

Annex I

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

Unique ID Reference	Summary of Issue	Response
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**Unique ID
Reference**

Summary of Issue

Response

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WR47	Paragraph 13 relates to the National Planning Policy Framework 2021, which does not itself align to these climate targets. It is not correct to state that, “the National Planning Policy Framework provides planning policy guidance on how to address the challenges of climate change. It falls woefully short of d7 216.41 5	

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

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

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WR47	<p>It would be worth contrasting the approach that Surrey has taken with regard to planning policy (take the Government position now, which is clearly inadequate and use it to justify low ambition over the plan period) with that which the Government is now taking for carbon pricing. New infrastructure investment is now required to consider the carbon pricing based on emissions throughout the life of an infrastructure investment at the outset, which means that from September 2021 the carbon pricing for many infrastructure investments modeled has been tripled. So, if forward modeling of climate budget impact is now to be embedded in infrastructure investments, why not for planning policy.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in preparing the Regulation 19 Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan to be published in 2023.</p>

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WR54	<p>In paragraph 13 of the section headed Restoration there is reference to the scope for the restoration of mineral workings to include "enhanced networks of green and blue infrastructure e.g., tree planting". We would suggest that this should include additional Right of Way (green infrastructure?), especially where the public have been deprived of access for a number of years, as mitigation for their loss.</p>	<p>Comment(s) noted. Any issue(s) raised will be considered further and addressed as appropriate by the Minerals aTd()Tjp-</p>

