

APPENDICES

Silica sand

Preferred area and area of search

Appendix A Preferred area (S) Pendell Farm, Bletchingley

Area of search

Appendix B Area of search (T) Chilmead Farm, Nutfield Marsh

Brick Clay

Areas of search

Appendix C Area of search (U) Ewhurst Brickworks, Walliswood

Appendix D Area of search (V) South Holmwood Brickworks, Beare Green

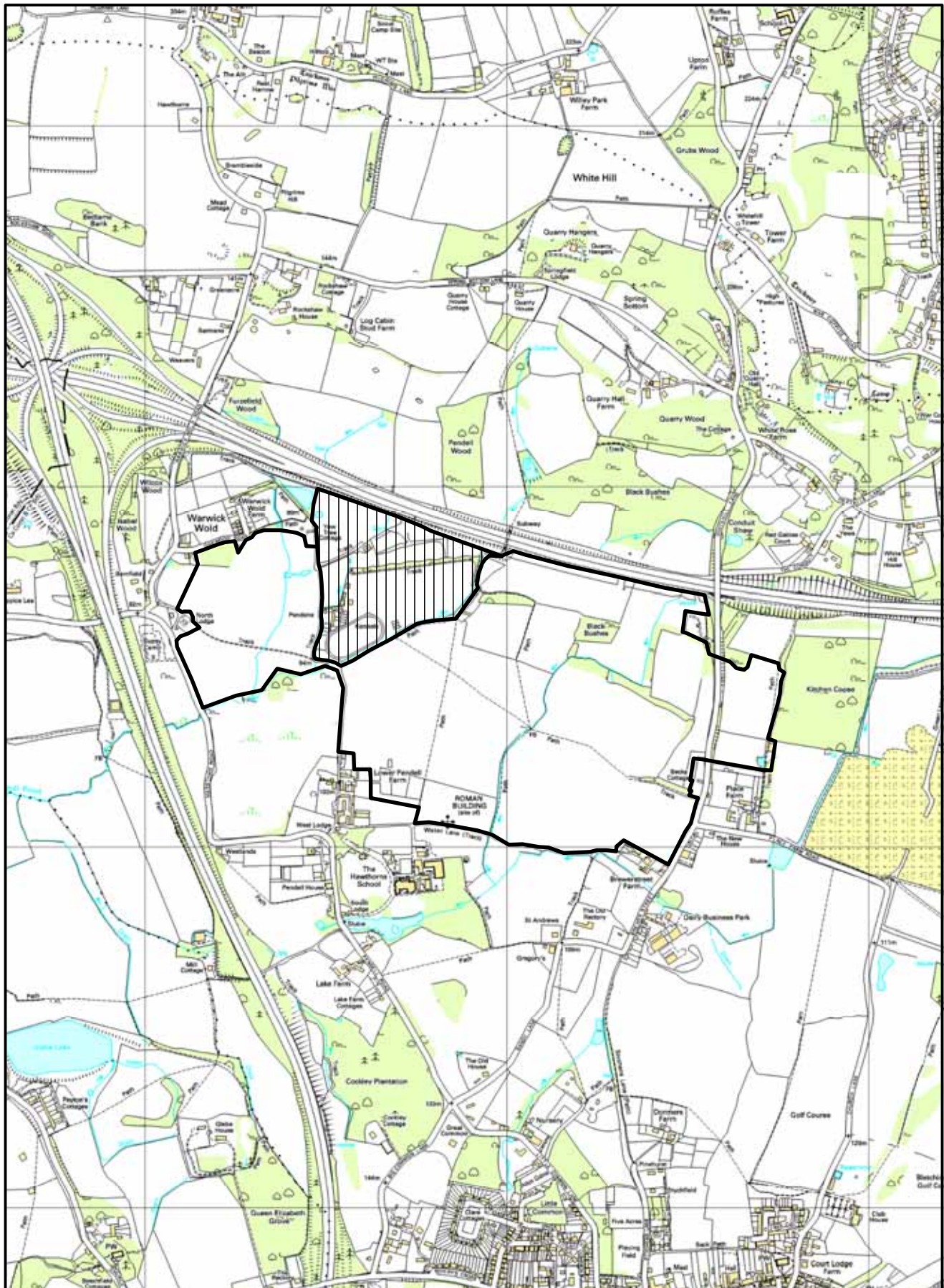
Appendix E Area of search (W) Clockhouse Brickworks, Capel

Appendix F Area of search (X) Rudgwick

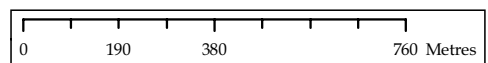
The maps at Appendices A-F constitute submission proposals maps showing preferred areas and areas of search.

Appendix G Relationship between ‘saved’ policies of the Surrey Minerals Local Plan 1993 and the Surrey Minerals Plan Core Strategy DPD

Appendix H Current status of sites identified for mineral working on the Surrey Minerals Local Plan 1993 Proposals Map



Appendix A
Preferred Area and Area of Search S: Pendell
Farm, Bletchingley



(Tandridge 531910E 152470N)

The boundary shown on the map is indicative of the area of any future mineral development and will be refined at the planning application stage. The key development requirements described below will need to be addressed as part of any future proposal for mineral extraction. Other requirements may be identified at the time of a planning application when scoping opinions are sought. All relevant criteria in the core strategy policies should, nevertheless, be considered when preparing planning applications to assess appropriate mitigation of any impacts, and the EIA process used, where relevant.

Preferred area S: Pendell Farm, Bletchingley

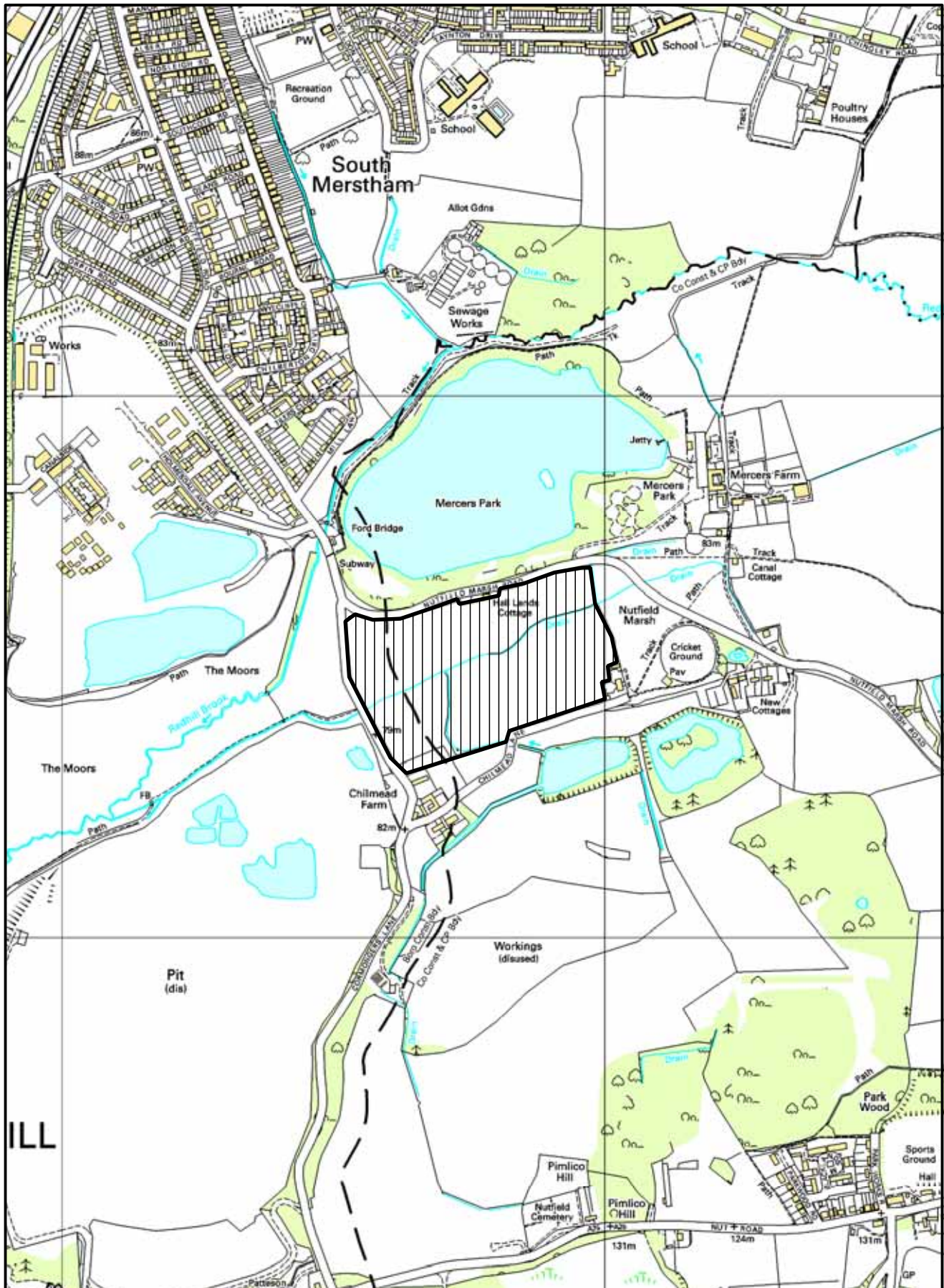
Location	The preferred area is a large block of primarily agricultural land lying south east of the junction of the M25 and M23. The M25 forms the northern boundary and a bridleway known as Water Lane, the southern one. It extends eastwards from Merstham Road to White Hill Lane. The area east of White Hill Lane is included to convey material to the processing plant in North Park Quarry and is unlikely to be worked. A contiguous area is identified as an area of search.
Area:	85 ha
Estimated yield:	6.3 million tonnes of silica sand of which 1.0 million tonnes may comprise high iron sand

Key development requirements

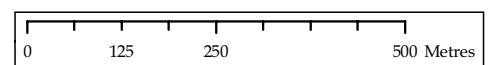
- Access : Transport assessment required to establish that development would have no greater impact than existing working; use internal haul routes to North Park Quarry and existing access from there to Junction 6 of the M25
- Local amenity : processing should take place at the adjoining North Park Quarry; assess and mitigate potential environmental impacts of noise and dust, and visual impact, on adjoining residents and Hawthorn School; retain suitable unworked margins to public footpaths (FP149 and 166) and bridleways (BW 165 and 169) that border the site and divert/safeguard footpaths within the site (FP160-164)
- Biodiversity : safeguard Kitchen Copse site of nature conservation importance which abuts eastern boundary; assess baseline ecology and record of protected species and species of principal importance; identify and mitigate potential impacts; assess remnant ancient woodland and mitigate any potential impact
- Heritage : prior archaeological assessment and evaluation is a prerequisite given the potential significance of buried archaeological remains in this area; safeguard setting of Brewer Street Farm House (I), Pendell House (I), The Hawthorns (II*), Place Farm House(II*) and Cleves Cottage(II*), Grade II listed buildings adjoining the site and the Brewer Street/Place Farm and Pendell Court conservation areas
- Hydrology : within major aquifer so hydrological risk assessment required to ensure that groundwater is not contaminated; exclude working within source protection zone 1 of Brewer Street borehole; assess potential impact

of working on source protection zone for Warwick Wold borehole; attention is drawn to the guidance in Section 8 of the SFRA and the PPS25 practice guide and applicants will be expected to draw on this guidance in preparing project level flood risk assessment covering all sources of flood risk, including a surface water drainage strategy covering the operational and post restoration phases of development

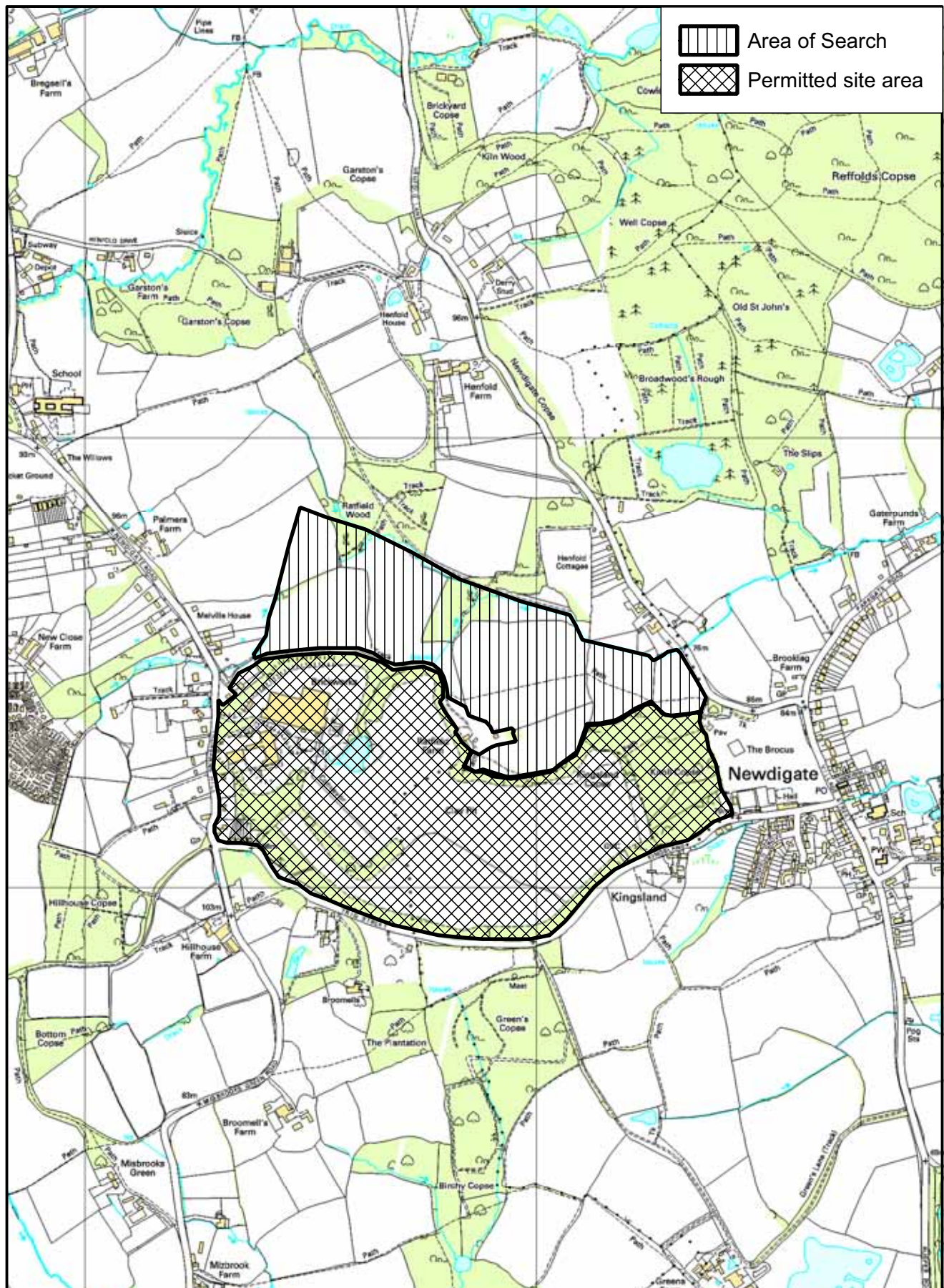
- Landscape : demonstrate the public interest in working land within the Surrey Hills AONB; assess visual impact and impacts on the landscape character and features of the area giving particular attention to the potential effect on the natural beauty, local character and distinctiveness of the Surrey Hills AONB
 - Agriculture : an agricultural land classification and soil resources survey should be undertaken at a detailed level; assess the impact of the proposed extraction on the structure and viability of the directly affected farm and other agricultural land in the area
 - Infrastructure : leave suitable unworked margins to protect pipeline (PLW34) which crosses the area
 - Aerodrome safeguarding : preferred area lies within 13km of Gatwick Airport and Biggin Hill; assess potential hazard to aircraft from birds attracted by the development during operations, restoration and from proposed after-use.
 - Restoration : restore to agricultural at lower level with enhanced woodland cover building on remnant ancient woodland and advanced planting with possible basal wetland features
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Appendix B
Area of Search S: Chilmead Farm, Nutfield Marsh

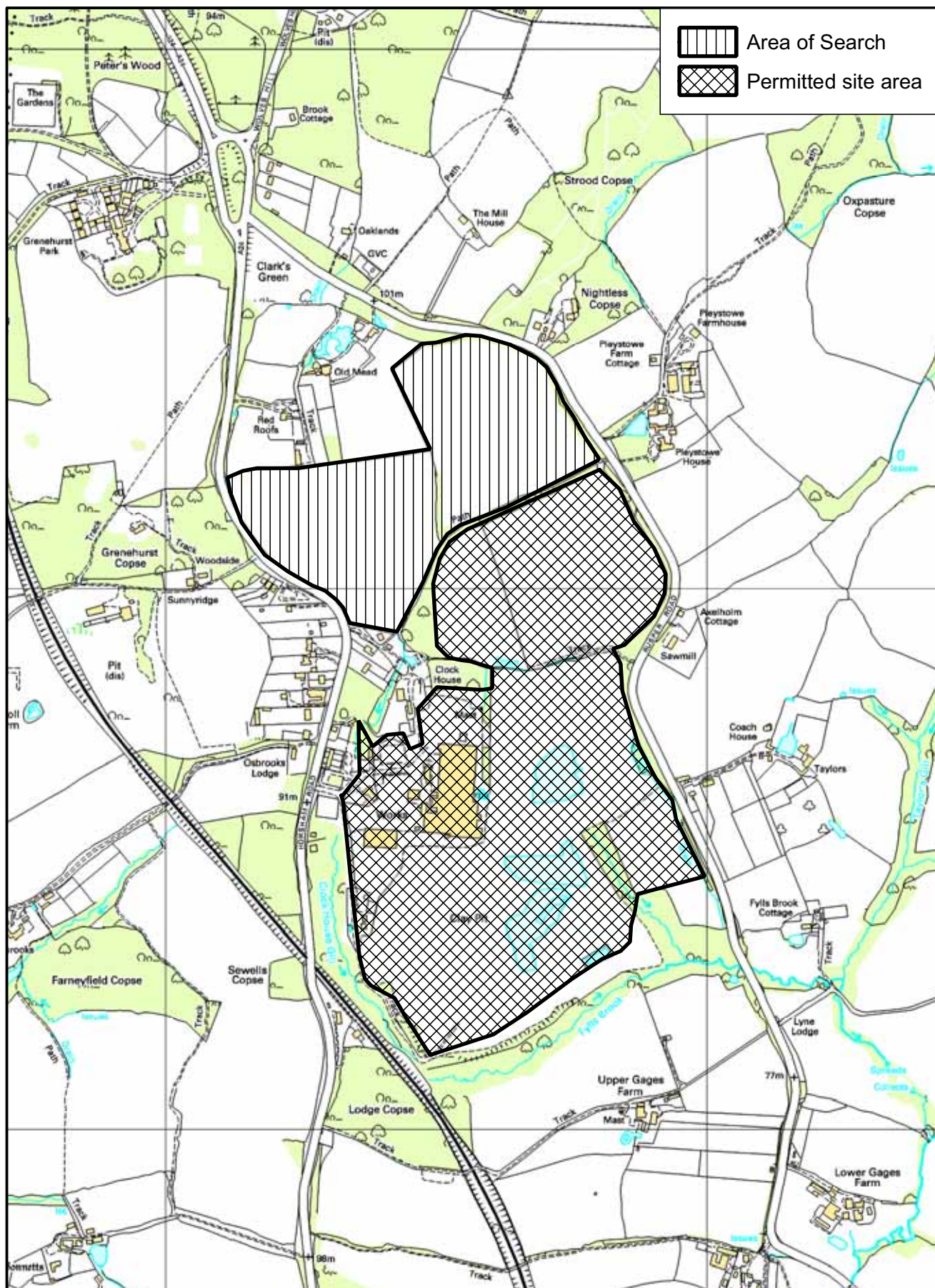


(Tandridge 529760E 151480N)



Appendix D
Area of Search V: South Holmwood
Brickworks, Bearne Green





Appendix E
Area of Search W: Clockhouse
Brickworks, Capel

0 125 250 500 Metres

(Mole Valley 517500E 139200N)



APPENDIX G

Relationship between ‘saved’ policies of the Surrey Minerals Local Plan 1993 and the Surrey Minerals Plan Core Strategy DPD

Surrey Minerals Local Plan 1993 Policy	Surrey Minerals Plan Core Strategy DPD Policy
1	MC14/MC15
2	MC11
5	MC17
6	MC17
7	MC18
10	
12	
15	MC12
16	MC12
17	MC12
18	MC12/MC15
19	MC9
21	MC14
22	MC10
23	MC10
24	MC10
25	MC16
26	MC16
27	MC14
28	MC6/MC16
29	MC18

APPENDIX H

Current status of sites identified for mineral working on the Surrey Minerals Local Plan 1993 Proposals Map

Minerals Local Plan (1993)	Proposals Map (2009)
NW Surrey Potential Working Site (PWS) for concreting aggregate	
PWS 1 Bedfont Court Estate (Fig A5.1)	Not included - site outside Surrey county following changes to administrative boundary
PWS 2 King George VI Reservoir (Fig A5.2)	Included as preferred area H
PWS 3 Staines Moor (Fig A5.3)	Not included [See Appendix 4 of Primary Aggregates Land Assessment Report Background Report (SCC) November 2009]
PWS 4 Runnymede (Fig A5.3)	Not included [See Appendix 4 of Primary Aggregates Land Assessment Report Background Report (SCC) November 2009]
PWS 5 Hengrove Farm (Fig A5.4)	Not included – site already being worked and a further extension recently permitted
PWS 6 Homers Farm (Fig A5.5)	Included as preferred area G
PWS 7 Whitehall Farm (Fig A5.6)	Included as preferred area E (Note revision to boundaries compared with PWS7)
PWS 8 Milton Park Farm (Fig A5.6)	Included as preferred area D (Note revision to boundaries compared with PWS8)
PWS 9 Land south of Great Fosters (Fig A5.6)	Not included [See Appendix 4 of Primary Aggregates Land Assessment Report Background Report (SCC) November 2009]
PWS 10 Land south east of Stroude (Fig A5.6)	Not included - [See Appendix 4 of Primary Aggregates Land Assessment Report Background Report (SCC) November 2009]
PWS 11 Land north of Thorpe (Fig A5.7)	Included as preferred area I in submitted Primary Aggregates DPD (Note revision to boundaries compared with PWS 11). However not included in adopted Primary Aggregates DPD following Planning Inspector's recommendation to delete as a preferred area.
PWS 12 Land north of Coldharbour Lane (Fig A5.7)	Not included - site already worked
PWS 13 Manor Farm (Fig A5.8)	Included as preferred area J (Note revision to boundaries compared with PWS 13)
PWS 14 Orchard Farm (Fig A5.9)	Not included [See Appendix 4 of Primary Aggregates Land Assessment Report Background Report (SCC) November 2009]
PWS 15 Watersplash Farm (Fig A5.9)	Included as preferred area L

Minerals Local Plan (1993)	Proposals Map (2009)
PWS 16 Vicarage Farm (Fig A5.9)	Not included [See Appendix 4 of Primary Aggregates Land Assessment Report Background Report (SCC) November 2009]
PWS 17 Molesey, Knight and Bessborough Reservoirs (Fig A5.10)	Not included - Molesey Reservoirs already worked. Not included - Knight and Bessborough Reservoirs [See Appendix 4 of Primary Aggregates Land Assessment Report Background Report (SCC) November 2009]
PWS 18 Hurst Park (Fig A5.11)	Not included - [See Appendix 4 of Primary Aggregates Land Assessment Report Background Report (SCC) November 2009]
PWS 19 Monks Grove (Fig A5.12)	Not included [See Appendix 4 of Primary Aggregates Land Assessment Report Background Report (SCC) November 2009]
PWS 20 Abbey Mead (Fig A5.13)	Not included [See Appendix 4 of Primary Aggregates Land Assessment Report Background Report (SCC) November 2009]
PWS 21 Abbey Chase Farm (Fig A5.13)	Not included [See Appendix 4 of Primary Aggregates Land Assessment Report Background Report (SCC) November 2009]
PWS 22 Dumsey Meadow (Fig A5.14)	Not included [See Appendix 4 of Primary Aggregates Land Assessment Report Background Report (SCC) November 2009]
PWS 23 Chertsey Meads (Fig A5.14)	Not included [See Appendix 4 of Primary Aggregates Land Assessment Report Background Report (SCC) November 2009]
PWS 24 Hamm Court Farm (Fig A5.14)	Included as preferred area C (Note revisions to boundaries compared with PWS 24)
PWS 25 Desborough Island (Fig A5.15)	Not included [See Appendix 4 of Primary Aggregates Land Assessment Report Background Report (SCC) November 2009]
PWS 26 Land north of Broadwater (Fig A5.15)	Not included [See Appendix 4 of Primary Aggregates Land Assessment Report Background Report (SCC) November 2009]
PWS 27 Grove Farm (Fig A5.16)	Not included [See Appendix 4 of Primary Aggregates Land Assessment Report Background Report (SCC) November 2009].
PWS 28 Crockford Bridge Farm (Fig A5.17)	Sterilised - currently in use as a garden centre and 'pick your own'. Poor quality resource (Taplow gravels)
PWS 29 Burrow Hill Close Estate (Fig A5.18)	Not included - site outside Surrey county following changes to administrative boundary

Minerals Local Plan (1993)	Proposals Map (2009)
Study Areas (Prospect Areas for building sand)	
Study Area I - Wrecclesham: Site 1 Extension to the south west of Alton Road sandpit (Fig A6.1)	Not included [See appendix 4 of Primary Aggregates Land Assessment Report Background Report (SCC) November 2009]
Study Area II - Hog's Back: Site 2a Westward extension to Princess Royal Sandpit, south of the A31 (Moor Park Farm) (Fig A6.2)	Not included - Land to west partially worked. Remainder identified as Preferred Area R in Minerals Plan preferred option 2006 and granted on appeal in 2007.
Study Area II - Hog's Back: 2b Site south eastward extension of Homefield Sandpit (Fig A6.2b)	Not included - already worked
Study Area II - Hog's Back: 2c Southward extension to Seale Lodge sandpit (Fig A6.2b)	Not included - already worked
Study Area IV - Land east of Redhill: Site 3 - Land east of Mercers Farm (Fig A6.3)	Partially included within Preferred Area P (Note revision to boundaries compared with site 3)
Study Area V - Land north of Bletchingley: Site 4A - Land east of Place Farm (Fig A6.4)	Not included - Permission granted for working as extension to North Park Farm Quarry
Study Area V - Land north of Bletchingley: Site 4B - Land south west of North Park Farm (Fig A6.4)	Not included - Permission granted for working as extension to North Park Farm Quarry
Study Area VI - Land north of Tandridge: Site 5A - Land south of Duckpit Wood (Fig A6.5)	Included as preferred area Q in the submitted Primary Aggregates DPD. However not included in adopted Primary Aggregates DPD following Planning Inspector's recommendation to delete as a preferred area.
Study Area VI - Land north of Tandridge: Site 5B - Deepening of the Oxted Sandpit (Fig A6.5)	Not included [See Appendix 4 of Primary Aggregates Land Assessment Report Background Report (SCC) November 2009]
Study Area VII - Moorhouse: Site 6 - Land to east of Clacket Lane known as Westwood Farm (Fig A6.6)	Not included - identified in PMZ report as PMZ 28, but not included as a preferred area because of landscape policy conflict (AONB) and extent of permitted reserve at existing Moorhouse Quarry

GLOSSARY

Abstraction licence - a licence to permit the removal of water, either permanently or temporarily, from a surface or underground source.

Abstraction point - the point at which water is removed from a source.

Aggregates – soft sand, sharp sand, and gravel used in the construction industry, including marine dredged sand and gravel and crushed rock.

Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) - the process used to determine the quality of agricultural land. Grades 1, 2 and 3a are classed as being the "best and most versatile" land for farming, and are deemed as being a nationally important resource.

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) – an area designated by a local authority for action, based upon a prediction that national air quality objectives are not likely to be achieved in that area.

Ancient Woodland - areas that have had continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 and have been cleared only for underwood or timber production.

Ancillary development - development associated with the working of minerals, for example a processing plant.

Annual productive capacity - the amount of material that can be obtained annually from a mineral working.

Appropriate Assessment – an assessment required under Circular 06/2005 where a plan or proposal is likely to significantly affect an internationally designated site (SAC, SPA, or Ramsar site) as required by the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).

Aquifer – underground rock layers where groundwater flows through and is stored, either in the cracks and openings of the rock or between individual rock grains.

Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) - an area designated by the county council as being of high visual quality worthy of conservation.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) - 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.

Areas of search – areas where knowledge of mineral resources may be less certain, but within which planning permission to meet shortfalls in supply arising beyond the plan period might be anticipated.

Biodiversity - shorter term for 'biological diversity' which applies to all terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part.

Blight – the depressing effect on an area or property caused by potential development proposals.

Borrow pit – a site for the excavation of aggregate or other bulk filling materials over a limited period, solely for use in a specific major construction project, and which will normally be close to the project. Most commonly used in road construction.

Bulk fill – material used in construction or land reclamation works to fill in holes for ground levelling.

Bund - an embankment used either to screen a site from view or to help reduce the impacts of noise arising from a development.

Conservation area - designated areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Containment engineering – landfill site design, which ensures that materials are contained within designated areas and that no leakage of liquids or gases from the site occurs.

Core Strategy – part of a Local Development Framework, a planning document which includes the 'over-arching' strategic approach to development.

Dewatering – process of artificially lowering the groundwater level around and beneath a mineral extraction area, and creating dry, stable and safe working conditions.

Dilute and disperse landfill – a landfill site, which has no engineered base or liner.

Dormant sites - in accordance with the Planning & Compensation Act 1991 or the Environment Act 1995, this term defines a site where planning permission for mineral extraction was granted and implemented prior to, and on or subsequent to, the 1 July 1948 and respectively, at which no mineral working has been carried out to any substantial extent, on or under the site in the period preceding 1 May 1991 (Planning & Compensation Act 1991) or at any time in the period 22 February 1982 to ending 6 June 1995 (Environment Act 1995). It is unlawful to carry out mineral working on a dormant site until full modern planning conditions have been approved by the relevant MPA.

Drawdown – lowering of the water level in a reservoir

Dredger – machinery used to obtain minerals from the bottom of a body of water.

Ecology – the study of living organisms in relation to their surroundings.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) – a process of assessing the environmental implications of a proposal. A statutory requirement where proposed development is of a type listed in Schedule I to the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England & Wales) Regulations 1999, or is of a type listed in Schedule 2 and is likely to have significant effects on the environment.

Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) - an assessment of the likelihood of flooding in a particular area so that development needs and mitigation measures can be considered.

Foundry casting industry – industry associated with the manufacture of metals.

Groundwater – water stored underground in areas of rock, known as aquifers. Groundwater supports rivers, lakes and wetlands, and is an essential source of fresh water for public water supply, industry, agriculture and rural communities.

Groundwater contours - a line on a plan that joins up areas of equal groundwater levels.

HGV – heavy goods vehicles

High-quality aggregates – pure aggregates such as sand and gravel, primarily used in the construction industry for manufacturing products such as asphalt and concrete.

Historic parks and gardens - gardens of special historic interest appearing on English Heritage's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.

Hydrological constraints – limits placed on mineral extraction as a result of the outcome of hydrological studies.

Hydrological risk assessment – analysis of the impact of mineral workings on the water environment.

Hydrology – the study of the way water behaves within an area.

Indigenous – local naturally occurring resources which are exploited.

Inert material – material that will not physically or chemically react or biodegrade.

Intake channel – a water channel taking water from a river to a reservoir.

Key Diagram – an illustrative diagram showing in a general form the spatial implication of policies.

Landbank – a measure of the stock of land with planning permission for the winning and working of minerals within an area, showing the amount of un-exploited mineral and how long those reserves will last at apportioned rates of supply or current annual production rates.

Landscape character area – areas defined as sharing common landscape characteristics and defined for Surrey in the report ‘*Surrey’s landscape and woodlands 1997*’.

Land-won – mineral excavated from land.

Lined landfill – landfill sites where a material is used to line the base and sides of the hole to prevent contaminated liquids or landfill gas from seeping into the surrounding ground.

Listed Buildings – buildings of special architectural or historic interest protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Local Development Framework (LDF) – comprises development plan documents and supplementary planning documents, and the Statement of Community Involvement, Local Development Scheme and Annual Monitoring Report.

Local Nature Reserve (LNR) – an area designated by local authorities, in consultation with English Nature, under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, to provide opportunities for educational use and public enjoyment, in addition to protecting wildlife or geological and physiographical features of special interest.

Low permeability barrier – a landfill site lining which restricts the amount of liquids able to pass through it.

Lower-grade aggregates - aggregates that are of more mixed quality and less pure.

Machine trial trenching – method of obtaining archaeological information on a site to discover whether a full archaeological assessment is needed.

Marine-dredged aggregates – sand and gravel which is suction dredged from the sea bed.

Mineral consultation areas – areas identified by the county council as mineral planning authority within which the local planning authority will consult it regarding development proposals which may prejudice existing or future mineral development.

Mineral development – In Surrey this refers to proposals for the winning and working of minerals, associated processing, storage, transportation or manufacture of minerals, and for development related to the provision of rail aggregate depots or sites for recycling and secondary aggregates.

Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) - the authority responsible for planning for minerals development (i.e. Surrey County Council in this case).

Minerals Planning Guidance Notes (MPG) and Mineral Policy Statements (MPS) - the Government’s policies on minerals and planning issues, providing advice and guidance to local authorities and the minerals industry on policies

and the operation of the planning system with regard to minerals. Minerals Planning Guidance Notes will be replaced over time with Mineral Policy Statements (MPS).

mtpa – million tonnes per annum.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) - a timetable and project plan for the production of all the Local Development Documents relating to the Surrey Minerals and Waste Development Framework.

Motorways and trunk roads – major roads of national and interregional significance which the Highways Agency is responsible for managing.

National Nature Reserve (NNR) – an SSSI which is particularly important in national terms and is owned, leased or managed by agreement with English Nature.

Non-aggregate mineral – in Surrey these are clay, chalk, oil, gas, fuller’s earth building stone, peat and silica sand.

Non-working sites – sites where there is no mineral extraction currently taking place.

Off-site processing – the processing of minerals at a facility remote from the site where the mineral is extracted.

On-site processing – processing of minerals at a facility on the site where the mineral is extracted.

Overburden - material overlying the mineral deposit, which must be stripped prior to extraction of the mineral, and which can be used in the restoration of a site.

Overhead gantry – a structure for conveying material above and across a road.

Permitted reserves – that part of the mineral resource with planning permission for future extraction.

Planning Policy Statement (PPS) – a series of government policy statements on planning issues gradually replacing Planning Policy Guidance (PPG).

Potential mineral zones (PMZ) – areas of land identified as having potential mineral resources which can be economically extracted and which form the basis for more detailed assessment to test their suitability for identification as areas of search or preferred areas for future extraction.

Preferred areas – areas identified for future mineral working following comparative assessment of PMZs where planning permission might reasonably be anticipated (subject to the detailed tests of environmental acceptability).

Primary Aggregates – naturally occurring bulk minerals used in construction, which are dug from the ground (in Surrey these are soft sand, sharp sand and gravel).

Primary route network – network of regionally significant routes, or routes for longer distance travel, including motorways and trunk roads, and other principal roads managed by the Highways Authority.

Prior extraction – the working of minerals from an area in advance of other development which would otherwise sterilise the resource.

Proposals Map – a map on an Ordnance Survey base showing specific boundaries of adopted policies of the planning authority.

Qualitative monitoring – a checking of progress against non-numerical targets.

Quantitative monitoring – a checking of progress against numerical targets.

Rail Aggregate Depots – depots for the importation of primary or secondary aggregates by rail and despatch by road.

Ramsar site – a wetland site of international importance (especially as a waterfowl habitat) designated by the Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

Recycled aggregates – aggregates produced from waste material such as construction and demolition waste (C&D waste).

Regionally Important Geological or Geomorphological site (RIGG) – an area of earth science interest which is of county significance.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) – a statutory document setting out regionally specific policies to guide development. Together with the Minerals LDF it will provide the framework for minerals planning in Surrey

Reserves – mineral resources that are subject to planning permission for working

Resources – mineral deposits established by basic geological survey which are thought to be economic to exploit

Restoration – process of returning a site or area to its former or future use following mineral extraction. It includes processes that take place before and during mineral extraction (stripping and protection of soils) and operations after extraction up until the after-use is established on the site.

Run-down policy – a policy included in the adopted Surrey Minerals Local Plan (1993) to reduce the amount of sand and gravel extracted in north west Surrey.

Safeguarding - a broad term relating to the method of protecting needed facilities or reserves and of preventing inappropriate development from affecting it. Usually, where sites are threatened, the course of action would be to object to the proposal or negotiate an acceptable resolution.

Scheduled monument - nationally important archaeological sites included in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments maintained by the Secretary of State under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Screening – sorting aggregates into different grades (sizes) of material.

Secondary aggregates – materials usable as aggregate, which are the by-products of other processes (for example colliery waste, blast furnace slag and slate waste).

Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) – an area (non-statutory) designated by the Surrey Nature Conservation Liaison Group as being of county or regional wildlife value.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – an area of land or water statutorily notified by English Nature under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, on account of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features. All NNRs, Ramsar sites, SACs and SPAs have also been notified as SSSIs.

Source Protection Zones (SPZ) - geographical areas around boreholes, defined by the Environment Agency, and used to protect sources of groundwater abstraction.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) – an SSSI additionally designated a Special Area of Conservation under the EU’s Habitats Directive 1992 (92/43/EEC), because of the need to maintain or restore priority natural habitats and wild species. Together with SPAs, SACs comprise the European Union’s ‘Natura 2000’ network of habitats of pan-European nature conservation importance.

Special Protection Area (SPA) – an SSSI additionally designated a Special Protection Area under the European Union’s Directive (79/409/EEC) on the Conservation of Wild Birds 1979, because of the need to protect threatened birds, their eggs, nests and habitats. Together with SACs, SPAs comprise the European Union’s ‘Natura 2000’ network of habitats of pan-European nature conservation importance.

Specific sites – new sites identified through the minerals plan or land with planning permission for mineral extraction.

Stakeholder – an individual or organisation with a particular interest in a process.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) – sets out the Council’s policy for involving stakeholders in the preparation and revision of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework, and in decision-making on planning applications for minerals and waste development and the county council’s own proposals for development (such as schools).

Sterilisation - permanent development on a site or area which would prevent the working of mineral resources or other mineral development.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – a process of analysing and evaluating the strategic environmental effects of a plan or programme (often produced in conjunction with an SA).

Strategic level – a strategy based policy or decision that operates at a higher level than a policy or decision created to deal with local and day-to-day issues.

Sub-regional apportionment – allocation of regional aggregate demand between mineral planning authorities in the region.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) – planning documents which expand upon policy or provide further detail to policies in development plan documents, but do not have development plan status.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) – a process of analysing and evaluating the environmental, social and economic impacts of a plan or programme (often produced in conjunction with an SEA).

Transport Assessment (TA) – a process of assessing the transport impacts of a proposal.

Test pitting – a pit dug to obtain archaeological information from the site when it is not yet known.

Turbidity - a cloudiness or haziness in water (or other liquid) caused by particles that are too small to be seen without magnification.

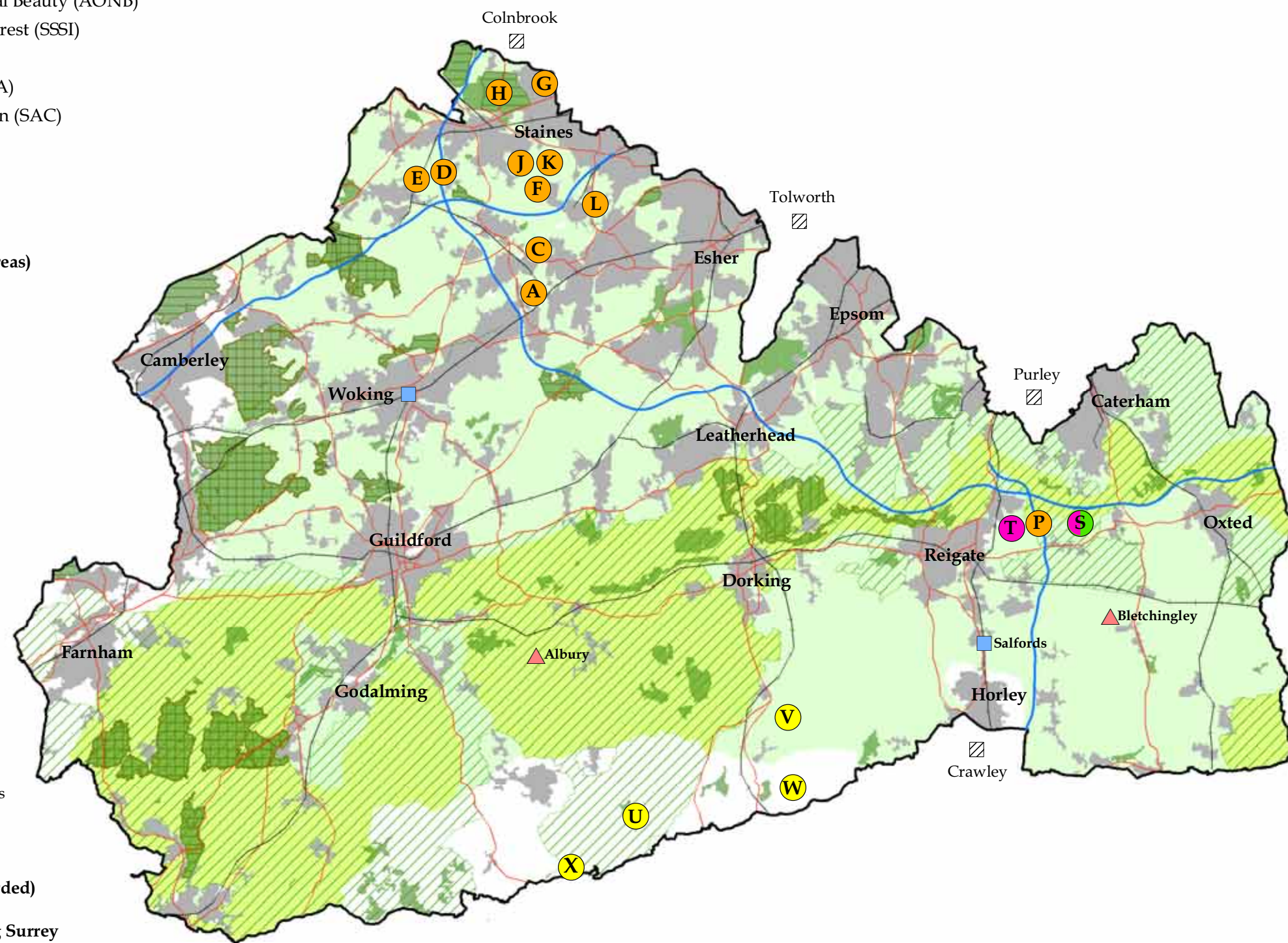
Unsaturated zone – the underground zone above the water table, where the soil pores and fissures that hold groundwater are not totally saturated with water.

Unworked margin – strip of land along the edges of a mineral extraction site, which is left un-worked to mitigate potential impacts.

Waste hierarchy – the Government’s hierarchy of approaches to waste management, with reduction the most preferred approach, followed by re-use, recycling, composting, energy recovery from waste, and finally ‘disposal’ (see Annex C to PPS10).

Windfall – a site that becomes available for mineral development as a result of planning permission on land that has not been previously identified within a development plan.

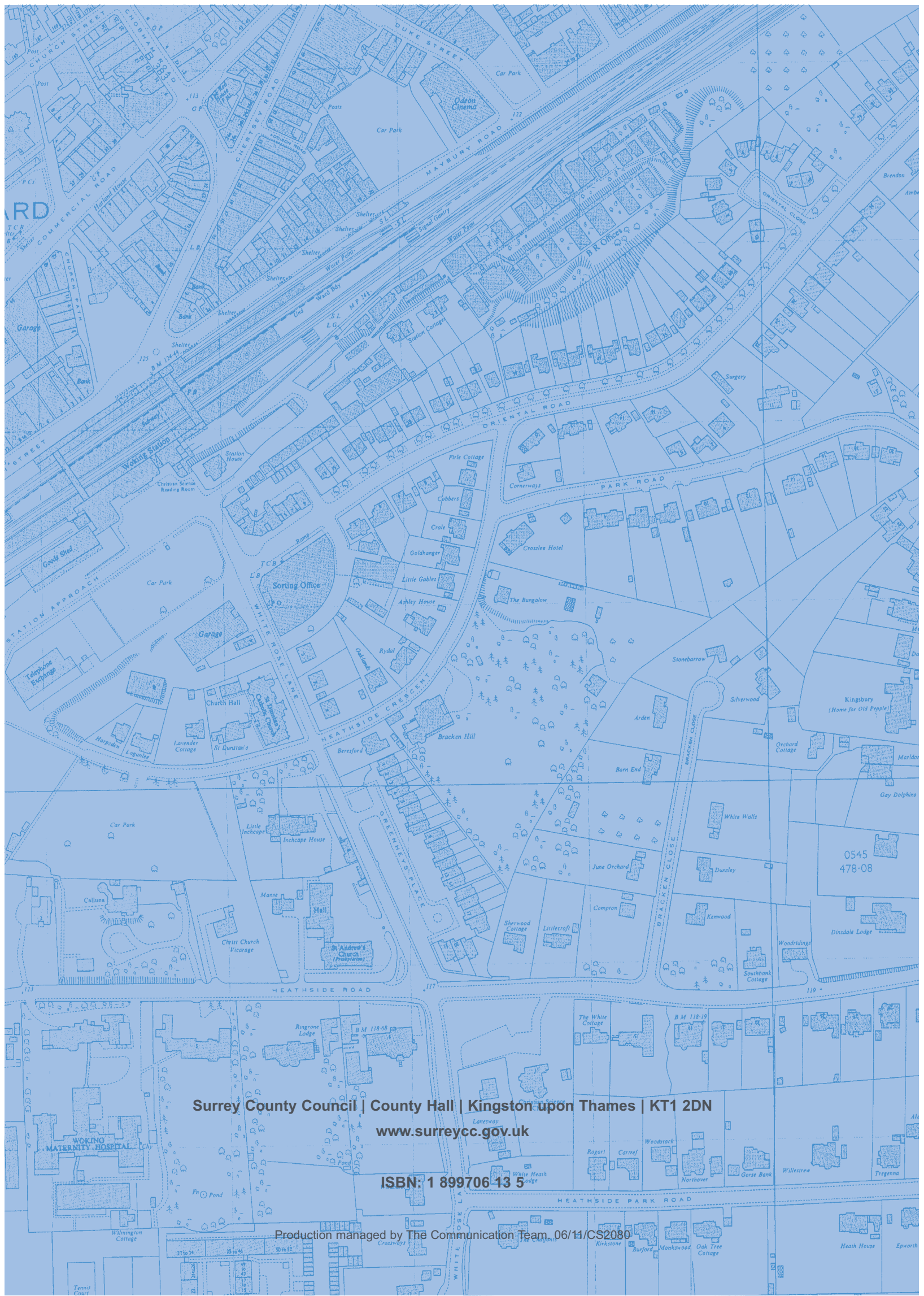
-  Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV)
-  Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
-  Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
-  Green Belt
-  Special Protection Area (SPA)
-  Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
-  Urban Areas
-  Motorway
-  A Roads
-  Railway
-  **Primary Aggregates (Preferred Areas)**
 - A - Addlestone Quarry Extension
 - C - Hamm Court Farm
 - D - Milton Park Farm
 - E - Whitehall Farm
 - F - Home Farm Quarry Extension
 - G - Homers Farm
 - H - King George VI Reservoir
 - J - Manor Farm
 - K - Queen Mary Reservoir
 - L - Watersplash Farm
 - P - Mercers Farm
-  **Silica Sand (Preferred Area and Area of Search)**
 - S - Pendell Farm
-  **Silica Sand (Area of Search)**
 - T - Chilmead Farm
-  **Brick Clay (Areas of Search)**
 - U - Ewhurst Brickworks
 - V - South Holmwood Brickworks
 - W - Clockhouse Brickworks
 - X - Rudgwick
-  **Rail Aggregate Depots (Safeguarded)**
-  **Rail Aggregate Depots adjoining Surrey**
-  **Potential Underground Gas Storage locations identified by Government**



Surrey Minerals Plan Key Diagram

Scale 1 : 250,000

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