage Surrey County Council to reflect more on this section it is not considered that current Government policy nor the direction it is moving in supports this notion. Secondly, the Annual Energy Statement and the Energy Security Strategy referred to were both published over a decade ago and where onshore oil and gas is mentioned this is in relation to the potential strategic importance of unconventional shale gas. The extraction of these resources has now been constrained in England by the 2019 moratorium on hydraulic fracturing. The third paper referred to, the National Energy and Climate Plan, has been explicitly superseded by the 2020 Energy White Paper: Powering our net zero future. This new paper puts at its heart efforts to fight climate change and it evidences a decisive move away from reliance on fossil fuels. Strongly encourage Surrey County Council to include reference to this paper and its focus within the Key Issues section and to not refer to out of date Government policy. Thirdly, would also strongly encourage Surrey County Council to recognise that oil and gas are major contributors to climate change and that under pathways to deliver net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 the need for these resources will fall significantly as will net imports. Recognising this would create a more balanced approach to oil and gas development within Surrey and is not out of step with developing Government policy. Finally, under the Committee on Climate Change's pathways to net-zero, oil consumption falls by 84-98% and gas consumption by 50-91% by 2050. UK net imports are also expected to fall over this period.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR47	States the consultation document recognises that the oil and gas resources in Surrey are limited. However, no comment is given in the report as to how the location of these resources relates to wider oil and gas resources, or the climate constraints on the extraction of these resources. It is widely noted that to stay within the globally agreed limit of 1.5 degrees Celcius post-industrial temperature increase that we cannot exploit existing known conventional oil and gas reserves, let alone the far wider unconventional reserves that are known to exist. Globally there are already nine times more proven fossil fuel reserves than can be burned. In line with Surrey's Climate Change Strategy the council should adopt a policy that restricts the exploitation of oil and gas resources in Surrey on climate grounds. The reference in the consultation document to dated annual energy statements and security strategies should be subservient to the UK's climate commitment as well as the commitments made here in Surrey. The UK should reduce its dependence on imported oil and gas through decarbonising its energy supply and reducing the UK's overall energy demand to ensure that the energy supply can be fully decarbonised.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR47	States Surrey County Council should include explicit consideration to the downstream greenhouse gas emissions in the planning policies that govern future oil and gas developments and ensure that this is included within the scope of Environmental Impact Assessments for such developments. States Surrey County Council should include explicit consideration to the downstream greenhouse gas emissions in the planning policies that govern future oil and gas developments and ensure that this is included within the scope of Environmental Impact Assessments for such developments.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
WR53	States that they would be happy to provide comment on the	

Table 54 - Unconventional Oil or Gas Option One “ An approach tied explicitly to the extant Government position with reference to the development of unconventional hydrocarbon resources. This would allow for the possibility of unconventional oil and gas development in the future should the Government lift the relevant moratorium.”

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
CR30	Considers that option 2 is based on limited isolated evidence.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.
CR40	Considers this keeps options open for future technological advancements in extraction methods.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.

Table 55 - Unconventional Oil or Gas Option Two “ An approach that takes account of the seismic sensitivity demonstrated

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
CR58	C	

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR40	<p>Support this option due to both the evidence of seismic risks as well as the extraction of unconventional oil and gas being incompatible with Surrey County Council's declaration of a climate emergency and 'Greener Futures' plans. Support the intention of Surrey County Council to establish an evidence-based moratorium on the development of unconventional oil and gas resources in Surrey for the entirety of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan period as is described under option 2. However, should be aware that whilst there is a moratorium on hydraulic fracturing within England, which the Government</p>	

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
WR47	States there should be a clear presumption against exploitation of unconventional oil and gas resources in Surrey, the UK and	

Table 58 - Underground Storage – Option Two “An approach that provides for the underground storage of natural gas or carbon dioxide in suitable geological structures in Surrey.”

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
CR19, CR20, CR30, CR38, CR40, CR23, WR12	Selected this option with no justification.	Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered

Table 59 – Underground Storage Further/Other Comments

**Unique ID
Reference**