Elmbridge Local Plan

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Email: tplan@elmbridge.gov.uk

Website: www.elmbridge.gov.uk/planning/policy

Contact details

Email: tplan@elmbridge.gov.uk

Telephone: 01372 474787

Address: Planning Policy Team

               Planning Services

               Elmbridge Borough Council

               Civic Centre

               High Street

               Esher, Surrey

               KT10 9SD

Website: www.elmbridge.gov.uk/planning

Executive Summary

The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through better integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of planning documents.

This SA Scoping Report forms the first stage in the SA process for documents forming part of the new Elmbridge Local Plan. The report sets the context for producing the documents by:

- Identifying other plans, policies and programmes that may influence the content of the documents.
- Gathering relevant baseline information to inform the documents.
- Identifying social, environmental and economic issues and problems that need to be addressed.
- Developing a framework for appraising the documents to identify the key sustainability effects.

This report updates the original Scoping Report produced in 2005 that formed the basis for assessing the Council's Core Strategy. It is considered appropriate to review the original Scoping Report to ensure it provides an up to date and relevant framework for the assessment of forthcoming planning documents forming part of the new Elmbridge Local Plan. It takes account of the National Planning Policy Framework (The Framework) published in March 2012 and the emphasis it places on achieving sustainable development.

Contents

1. Introduction

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and Localism Act 2011, the Council is required to prepare a Local Plan, which in due course will supersede the Replacement Borough Local Plan 2000 (REBLP). The Local Plan will provide a portfolio of documents that will collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the Borough, guiding all future development for the period up to 2026.

As a requirement of this Act, Local Plan documents are to be subject to Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and some must meet the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC. This report sets out the scope for the SA of the new Elmbridge Local Plan for consultation with the relevant environmental authorities and other interested stakeholders. It updates the Scoping Report prepared in 2005.

1.1   Background

The REBLP 2000 includes a number of saved policies that will be in place until they have been replaced by policies within the new Elmbridge Local Plan. The new Local Plan will be made up of a number of documents.

The Council adopted its Core Strategy, which sets the strategic planning framework for the Borough until 2026, in July 2011. In addition, in April 2012, the Design and Character and Developer Contributions SPDs were adopted. Going forward work is planned to deliver the following documents:

- Settlement Investment and Development Plans (incorporating site allocations)
- Development Management Plan

Local plan documents are subject to SA. The Core Strategy was subject to SA and this will form a key source of evidence for the SA of subsequent plans. This Scoping Report seeks to update the key plans, policies and programmes, baseline information, sustainability issues and the SA framework in the original 2005 Scoping Report in order to provide an appropriate framework for the SA of future plans. It also takes account of the National Planning Policy Framework (the Framework) published in March 2012 and the emphasis it places on achieving sustainable development.

1.2   The concept of sustainable development

One of the generally accepted definitions of sustainable development is set out in the Brundtland Commission Report- Our Common Future (World Commission on Environment and Development) 1987:-

"Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

The UK Government[1] has set four aims for sustainable development:

> - Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
> - Effective protection of the environment;
> - Prudent use of natural resources; and
> - Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

These definitions and key principles are referenced within the Framework and the document itself, taken as a whole, sets out what sustainable development means in practice for the planning system.

1.3   Sustainability Appraisal

The aim of Sustainability Appraisal is to set out how sustainable development will be achieved through better integration of economic, environmental and social considerations into the preparation and adoption of local plan documents. To be effective, Sustainability Appraisal (SA) must be fully integrated into the plan making process. The SA will be applied at each stage of document production and audit key decisions. SA will be used to monitor the effectiveness of the plan during its implementation in order to inform revisions of the plan that will be more conducive to achieving sustainable development.

The fundamental tasks to be carried out to ensure a comprehensive and robust SA include:

> - Collecting and presenting baseline information
> - Predicting the significant effects of the plan and addressing them during its preparation
> - Identifying reasonable plan options and their effects
> - Involving the public and authorities with social, environmental and economic responsibilities as part of the assessment process
> - Monitoring the actual effects of the plan during its implementation

To undertake the full SA process in relation to a local plan document, the Planning Advisory Service plan-making manual[2] outlines the following five stages for SA:

> - **Stage A**- Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding the scope;
> - **Stage B**- Developing and refining plan options;
> - **Stage C**- Appraising the effects of the plan;
> - **Stage D**- Consulting on the preferred options and the SA report; and
> - **Stage E**- Monitoring implementation of the plan.

1.4   Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC

It is mandatory for local authorities to meet the requirements for both Sustainability Appraisal and the European Union SEA Directive, where applicable. The objective of this directive is:

"To provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans, with a view to promoting sustainable development".
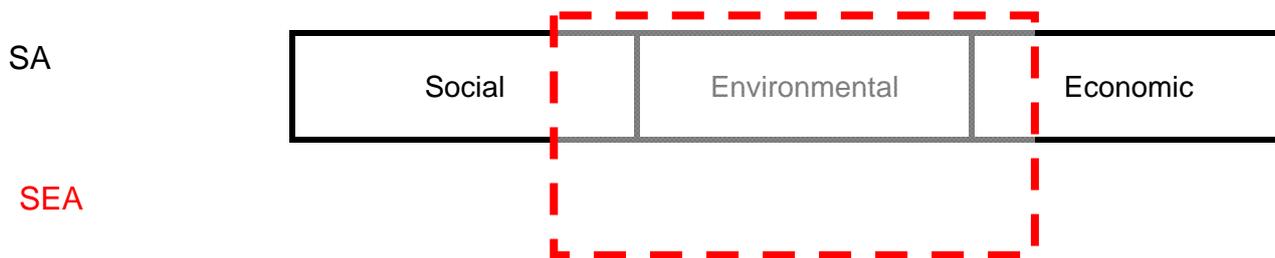
---

[1] UK Sustainable Development Strategy – Securing the Future, 2005
[2] PAS Plan Making Manual – www.pas.gov.uk

SEA is transposed into UK legislation through the Environment Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. SEA is focused primarily on environmental effects, whereas SA goes further by examining all the sustainability related effects of plans, whether they are social, environmental or economic (Figure 1).

Figure 1

The process for SA is conducted in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive. This report therefore seeks to comply with both the requirements of Sustainability Appraisal and the Strategic Environmental Assessment and will be referred to henceforth as SA.

> **Compliance with the SEA Directive**
> Where this report addresses the requirements of the SEA Directive this will be explained in a box like this.

In 2005, Communities and Local Government (CLG) produced a useful guidance document on undertaking SEA – 'A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive' - much of which is of relevance to the SA process and is referred to as a source of information in the PAS Plan Making Manual.

1.5   The Scoping Report

This report is the result of work carried out for Stage A of the process and identifies the scope of the SA of the Elmbridge Local Plan. Stage A requires the completion of the following key tasks:

- A1: Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives;
- A2: Collecting baseline information;
- A3: Identifying sustainability issues;
- A4: Developing the SA framework;
- A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.

1.6   Joint working

In order to develop an appropriate set of SA objectives and appraisal methodology the Council has been working with Surrey County Council, neighbouring Surrey Districts and the relevant statutory agencies. This is an ongoing process of structured workshops and meetings to agree a common agenda and method of working and to establish good practice for the SA process. The overall aim of joint working is to set the agenda for the achievement of sustainable development in East Surrey[3], to make efficient and effective use of resources and provide the foundation for mutual validation of the SA process, including peer review. Joint working took place at the beginning of 2012 to review and amend the SA framework. Further details can be found in Section 5.

---

[3] Elmbridge Borough Council, Reigate and Banstead Borough Council, Tandridge District Council, Mole Valley District Council, Epsom and Ewell Borough Council

2. Stage A1 – Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives

2.1 Introduction

In order to establish a clear and concise scope for the SA it is necessary to identify and review the relevant polices, plans and programmes (PPPs) that may influence the content of the Local Plan. This process enables potential relationships to be identified that will allow potential synergies to be exploited and any inconsistencies and constraints to be addressed. It will also identify additional objectives and indicators, which will assist in analysing and comparing economic, environmental and social impacts throughout the SA and help in identifying key sustainability issues. The review of PPPs has been structured around key themes for ease of reference but has also been sub-divided further to highlight the level of the polices and plans e.g. International, National, Regional, County and Local.

Compliance with the SEA Directive
"The relationship with other relevant plans and programmes" (Annex 1 (a))
"The environmental protection objectives established at international, [European] Community or [national] level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation" (Annex 1 (e))

2.2 Methodology

Joint working with partner authorities in 2005 identified a substantial list of PPPs that were subsequently subject to a comprehensive review for the SA.

This list has been comprehensively reviewed, updated and rationalised by removing redundant or irrelevant policies, plans and programmes, so as to focus on those that are key and most recent. The list included in Appendix 1, and summarised in Table 1 below, therefore is not an exhaustive review of all potentially relevant plans, policies and programmes, but rather a sufficient, 'fit-for-purpose' review which sets out the main framework within which the Local Plan is being prepared. The identification of relevant PPPs is an ongoing process and the list will be updated once new PPPs become available and will be included in any subsequent SA Reports. The extended summary of the PPPs is set out in Appendix 1.

Table 1: Plans, Policies and Programmes reviewed

General overarching
International
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)
European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150/EC)
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2001)
European Union Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2001)
National
UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
Securing the future: delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the future (2003)
Planning Acts (various) and associated regulations
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)

County
Surrey's Interim Sustainable Community Strategy 2008

Local
Elmbridge Sustainable Community Strategy 2006-15
Elmbridge Core Strategy (2011)
Replacement Elmbridge Borough Local Plan 2000 – saved policies

Access and Equality

International
Aarhus Convention 1998 (UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision- Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters
United Nations Convention on Human Rights (1976)

National
Laying the foundations: A housing strategy for England (2011)
Planning Policy for traveller sites (2012)

County
Surrey Local Transport Plan
Surrey Parking Strategy (2011)

Local
Elmbridge Housing and Homelessness Strategy 2009-12

Air quality

International
European Air Quality Directive (96/62/EC)

National
UK Air Quality Strategy (2007)

Local
Elmbridge Air Quality Strategy (2002)

Natural resources

International
European Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (97/11/EC)
European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC)
European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
European Flood Risk Directive (2007/60/EC)
European Wastewater Treatment Directive (1991/271/EEC)

National
Future Water: The government's water strategy for England (2008)
Flood Risk Regulation 2009
Flood and Water Management Act 2010
National Planning Policy Framework Technical Guidance (2012)

Regional
Water Resources Strategy and Regional Action Plan for Thames Region (2009)
Water Company Water Resources Management Plans (Various)
River Basin Management Plan: South East River Basin District – Thames River Basin Management Plan (2009)
Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)
Lower Thames Strategy (2010)

County
Surrey Minerals Plan – Core Strategy and Primary Aggregates DPDs (2011)
Surrey Waste Plan – Core Strategy, Waste Development and Waste Development Control Policies (2008)

Climate change		
International		
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (2012)		
Convention on Climate Change and Biological Diversity: Earth Summit (1992)		
Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)		
National		
Climate Change Act (2008)		
UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)		
Planning our electric future: a White Paper for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity (2011)		
County		
Surrey Climate Change Strategy (2009)		
Local		
Sustainable Elmbridge Strategy (2006)		
Elmbridge Climate Change Action Plan (2010)		
Biodiversity, flora and fauna		
International		
United Nations Convention (Ramsar) on Wetlands of International Importance (1971)		
European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)		
European Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)		
National		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by Schedule 9 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000)		
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000		
Biodiversity 2020		
Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)		
Regional		
Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area – Delivery Framework (2009)		
County		
Surrey Biodiversity Action Plan		
Landscape		
International		
The European Landscape Convention (2004)		
Local		
Elmbridge Countryside Strategy 2007-12		
Cultural heritage and the historic environment		
International		
The European (Valletta) Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (2000).		
Granada Convention/Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985)		
Florence Convention/Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (2011)		
National		
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990		
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979		
Local		
Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Proposals		
Economy		
National		
The Plan for Growth (2011)		

Health and wellbeing
County
Surrey Strategic Commissioning Plan 2008-13
Local
Elmbridge Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2011-14

2.3   Conclusions from the Plans, Policies and Programmes review

Following the review of the PPPs a number of important themes have been identified that will be need to be acknowledged and taken into account when developing future documents for the new Local Plan. The key themes are:

- To incorporate the principles of sustainable development;
- To make efficient use of land and buildings
- To identify land to meet local housing and pitch requirements for the travelling community
- To increase the supply of affordable housing, promote social inclusion, and tackle pockets of relative deprivation
- To promote sustainable modes of transport and reduce the need to travel
- To tackle climate change through encourage sustainable construction, use of renewable energy, energy efficiency and prudent use of natural resources
- To ensure that the scale and location of new development takes account of its impact on water resources and water quality
- To ensure that development takes account of its impact on and contributes towards improving air quality
- To secure the protection and enhancement of the historic and natural environment
- To avoid net loss and work towards a net gain in biodiversity resources
- To deliver high quality developments that enhance the character of local areas
- To minimise the risk of flooding
- To continue to protect the Green Belt
- To meet the needs of an ageing population
- To create a positive framework to support economic growth

3. Stage A2 – Collecting baseline information

It is important to identify the current state of the environment in Elmbridge in order to judge the impact and effectiveness of the local plan documents during implementation. This is achieved by establishing baseline data for the Borough that will provide a starting point for predicting and monitoring social, economic and environmental effects and identifying sustainability issues within the Borough.

Joint working identified quantified baseline data that was included in the original 2005 Scoping Report. This has now been reviewed and updated, the aim being to produce a concise list of baseline data focusing on key indicators where information is readily available, can be kept up to date and demonstrates important local sustainability issues. This will be kept under review and additional indicators included as appropriate. The current baseline is attached as Appendix 2 and a summary is provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2 – Summary of baseline data

SA Objectives and Indicators	Status						
Access and Equality							
Percentage of pupils achieving five or more A*-C GCSEs	+						
Level of qualification of those living in the district	+	+	-				
Average score for Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010	+						
Net housing completions	+						
5 year housing supply	+						
No. of pitches granted for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	!						
Percentage of affordable housing	-						
Number of households on the housing register	-						
Number of units delivered for older people	-						
Average property price	-						
Lower quartile house prices	-						
Average monthly rent	-						
Bedroom mix	-						
Proportion of travel to work by mode	-						
Household transport	-						
Rank in IMD geographical sub domain (access to services)	-						
Population profile	-						
Air quality							
Number and extent of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	-						
Annual average of NO2 in AQMAs	-	-	-	+	+	+	!
Biodiversity, flora and fauna							
Number and area of designated sites	+						
Condition of SSSIs	+						
Improved local biodiversity	+						
Extent of ancient woodlands	+						
Extent of woodlands	+						
Number and area of SANGs	+						
SANG capacity	+						
Population of wild birds	!						
Climate change							
Per capita emissions of CO2	-						
Greenhouse gas emissions from Council's own operations	-						
Number of properties at risk from flooding	?						
Number of permissions granted contrary to EA advice	+						

SA Objectives and Indicators	Status
Cultural heritage and the historic environment	
Number of heritage assets	+
Statutory listed buildings at risk	+
Number of statutory listed buildings demolished	+
Scheduled ancient monuments at risk	-
Number of conditions recommended on archaeological sites	+
Economy	
% of unemployed economically active people	+
UK Competitiveness Index ranking	-
Annual change in employment floorspace	+
% of vacant employment floorspace	!
Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefits	+
% of people unemployed for over a year	-
% of economically active people of working age	-
Number of VAT registrations and deregistrations	+
Earnings by residents and workforce	-
GVA per head	+
Health and Wellbeing	
Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer and stroke	+
Life expectancy	+
Percentage of people whose health is classed as good	+
The number of recorded offences per 1,000 people	+
% of people who feel safe when outside in their local area	+ -
Patients per GP	+
Number of noise complaints	-
% of floodlight permissions with a condition to minimise pollution	+
Natural resources	
% of dwellings built on previously developed land	+
Dwelling densities	+
Biological/chemical quality of rivers and groundwater	- - - ! + +
Water abstraction status	-
Household per capita consumption (PCC) of water	-
Electricity use per capita	-
Gas use per capita	-
Amount of contaminated land remediated to suitable use	+
Sustainability credentials of new development	?
Installed capacity for energy production from renewables	-
Ecological footprint	-
Energy efficiency improvements	!

Key

+	Indicator is equal to or better than target or equivalent regional/national/international performance. Alternatively (where comparators are not available) historical trends show that the situation is improving.
-	Indicator is below target or equivalent regional/national/international performance. Alternatively (where comparators are not available) historical trends show that the situation is getting worse
!	Indicator is significantly below target or equivalent regional/national/international performance and is a priority for action
?	Indicator status is unclear or cannot be assessed due to lack of data

Whilst there was a significant amount of data included in the original report, there were a large amount of gaps where data was not available. In undertaking the review, these have either been removed or, where possible, replaced with other relevant data.

A number of background studies have been undertaken in order to inform the Local Plan and this provides an important context for the review of baseline data – www.elmbridge.gov.uk/planning/policy. The MOSAIC data has also provided useful information on the profile of Elmbridge residents[4].

Collecting data for all the identified baseline indicators has proved difficult since some data is not yet available at 'all levels levels[5]'. Furthermore, in some instances providing comparison data would be of little relevance to the interpretation of local data. As a result some baseline data is not complete but will continue to be enhanced and supplemented to provide as comprehensive a baseline as possible.

Compliance with the SEA Directive

"Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme" and "the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected" (Annex 1 (b), (c))

---

[4] MOSAIC – unique consumer classification based on in-depth demographic data
[5] Local, County, Regional, National etc

4. Stage A3 – Identifying sustainability issues

Section 3 of the Core Strategy – 'Elmbridge Today – Issues and Challenges' – sets out the main characteristics of the Borough and the social, environmental and economic issues it faces. It includes a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis. It outlines a range of key facts about the Borough covering issues such as population, education, employment, movement, housing, crime, deprivation and health. This has helped in providing a background to the review of sustainability issues alongside previous SA work, the updated PPPs and baseline information. The following key sustainability issues have been identified for Elmbridge (Table 3).

Compliance with the SEA Directive

"Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC" (Annex 1 (d))

Table 3: Sustainability issues

Access and equality
• Elmbridge is an affluent borough with some pockets of relative deprivation.
• At a borough-wide scale Elmbridge has good access to services and facilities (GPs, schools, libraries). However, access deficiencies exist at the local level.
• The education and skill base of Elmbridge's population is high with over a third qualified to degree level. 17% unqualified compared to national average of 29%.
• Large number of people on the housing register.
• Lack of affordable housing and entry level properties.
• Significant proportion of housing stock and new build is 4 bedrooms +.
• High cost of housing is excluding even those on average incomes from entering the housing market.
• Excellent rail links to London and South East.
• Poor local transport links including bus services resulting in high levels of car use and associated congestion.
• Articulate, effective and well organised community groups.
• High proportion of households have 2 or more cars or vans.
• Over half of residents travel to work by car. Comparably high percentages travel by rail or work from home, reflecting the area's excellent connectivity to London.

Air quality
• 7 Air Quality Management Areas have been designated for exceedences in NO^2 resulting from vehicle emissions from traffic congestion.
• Levels of other pollutants are within national objectives.

Biodiversity, flora and fauna
• Elmbridge has a wide range of sites designated for their biodiversity including part of the South West London Waterbodies and Thames Basin Heaths European sites.
• 20.33% of Esher Commons SSSI is in favourable condition with 79.67% in unfavourable recovering condition. Management plans are in place to improve this. All other SSSIs are in favourable condition.
• 52% of local sites are being actively managed to improve biodiversity.
• The Dartford Warbler, woodlark and nightjar are European protected species known to exist in Elmbridge.
• Elmbridge's biodiversity resource is vulnerable to new developments and land management practises which could result in habitat loss and fragmentation.

Climate change
• A significant area of the Borough is at risk from flooding from the River Thames, Mole, Wey and Rhythe.
• Emissions of CO^2 are above regional and national averages and continue to grow. Emissions are highest for domestic issues such as housing, transport and consumer items. One of the reasons for this is the average size of properties is much larger.
• Large ecological footprint.
• Installed capacity for energy production from renewable sources is increasing. South East is the third highest region, with majority solar PV.

Cultural heritage and the historic environment
• Elmbridge contains a wide range of areas, buildings and monuments of historic value designated at both a statutory and local level.
• Threat of development on heritage assets, the Green Belt, open spaces and views.
• Around 30% of heritage assets considered 'at risk' in 2005 are still considered to be at risk (based on informal update).
• There are 2 scheduled ancient monuments at risk

Economy
• Recruitment and retention is a concern for local businesses particularly for lower paid jobs due to the high cost of living locally.
• Low levels of unemployment and those claiming unemployment benefits, significantly below regional and national averages. However, these have increased since 2004 probably as a result of the economic recession.
• Nearly 90% of jobs are in the service industry including distribution, hotels and restaurants, finance and IT and public services.
• Workforce earnings are similar to regional and national averages but residents' earnings are nearly double. This is probably reflective of the level of out-commuting to London, particularly the City, where salaries are much higher.
• Elmbridge is ranked 19th in the UK Competitiveness Index, 4th highest in Surrey showing its important role in the South East economy which is ranked 1st in UK regions.
• High vacancy rate for offices.
• High dependency on jobs outside of the Borough.
• Pressure to redevelop employment land for other uses e.g. housing.
• Elmbridge's cultural and historic landscapes generate 148 million trips per year with spend being around £15 million. Fallen in recent years probably due to economic recession.

Health and wellbeing
• Judged to have the highest quality of life in the UK in 2010
• One of the lowest crime rates in England, although fear of crime is a concern.
• The health of Elmbridge's population is better than county and national averages.
• Life expectancy is above county and national averages and is continuing to increase.
• Death rates from heart disease, cancer and strokes are low and steadily declining.
• Access to GPs is very good with most areas under the Department of Health guideline on patients per GP.

Landscape
• The Borough's landscape character is distinctive and highly valued. It includes the Thames Floodplain and River Thames, The Lower Mole and Lower Wey and associated lowlands and, in the south and west, the more elevated Thames Basin Heathlands.
• The landscape contains a number of important views and landmarks
• Provision and access to open space is generally good with some local deficiencies.
• 57% of the Borough is designated as Green Belt and nearly 10% is open space.
• Development pressure is intense and threatens these natural resources.

Natural resources
• Domestic electricity and gas consumption is high, above regional and national averages. Industrial and commercial use however, is low.
• Household consumption of water is high.
• Many potentially contaminated sites that have been identified are being remediated as they are redeveloped.
• Elmbridge has a number of good quality mineral reserves.
• Ecological water quality in the Rivers Mole, Wey Thames and Rythe ranges from 'poor' to 'moderate'. Chemical status on the Mole is 'good' but the remaining have a 'fail' status. Work is underway to ensure these meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.
• Water abstraction status at most locations is either 'over licensed' or 'no water available'.
• Waste water treatment plants may need upgrading and the sewer network may need extending to meet demand from future development.
• High proportion of development takes place on previously developed land at an average density of 47 dwellings per hectare. Ensuring land is used efficiently is a key priority to ensuring the continued protection of open spaces and the Green Belt.

Population
• Most rapidly increasing population in Surrey. One of 7 districts with growth exceeding 5% since 2001.
• One of the largest populations in Surrey.
• Higher proportion of older age groups.
• Ageing population brings with it a number of challenges for housing provision, health and social support. By 2026 proportion of over 55s is projected to exceed those for England and Surrey. Proportion of over 85s is currently higher than England and Surrey and is projected to increase by 60% by 2026.
• Pressure on schools and community infrastructure.

5. Stage A4 – Developing the SA framework

Defining the SA framework is important as it sets out the structure and format for appraising and monitoring the implementation of the local plan documents. The SA framework outlined in this report takes account of guidance that recommends the development of objectives and indicators. Objectives are set at strategic level and expressed in the terms of targets achievable through defined indicators taken from the baseline data.

5.1 Methodology

The objectives were originally drawn from the South East England Regional Assembly's Integrated Regional Framework that identified 25 objectives for sustainable development in the region, and from objectives and indicators identified through the plans, policies and programmes review. They were adapted and developed to address the key sustainability issues identified for Elmbridge, in its East Surrey context in the 2005 SA Scoping Report and were used in SA of the Core Strategy.

Good practice suggests that the number of SA objectives should be kept to the minimum amount required to carry out the appraisal effectively but not make it unmanageable. A joint exercise to review and update the framework has recently been undertaken by the East Surrey authorities. This followed the publication of the Framework and reflects the decreasing relevance of RSS in the plan-making process. As a result, 19 SA objectives were agreed and these are set out in Table 3 below.

The overall aim of the review was to provide a more streamlined assessment framework that is locally relevant, up-to-date and reflects the key sustainability issues East Surrey districts. In addition to a joint review of the objectives, Elmbridge has reviewed the accompanying indicators and decision aiding questions in order to provide a more concise, locally relevant framework for the assessment with clearer links to monitoring effects. As a result, a number of decision aiding questions were removed where it was considered that they lacked focus, provided unnecessary detail that was unlikely to be helpful in the assessment process or where clear indicators were unavailable to monitor progress. Indicators have also been reviewed and amended or removed with a view to creating a clearer monitoring framework that can be easily updated.

There are a number of areas where it is considered that further information that is not currently available may be collected and added at a future date alongside appropriate decision aiding questions, these include:

- Extent and condition of BAP habitats
- Traffic flows
- Road safety
- Measures to reduce flood risk
- Sustainable construction – SUDS, energy efficiency, recycled materials
- Access to open space
- Ecological footprint
- Agricultural land
- Mixed use developments
- Renewable energy
- Heritage indicators – locally listed buildings at risk, actions taken in response to breaches of listed building control

It should be noted that some indicators will be relevant for multiple SA objectives and together will form a framework to monitor the sustainability of plans in Elmbridge. Details of the full SA framework including indicators and decision aiding questions are included in Appendix 3.

The SA framework will be subject to review following consultation and further identification of baseline data and at this stage all of the objectives are of equal priority. The framework for the SA will be used to assess all future documents and policies forming part of the new Elmbridge Local Plan.

Table 3: SA objectives

SA Objective
Social progress that meets the needs of everyone
1. To provide sufficient housing to enable people to live in a home suitable to their needs and which they can afford.
2. To facilitate the improved health and wellbeing of the whole population.
3. To reduce poverty, crime and social exclusion.
4. To minimise the harm from flooding.
5. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.
Effective protection of the environment
6. To make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings.
7. To reduce land contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity.
8. To ensure air quality continues to improve.
9. To reduce noise pollution.
10. To reduce light pollution.
11. To improve the water quality of rivers and groundwater, and maintain an adequate supply of water.
12. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.
13. To conserve and enhance the natural and historic environments and cultural assets.
14. To reduce the need to travel, encourage sustainable transport options and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure.
15. To ensure that the District adapts to the impacts of the changing climate.
Maintenance of high and stable levels of growth
16. Provide for employment opportunities to meet the needs of the local economy.
17. Support economic growth which is inclusive, innovative and sustainable.
Prudent use of natural resources
18. To achieve sustainable production and use of resources.
19. To increase energy efficiency and the production of energy from low carbon technologies, renewable sources and decentralised generation systems.

5.2   Internal compatibility of SA objectives

The SA objectives have been tested against each other to identify any potential conflicts and problems with the internal compatibility that may arise between objectives. The compatibility matrix is shown in Figure 2 below.

The possible conflicts between objectives have been identified as follows:

- There are potential conflicts or problems with the compatibility of Objective 1 against Objectives 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19. This is down to the potential impact the provision of new housing could have on the environment. Although these conflicts have been identified they can be addressed through the appropriate mitigation methods i.e. innovative design, sustainable construction, making efficient use of urban land.
- Objective 4 to minimise the harm from flooding could potentially conflict with Objectives 1, 16 and 17 relating to housing development and economic growth. Again the introduction of appropriate mitigation measures could negate any conflict.

- Other conflicts involve issue of the improving accessibility and the potential impacts this could have on ecologically sensitive areas. Again, appropriate mitigation can alleviate any harm.

Figure 2: SA Objectives compatibility matrix

SA objectives		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone					Protection of the environment										Maintenance of high and stable growth levels		Prudent use of natural resources	
Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone	1	■																		
	2	G	■																	
	3		G	■																
	4	R	G	G	■															
	5	G	G	G	G	■														
Protection of the environment	6	?	G	G	G	G	■													
	7	Y	G	G	G	G	G	■												
	8	R	G	G	G	G	G	G	■											
	9	R	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	■										
	10	R	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	■									
	11	R	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	■								
	12	R	G	G	G	Y	G	G	G	G	G	G	■							
	13	Y	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	■						
	14	Y	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	■					
	15	Y	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	■				
Maintenance of high and stable growth levels	16	R	G	G	R	G	G	Y	R	R	R	R	R	Y	Y	Y	■			
	17	G	G	G	R	G	G	Y	R	R	R	R	R	Y	Y	Y	G	■		
Prudent use of natural resources	18	R	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	R	R	■	
	19	R	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	R	R	G	■

6. Stage A5 – Consulting on the scope

It is a statutory requirement that the Scoping Report be sent to the three Environmental Consultation Bodies[6] and to ensure the widest possible consultation takes place at this stage relevant local stakeholders will be invited to take part as well. The document will also be made available on the Council's website. Consultation at this stage is fundamental to ensure that the Scope of the SA is fully identified and the subsequent report comprehensive enough.

Compliance with the SEA Directive
"The bodies identified by the UK Government as being likely to be concerned by the environmental effects of implementing the plan have been consulted in deciding" (Annex 1 (d))

The responses to the consultation and the resulting actions taken are included at Appendix 4. Useful comments were provided by the consultees on additional plans, policies and programmes that could be referred to, further sustainability issues affecting the Borough and suggestions for baseline indicators.

---

[6] Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage

7. Next steps

The following plans are currently being prepared and are due to begin public consultation in March 2013. Each will be subject to its own programme for Sustainability Appraisal:

7.1 Settlement Investment and Development Plans

The Sustainability Appraisal for the draft Settlement Investment and Development Plans is incorporated into a wider Assessment Methodology process.   Details of the Assessment Methodology process are published in separate documents and can be found on the Council's website[7]. SA will form an integral part of the process and will evolve alongside the production of the Plans. Higher-level appraisals will take place at the earlier stages and will be published alongside the draft plans. This will be reviewed and more detailed assessments undertaken as the plans progress. Full details will be published within an SA Report at the later stages. SA will be used as a tool alongside consultation responses to consider options and identify the preferred way forward.

Table 4: Settlement Investment and Development Plans - Timetable

Stage in the process	Date	Re-consultation necessary (alternative dates)	Sustainability Appraisal
Draft Plans	March 2013		Initial appraisal of options[8]
Publication	November 2013	Summer 2014	Review of options appraisal and consideration of any new options put forward through consultation. Appraisal of preferred options and final proposals. Draft SA Report
Submission for independent examination	Autumn 2014	Autumn 2014	Appraisal of any significant changes. Final SA Report

7.2 Development Management Plan

The SA for the draft Development Management policies has been an integral and iterative part of the consideration of options, alternatives and outcomes throughout the preparation of the document.

A streamlined approach to the appraisal of the draft Development Management Plan has been adopted and incorporated into the document. Each preferred policy and the alternative options, together with comments within the justification text under 'Sustainability', and show that the impact of the draft policy has been carefully assessed against each of the objectives in the SA Framework. This is considered sufficient for the consultation stage of this document so that consultees will have a greater understanding of the sustainability issues when considering preferred options and alternatives in advance of a formal SA report at a later stage.

---

[7] www.elmbridge.gov.uk/planning/policy
[8] A summary of this stage will be published in Assessment Methodology documents – www.elmbridge.gov.uk

Table 5: Development Management - Timetable

Stage in the process	Date	Sustainability Appraisal
Draft Plan	March 2013	Initial appraisal of options
Publication	June 2013	Appraisal of preferred options and production of Draft SA Report.
Submission for independent examination	Autumn 2013	Appraisal of significant changes and Final SA Report

Appendix 1 – Plans, policies and programmes

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
General overarching/cross-cutting	
International	
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)	
http://www.johannesburgsummit.org	
States a commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society. Key commitments: • Sustainable production and consumption. • Renewable energy & energy efficiency. • Production of chemicals in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. • Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005.	Plan policies to support the overall objectives.
European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150/EC)	
http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/som_en.htm	
Based on the EU aim of achieving balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening economic and social cohesion • Economic and social cohesion. • Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage. • More balanced competitiveness of the European territory. • To achieve more spatially balanced development, these goals must be pursued simultaneously in all regions of the EU and their interactions taken into account.	Plan policies to support the overall objectives.
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eussd/	
The overall aim of the Strategy is to identify and develop actions to enable the EU to achieve a continuous long-term improvement of quality of life through the creation of sustainable communities able to manage and use resources efficiently, able to tap the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy and in the end able to ensure prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion.	Informs national legislation, UK Sustainable Development Strategy and targets, presenting a global perspective.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
European Union Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2001)	
http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/newprg/	
Priority Areas: • Climate Change; • Nature and Biodiversity; • Environment and Health, and Quality of Life; • Natural Resources and Waste. The objectives, priorities and actions of the Programme should contribute to sustainable development in the candidate countries.	The Local Plan should support the primary areas of the action plan.
National	
UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	
http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk	
Statement of Government policy on sustainable development. Four key aims: • Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone. • Effective protection of the environment. • Prudent use of natural resources. • High and stable levels of economic growth and employment.	The Local Plan should support the aims of the Strategy.
Securing the future: delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	
http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk	
• Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone • Effective protection of the environment • Prudent use of natural resources • Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment • Increase investment in people and equipment for a competitive economy • Reduce the level of social exclusion • Promote a transport system which provides choice, and also minimises environmental harm and reduces congestion • Direct development and promote agricultural practices to protect and enhance the countryside and wildlife • Increase energy efficiency	Objectives to directly inform Local Plan objectives

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the future (2003)	
www.odpm.gov.uk	
- The Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities. - Address the housing shortage - Address the shortage of affordable housing - Ensure that social housing is brought up to a decent standard - Improve the local environment and protect the countryside.	The Local Plan should address the issues raised by the plan.
Planning Acts (various), Localism Act and associated Regulations	
www.legislation.gov.uk	
To include the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Planning Act 2008 and Localism Act 2011. Combined they provide the legal framework for the preparation of development plans including requirements for consultation, sustainability appraisal and examination. The CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended 2011) provide the legal framework for the setting of a local levy on development to support the provision of infrastructure.	The Local Plan must be prepared in accordance with this legal framework.
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningsystem/planningpolicy/planningpolicyframework/	
New simplified national planning policy framework (NPPF) to replace previous planning policy guidance and statements. It aims to support economic growth but also to promote strong communities and the need to protect and enhance the environment, particularly the Green Belt. Core principles include: - Support a genuinely plan-led system and plan positively for growth - Presumption in favour of sustainable development - Secure high quality design standards - Take account of the roles and character of different areas - Support transition to a low carbon future - Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution - Prioritising the use of previously developed land - Promote mixed use development - Conserve heritage assets (paras 126-141, pg 30-32) - Manage patterns of growth to make full use of public transport, walking and cycling - Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing and deliver facilities and services to meet local needs	The Local Plan must be in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
County	
Surrey's Interim Sustainable Community Strategy 2008	
http://www.surreyeconomicpartnership.org/stylesheet.asp?file=441_surrey_community_strategy	
Vision: • "Surrey is a great county that benefits from the beauty and richness of its natural and built heritage, the diversity of its landscape, distinctiveness of its communities and strength of its economy. The vision for Surrey is one that will safeguard and enhance these strengths and improve the quality of life for people living and working in Surrey by addressing social, economic and environmental well-being and sustainability. • The vision for Surrey in 2020 is a county of distinctive, confident, caring, creative, and safe communities, where individuals and organisations have taken responsibility for resolving the many challenges facing the county." Key objectives: • Maintain high employment rates and promote a more mixed and balanced economy • Make it easier to get around the County, with transport being increasingly integrated and locally managed with incentives and more options to reduce congestion and pollution • Easier for people to find accommodation to suit all needs • Increase home working • Promote vibrant towns that appeal to all ages and walks of life.	The Local Plan should help to deliver the spatial aims of the Surrey Sustainable Community Strategy.
Local	
Elmbridge Sustainable Community Strategy 2006-15	
http://www.elmbridge.gov.uk/Council/information/commstrategy.htm	
Following consultation, the Elmbridge Community Partnership agreed to have six themes within the Sustainable Community Strategy. Each theme contains long-terms aims, shorter term priorities, links to the Local Development Framework and action plans. • Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment • Promoting Health and Well Being • Enhancing the Local Economy • Building Safer Communities • Fostering Inclusion • Partnership Development	The Local Plan should help to deliver the spatial aims of the Elmbridge Sustainable Community Strategy.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Elmbridge Core Strategy (2011)	
http://www.elmbridge.gov.uk/planning/policy/currentpp.htm	
It sets out a long-term vision, spatial strategy and core policies for shaping the Borough's development up to 2026 and is key to the delivery of the Elmbridge Sustainable Community Strategy. Objectives: 1 - To retain the high quality of life experienced by most Borough residents and share the benefits across all sections of the community, within an overall context of stabilising and ultimately reducing the Borough's ecological footprint. 2 - To protect the unique character of the Borough, and to enhance the high quality of the built, historic and natural environment. 3 -To deliver high quality buildings and neighbourhoods that enhance character, improve people's sense of safety and security and promote healthier lifestyles 4 - To reduce people's reliance on driving, by directing new development to sustainable locations, promoting attractive and convenient alternatives to using the private car and, in so doing, reducing congestion and pollution caused by traffic. 5 - To promote sustainable lifestyles, and limit the use of natural resources, reducing the need to travel and maximising the use of renewable energy. 6 - To continue to protect the Green Belt, in order to prevent the coalescence of the Borough's towns and villages and retain the distinctiveness of our local communities. 7 - To take part in a co-ordinated approach to the management of the Borough's waterways in a way that protects and enhances their distinct role and character and their biodiversity value, improves water quality, and that minimises their potential to flood. 8 - To enhance the distinctiveness and diversity of the landscapes within the Green Belt, and to promote improvements to our network of strategic and local open land and green corridors, balancing the desire to increase access to the open countryside with the need to protect and enhance biodiversity interests. 9 - To provide sufficient housing to meet the local target of 3,375 additional units in the most sustainable locations in the urban area. 10 - To address inequalities, promote better integration and increase opportunities for people who live in the less affluent areas of the Borough. 11 - To supply homes and land that address local housing needs in terms of mix, size, design and tenure. 12 - To adopt a viable approach to contribute to increasing the supply of affordable housing as a key priority. 13 - To meet the needs of an increasingly ageing population through a variety of measures, including lifetime homes, specialist accommodation and care and support services that respond to their needs.	Other documents forming part of the Local Plan will must be in accordance with the Core Strategy and seek to deliver its objectives. They should add detail to these overarching policies.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
14 - To provide for the identified pitch requirements of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in sustainable locations supported by good quality facilities 15 - To maintain a thriving economy by providing an adequate supply of land and buildings, in the right places, to support a diverse range of business and commercial activity. 16 - To continue to support the Borough's variety of tourist attractions whilst protecting the amenities of those who live close by and provide an adequate supply of visitor accommodation in appropriate and sustainable locations. 17 - To support and develop the distinctive roles of our town and village centres, in order that they provide a strong focus for commercial and community development 18 -To respond to the social and physical infrastructure needs arising from new development in a way that delivers sustainable growth.	
Replacement Elmbridge Borough Local Plan 2000	
www.elmbridge.gov.uk/planning/policy	
• Sets out the Borough's policies for the control of development and use of land • Includes a number of saved policies that will eventually be replaced by policies in the new Local Plan including those relating to heritage - HEN 5; HEN8; HEN 9, HEN11; HEN13; HEN14; HEN16; HEN17 and HEN18.	Local Plan should take into account key themes in developing plan policies and identify those saved policies to be replaced/superseded.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Access and Equality	
International	
The UNECE Convention on Access to Information in Decision Making and Access to Justice for Environmental Matters (The Aarhus Convention) (2001)	
http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/pp/documents/cep43e.pdf	
Access to environmental information held by local authorities. Requirement for public participation in environmental decision-making.	Consultation on the Local Plan should ensure access to information and encourage participation in environmental decision making.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
United Nations Convention on Human Rights (1976)	
http://www.hrweb.org/legal/undocs.html	
Details the basic civil and political rights of individuals and nations. The rights of an individual to: • Legal recourse when their rights have been violated, even if the violator was acting in an official capacity • The right to privacy and protection of privacy by law • Freedom of opinion and expression • Freedom of assembly and association	The Local Plan should not violate any human rights.
National	
Laying the foundations: A housing strategy for England (2011)	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/housing/housingstrategy2011	
A radical new housing strategy to reignite the housing market. It sets out a package of reforms: • get the housing market moving again • lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future • support choice and quality for tenants • improve environmental standards and design quality	The Local Plan will need to ensure the delivery of sufficient housing and affordable housing.
Planning Policy for traveller sites (2012)	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicytravellers	
Government's planning policy for traveller sites which aims to: • ensure LPAs make own assessment of need • work collaboratively to meet need through identification of land including setting pitch and plot targets • plan for sites over a reasonable timescale • promote more private traveller site provision • reduce number of unauthorised developments • ensure accessibility to services and facilities • set criteria based policies	The Local Plan should allocate sufficient pitches and plots to meet need and include criteria for assessing planning applications for Traveller sites and allocations. Evidence base should provide an assessment of need and identify a rolling five-year supply of deliverable sites.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
County	
Surrey Local Transport Plan	
http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/roads-and-transport/surrey-transport-plan-ltp3/surrey-transport-plan-executive-summary	
- Sets out objectives and targets - Identifies problems and opportunities - Provides a strategy and implementation programme to move us in the direction of sustainability in Surrey. Objectives: - Effective transport: To facilitate end-to-end journeys for residents, business and visitors by maintaining the road network, delivering public transport services and, where appropriate, providing enhancements. - Reliable transport: To improve the journey time reliability of travel in Surrey. - Safe transport: To improve road safety and the security of the travelling public in Surrey. - Sustainable transport: To provide an integrated transport system that protects the environment, keeps people healthy and provides for lower carbon transport choices.	The Local Plan should address the objectives of the Surrey Local Transport Plan and aim to support its implementation.
Surrey Parking Strategy (2011)	
http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/roads-and-transport/surrey-transport-plan-ltp3/surrey-transport-plan-strategies/parking-strategy	
This strategy is designed to help shape, manage and deliver the county council's vision for parking: "*Provide parking where appropriate, control parking where necessary*" Objectives: - Reduce congestion caused by parked vehicles - Make best use of the parking space available - Enforce parking regulations fairly and efficiently - Provide appropriate parking where needed	Local Plan policies should address these objectives and deliver a local approach to managing parking provision.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Local	
Elmbridge Housing and Homelessness Strategy 2009-12	
http://www.elmbridge.gov.uk/housing/affordable.htm	
This Housing & Homelessness Strategy sets out the Borough's housing plans for 2009-2012. It is an overarching position statement that sets out the Council's strategic aims and objectives across all housing tenures and its approach to tackling homelessness. The Strategy contains the following strategic priorities that each has its own objectives: • Increase the supply of affordable housing • Meeting needs, offering choice • Tackling homelessness • Improving housing quality across tenures • Promoting independent living • Supporting community wellbeing	The Local Plan should support the strategic priorities and objectives in particular by including policies that help to deliver an increase in the supply of affordable housing and allocating sites to secure the delivery of additional affordable housing.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Air quality	
International	
European Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)	
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:152:0001:0044:EN:PDF	
Introduce a common strategy to: • Avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment • Make information on ambient air quality available to the public • Maintain air quality where good and improve it in other cases. • Sets limit values for various pollutants	Local Authorities should be aware that the location of development can have a direct effect on improving air quality.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
National	
UK Air Quality Strategy (2007)	
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/air-quality/approach/	
- This Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term - Long term goal to remove all critical levels and load exceedances - Sets objectives and targets for all pollutants	Local Authorities should be aware that the location of development can have a direct effect on improving air quality.
Local	
Elmbridge Air Quality Strategy (2002)	
www.elmbridge.gov.uk	
- Pollutants generated as a result of our activities will be minimised; - Air quality is handled and will be handled in a corporate and multi-disciplinary way with effective links between all relevant Divisions so as to ensure a consistent approach; - The public, residents and local businesses and organisations will be encouraged to reduce their own emissions; - Information on air quality will be provided to the public, residents and local businesses organisations in a clear and accessible way. - Education campaigns will be mounted within the Borough, including vehicle emission testing; - The Council will work together with neighbouring local authorities, Surrey County Council, residents, organisations and businesses to achieve both consistency and integrated approach to air quality; - Air quality will be taken into account as a material consideration when assessing planning applications; - The legislative controls available to minimise pollution will be enforced; - Air quality will continue to be monitored within the Borough and the information made widely available; - A review and assessment of air quality within the Borough will be regularly undertaken; - Best practices will be adopted and active steps taken to further improve air quality in Elmbridge whenever the opportunity arises.	The Local Plan should take account of the potential impact of the location of development on air quality.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Natural resources	
International	
European Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (97/11/EC)	
http://europa.eu.int/comm/environmentaleia/home.htm	
• Requires assessment of the effect of certain public and private projects on the environment.	Local Plan policies should support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that 'appropriate assessments' are carried out for sites in locations where development could adversely impact on the environment.
European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC)	
http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm	
• Ensure that environmental consequences of certain plans and programmes are identified and assessed during their preparation and before their adoption.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive and deliver sustainable development.
European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	
www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html	
• The Directive is intended to enhance waterways and wetlands throughout Europe, to make sure we use water in a sustainable way, to reduce water pollution and to lessen the effects of floods and droughts. • The WFD will establish a strategic framework for managing the water environment and provides a common approach to protecting and setting environmental objectives for all ground and surface waters and the promotion of sustainable water use. • The Environment Agency has general responsibility for ensuring the Directive is given effect and has to approve environmental objectives, programmes of measures and river basin management plans. • For surface water, the Directive requires that environmental objectives are based on the chemical and, more significantly, ecological status of the water body. For groundwater, quantitative and chemical objectives must be set • The Directive also requires that statutory strategic management plans be produced for each River Basin District (RBD). • Requires all inland waters to reach 'good status' by 2015.	The Directive highlights the need to protect ground and surface water from incidental, as well as accidental pollution.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
European Flood Risk Directive (2007/60/EC)	
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/flood_risk/index.htm	
The Directive aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. The Directive requires Member States to first carry out a preliminary assessment by 2011 to identify the river basins and associated coastal areas at risk of flooding. For such zones they would then need to draw up flood risk maps by 2013 and establish flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and preparedness by 2015. The Directive applies to inland waters as well as all coastal waters across the whole territory of the EU.	Ensure that plan policies assist in directing development to locations at least risk of flooding and help to reduce overall flood risk
European Waste Water Treatment Directive (1991/271/EEC)	
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-urbanwaste/legislation/directive_en.htm?lang=_e	
Aims to protect the environment from the adverse effect of waste water. The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive regulates the collection and treatment of waste water from our homes and from industry.

It protects the environment from the negative effects of urban waste water and discharges from certain industrial sectors, such as food and drink processing plants. Some of these types of plants can produce waste that has a similar polluting effect as untreated sewage.

It is implemented through the Urban Wastewater Treatment Regulations 1994. | Ensure that plan policies assist in protecting the environment from the adverse effects of waste water. |
National	
Future Water: The Government's strategy for England (Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs)	
http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/water/strategy/pdf/future-water.pdf	
Future Water sets out how the government want the water sector to look by 2030: • Improved the quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continue to provide high levels of drinking water quality from taps • Sustainably manage risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water • Ensure a sustainable use of water resources, and implement fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges • Cut greenhouse gas emissions; and • Embed continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users.	Ensure plan policies support the implementation of the strategy.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Flood Risk Regulations 2009	
www.legislation.gov.uk	
Implements the EU Flood Risk Directive. Sets out responsibilities for County Councils and Unitary authorities in relation to flood risk including: • Preparation of a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment Report including the identification of flood risk areas • Preparation of Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Maps • Preparation of Flood Risk Management Plans • By 2015 to have in place a Flood Risk Management Strategy	Ensure that plan policies assist in directing development to locations at least risk of flooding and help to reduce overall flood risk
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	
http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/people-and-community/emergency-planning-and-community-safety/flooding-advice/the-flood-and-water-management-act	
County Councils to act as lead local flood authorities and take a lead role in managing flood risk fro surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. By 2015 they must: • Apply and monitor a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy • Maintain a register of local structures and features likely to have a significant effect on flood risk • Act as Sustainable Drainage Approving Body	Ensure that plan policies assist in directing development to locations at least risk of flooding and help to reduce overall flood risk. Work with the County in securing SuDs on new developments.
National Planning Policy Framework Technical Guidance (CLG, 2012)	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/nppftechnicalguidance	
This document provides additional guidance to local authorities to ensure the effective implementation of the NPPF in relation to flood risk and minerals extraction.	Ensure that plan policies take account of the technical guidance on flood risk.
Regional	
Water Resources Strategy and Regional Action Plan for Thames Region (2009)	
http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/publications/40731.aspx	
Set out a series of actions to deliver a secure water supply and safeguard the environment. The strategy has 4 aims: • adaptation to and mitigation of climate change • a better water environment • sustainable planning and management of water resources • people valuing water and the water environment The strategy is supported by regional action plans.	Ensure that the scale and location of development takes account of its impact on water resources.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Water Company Water Resources Management Plans (Various)	
http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/sectors/32425.aspx	
Thames Water, Three Valleys and Sutton and East Surrey Water have produced Water Resources Management Plans that set out a package of measures to balance the demand and supply of water to 2035.	Ensure that the scale and location of development takes account of its impact on water resources.
River Basin Management Plan: South East River Basin District – Thames River Basin Management Plan (2009)	
http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/PDF/GESO0910BSTA-E-E.pdf	
Focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. The Plan describes the river basin district, the pressures that the water environment faces and proposed actions. It is renewed every 6 years. By 2015 22% of surface waters (rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters) are going to improve for at least one biological, chemical or physical element. This includes an improvement of 1,737km of the river network in the river basin district.

25% of surface waters will be at good or better ecological status and 17% of groundwater bodies will be at good overall status by 2015.

At least 30% of assessed surface waters will be at good or better biological quality by 2015.

Annex C of the Plan sets out a series of actions for local and regional government in order to achieve the objectives. | Ensure that the scale and location of development takes account of its impact on water quality. Plans should take account of the specific actions outlined in Annex C of the Plan. |
Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2009)	
http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/127387.aspx	
Sets out the scale and extent of flooding now and in the future and sets policies for managing flood risk within the catchment. Elmbridge is listed as having between 2-5,000 properties at risk in a 1% annual probability of river flood.	Ensure that plan policies take account of policies within the plan to manage flood risk.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Lower Thames Strategy (Environment Agency, 2010)	
http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/floods/123097.aspx	
The Lower Thames Flood Risk Management Strategy is a long-term plan to manage flood risk in the Lower Thames area produced in partnership with the Environment Agency and other public bodies. The Strategy aims to reduce the risk of river flooding to 15,000 properties with a one per cent annual (1 in 100 year) chance of flooding from Datchet to Teddington. This includes: • building three flood diversion channels • widening the Desborough Cut • capacity increases to Sunbury, Molesey, and Teddington weirs • community-based measures for improving resistance and resilience against flooding for smaller groups of properties • improving mapping information for emergency evacuation plans	Plans should support the delivery of the Strategy to ensure flood risk is reduced.
County	
Surrey Minerals Plan – Core Strategy and Primary Aggregates DPDs (2011)	
http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/environment-housing-and-planning/minerals-and-waste-policies-and-plans/surrey-minerals-plan	
• Provides strategic policies and site-specific proposals for the period to 2026. Objectives: • Reduce demand for minerals • Safeguard the supply of minerals • Meet need for minerals • Address adverse impacts from minerals development on communities and the environment • Address adverse impacts from the transportation of minerals • Restore mineral workings to the highest standards	Ensure that policies are in accordance with the plan and relevant sites allocated on the policies map.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Surrey Waste Plan – Core Strategy, Waste Development and Waste Development Control Policies (2008)	
http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/environment-housing-and-planning/minerals-and-waste-policies-and-plans/surrey-waste-plan/surrey-waste-plan-adopted-plan	
Sets out the spatial vision, objectives, strategic policies, site specific proposals and detailed policies Objectives: • to provide for sustainable management of Surrey's waste; • to help deliver sustainable development by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for; • to enable the provision of facilities to allow for net self-sufficiency in Surrey in accordance with the South East Plan; • to enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations without endangering health or harming the environment; • to protect the Green Belt but recognise the particular locational needs of some waste management facilities; • to reflect the concerns and interest of communities and the needs of waste collection and disposal authorities and business; • to protect the quality of Surrey's natural environment and heritage; and • to enable the provision of a range of waste technologies.	Ensure that policies are in accordance with the plan and relevant sites allocated on the policies map.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Climate change	
International	
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change	
http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.html	
Established to limit the emissions of greenhouse gases. • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels, 2008-12. • UK has an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12 and a national goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the objectives and targets of the Protocol.
Convention on Climate Change and Biological Diversity: Earth Summit (1992)	
http://www.ecouncil.ac.cr/about/ftp/riodoc.htm	
• Establishes the right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public organisations • Establishes the right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making • Establishes the right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respect to the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 1008-12, and 20% reduction by 2020 (as agreed by Kyoto Protocol); Reduce quantity of waste going to final disposal by around 20% on 2000 levels by 2010	Informs national legislation and targets and presents a global perspective
Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)	
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=Oj:L:2009:140:0016:0062:en:PDF	
Sets a target for the UK to achieve 15% of its energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020. This compares to 3% in 2009.	Ensure that plan policies contribute to meeting the targets set out within the Directive

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
National	
Climate Change Act (2008)	
http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2007-08/climatechangehl.html	
The Climate Change Act contains provisions that will set a legally binding target for reducing UK carbon dioxide emissions by at least 26 per cent by 2020 and at least 60 per cent by 2050, compared to 1990 levels. Key areas: • Requires the Government to publish five-yearly carbon budgets as from 2008 • Requires the Committee on Climate Change to advise the Government on the levels of carbon budgets to be set, the balance between domestic emissions reductions and the use of carbon credits, and whether the 2050 target should be increased • Places a duty on the Government to assess the risk to the UK from the impacts of climate change • Provides powers to establish trading schemes for the purpose of limiting greenhouse gas	Ensure that plan policies contribute to meeting the targets set out within the Act.
UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	
http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/meeting_energy/renewable_ener/renewable_ener.aspx	
Sets out path for meeting legally binding target to ensure 15% of our energy comes from renewable sources by 2020. It puts forward a path to achieving this including the balance of technologies that is most likely to achieve the goal: • More than 30% of our electricity generated from renewables – much of this will be from wind power but biomass, hydro and wave will also play an important role • 12% of our heat generated from renewables – range of sources including biomass, biogas, solar and heat pumps • 10% of transport energy from renewables It sets out the Government's strategic role as well as a number of detailed actions.	Ensure that plans and policies contribute towards meeting the target.
Planning our electric future: a White Paper for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity (2011)	
http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/policy-legislation/emr/2176-emr-white-paper.pdf	
Sets out strategy for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity: • Long-term contracts for both low-carbon energy and capacity; • Institutional arrangements to support this contracting approach; • Continued grandfathering, supporting the principle of no retrospective change to low carbon policy incentives, within a clear rational planning cycle; and • Ensuring a liquid market that allows existing energy companies and new entrants to compete on fair terms	Ensure that plans and policies support the strategy.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
County	
Surrey Climate Change Strategy (2009)	
http://www.elmbridge.gov.uk/documents/detail.htm?pk_document=16405	
This report introduces a countywide Climate Change Strategy, which has been commissioned by the Surrey Climate Change Partnership (SCCP) as part of a climate change project funded by the Surrey Improvement Partnership (SIP). The context for the Strategy is established by explaining the roles of the SCCP, SIP and the climate change project. The Strategy has been designed to give strategic direction on climate change action and activity for local authorities within Surrey whilst recognising the different levels of existing activity and support for this agenda.	Ensure that plans and policies support the strategic direction on climate change action.
Local	
Sustainable Elmbridge Strategy (2006)	
http://www.elmbridge.gov.uk/documents/detail.htm?pk_document=8742	
Sets out the Council's approach to sustainability including what is already being done and what is planned. It includes a list of actions to be implemented to ensure a sustainable future for the Borough.	Ensure that plans and policies support actions.
Elmbridge Climate Change Action Plan (2010)	
http://www.elmbridge.gov.uk/documents/detail.htm?pk_document=17893	
Sets out a series of actions to deliver the countywide Climate Change Strategy adopted in 2009. It covers a range of topic areas including Strategy; Services; Community Leadership and Own Estate.	Ensure that plans and policies support actions.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	
International	
United Nations Convention (Ramsar) on Wetlands of International Importance (1971)	
http://www.ramsar.org	
• Lists wetlands of international importance based on ecological and hydrological criteria • Promotes the conservation and wide use of the wetlands included in the list	Take account of Ramsar site objectives

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
European Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)	
http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/pdf/1979 /en_1979L0409_do_001.pdf	
• Protection, management and control of all species of naturally occurring birds. • Take measures to preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitat.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and the requirements of the Directive
European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	
http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/4442 17/444663/295641/?lang=_e	
• Maintain or restore designated natural habitat types, and habitats of designated species. • Take appropriate steps to avoid degrading or destroying Special Areas of Conservation	Plan policies to support overall objectives and the requirements of the Directive
National	
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by Schedule 9 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000)	
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69	
Places a duty on all public bodies, including local planning authorities, to further the conservation and enhancement of the features by reason of which a Site of Special Scientific Interest is of special interest.	Plans should include policies for the conservation and enhancement of designated sites and provide criteria against which developments affecting designated sites will be addressed.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents	
Places a duty on local authorities to take reasonably practicable steps to further the conservation, restoration or enhancement of those species and habitats identified as priorities for biological conservation	Plans should include policies for the conservation and enhancement of designated sites and provide criteria against which developments affecting designated sites will be addressed.
Biodiversity 2020	
http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020-111111.pdf	
Sets a series of high level outcomes to deliver the ambition of: "to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people." It also identified actions in 4 priority areas: • A more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea • Putting people at the heart of policy • Reducing environmental pressures • Improving our knowledge	Biodiversity needs to become part of development policy on sustainable communities, urban green space and the built environment, and this should be reflected in policies to promote biodiversity conservation and enhancement.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)	
http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm80/8082/8082.pdf	
Outlines the Government's vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years with practical action to deliver that ambition. It aims to set a clear institutional framework to achieve the recovery of nature: • establish Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs) • create new Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs) • reforms to the planning system Specific actions include: • removing barriers to learning outdoors • creating a new Local Green Areas designation • establishing a Green Infrastructure Partnership • new phase of the Muck In4Life campaign	Plan policies should reflect the aims of the White Paper. In particular facilitate the designation of Local Green Areas and ensure a strategic approach to planning for nature within and across local areas.
Regional	
Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area – Delivery Framework (Joint Strategic Partnership Board, 2009)	
www.surreyheath.gov.uk	
Objectives are to recommend: • a consistent approach to the protection of the SPA from the significant effects of residential development • the type and extent of residential development that may have a significant effect either alone or in combination on the SPA • key criteria for the delivery of avoidance measures	Plan policies should take account of the joint approach to the protection of the SPA set out within the document.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
County	
Surrey Biodiversity Action Plan	
www.surreywildlifetrust.co.uk	
- Links into National Biodiversity Action Plan (UK Biodiversity Action Plan Steering Group, 1994) and The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/09/EEC of 2 April 1979) - A mechanism to translate national targets into practice reflecting and promoting the conservation of wildlife characteristic to a particular locality. - To conserve and enhance the wildlife and habitats of Surrey which give the county its distinctive biodiversity. - To identify priority habitats and species which are important on an international and national scale, important in Surrey or where we have a special responsibility - To set realistic but ambitious targets and a timescale for habitats and species plans and to monitor, report and review the progress of action plans against those targets - To ensure that biodiversity action continues as a partnership - To raise public awareness and encourage involvement in action to conserve biodiversity - Halt declines and restore biodiversity to a more sustainable condition.	Plan policies to address biodiversity.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Landscape	
International	
The European Landscape Convention (2004)	
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/default_en.asp	
Promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscape and organises European cooperation on landscape issues. The convention provides a set of guidelines to be transposed into national, regional and local regulations.	Plans should consider landscape strategies, recognise the value of landscapes and assist in achieving landscape quality objectives

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Local	
Elmbridge Countryside Strategy 2007-12	
http://www.elmbridge.gov.uk/leisure/countryside/strategy.htm	
This Strategy draws together the aims of the approved Esher Commons SSSI Restoration and Management Plan and also provides a framework for the remaining 160 hectares of countryside. • Nature conservation and amenity - Continuing positive management and the protection and enhancement of landscape, habitats and wildlife. • Recreation and access - Assessing demands; addressing changes in trends; examining and activating opportunities, particularly in the more urban parts of the Borough. • Awareness and understanding - Building upon the present initiatives; maintaining a positive image of the Council's countryside estate; recognising the value of the estate as an educational resource. • Community action - Working with all sectors of the local community to help them appreciate and 'take ownership' of their countryside with the possibility of a 'friends of Elmbridge countryside' being formed. • Resource management - The protection of the general fabric of the estate; efficient and effective use of staff and finances; maximising opportunities for external funding; partnerships and relationships with external agencies and interest groups.	Plans should ensure that they support and help to deliver the aims of this document.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Cultural heritage and the historic environment	
International	
The European (Valletta) Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (2000).	
http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/Treaties/Html/143.htm	
• To provide for the maintenance of an inventory of the country's archaeological heritage (article 2i) • To provide for archaeological participation in planning policies designed to ensure well-balanced strategies for the protection, conservation and enhancement of sites of archaeological interest (article 5ia); • To ensure that in development schemes affecting archaeological sites, sufficient time and resources are allocated for an appropriate scientific study to be made of the site and for its findings to be published (article 5iib);	Informs national legislation and targets and presents a global perspective

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
The European Granada Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985)	
http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/121.htm	
Recognises that the architectural heritage constitutes an irreplaceable expression of the richness and diversity of Europe's cultural heritage	Informs national legislation and presents a global perspective.
National	
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents	
Act that sets out special controls in respect of buildings and areas of architectural or historic interest.	Ensure plans and policies take account of the Act and support its implementation.
Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46	
An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to ancient monuments; to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and (in connection therewith) for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters; to provide for the recovery of grants under section 10 of the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1972 or under section 4 of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 in certain circumstances; and to provide for grants by the Secretary of State to the Architectural Heritage Fund	Ensure plans and policies take account of the Act and support its implementation.
Local	
Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Proposals (various)	
http://www.elmbridge.gov.uk/planning/heritage/ConAreas.htm	
These documents provide written definition, analysis and appraisal of what makes an individual area special and identifies actions for protection and improvement. In 2005 "CHIP" a Community Heritage Initiative Project was launched which was a partnership project between the Council and English Heritage to encourage the local community to get involved with and understand their historic surroundings. Appraisals are in place for: 1] Bridge Road, East Molesey Conservation Area, April 2006 2] Old Village, East Molesey Conservation Area, April 2006 3] Weybridge Town Centre, December 2006 4] Monument Green, Weybridge, December 2006 5] Esher Town Centre, February 2008 6] Thames Ditton, October 2009 7] Giggs Hill Green, October 2009 8] East Molesey (Kent Town) Conservation Area, December 2011	To ensure plan policies support the actions sets out within the Character Appraisal documents.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Economy	
National	
The Plan for Growth	
http://cdn.hm-treasury.gov.uk/2011budget_growth.pdf	
The Government's economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. The Plan for Growth contains four overarching ambitions that will ensure the progress is made towards achieving this economic objective. Key implications for planning are; • Radical changes to the planning system to support job creation by introducing a powerful presumption in favour of sustainable development • Localise choice about the use of previously developed land, removing targets, while retaining existing controls on greenbelt land • Produce shorter, more focused and inherently pro-growth NPPF to deliver more development is suitable and viable locations • Clear expectations that decisions should prioritise growth and jobs • Powers to bring forward neighbourhood plans and development orders • Enterprise zones with lower levels of planning control • Speed up planning system and decision making • Extend permitted development rights	Ensure plans positively promote growth, deliver sustainable development and reflect local views.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Health and Wellbeing	
Local	
Elmbridge Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2011-14	
http://www.elmbridge.gov.uk/leisure/sports/sportstrat.htm	
The overall aim of the strategy is to promote sport and physical activity within Elmbridge, improving the standard of local sports clubs, coaches and volunteers, ensuring that sport is open and inclusive to all and raise participation levels to increase the health of residents.	Ensure that plans help to deliver the aims of the strategy.
Strategic Commissioning Plan (2008-2013)	
www.surreyhealth.nhs.uk	
Uses information from the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment to identify priorities for health care in Surrey. Five strategic goals underpin the vision; - Improve the health and quality of life for all our population reducing the age gap in health inequalities - Improve the development and long term health of children and young people - Help and support the people manage their ongoing conditions and develop services that improve their quality of life - Improve the results of treatment and patients' experience of local health services by commissioning the best services - Provide the best care at the best place and time to meet people's health needs It identifies 10 priority health results - Improving – health inequalities, life expectancy, end of life care, uptake of MMR vaccinations, access to therapies - Reducing - under-18s conception rate, alcohol related hospital admissions, healthcare associated infections, number of deaths from strokes within 30 days, number of people who smoke	Ensure that plan policies support the goals and priorities contained within the plan.

Appendix 2: Baseline Information

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Access and Equality						
Percentage of pupils achieving five or more A*-C GCSEs	2009-11 76.4%	2009-11 Surrey – 76.4%	No target identified	+	Consistent with county average and rising.	Surrey i http://www.surreyi.gov.uk/mainmenu.aspx
Level of qualification of those living in the district ▪ Proportion of population (16-74) with GCSE or equivalent as the highest qualification achieved (Level 2)	2001: 20%	Surrey 2001: 22%	No target identified	-	Data can be updated on release of the 2011 Census	ONS http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/
▪ Proportion of population (16-74) with A-levels or equivalent as the highest qualification achieved (Level 3)	2001: 11%	Surrey 2001: 10%		+		
▪ Proportion of population (16-74) with a first degree or equivalent as the highest qualification achieved (Level 4/5)	2001: 34%	Surrey 2001: 27%		+		
Average score for Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010	2010: ranked 320 out of 326 districts in England (1st being the most deprived)	2010: 300 the average rank in Surrey	Target to be confirmed by the Elmbridge Community Partnership Board	+	In 2004 Elmbridge was ranked 337 out of 354 districts (geographical boundaries altered so there are now fewer districts) In 2004, the average rank in Surrey was 330	Neighbourhood Statistics

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Net housing completions five year average	2006-11 410	No comparison data available	Core Strategy – 3375 units by 2026	+	Annual completions are generally above annual target of 233. Slight fall in 2009-10 probably due to economic downturn.	AMR
5 year housing supply	2010-11 1,502 units 6.7 years supply	No comparison data available	Rolling 5 year supply of deliverable sites	+	Completions generally above annual target	AMR
Number of pitches approved for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	2010-11 0	No comparison data available	Core Strategy – 11 pitches between 2011-2016 (5 year supply)	!	No unauthorised pitches in the period either. TAA to be published early 2013.	AMR
Percentage of affordable housing	2010-11 183 gross units (45% of net housing completions)	No comparison data available	1150 units by 2026	-	Significant increase compared with recent years, however poor past delivery means there is a need to ensure this remains high in future years in order to meet the Core Strategy target.	AMR
Number of households on the housing register	2012: 1756 Categories: A – 2 B – 222 C – 1219 D – 91 E - 222	No comparison data available	To reduce the number of people on the housing register	-	Increase since 2009 largely as a result of a review and re-registration exercise that took place at the end of 2008.	Housing Team

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Number of units delivered for older people	2010-11 41	No comparison data available	200 private sheltered units and 250 extra care units by 2026	-	Increasing but below Core Strategy target.	AMR
Average property price	Q3 2011 £577,911	Q3 2011 Surrey £410,519 South East £282,821	No target identified	-	Sixth highest average sale price in England in Q3 of 2011 and highest of any local authority outside London. -5.6% change in past year. Sales volumes low so statistics easily skewed.	BBC – Land Registry http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/spl/hi/in_depth/uk_house_prices/las/html/las.stm
Lower quartile house prices	Q3 2011 £250,000	Q3 2011 England - £125,000 South East - £165,000 Surrey - £222,500	No target identified	-	Consistently higher than other areas. Falling in recent years	BBC – Land Registry http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/spl/hi/in_depth/uk_house_prices/las/html/las.stm

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Average monthly rent	Dec-10 – Dec-11 Average Room - £398 Studio - £640 1 bed - £778 2 bed - £1,072 3 bed - £1,356 4 bed - £3,003 Lower quartile Room - £360 Studio - £575 1 bed - £725 2 bed - £895 3 bed - £1,195 4 bed - £1,800	Dec-10 – Dec-11 Surrey Average Room - £391 Studio - £587 1 bed - £736 2 bed - £982 3 bed - £1,241 4 bed - £2,295 England Average Room - £337 Studio - £553 1 bed - £586 2 bed - £661 3 bed - £758 4 bed - £1,324	No target identified	-	Consistently higher than county and national averages 2 bed properties Elmbridge ranked highest of the 269 local housing authorities outside London and highest in Surrey.	Valuation Office Agency http://www.voa.gov.uk/ Corporate/statisticalRel eases/110929_Private ResidentialRentalMarke tStatistics.html
Bedroom mix of new dwellings	22.5% 1 bed 39.5% 2 bed 13% 3 bed 25% 4+ bed	No comparison data available	Core Strategy: 30% 1 bed, 30% 2 bed, 30% 3 bed, 10% 4+ bed	-	Proportion of 1 and 2 beds rising.	AMR
Proportion of travel to work by mode ▪ Car ▪ Rail ▪ Bus ▪ Motor cycle ▪ Bicycle ▪ Walking ▪ Other ▪ Works at home	2001 58.0% 16.0% 2.0% 2.0% 3.0% 6.0% 0.0% 12.0%	UK: 2001 61.0% 7.0% 8.0% 1.0% 3.0% 10.0% 0.0% 10.0%	No target identified	-	High proportion travel to work by rail reflecting proximity to London.	Census data

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Household transport ▪ Percentage of households without a car / van ▪ Percentage of households with 1 car / van ▪ Percentage of households with 2 cars / vans ▪ Percentage of households with 3 cars / vans ▪ Percentage of households with 4 or more cars / vans	2001 13% 42% 35% 8% 3%	UK: 2001 27% 44% 24% 5% 1%	No target identified	-	High levels of car ownership reflecting affluence and local accessibility issues.	Census data
Ranking in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation using the geographical sub domain (road access to GP, supermarket/convenience store, primary school and post office)	2010: EBC ranked average of 12855	Out of 32482 LSOAs (1st being the least accessible)	To improve accessibility to facilities and services	-	Data not available by local authority. Rank of all EBC LSOAs totalled and divided by number of EBC LSOAs	IMD 2010 http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010
Population profile	2010 131,900 (projection) 8.5% over 75 14% age 16-29	2010 South East: 8,523,100 8.5% over 75 17% age 16-29 England: 52,234,000 8% over 75 18%	No target identified	-	Population increased by 9,000 between 2001 and 2007 and continues on an upward trend. Higher proportion of older people and lower proportion of 16-29.	Neighbourhood statistics

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Air quality						
Number and extent of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	2011 7 AQMAs declared due to exceedences of national objective.	No comparison data available.	To reduce	**-**	Increasing number and extent of AQMAs. NO2 is only pollutant that is a problem locally.	Environmental Health Team
Annual average of NO2 within Esher High Street AQMA	50 ug/m3	No comparison data available.	National objective for NO2 - 40 ug/m3	**!**	Consistently above objective, stable	
Annual average of NO2 within Walton High Street AQMA	39 ug/m3			**-**	Marginally below objective, increasing	
Annual average of NO2 within Walton Road, Molesey AQMA	43 ug/m3			**-**	Two monitoring sites consistently above objective, others close to objective	
Annual average of NO2 within Hampton Court AQMA	51 ug/m3			**-**	Above objective, improving	
Annual average of NO2 within Cobham High Street AQMA	36 ug/m3			**+**	Just below objective	
Annual average of NO2 within Weybridge High Street AQMA	36 ug/m3			**+**	Just below objective	
Annual average of NO2 within Hinchley Wood AQMA	36 ug/m3			**+**	Just below objective	
Biodiversity, flora and fauna						
Number and area of designated sites (SSSIs, SNCIs, LNRs, SPAs)	2012 SSSIs - 445.5 ha (3 sites) SNCIs – 1003.55 ha (20 sites) LNRs - 5 sites SPAs/Ramsar - 2 sites	2012 UK 4,100 SSSI sites covering 8% of land area England: >36,000 local sites	No net loss	**+**	The number and area of these protected areas is growing	Natural England http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/search.cfm

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Condition of SSSIs	2012 Esher Commons: % in favourable condition - 20.33% % in unfavourable recovering condition - 79.67% Knight and Bessborough: % in favourable condition - 100% Ockham and Wisley Commons: (Elmbridge section) % in favourable condition - 100%	2012 England: % in favourable condition – 37.24% % in unfavourable recovering condition – 59.40% % in unfavourable /declining/destroyed – 3.36% South East: % in favourable condition – 46.83% % in unfavourable recovering condition – 50.69% % in unfavourable /declining/destroyed – 2.49%	By 2010, to ensure that 95% of SSSIs are favourable or recovering condition (target to reflect the national PSA target)	+	Currently meeting target and improving	Natural England http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/search.cfm
Improved local biodiversity – active management of local sites	2011 Meeting - 52% Not meeting – 24% No evidence – 24%	Surrey 2011 Meeting - 41% Not meeting – 16% No evidence – 43%	All sites in active management and meeting 160	+	Little change over time. Some sites in private ownership so reporting difficult.	Surrey County Council – monitoring for national indicator 160.
Extent of ancient woodlands	2011 265.3 ha 2.8% of area	Surrey 2011 11,935 ha 7.1% of area	No net loss	+	The amount of designated ancient woodland has increased in recent years	A revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory for Surrey, June 2011
Extent of woodlands	2011 1,416.7 ha 14.7% of area	Surrey 2011 37,700 ha 22.6% of area	No net loss	+	Surrey is most wooded area in South East	A revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory for Surrey, June 2011

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Number and area of SANGs	2012 Brooklands Community Park – 22 ha Esher Common – 19.6 ha	No comparison data available	To maintain the number of SANGs	+	Number of SANGs has remains static since 2007. However there is enough SANG capacity to mitigate development in the long-term proposed within the Core Strategy.	EBC
Capacity of SANGs	2012 Brooklands Community Park – 1,146 dwellings Esher Common – 1,021 dwellings	No comparison data available.	To ensure sufficient SANG is available to mitigate new residential development	+	Gradually reducing over time. In March 2012, 229 dwellings had been allocated to the SANGs, equivalent to 4.4 ha of SANG capacity, leaving 37.2 ha of unallocated capacity.	EBC
Population of wild birds	2011 (across Thames Basin Heaths SPA) Nightjar – 337 Woodlark – 161 Dartford Warbler - 47	No comparison data available.	To increase the populations	!	Nightjar – numbers relatively stable since 2006. Woodlark – slight decline in numbers since 2006 Dartford Warbler – 36% increase since 2010 but overall reduction of 92.6%	Results of the 2011 Monitoring Programme for Natural England
Climate change						
Per capita emissions (tonnes) of carbon dioxide	Overall 2005: 7.5 2009: 6.6 Domestic 2005: 2.9 2009: 2.6	Surrey overall 2005: 8.2 2009: 7.1 Surrey domestic 2005: 2.7 2009: 2.3	Core Strategy: Reduction of 20% on the 2005 baseline by 2016	-	Reducing but still highest borough in Surrey for domestic emissions. Implementation of Core Strategy Policies from 2011 will deliver further reduction	AMR

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Greenhouse gas emissions from Council's own operations	2010-11 4,514	2010-11 Surrey 900,709	No target identified	-	6% reduction since 2008-09 baseline.	Department of Energy and Climate Change http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/local_auth/ni185/ni185.aspx
Number of properties at risk from flooding	Information for EBC requested from the Environment Agency in April 2012 and will be updated once received	South East 2009: 25% of all properties at risk of flooding	Prevent all inappropriate development in the flood plain	?	This figure for the South East has increased after the release of the EA flood zones 2004 indicating a greater area at risk from flooding	Environment Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/SoE_March_2010.pdf
Number of permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice	2010/11: 0	Surrey districts 2010/11: 0 (2 granted permission but after EA withdrew its objection)	Core Strategy: zero	+	No change from 2009/10	AMR

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Cultural heritage and the historic environment						
Number of heritage assets	2011 Grade I listed buildings – 8 Grade II* listed buildings - 24 Grade II Listed buildings – 743 Conservation areas- 24 Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest - 3 Locally listed buildings – 315 Ancient monuments - 6 Areas of High Archaeological Potential – 56 County Sites of Archaeological Importance - 8	No comparison data available	Not to see a reduction in these numbers	**+**	Number of heritage assets has remained stable or increased.	Statutory lists and local lists
Number and % of statutory listed buildings at risk	2005 High (1) – 4 (0.5%) Medium (2)– 12 (1.6%) Medium (3) – 9 (1.2%) Low (4) – 33 (4.3%) Low (5) - 106 (13.7%)	No comparison data available	To see this figure reduce	**-**	Since 2005, more than 30% of these would be considered as no longer 'at risk' but a further formal survey will need to be carried out after a 10 year period	Elmbridge Survey of Listed Buildings.
Number and % of conservation areas at risk	2012 1 (4%) Brooklands	No comparison data available	To see this figure reduce	**-**	This figure has increased from 0 in recent years.	English Heritage

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Number and % of conservation areas with an up-to-date character appraisal and management proposals document	2012 7 (33%)	No comparison data available	To see this figure increase	-	Over a third of conservation areas have an up-to-date appraisal and management proposal document. Further 3 currently in progress.	Elmbridge Heritage Team
Number of Registered Parks and Gardens at risk	2012 0	No comparison data available	To maintain this figure	+		Elmbridge Heritage Team
Number of statutory listed buildings demolished	2000-2012: 0	No comparison data available	For this figure to remain at 0	+	Has remained at 0 for significant time period.	Elmbridge Heritage Team
Scheduled ancient monuments at risk	2012 3 (50%) Brooklands Motor Racing Circuit – The Railway Straight The Belvedere, Claremont Park, Esher Former kitchen garden walls to Claremont House, Esher	No comparison data available	To see this figure (of 0) maintained.	-	Scheduled monuments are determined 'at risk' by English Heritage. This number has increased from 0 in recent years. Note that some of these are also included in the figures for number and % of statutory listed buildings at risk.	English Heritage
No. of permissions with a condition recommended for an archaeological survey	2011-12 27	No comparison data available	No target identified	+	Stable	SCC Archaeology
Economy						
Percentage of economically active people that are unemployed	Oct 2010-Sept 2011: 4.5%	Oct 2010-Sept 2011: South East: 5.9% UK: 7.9%	No target identified	+	% economically active unemployed below regional and national averages. Increased from 2.9% in 2004 in line with regional and national trends.	NOMIS official labour market statistics

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
UK Competitiveness Index ranking	2010: 19 (of 379)	2010 South East: 1 (top of UK regions) Mole Valley: 9 (0f 379)	No target identified	-	Same rank as in 2009. South East up from 2 in 2008.	Centre for International Competitiveness - http://www.cforic.org/downloads.php
Annual change in employment floorspace	2010-11 1,782m2 loss in total employment floorspace 664m2 increase in retail floorspace in town and village centres	No comparators available	No targets identified	+	Majority of employment floorspace lost to residential. Large proportion of this was B1. There is currently a significant amount of vacant office floorspace in the Borough.	In house monitoring
Percentage of vacant employment floorspace	2011 B1 - 22%	2011 UK – 9.4% Within M25 – 10%	Reduce and retain a frictional vacancy rate of between 5-8%	!	Historically remained stable, rose following 2009 recession and now falling again.	Savills – UK Office Market Report Elmbridge Employment Land Review Addendum 2011
Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefits	March 2012: 1.5%	March 2012: South East: 2.8% UK: 4.1%	No target identified	+	Below regional and national averages. Increased from 0.8% in 2006 in line with regional and national trends.	NOMIS official labour market statistics
Percentage of unemployed claiming benefit who have been out of work for over a year	March 2012: 17%	March 2012 South East: 17% UK: 22%	No target identified	-	Consistent with South East average and below national average Increased from 13% in 2006	NOMIS official labour market statistics

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Percentage of people of working age that are economically active	Oct 2010-Sept 2011: 75.8%	Oct 2010-Sept 2011: South East: 79.2% UK: 76.1%	No target identified	-	Slightly lower than regional and UK averages. Fell at a faster rate compared with regional and national from 82% in 2009.	NOMIS official labour market statistics
Number of VAT registrations and deregistrations	2007 Registration: 10.6% Deregistration: 7.6%	South East 2007 Registration: 10.6% Deregistration: 7.2% UK 2007 Registration: 10.2% Deregistration: 7.3%	No target identified	+	Registrations same as South East and slightly more than UK. Increased from 630 in 1994 to 720 in 2007	NOMIS official labour market statistics
Earnings by residents and workforce	2011 Workforce - £559.20 Resident - £900.90	2011 Surrey Workforce - £556.90 Resident - £663 South East Workforce - £492.60 Resident – £535.9 England Workforce - £481.90 Resident -£482.5	No target identified	-	Significant difference between local earning potential and the earning potential of jobs elsewhere. Probably a driving factor behind out-commuting to the City. Resident earnings nearly double regional and national averages	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-256648
GVA per head	2009 Surrey £25,432	2009 South East £21,257 UK £20,498	No target identified	+	Higher than regional and national averages and increased 16% since 2005	Surrey I http://www.surreyi.gov.uk/mainmenu.aspx

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Health and Wellbeing						
Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer and stroke (direct standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population)	2007-2009 Cancer – 85 Heart disease – 79.38 Stroke – 85.46	2007-2009 South East Cancer – 94 Heart disease –87.71 Stroke – 93.04 Surrey Cancer – 87 Heart disease – 80.07 Stroke – 89.27	Over the long term, to reduce death rates from these diseases appreciably	+	Rates lower than county and regional. Figures over the last 10 years show a steady decline.	Surrey i http://www.surreyi.gov.uk/mainmenu.aspx
Life expectancy	2007-2009: Males 81.4 Females 83.7	South East 2007-2009: Males 79.4 Females 83.3	No target identified	+	Continued increase for males and females	ONS http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=277118&c=elmbridge&d=13&e=6&g=489955&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1335428327425&enc=1&dsFamilyId=937
Percentage of people whose health is classed as good	2001: 76.2%	Surrey 2001: 74.49% England 2001: 68.7%	No target identified	+	Higher than county and national averages.	Census data 2001 No change – will be updated when 2011 census stats released

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
The number of recorded offences per 1000 people ▪ Violence against the person ▪ Sexual offences ▪ Robbery ▪ Burglary ▪ Offences against vehicles ▪ Other theft offences ▪ Fraud and forgery ▪ Criminal damage ▪ Drug offences ▪ Other	Dec 10 – Dec 11 Surrey 12 1 0 8 6 14 3 10 3 1	Dec 10 – Dec 11 England 14 1 1 9 8 20 3 12 4 1	No target identified	**+**	In line with or below national averages.	ONS http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Crime+in+England+and+Wales
Percentage of people who feel safe when outside in their local area	2011: In the day: 96% (very safe + fairly safe) After dark: 68% (very safe + fairly safe)	No comparison data available	Surrey Strategic Partnership (local priority for Elmbridge): fear of crime is reduced to proportionate levels of actual crime	**+** **-**	In the day: 2009 – 93% felt safe, 2010 – 95% felt safe. After dark: 2009 – 77% felt safe 2010 – 68% felt safe. Reduction in fear of crime during the day but increase after dark	Residents Panel Survey http://www.elmbridge.gov.uk/documents/detail.htm?pk_document=20705
Patients per GP	2008 1 for every 1,588 residents	No comparison data available	DoH - 1,800 patients per GP	**+**	Below DoH guideline	English Practice Information 2008 - DoH

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Number of noise complaints	2010-11 857	2008-09 UK 120,082	No target identified	-	Increase from 2009-10 from 33 dph	Environmental Health Team
Percentage of permissions for new floodlights that include a condition to minimise light pollution and spillage	2011 100%	No comparison data available	No target identified	+	General trend of continuing to consider light pollution and spillage when applying conditions for new floodlights	In house monitoring
Natural resources						
Percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land	2010/11 - 91%	No comparison data available	No target identified	+	Figures in previous years of 100% were prior to the removal of garden land from the PPS3 definition of PDL	AMR
Dwelling densities	2006-10 – 50 2010-11 – 47	No comparative data available	Core Strategy – 40 dph	+	Slight increase from 2009-10.	AMR
Biological/chemical quality of rivers and groundwater	2012 Mole - Ecological status: Poor Chemical Status: Good	No comparative data available	100% good by 2027	-	Trend data not available as assessment method has recently changes to reflect requirements of Water Framework Directive.	Environment Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/124978.aspx
	Mole – Hersham to East Molesey Ecological status: Moderate Chemical Status: Good			+		
	Wey Ecological status: Moderate Chemical Status: Fail			-		
	Rhythe Ecological status: Moderate Chemical Status:			+		

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
	Thames Ecological status: Poor Chemical Status: Fail			!		
	Lower Thames Gravels Quantity status: Good Chem status: fail			-		
Water abstraction status	2012 Wey WRMU7 – Lower Wey Chalk (groundwater): Overlicensed	No comparative data available	2013/2019: (Less) Overlicensed	-	In 2008 the status had remained unchanged	Environment Agency – Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/water/132669.aspx
	WRMU6 – River Wey and Hoe Stream (Surface water) No water available		2013/2019: No water available	-		
	Thames WRMU3 – Lower Thames Over abstracted - No water available for consumptive abstraction		Remain at over abstracted status	-		
	Mole WRMU1 – Lower Mole and Mole Gap (Surface wtare only) No water available		Remain at no water available	-		

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Household per capita consumption (PCC) of water	Available by water company only: 2006-7 Thames: 154 litres per day Sutton and East Surrey: 159 litres per day Three Valleys: 168 litres per day	South East 2008/9: 156 litres per day unmeasured England and Wales 2007/8: 148 litres per day unmeasured 23 litres per day less on metered properties	Aspiration to reduce to 130 litres per day by 2030	-	Over past decade has been little change in average water consumption. Average consumption levels are above average.	Environment Agency http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/PDF/GEHO1208BPAS-E-E.pdf Ofwat http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/SoE_March_2010.pdf
Electricity use per capita	2008 Domestic – 5,303 kWh Industrial/commercial – 59,323 kWh	South East 2008 Domestic – 4,543 kWh Industrial/commercial – 71,984 kWh UK 2008 Domestic – 4,198 kWh Industrial/commercial – 79,808 kWh	No target identified.	-	Higher than regional and national averages. Remained consistent	Department of Energy and Climate Change

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Gas use per capita	2008 Domestic – 22,119 kWh Industrial/commercial – 198,870 kWh	South East 2008 Domestic – 17,022 kWh Industrial/commercial – 459,966 kWh UK 2008 Domestic – 16,906 kWh Industrial/commercial – 644,556	No target identified.	-	Higher than regional and national averages. Remained consistent	Department of Energy and Climate Change
Amount of contaminated land remediated to suitable use	2012 - 18.4% of potentially contaminated sites remediated (103 out of 560 sites)	No comparators available	No target identified	+	The current figure of 560 potentially contaminated sites is a fluid number as new sites are constantly being identified	Environmental Health
Sustainability credentials of new development, including renewable energy incorporation, rating under Code for Sustainable Homes, BREEAM rating, insulation, SuDS and recycling/reusing construction material	No data currently available	No comparators available	No target identified	?	Environmental policies from Core Strategy came into effect in Aug 2011 and will be monitored in future.	Local data to be collected through Climate Neutral Development Checklist

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Installed capacity for energy production from renewable sources. Amount of energy contributed by wind, hydro and landfill gas sources.	2011 0.18 Mwe (0.11% of total UK microgeneration)	2011 South East 23 MWe of installed capacity. 2011 Woking: 0.231 Mwe (0.14% of total UK microgeneration) Mole Valley: 0.31 Mwe (0.20% of total UK microgeneration)	Generate 20% of electricity from renewable sources by 2020	-	3rd highest region Majority domestic solar PV Installed capacity below that of adjoining districts.	The AEA Microgeneration Index http://www.aeat.com/microgenerationindex/?dm_i=DA4,JBQM,29W6ZZ,1KMM5,1
Ecological footprint	2008 6.24 gha/capita	2008 South East: 5.63 gha/capita UK:5.30 gha/capita	Reduce footprint	-	Exceeds county and national averages	Stockholm Environmental Institute
Energy efficiency improvements	2002-6 6.6%	2002-6 Woking: 32.6% Runnymede: 30.4%	Improve domestic energy efficiency	!	Lowest figure in Surrey	The Carbon Action Network

Key

+	Indicator is equal to or better than target or equivalent regional/national/international performance. Alternatively (where comparators are not available) historical trends show that the situation is improving.
-	Indicator is below target or equivalent regional/national/international performance. Alternatively (where comparators are not available) historical trends show that the situation is getting worse
!	Indicator is significantly below target or equivalent regional/national/international performance and is a priority for action
?	Indicator status is unclear or cannot be assessed due to lack of data

Appendix 3: SA Framework

SA Objective	Indicators	Decision aiding questions
Social progress that meets the needs of everyone		
1. To provide sufficient housing to enable people to live in a home suitable to their needs and which they can afford.	Net housing completions	Will the plan:
	5 year housing land supply	• promote improvements in the availability and quality of the housing stock?
	No of pitches approved for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	• help provide a supply of affordable homes to meet identified needs?
	Percentage of affordable housing	• provide pitches for Gypsies and Travellers?
	Number of households on housing register	• provide the right type and size of housing to meet local need?
	Number of units delivered for older people	• help to reduce the number of homeless in the District?
	Average property price	• increase the amount of extra-care or enhanced sheltered accommodation?
	Lower quartile house prices	• have a significant detrimental effect on the financial viability of delivering future housing?
	Average monthly rent	
	Bedroom mix of new dwellings	
	Population profile	
2. To facilitate the improved health and wellbeing of the whole population.	Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer and stroke	Will the plan:
	Life expectancy	• help to improve the health of the community?
	Percentage of people whose health is classed as good	• reduce health inequalities?
	Patients per GP	• encourage healthy lifestyles?
3. To reduce poverty, crime and social exclusion.	Percentage of pupils achieving five or more A*-C GCSEs	Will the plan:
	Level of qualification of those living in the district	• address issues of deprivation?
	Average score for Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010	• help to overcome social exclusion?
	The number of recorded offences per 1000 people	• improve access to and participation in education?
	Percentage of people who feel safe when outside in their local area	• help to reduce crime levels?
		• help to reduce the fear of crime?
		• improve road safety?

SA Objective	Indicators	Decision aiding questions
4 To minimise the harm from flooding.	Number of properties at risk from flooding	Will the plan: • reduce the risk of flooding to the development? • reduce the risk of flooding to adjacent development?
	Number of permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice	
5. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Ranking in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation using the geographical sub domain (road access to GP, supermarket/convenience store, primary school and post office)	Will the plan: • improve access to key services (education, employment, recreation, health, community services, cultural assets, historic environment)?
Effective protection of the environment		
6. To make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	Percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land	Will the plan: • encourage the re-use of existing buildings? • make the best use of PDL, so as to deliver sustainable development?
	Dwelling densities	
7. To reduce land contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity.	Amount of contaminated land remediated to suitable use	☐Will the plan: • reduce the risk of creating further contamination? • help to reduce the risk of contamination from designated sites? • help to remediate contaminated sites? • encourage on-site remediation?
8. To ensure air quality continues to improve.	Number and extent of AQMAs	Will the plan: • help improve air quality? • support specific actions in designated AQMAs? • reduce pollution from traffic?
	Annual average of NO2 in AQMAs	
9. To reduce noise pollution.	Number of noise complaints	Will the plan: • ensure that people are not exposed to greater levels of noise?
10. To reduce light pollution.	Percentage of permissions for new floodlights that include a condition to minimise light pollution and spillage	☐Will the plan: • help reduce light pollution?

SA Objective	Indicators	Decision aiding questions
11. To improve the water quality of rivers and groundwater, and maintain an adequate supply of water.	Biological/chemical quality of rivers and groundwater Water abstraction status Household per capita consumption (PCC) of water	Will the plan: • increase pollution of groundwater, watercourses and rivers from run-off/point-sources? • improve the physical or ecological quality of a priority waterbody? • safeguard water resources to maintain an adequate level of river and ground water? • reduce the demand for water?
12. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	Number and area of designated sites Condition of SSSIs Improved local biodiversity Extent of ancient woodlands Extent of woodlands Number and area of SANGs SANG capacity Population of wild birds	Will the plan: • continue to protect formally designated areas of nature conservation? • create more habitats? • prevent fragmentation, and increase connectivity, of habitats? • adequately defend and enhance protected species?
13. To conserve and enhance the natural and historic environments and cultural assets.	Number of listed buildings, ancient monuments and conservation areas Statutory listed buildings at risk Number of statutory listed buildings demolished Scheduled ancient monuments at risk Number of conditions recommended on archaeological sites	Will the plan: • continue to conserve and/or enhance the Borough's heritage assets and their settings • continue to conserve and/or enhance the Borough's cultural assets? • promote sensitive reuse of culturally important buildings, where appropriate? • protect historic townscapes, settlement character, distinctiveness and sense of place? • lead to the improved management or restoration of a heritage asset? • protect and enhance the District's natural urban greenspace, strategic views and landscape?

SA Objective	Indicators	Decision aiding questions
14. To reduce the need to travel, encourage sustainable transport options and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure.	Proportion of travel to work by mode Household transport	Will the plan: • reduce the need to travel, especially by car/lorry? • reduce the need for car ownership? • increase walking/cycling levels? • provide walking, cycling and public transport infrastructure? • be accommodated within the existing public transport constraints?
15. To ensure that the District adapts to the impacts of the changing climate.	Per capita emissions of CO2	Will the plan: • reduce the need to adapt in the future?
Maintenance of high and stable levels of growth		
16. Provide for employment opportunities to meet the needs of the local economy.	Annual change in employment floorspace Percentage of vacant employment floorspace Percentage of unemployed economically active people Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefits Percentage of people unemployed for over a year Percentage of economically active people of working age	Will the plan: • have a significant detrimental effect on the financial viability of delivering future employment development? • provide for the needs of economy, especially local business? • encourage diversity and quality of employment? • encourage provision of jobs accessible to residents?
17. Support economic growth which is inclusive, innovative and sustainable	Number of VAT registrations and deregistrations Earnings by residents and workforce UK Competitiveness Index ranking	Will the plan: • provide for the needs of business in urban and rural areas (such as range of premises, land, infrastructure and services)? • increase the economic benefit derived from the historic environment? • promote heritage led regeneration?
Prudent use of natural resources		
18. To achieve sustainable production and use of resources	Electricity use per capita Gas use per capita	Will the plan: • reduce the use of primary resources, or create markets for recycled materials?

SA Objective	Indicators	Decision aiding questions
19. To increase energy efficiency and the production of energy from low carbon technologies, renewable sources and decentralised generation systems.	Installed capacity for energy production from renewables Sustainability credentials of new development	Will the plan: • reduce the need for energy use? • improve the energy efficiency of the building stock? • support decentralised energy generation? • support the development of CHP? • facilitate the generation/use of renewable energy?

Appendix 4: Responses to Scoping Report

Name/Organisation	Consultation comments	Council response
Laura Horner (Natural England)	Primary concern is the proposed SA Objectives for the environment, in particular 6 to 15. Objective 12 should also include biodiversity outside the plan area to reflect issues relating to Thames Basin Heaths.	Remove reference to 'within the plan area'.
	Thames Basin Heaths Joint Delivery Framework should be added to the list of plans policies and projects.	Add reference to Thames Basin Heath Joint Delivery Framework.
	Plans by other authorities should be included, particularly those relating to the Thames Basin Heaths.	Plans of other authorities and their potential effect on the Thames Basin Heaths will be considered as part of the Habitats Regulations Assessment.
	Monitoring indicators included in the Delivery Framework should be included. In particular this should include the number of SANGs delivered through housing development in addition to ANGSt greenspace monitoring.	Update to include data relating to the number and capacity of SANGs. We currently do not monitor developments against ANGSt standards but consideration will be given to including this in future updates.
	Comments relating to the original 2005 Scoping Report were also attached. These have been checked to ensure that the new Scoping Report reflects these comments. The following biodiversity indicators should be included: 1. Extent and condition of SSSIs 2. Populations of wild birds 3. The extent and condition of key BAP habitats 4. The extent and condition of ancient woodland 5. The number and area of SNCIs and LNRs 6. The number of developments meeting ANGSt standards	The majority of the indicators are already included. Add 'Population of wild birds'. We currently do not monitor developments against ANGSt standards but consideration will be given to including this in future updates.
	A number of proposed SA objectives were put forward relating to biodiversity, water quality, flooding and greenspace as well as proposed indicators.	In general it is felt that the objectives are adequately covered by the overarching SA objectives proposed in the Scoping Report.

Name/Organisation	Consultation comments	Council response
		Additional detail is included within the decision aiding questions and indicators. The majority of the suggested indicators are already included.
Katie Newton (Environment Agency)	Support conclusions from the Plans, Policies and Programmes Review.	Noted.
	Welcome reference to the Water Framework Directive (WFD).	Noted.
	Reference is made to the South East River Basin District in Table 1 and Elmbridge falls within the Thames River Basin Management Plan	Amend Table 1 to make reference to the Thames River Basin Management Plan.
	Reference has not been made to environmental infrastructure including waste water treatment plants and the sewer network.	Amend Table 3 on Sustainability Issues to include reference to the upgrading of waste water treatment works and extension of the sewer network to meet demand from future development.
	Appendix 1, Natural Resources – national policy should include reference to 'Future Water: The government's water strategy for England' (2008) which sets out a water use per person of 130 litres per day by 2030.	Amend Appendix 1 and Table 1 to include reference to Future Water: The government's water strategy for England (2008).
	Scoping report should make reference to the local authority actions required to deliver the requirements of the WFD set out Appendix C of the Thames River Basin Management Plan.	Amend Appendix 1 to make reference to Annex C of the Thames River Basin Management Plan.
	Baseline information - Good to see use of WFD status for individual waterbodies	Noted.
	SA framework – SA objective 11 – make reference to improvements in waterbodies as described in the Thames RBMP e.g. will the plan improve the physical or ecological quality of a priority waterbody and therefore help deliver the local authority responsibilities under WFD.	Amended decision aiding questions for SA objective 11 to make reference to 'will the plan improve the physical or ecological quality of a priority waterbody.
	Appendix 1 – add Lower Thames Strategy	Amend Table 1 and Appendix 1 to include reference to the Lower Thames Strategy.
	Pleased to see inclusion of Flood and Water Management Act	Noted

Name/Organisation	Consultation comments	Council response
John Devonshire (Surrey Heath Borough Council)	Add Thames Basin Heaths Delivery Framework to list of Plans, Policies and Programmes.	Amend Table 1 and Appendix 1 to include reference to the Thames Basin Heaths Delivery Framework.
Carrie Temple (RSPB)	Unable to review document due to current workloads but would like to be consulted on the Habitats Regulations Assessment.	Noted.
Caroline Keogh (Reigate and Banstead Borough Council)	No further plans, policies or programmes or baseline information to add. Fully support the SA framework having established them through joint working across East Surrey.	Noted.
Patrick Blake (Highways Agency)	No comments at this time.	Noted.
Evelyn White (Dyslexia Surrey)	Reference to swift and house martin nest sites should be included in the Scoping Report.	It is important that baseline data provide an overarching framework for monitoring sustainability. Whilst it has not been possible to include reference to this detailed indicator we have updated the report to include an indicator on the population of wild birds.
Joe Flatman (Surrey County Council – Archaeologist)	Page 6, table 1 and Appendix 1– mention heritage components of: International - Granada Convention/Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985); Florence Convention / Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (2011). National – mention of the NPPF section 12, para 126-141, pages 30-32 on the historic environment, also specifically the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as regards listed buildings and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as regards scheduled monuments.	Amend to include reference to Granada Convention/Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985); Florence Convention / Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (2011). General reference to the NPPF is made within Table 1 and the detailed entry in Appendix 1 has been amended to highlight paras 126-141 on the historic environment. Table 1 and Appendix 1 have been amended to include reference to the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Name/Organisation	Consultation comments	Council response
	County – mention of the Surrey Minerals Local Plan 1993 and Surrey Waste Plan 2008, as well as the relevant saved Local Plan policies on heritage, particularly those relating to all development sites over 0.4 ha and within Areas of High Archaeological Potential	Reference has been made to the Surrey Minerals Plan 2011 and Surrey Waste Plan 2008 within Table 1 and Appendix 1. The detailed entry within Appendix 1 for the Local Plan saved policies has been amended to highlight those policies relating to heritage.
	Local – those Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Proposals, Elmbridge Core Strategy and saved policies HEN 5; HEN8; HEN 9, HEN11; HEN13; HEN14; HEN16; HEN17 and HEN18.	Amend Table 1 and Appendix 1 to include reference to Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Proposals. The detailed entry within Appendix 1 for the Local Plan saved policies has been amended to highlight those policies relating to heritage.
	Pages 8-9, table 2 and Appendix 2– could be usefully expanded to include a broader array of potential baseline data, including, for example, numbers and condition of Areas of High Archaeological Potential (AHAPs); numbers and condition of County Sites of Archaeological Importance (CSAIs), number and condition of conservation areas; number and condition of locally listed buildings.	Include number of Areas of High Archaeological Potential (AHAPs) and numbers of County Sites of Archaeological Importance (CSAIs) in Table 2 indicator 'Number of heritage assets'. Update Appendix 2 to reflect this. We have no data available on the condition of AHAPs and CSAIs
Martin Small (English Heritage)	General guidance on Sustainability Appraisal and the historic environment is set out in English Heritage's publication 'Strategic Environmental Assessment and the Historic Environment'.	Noted.
	Plans policies and programmes - review guidance to identify further plans, policies and programmes including Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Area) Act 1990, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe.	Amend Table 1 and Appendix 1 to include reference to Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe.
	Baseline data – should describe the current and future state of the historic	Noted.

Name/Organisation	Consultation comments	Council response
	environment using qualitative and quantitative information, and needs to be kept up-to-date.	
	Recommend that all designated historic assets be considered together with non-designated features of local and architectural interest and value. This covers buildings and other structures and features.	Noted.
	Baseline should identify how many of each type of heritage asset there are and how many are at risk. If there are gaps in the available up-to-date data then these should be identified.	The number of statutory listed buildings at risk and demolished and ancient monuments at risk are included as indicators in Table 2 and Appendix 2.
	The number of conditions recommended on archaeological sites is not a baseline indicator.	Noted, however, this has been added at the request of the County Archaeologist.
	Sustainability issues – First bullet under 'Cultural Heritage and the historic environment would be more appropriate under baseline information. Rather than 'designated at both a statutory and local level' it should read 'both designated and undesignated'. The second bullet point would be more appropriate under 'Economy'. 'Threat of development on high quality natural and built environment' is rather vague and needs refinement. As for historic buildings 'at risk', this should be 'heritage asset at risk', as historic buildings are not the only important heritage asset. The most recent English Heritage register of heritage assets at risk is 2011. The issue is what proportion still is at risk rather than no longer at risk.	'Statutorily and locally listed' is the terminology commonly used in Elmbridge rather than 'designated and undesignated'. The second bullet point could apply to either section but it will be moved to Economy as suggested. Amend 'Threat of development on high quality natural and built environment' to 'Threat of development on heritage assets, the Green Belt, open spaces and views'. The data on heritage assets at risk is derived from Elmbridge Survey of Listed Buildings from 2005. Amend issue to 'still at risk'.
	SA objectives, table 3 - prefer 'conserve and enhance' or 'conserve or enhance' as this reflects both the terminology in the NPPF and EH's approach to constructive conservation – allowing sensitive change that is carefully managed so as not to detract from the significance of an asset.	Amend SA objective 13 to say 'conserve and enhance'.
	I am not sure what you mean by the 'natural' environment in this objective.	Amend decision-aiding questions for SA

Name/Organisation	Consultation comments	Council response
	Biodiversity is covered in objective 13, so I presume that this is a reference to landscape? If so, then perhaps you could make this distinction.	objective 13 to include strategic views and landscape.
	Given the reference to the 'historic environment', which is a holistic term, there is no need to specifically mention 'archaeological'. I would like a mention of 'setting', although I accept that this should be taken to be included within the generic term 'historic environment'.	Amend SA objective 13 in Table 3 and Appendix 3 to remove reference to 'archaeological'. Include reference to 'setting' within the decision aiding questions in Appendix 3.
	For the indicators set out in Appendix 3, I do not consider that 'the number of conditions recommended on archaeological sites' is an appropriate indicator. English Heritage's SEA/SA guidance sets out a number of potential indicators, including two more meaningful indicators relating to archaeological conditions. The guidance also sets out a range of rather more focussed decision making criteria for the historic environment than those included in Appendix 3.	Amend Table 2 and Appendix 2 to include a number of additional indicators. Make reference within the text in Section 5 to highlight any gaps. Also amend decision-aiding questions to incorporate some of those mentioned in the guidance.