



Statement of Common Ground Between Surrey County Council and
Kent County Council Concerning Strategic Waste Management and
Minerals Supply Matters

July 2024

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1.0 Introduction and parties involved

1.1 National policy¹ states that: *“Local planning authorities and county councils (in two-tier areas) are under a duty to cooperate with each other, and with other prescribed bodies, on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries.”* and *“Strategic policy-making authorities should collaborate to identify the relevant strategic matters which they need to address in their plans.”*

1.2 National Planning Policy² expects that Local Plans will include ‘non-strategic’ and ‘strategic’ policies, and explains that strategic policies should *“.....set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and design quality of places (to ensure outcomes support beauty and placemaking), and make sufficient provision for:.....infrastructure”* including *“...waste management...”* and *“...the provision of minerals...”*.

1.3 Furthermore, National Planning Policy states: *“In order to demonstrate effective and on-going joint working, strategic policy-making authorities should prepare and maintain one or more statements of common ground, documenting the cross-boundary matters being addressed and progress in cooperating to address these.”*³

1.4 This document represents a **Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) between Surrey County Council (SCC) and Kent County Council (KCC)** and concerns the strategic matters of waste management and minerals (specifically aggregates) supply to seek to ensure that sufficient waste management capacity and aggregate supply capacity is planned for in each area.

1.5 SCC and KCC are neighbouring minerals and waste planning authorities (See Figure 1). Each has responsibility for planning for the future management of waste arisings and the supply of minerals in their respective areas by including relevant strategic policies in their relevant Local Plans and further guidance in their respective Supplementary Planning Documents.

1.6 KCC undertook an Early Partial Review of its Minerals and Waste Local Plan (the plan period is to 2030, a total of 15 years plus a quantity of potential reserves sufficient to meet an additional 7 years for sands and gravels, and an additional 10 years for hard crushed rock for the maintenance of 3 these aggregate landbanks to meet NPPF requirements at the end of the Plan period) to amend policies relating to waste management capacity provision and minerals safeguarding. KCC also prepared a Mineral Sites Plan that includes allocations for a soft sand quarry and two sharp sand and gravel quarries. The Early Partial Review modifications to the KMWLP and the Kent Mineral Sites Plan were adopted by KCC in September 2020. In 2021/22 KCC commenced a Full Review of the KMWLP given the statutory requirement to review plans every five years. In pursuance of this KCC has undertaken three Regulation 18 Public Consultations to gather information and views on

¹ Paragraph 24 and 25 of the revised National Planning Policy Framework December 2023.

² Paragraph 17,18, 19 and 20 of the revised National Planning Policy Framework December 2023 .

³ Paragraph 27 of the revised National Planning Policy Framework December 2023.

whether the modifications proposed to the KMWLP. A Regulation 19 Public Consultation prior to submission for examination was undertaken in January to February 2024.

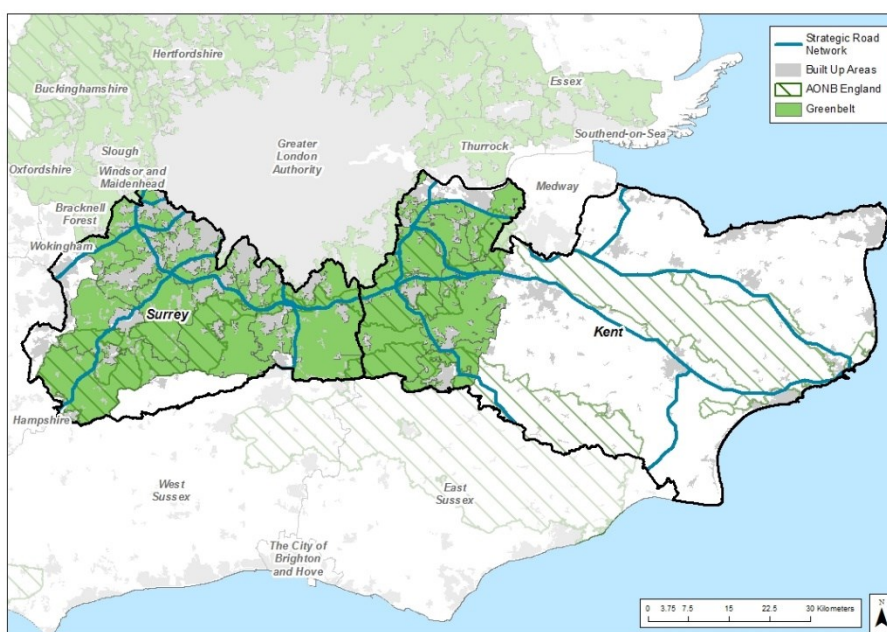
1.7 The main areas of modification relate to a understanding of a progressive reduction of inputs of London’s non-hazardous residual wastes, deletion of a strategic hazardous waste (APC residues landfill disposal) site allocation and deletion of a strategic mineral allocation (chalk for cement manufacture), changes to the quantities aggregate requirements to 2039, biodiversity net gain (at least 10%) and refinements to the management of low and very low level nuclear wastes at the Dungeness Nuclear Estate.

1.8 The KMWLP review process indicated that an increased level of provision of hard crushed rock aggregate supply to 2039 is required. This to be made provision for by potential allocation of a hard (crushed) rock site in a review of the adopted Minerals Site Plan. If this is not possible increased importation via wharves and rail depots could be used to meet the objectively identified need.

1.9 SCC is currently in the process of preparing a Minerals and Waste Local Plan (SMWLP), which will replace the existing minerals and waste development plan documents (DPDs), which comprise: the Waste Local Plan (Dec 2020), the Minerals Plan Core Strategy (July 2011), the Primary Aggregates DPD (July 2011), the Minerals Site Restoration SPD (July 2011) and the Aggregates Recycling Joint DPD (February 2013). For the purposes of this SoCG, the Surrey minerals development plan documents are jointly referred to as the Surrey Minerals Plan (SMP).

1.10 Between November 2021 and March 2022, SCC undertook an Issues and Options consultation, the first formal stage of the plan-making process relating to the SMWLP. SCC are currently preparing a draft SMWLP in advance of the Preferred Options consultation, which is due to take place in June 2025, with a view to adopting the plan by mid-2027.

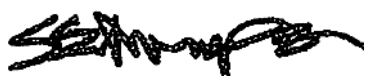
Figure 1: Location of Surrey and Kent



1.11 KCC and SCC are members of the same Aggregates Working Party, the South East England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP). SEEAWP, as the technical advisory group of the mineral planning authorities and other relevant organisations covering the South East, is responsible for producing comprehensive data on aggregate demand and supply in the this area. In line with national Planning Practice Guidance, SEEAWP should be an additional signatory to this Statement of Common Ground (SoCG).

2.0 Agreement between the parties

2.1 This statement is agreed by SCC's Planning Group Manager and KCC's Head of Planning Applications



Date: 19 July 2024

Sharon Thompson, Head of Planning Applications, Kent County Council

Caroline Smith

Date: 17 July 2024

Caroline Smith, Planning Group Manager, Surrey County Council



Date: 9 July 2024

Tony Cook, [Chair], South East England Aggregates Working Party

3.0 Strategic Geography

3.1 Surrey and Kent are neighbouring counties on the approach to London from the south of the capital (see Figure 1). There is a degree of connectivity between the areas, that is the subject of this SoCG.

Waste management

3.2 Waste management data shows that an amount of waste produced in Surrey is managed in Kent and an amount of waste produced in Kent is managed in Surrey. In 2019-22 the following amounts of waste travelled between the two plan areas:

Table 1 Waste movements between Surrey and Kent (tonnes) for the years 2020 to 2022 (source: EA WDI)

Waste movements	From Surrey to Kent			From Kent to Surrey		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Year						
Inert	19,225	14,690	28,526	17,977	27,875	29,417
Non-hazardous	135,752	131,771	151,712	89,216	31,795	51,025
Hazardous	4,640	5,130	4,590	21,737	13,660	14,626
Totals	159,617	151,591	184,828	128,930	73,330	95,068

3.3 The Surrey to Kent waste movements is shown graphically in Figure 2 below, and the waste movements from Kent to Surrey are shown graphically in Figure 3 overleaf.

Figure 2: Waste Movements Surrey to Kent 2020-22 (tonnes)

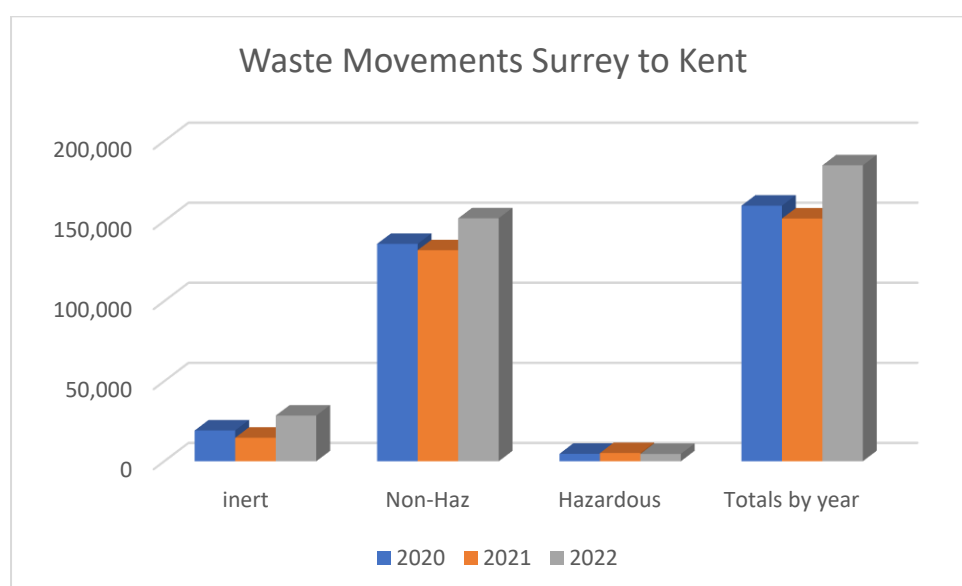
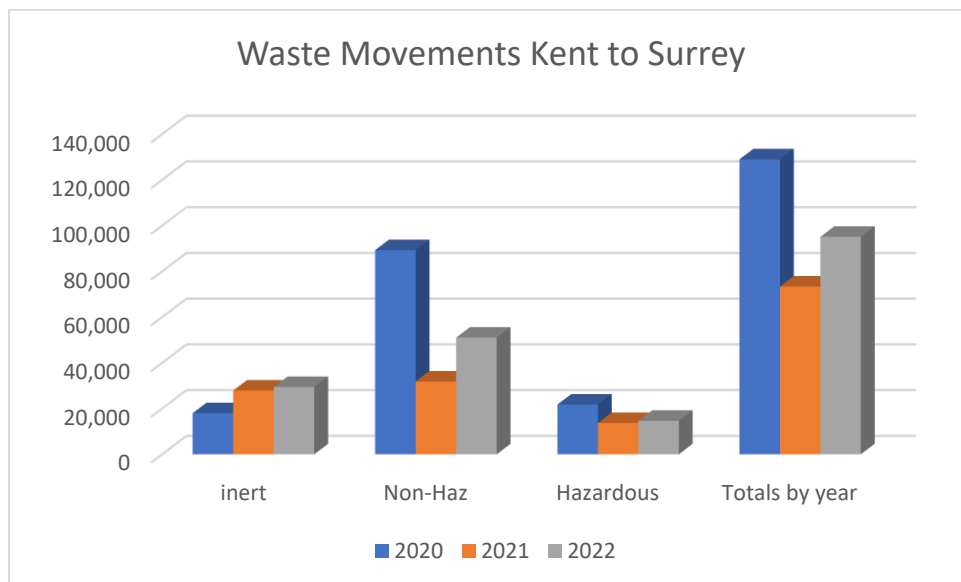


Figure 3: Waste Movements Kent to Surrey 2020-22 (tonnes)



3.4 The South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG) Statement of Common Ground (March 2020) includes thresholds above which express agreement between member waste planning authorities on the continued movement of waste between them is to be sought. These thresholds are shared by members of the East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body. This SoCG is intended to confirm that both authorities consider these thresholds appropriate to determine which waste movements may be considered to be a strategic matter between the two authorities. These thresholds are as follows:

- Inert waste: 10,000 tonnes
- Non-hazardous waste: 5,000 tonnes
- Hazardous waste: 100 tonnes

3.5 The movements of inert wastes are below the agreed strategic thresholds and are not displaying any significant variation over the three-year 2020-22 period. Hazardous waste movements are above the strategic thresholds agreed with SEWPAG. However, as with the inert waste there is not a significant apparent change in the pattern of movements. The parties agree that though the movements of inert and hazardous waste to and from both respective waste planning authorities plan areas are not 'in balance', as would be the case if the ratio could be represented as 1:1 for each waste category, this is not a significant cause for concern given the overall pattern of waste movements is not changing.

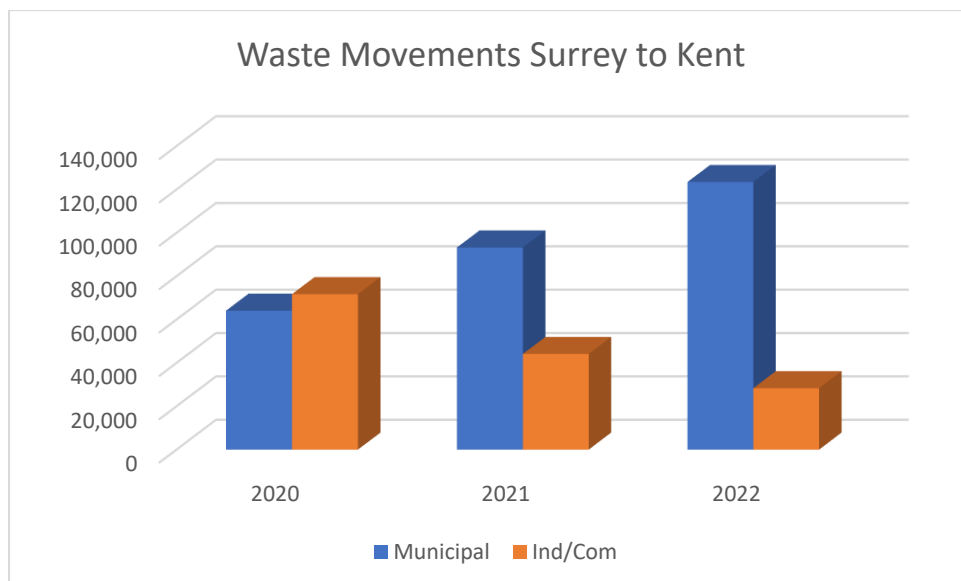
3.6 However, the pattern with regard to the non-hazardous waste, which is taken to be the WDI's records for commercial and industrial (C&I) and the local authority collected municipal (LACW) waste is showing a marked trend towards increased exports of LACW from Surrey into Kent. Table 2 overleaf shows this increasing trend.

Table 2 Non-Hazardous Waste movements between Surrey and Kent (tonnes) for the years 2020 to 2022 (source: EA WDI)

Waste movements	From Surrey to Kent			From Kent to Surrey		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Municipal [LACW]	64,058	93,215	123,410	805	1,030	965
Ind/Com [C&I]	71,694	44,118	28,304	88,411	30,765	50,060
Totals	135,752	137,333	151,714	89,216	31,795	51,025

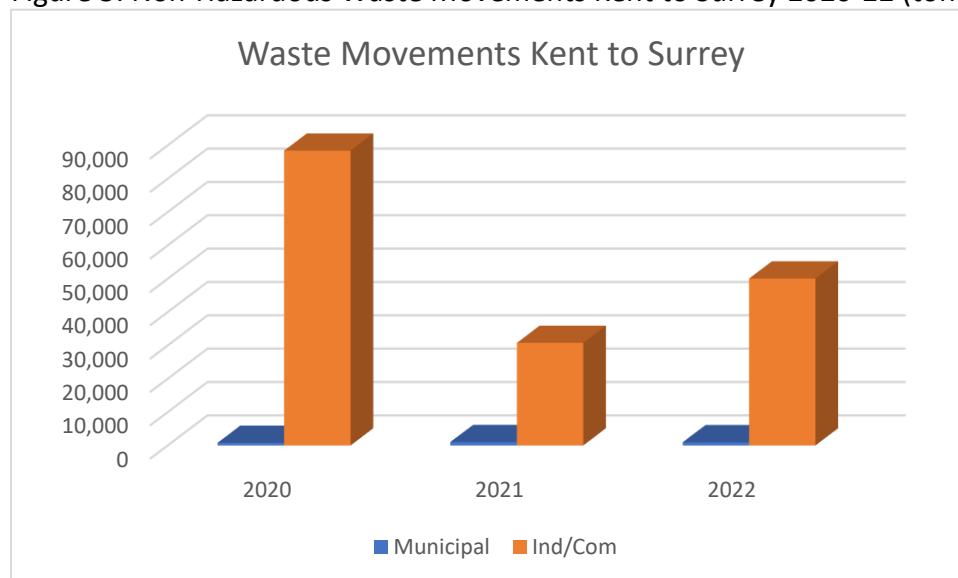
3.7 C&I waste sent from Surrey to Kent is reducing though the volume of LACW waste arising in Surrey and managed in Kent has increased significantly over the recent three-year period. Figure 4 below shows this graphically.

Figure 4: Non-Hazardous Waste Movements Surrey to Kent 2020-22 (tonnes)



3.8 LACW movements to Surrey from Kent are relatively minor and C&I waste movements are more significant but have been declining in the past three years as shown graphically by Figure 5 overleaf. Kent is attracting increasing amounts of residual non-hazardous waste given that further waste to energy management capacity in Kent has come on stream.

Figure 5: Non-Hazardous Waste Movements Kent to Surrey 2020-22 (tonnes)



Minerals Supply

3.9 Within Kent the key economic minerals are:

- Aggregate minerals:
 - Sharp sand and gravel (both Alluvial and Sub-Alluvial and Storm Beach)
 - Soft sand (Folkestone Formation-also an industrial sand)
 - Hard Crushed Rock (Hythe Formation-Limestone Kentish Ragstone)
- Silica (high purity) sand (from the Folkestone Formation and potentially from the Sandgate Formation[no history of exploitation in Kent])
- Chalk (for cement manufacture and agricultural lime and engineering fill)
- Brickearth
- Oil and gas (the Kent area is on the margins of the Wealden Basin in terms of potentially productive hydrocarbon bearing strata, also coal bed methane has been detected in Carboniferous Coal Measures)
- Building Stone (several sandstones and limestones from the Wealden Super Group including the Hythe Formation)

3.10 For the purposes of Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) reporting in 2023 (2022 data set), Kent has provided the following data:

- The Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan (KMWLP) 2013-30 as amended by the Early Partial Review 2020 provides sufficient capacity to enable production of land-won sand and gravel at an average rate of 0.174mtpa for 11.73 years that together with 2.5mt from adopted allocations will meet the anticipated requirements of the reviewed KMWLP to 2039;
- The KMWLP 2013-30 as amended by the Early Partial Review 2020 provides sufficient capacity to enable production of land-won soft sand at an average rate of 0.474mtpa during the period 2024-2036 including 3.2mt from an adopted allocation.

From 2036-2039 supply will not exhaust but fall below the 7-year landbank level. Given that it is anticipated that at least 0.84mt of 'windfall' supply.

- The KMWLP 2013-30 as amended by the Early Partial Review 2020 does not make sufficient provision for land-won hard (crushed) rock at an average rate of 1.24mtpa. Further provision in the rejoin of 17.34mt will be required for the anticipated Plan period to 2039. This will either be from further allocation(s) in a review of the Mineral Sites Plan 2020, or if not possible, via increased importation. Both wharf and rail depot capacity in Kent remains with extensive headroom (currently estimated at 6.7mtpa).

3.11 In Kent, marine dredged aggregate is supplied into wharves in Ramsgate and along the north Kent shoreline and significantly in the Northfleet and Gravesham areas of the Lower Thames. Kent's wharves have a reported combined maximum operating capacity of some 8.210mtpa, and four mineral importation rail depots (one un-operational) with a combined capacity of some 2.225mtpa (both as reported in 2022 and 2023). It should be noted that Surrey has no wharves, any importation is achieved by road and rail.

3.12 Surrey has two rail aggregate depots at Woking and Salfords, both of which are safeguarded by the SMP. Between them they present a good geographic spread between the west and east of the county. Their rail connections enable the supply of crushed rock from the West Country or crushed rock and marine sand and gravel from wharves on the Thames Estuary.

3.13 However, the facility at Woking is currently the only active rail depot in Surrey. Surrey imported at least 450,000 tonnes of crushed rock in 2019, of which over 80% was imported from Somerset with the remainder primarily sourced from Leicestershire and Derbyshire (8%) and Glensanda Quarry, Scotland via the Isle of Grain (12%).

3.14 Surrey is, in all probability receiving materials that are imported to the wharves in Kent and Medway, that have a combined capacity of around 10.36⁴Mtpa and are currently operating with approximately just under 4Mtpa of spare capacity offering significant ability to increase production in response to market demand.

3.15 Land-won mineral resources in Kent are important for the supply of soft sand and hard rock (though imports of hard rock are showing signs of increase). The available sharp sand and gravel resource is depleting and is reducing in overall supply importance at this time. The permitted reserves are 2.23mt at the end of 2022, and due to exhaustion of the resource the 10-year LAA Rate (0.176mtpa) gives 12.67-year landbank life. Though this is essentially unrepresentative of the situation given that significant production that has left the area into East Sussex, which still provides material for the Kent Market and is un-reflected in the figures. True consumption is not being captured and Kent will continue to move towards importation to meet needs (from both the marine and other land-won resources, from outside Kent)

⁴ Medway wharf capacity = 2.15 Mtpa; Kent wharf capacity = 8.21Mtpa (7.3mtpa theoretical)

3.16 Current reserves, as of end of 2022, of soft sand (5.574Mt) give a simple landbank of 9.7 years based on 2022 sales of 0.475Mt. Based on the 'LAA Rate' of 0.475Mt (the 10-year sales averages), the maintained 7-year 'NPPF' landbank is 3.325Mt and, at the end of 2022, was calculated to last 11.73 years. The Kent Mineral Sites Plan allocates a soft sand quarry (Chapel Farm, Lenham) with a reserve of 3.2Mt which, when taken with existing reserves results in a 'surplus' over the existing adopted Plan period (up to 2030 plus 7). This surplus will be available for supply to other areas, this could include Surrey. The review of the adopted Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2014-30 has an anticipated plan period to 2039. The maintained 7-year 'NPPF' landbank with current reserves and the 3.2mt allocation from Chapel Farm would exist until 2036, and no total exhaustion of available reserves by 2039. At least an additional 0.84mt of 'windfall' reserves from identified development, as prior extraction of safeguarded soft sand is also anticipated to come forward during this later review plan period.

3.17 The key economic minerals found in Surrey are:

- Aggregate minerals:
 - Sharp sand and gravel is currently produced in the Staines-upon-Thames, Shepperton and Laleham areas in the borough of Spelthorne
 - Soft sand is extracted from Moorhouse Sandpits near Westerham on the Kent border, at Mercers South Quarry near Nutfield to the east of Redhill, and at Alton Road Sandpit to the west of Farnham.
- Silica sand is extracted at North Park Quarry and the associated Pendell Quarry to the east of Bletchingley and west of Oxted.
- Brick clay is worked at South Holmwood Brickworks near Beare Green and at Ewhurst Brickworks near Walliswood in the south of the county.
- Oil and gas is produced at several sites across the county from Albury in the west, through Brockham and Bletchingley in the centre, to Palmers Wood and Horse Hill in the east.
- Other minerals found in Surrey include building stone, chalk, fuller's earth, and peat.

3.18 For the purposes of Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) reporting, Surrey has provided the following data:

- The SMP provides sufficient capacity to enable production of sand and gravel at an average rate of 0.9 mtpa, and soft sand at an average rate of 0.5 mtpa during the period 2009-2026. This provision is significantly higher than average sales over the last 10 years.
- Based on current provision rates, the overall landbank of 10.17 years at the end of 2022 is fairly balanced, with reserves of soft sand (10.23 years) and sharp sand and gravel (10.07 years). However, reserves of soft sand are significantly higher at 5.1 million tonnes (mt), compared to 3.0 mt of sharp sand and gravel. As such, were demand for sharp sand and gravel to increase, the landbank could start to look unbalanced.

- Concreting aggregate resources are likely to be replenished in the short to medium term based on planning applications submitted pursuant to preferred areas for mineral working as identified in the SMP.
- The permitted reserve position for soft sand is more favorable, however, no further unworked sites are identified in the SMP.

3.19 It is anticipated that Surrey will become increasingly reliant on recycled and secondary aggregates, imports of marine aggregates from wharves situated on the Thames Estuary, and imports of land-won sharp sand and gravel and soft sand from other counties (by road and rail).

3.20 Sales of recycled and secondary aggregates have increased significantly over the last twelve years, albeit reducing during the years affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The SMP target is for at least 0.9 mtpa by 2026, which was exceeded by the 2022 sales figure. A rate of 1.0 mtpa is considered by the SCC LAA to be a robust basis for assessing future supply capacity.

4.0 Strategic Matters and Areas of Agreement - Waste

Net self-sufficiency

4.1 When applied to waste planning net self-sufficiency is a principle that means an authority plans to provide waste management facilities with sufficient capacity to manage an amount of waste equivalent to that which is forecasted to arise within its area over the relevant plan-period. The use of the term 'net' means that it is irrespective of imports and exports. This approach is intended to ensure that sufficient waste management capacity is provided across a collective area (usually a region) consistent with National Planning Policy for Waste⁵.

4.2 The approach of net self-sufficiency in the south east was originally set out in the now revoked South East Plan 2009. This approach is now a fundamental part of the SEWPAG Statement of Common Ground⁶ to which KCC and SCC are both a signatory to. Importantly, the SEWPAG SoCG allows for individual authorities to deviate from adhering to the net self-sufficiency principle, if certain conditions prevail; providing agreement is reached with affected authorities on a one-to-one basis. An extract from the SEWPAG SoCG concerning net self-sufficiency is set out in Appendix 1 and the key section regarding deviation from adherence to it, is reproduced below:

" The Parties agree that provision for unmet requirements from other authority areas may be included in a waste local plan but any provision for facilities to accommodate waste from

⁵ NPPW states: "Waste planning authorities should prepare Local Plans which identify sufficient opportunities to meet **the identified needs of their area** for the management of waste streams." (para 3)

⁶ Statement of Common Ground between the Waste Planning Authorities of South East of England, SEWPAG March 2020

other authorities that cannot or do not intend to achieve net self-sufficiency will be a matter for discussion and agreement between authorities and is outside the terms of this SCG."

4.3 It is acknowledged that the current capacity of Kent for the management of residual non-hazardous waste is sufficient to achieve net self-sufficiency, with an identified 'surplus'⁷, in non-hazardous waste recovery capacity. This surplus, while available to be taken up by other waste planning authorities, can lead to imbalances in the quantities of waste flows across administrative boundaries. The Surrey approach to waste is also predicated on net self-sufficiency (where practicable). There are no allowances made for capacity elsewhere to manage the 'standard' types of waste arising in the Surrey area, beyond typical cross-border movements. Surrey County Council recognises that it would be appropriate for Kent to seek to test any relevant waste management applications against the proximity principle and net self-sufficiency, though would not necessarily consider this as a strategic issue that requires specific engagement under the Duty to Cooperate obligation. The observed trend for increased strategic quantities of non-hazardous LACW movement from Surrey to Kent is understood to be due to availability of a Kent waste management capacity surplus. Surrey will continue to plan to meet its waste management needs, including for waste recovery capacity, through the local plan and development management processes.

Therefore, it is the case that both authorities agree that there are no planning reasons why the overall quantum of movements, as set out in Section 3.0, cannot continue into the future.

Waste Recovery Capacity

4.5 The Kent Waste and Minerals Local Plan aims to safeguard existing capacity so that Kent remains net self-sufficient (see Appendix 1 detailing the agreed SEWPAG approach both Kent and Surrey County Councils, and others, have agreed in a statement of common ground) while providing for a reducing amount of waste coming from London through the plan-period, and the anticipated plan reviewed period to 2039. It also seeks to encourage the development of additional capacity that will move waste up the hierarchy. Surrey is committed to planning positively for the development of waste management capacity that supports the movement of Surrey's waste management up the waste hierarchy through the implementation of its policies, as set out in the adopted Surrey Waste Local Plan 2019-2033 (SWLP). Its emerging waste policy will do the same, and will continue to safeguard existing waste management capacity. Both SCC and KCC will continue to monitor the situation via the preparation of their respective annual Authority Monitoring Reports.

⁷ The 'surplus' is represented by the development of residual waste recovery capacity that exceeds the requirements for the recovery of residual waste produced in Kent. It is estimated that this surplus is between 250,000 and 300,000 tonnes per annum at the end of the adopted Plan period 2030.

5.0 Strategic Matters and Areas of Agreement - Minerals

5.1 The quantum of Kent's need for soft sand and sharp sand and gravel is set out in the adopted KMWLP 2013-30 (as amended in the Early Partial Review 2020 and the emerging full review KMWLP 2024-39) and is based solely on the average of the previous 10-year sales of the aggregate minerals from sites in Kent. Kent has no recorded relationship with Surrey in terms of significant land-won soft sand supply. The geology of Surrey enables the authority to meet its own soft sand requirements. The Surrey soft sand landbank is sufficient for 10.23 years as detailed in the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment 2022.

5.2 KCC has produced mineral plans to ensure ongoing supplies of sharp sand and gravel, however, land won supplies are severely limited and opportunities for additional supplies are constrained. The future supply is anticipated to be one where, as the land-won reserves deplete, they will be increasingly substituted by secondary/recycled aggregates and marine dredged sands and gravels via the Kent safeguarded wharves and rail depots. It is not anticipated that any land-won importation from elsewhere, including Surrey, will significantly contribute to maintaining a steady and adequate supply into the future.

5.3 This will be subject to both SCC and KCC continuing to monitor the situation via the publication of their respective annual Local Aggregates Assessments.

6.0 Additional Strategic Matters

Safeguarding

6.1 Each authority will seek to safeguard waste management and minerals supply capacity in its own area through robust planning policies. The KMWLP includes a presumption against granting permission for other forms of development which could result in reductions in physical or operational waste and minerals capacity (either by reductions in numbers and size of sites or by reduction in site throughput or restrictions on operation). Surrey has a similar approach in the adopted SMP and SWLP. Where development is proposed that might result in a reduction in, or loss of safeguarded capacity it has to be assessed for any possible exemption from the presumption to safeguard.

6.2 Marine won aggregate is landed at wharves in Kent (and Medway). Both SCC and KCC recognise that as landwon sources of sand and gravel are depleting, the reliance on marine won, recycled and secondary aggregate will increase. In addition, wharves in Kent (and Medway) are used to import crushed rock to supply local and wider regional needs. In light of their importance, KCC will safeguard mineral wharves in their area to ensure the import of marine won aggregate and crushed rock continue in an unconstrained manner thus not leading to any increased reliance on other authority areas. Surrey has no aggregate wharf facilities in its administrative area to be subject to safeguarding policies in its own Development Plan .

6.3 Railheads are also used to supply mineral into both Kent and Surrey. These railheads help contribute to ensuring a steady and adequate supply, mainly of aggregate in both

authorities. Their safeguarding will help to ensure the import of mineral by rail into the authority's respective areas can continue in an unconstrained manner, thus not leading to any increased reliance on other authority areas.

7.0 Cooperation Activities

7.1 Activities undertaken when in the process of addressing the strategic cross-boundary matter of waste management and minerals supply are summarised as follows:

- membership of the minerals and waste google group in information and professional opinion exchanges – a peer working group with representation from mineral and waste planning interests from county councils across England;
- Membership of SEEAWP;
- Membership of SEWPAG and,
- ad-hoc exchange of information (via correspondence and meetings) related to the monitoring of waste movements and management capacity.

8.0 Governance and Future Arrangements

8.1 The parties to this Statement have worked together in an ongoing and constructive manner. SCC and KCC will continue to cooperate and work together in a meaningful way and on an ongoing basis to ensure the effective strategic planning for waste management and minerals supply within their areas. Officers of each Party to this Statement will continue to liaise through correspondence and meetings as and when required.

8.2 The parties will review this SoCG at least every 12 months and establish whether it requires updating. Specific matters likely to prompt updates of this SoCG include the following:

- Adoption of the new Surrey Minerals and Waste Local Plan (currently being prepared and due for adoption in 2027)
- Any evidence indicating significant changes in the management requirements of waste produced within their respective areas and minerals movements between the two authority areas.

Appendix 1 – Extract from the SEWPAG Statement of Common Ground concerning net self-sufficiency.

2.1 **The Parties agree** that they will plan for net self-sufficiency which assumes that within each waste local plan area the planning authority or authorities will plan for the management of an amount of waste which is equivalent to the amount arising in that plan area. For the avoidance of doubt, **the Parties agree** that they will plan on the basis that no provision has to be made in their waste local plans to meet the needs of any other waste local plan area which are basing their waste policies on achieving the principle of net self-sufficiency.

2.2 **The Parties accept** that when using this principle to test policy, it may not be possible to meet this requirement for all waste streams, particularly where a specialist facility is required to manage specialist waste streams such as hazardous waste.

2.3 **The Parties agree** that they will therefore prepare plans which provide for the development of facilities that will manage waste produced within, and beyond, their areas based on net self-sufficiency and in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

2.4 **The Parties recognise that** there may be cases where, despite assessing reasonable options, some waste will not be planned to be managed within a waste plan area because of difficulty in delivering sufficient recovery⁵ or disposal capacity (e.g., Due to certain designations e.g., Green Belt, AoNB, National Park (see sections below)). **The Parties agree** that provision for unmet requirements from other authority areas may be included in a waste local plan but any provision for facilities to accommodate waste from other authorities that cannot or do not intend to achieve net self-sufficiency will be a matter for discussion and agreement between authorities and is outside the terms of this SCG.

2.5 **The Parties note** that, despite assessing reasonable options, there may be some kinds of waste requiring specialist treatment that cannot be managed within their own plan area, either in the short term or within the relevant plan period. These may include hazardous wastes and radioactive wastes. Where provision for the management of these wastes will be planned for in a different waste planning authority area, this will need to be considered between the relevant authorities. **The Parties agree** that provision for some kinds of wastes, including hazardous and radioactive waste, from other authority areas may be included in a waste local plan but that any provision for facilities to accommodate this waste from other authorities that cannot or do not intend to achieve net self-sufficiency will be a matter for discussion and agreement between authorities and is outside the terms of this SCG.