



**Woking Borough Council  
Local Development Framework**

**Development Delivery Development Plan Document  
Sustainability Appraisal  
Final Scoping Report**



February 2014

## CONSULTATION DETAILS

Woking Borough Council's Core Strategy, adopted in October 2012, sets out the overall local strategic context for the preparation of the other Local Development Documents (LDDs). LDDs include two types of documents:

- Development Plan Documents (DPD)
- Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)

One of the LDDs that the Council has committed to prepare is the Development Delivery DPD, which will include detailed development management policies, and allocated sites with site specific policies necessary to meet the level and direction of growth set out in the Core Strategy.

Sustainability Appraisal of Development Plan Documents is a statutory requirement. In this regard, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report will be prepared to support the Development Delivery DPD. It will identify and report on the likely significant effects (both negative and positive) of the DPD and propose measures to address and/or minimise those effects. The SA findings will be used to inform the policies and proposals of the emerging DPD, and will be an integral part of the preparation process.

This document, the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, sets out the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal for the Development Delivery DPD. Woking Borough Council is required by Government regulations to consult with the three statutory agencies (the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage) on the scope of this Appraisal. The Council also formally consulted other selected organisations so that they had an opportunity to provide specialist information and comment on the proposed scope of the Sustainability Appraisal. The list of consultees and their responses is set out in Appendix 5.

The Council wrote to the key stakeholders in May 2011 to make any representations on the Scoping Report that was used to underpin the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy, in particular to assess whether it is still relevant to be used to appraise the Development Delivery DPD. Most of the comments received were supportive, but a number of changes have occurred since that time by way of up-to-date information and changes to national policy. In this regard, the Scoping Report has been further reviewed and views were particularly sought on whether it was sufficiently comprehensive to be used to appraise the Development Delivery DPD.

The consultation period took place between **13 January 2014 to 16 February 2014**, lasting 5 weeks. The responses and subsequent modifications made to the Scoping Report are set out in Appendix 5.

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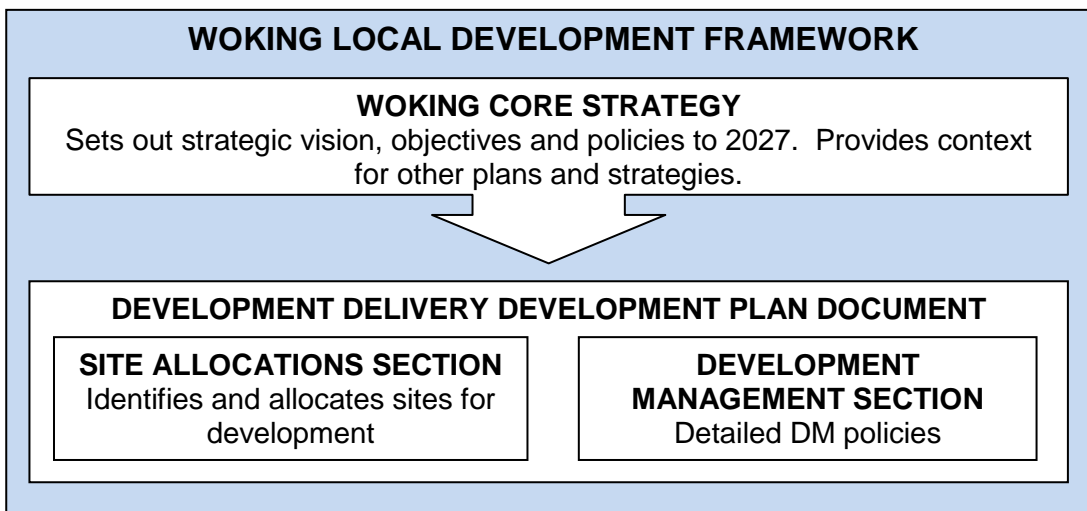
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# 1. PURPOSE AND CONTENT OF THIS SCOPING REPORT

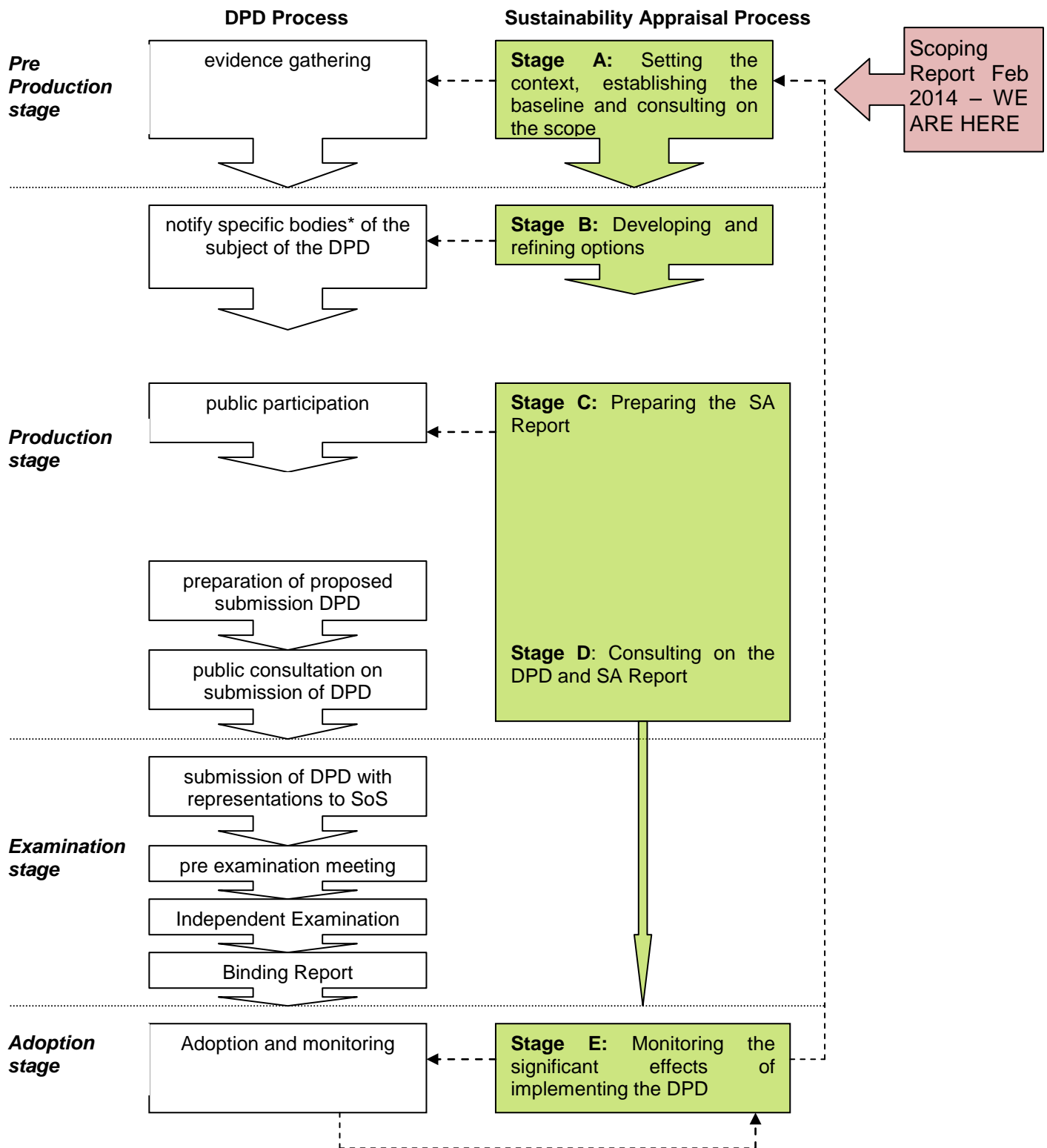
- 1.1 Sustainability Appraisal is a process carried out alongside the preparation of local development documents to ensure that social, environmental and economic issues are taken into account at every stage, so that sustainable development is achieved. The process was introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which also saw the replacement of the existing system of Local Plans with Local Development Documents.
- 1.2 The Woking Local Development Documents (LDDs) are a collection of local planning policy documents which comprise the spatial planning strategy for the Borough. A range of documents will make up the LDDs, the main component of which is the Woking Core Strategy. This is a high level strategic document which sets out the locations and scale of growth in Woking to 2027. The Development Delivery Development Plan Document (DDDPD) will contain both 'Site Allocation' and 'Development Management' policies to deliver the requirements, vision and spatial strategy set out in the Core Strategy.
- 1.3 The Site Allocations section of the DPD will identify and allocate sites for development. In particular, sufficient employment and housing land to cover the period to 2027. The Development Management section will set out detailed development management policies that could not be included in the Core Strategy because of its nature and content. It will complement the Core Strategy in setting the policy framework for determining planning applications.
- 1.4 The following diagram shows how these documents relate to each other.



- 1.5 The process of Sustainable Appraisal involves a series of stages by which the content of an emerging plan, in this case the Development Delivery DPD, is appraised against a series of sustainability objectives. The Appraisal must also incorporate the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC – commonly referred to as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive - on the 'assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment'. As there are many crossovers between SA and SEA, government guidance<sup>1</sup> has recommended that the two processes be undertaken simultaneously. Where this Scoping Report has achieved compliance with the SEA Directive is described in Appendix 1. It is emphasised that the Sustainability Appraisal framework also includes social and economic objectives.
- 1.6 The various stages of Sustainability Appraisal are illustrated in Figure 1, on the next page, taken from the ODPM guidance 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks' (2005). The first stage in the appraisal of the Development Delivery DPD is to set out the scope and proposed level of detail of the Sustainability Appraisal to be undertaken and to make this information available in the form of a Scoping

<sup>1</sup> ODPM (2005) *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents*  
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Report to consultees for comment. This document is the outcome of this first stage – ‘Stage A’.



**Figure 1: The SA Process and DPD Preparation**

\*The specific consultation bodies are listed in the Town and Country Planning, Local Development, England, Regulations 2004, as amended.

1.7 Government guidance on Sustainability Appraisal states that Local Planning Authorities can prepare a single Scoping Report when consulting on the scope of a number of Local Development Documents at the same time. The Core Strategy Scoping Report (February 2010) was designed to be used as a basis for all documents subsequently produced as part of Woking LDD preparation, although amendments were foreseen where an area or subject

specific document was produced. However, having reviewed the Core Strategy Scoping Report it was concluded that various sections required updating, including the relevant policies, plans and programmes (particularly since the National Planning Policy Framework has been introduced) and the baseline information. By bringing this information up-to-date specifically with the Development Delivery DPD in mind, the most relevant sustainability issues and problems could be identified and a more appropriate Sustainability Appraisal framework could be developed.

- 1.8 In summary, this Scoping Report updates the earlier Core Strategy Scoping Report (2010) and sets out the extent of and methodology for the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Development Delivery DPD. The report aims to set out a framework for assessing the DPD against social, environmental and economic objectives. The report sets out:
- the relevant policies, plans, programmes that affect or influence the DPD;
  - how the requirements and objectives of these policies, plans and programmes have been taken into account;
  - data on the current environmental, social and economic condition of Woking Borough, and where possible how this is changing;
  - the key sustainability issues and problems facing Woking Borough that should be addressed in the Sustainability Appraisal;
  - the Sustainability Appraisal framework and criteria against which sites and options for site allocations and development management policies will be appraised; and
  - details of the consultation exercise.

## 2. POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES RELEVANT TO THE DPD

*The Council would be grateful if consultees could consider whether:*

- the Council has correctly identified the main objectives of the policies, plans or programmes listed;*
- there are other policies, plans or programmes which should be identified.*

- 2.1 The following section identifies policies, plans and programmes prepared at the international, national, regional and local level which contain information of relevance to the Development Delivery DPD. Some reports are produced by Woking Borough Council, but many are the responsibility of external agencies such as Natural England, Surrey Wildlife Trust and Government departments.
- 2.2 A comprehensive list of other policies, plans and programmes which have a bearing on the LDDs and Sustainability Appraisal was compiled and provided the basis for the Core Strategy Scoping Report (February 2010). Since then, a number of significant national and Borough strategies and policy documents have been produced; and some have been abolished (e.g. the South East Plan). A full list of updated documents which have been reviewed is contained at Appendix 2 of this report, together with an explanation of how these will be taken into account in the preparation of the DPD.
- 2.3 Only those of most relevance to the DPD have been summarised. This is not an exhaustive list, and will be updated throughout the Sustainability Appraisal process as other plans and programmes are produced. This section summarises the results of the review of those plans and programmes and explains how they relate to the Development Delivery DPD.
- 2.4 The key issues arising have been integrated into the identification of key sustainability issues at Section 4 and into the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Framework set out at Section 5. However, in summary, some key issues coming out of the review which the Development Delivery DPD should seek to address include:
- To incorporate the principles of sustainable development with the aim of creating sustainable communities;

- To ensure local residents and other bodies are engaged in decision making;
- To tackle climate change through various measures including encouraging sustainable construction, use of renewable energy, energy efficiency and prudent use of natural resources;
- To reduce the risk of flooding;
- To make efficient use of land and buildings;
- To protect and enhance the borough's important landscapes, habitats, flora and fauna;
- To reduce pollution levels: air, water, light, noise;
- To identify land to meet the local housing needs of the community, including pitch requirements for the travelling community;
- To enable the continued supply of affordable housing and tackle pockets of relative deprivation;
- To promote sustainable modes of transport and reduce the need to travel;
- To secure the protection and enhancement of the historic and natural environment;
- To ensure the provision of green space and access to the countryside;
- To promote healthy and active lifestyles through the provision of recreation;
- To enable the delivery of sufficient infrastructure required to meet future growth of the borough;
- To enable the delivery of green infrastructure;
- To deliver safe, attractive, high quality developments, places and environments through the incorporation of good design principles;
- To promote economic growth and employment opportunities in sustainable locations within the borough;
- To promote prosperous, competitive centres.

2.5 It is stressed that a number of these key issues have already been comprehensively addressed by the Core Strategy, and it is not intended to repeat the provisions of the Core Strategy in the Development Delivery DPD. Both documents should be read together to appreciate the Council's overall commitment to achieve sustainable development in the area.

### 3. COLLECTING BASELINE INFORMATION

*The Council would be grateful if consultees could consider whether the baseline data at Appendix 2 and information here is correct and comprehensive; and whether there is any other data that should be considered.*

- 3.1 The information collated from the review of policies, plans and programmes is complemented by a detailed baseline review, comprising data for 20 different sustainability indicators which are regularly monitored by the Council (see Appendix 2). When preparing a Sustainability Appraisal Report, Schedule II of the SEA Directive requires consideration to be given to biodiversity (habitats, flora and fauna), human health, natural resources (soil, land, water, and air), climate, cultural heritage (arts, the built environment and archaeology), landscape, and socio-economic issues. It is considered that the wide range of sustainability indicators used in compiling the Baseline Report sufficiently covers these issues.
- 3.2 A comprehensive amount of baseline data is presented in the Core Strategy Scoping Report (February 2010). This DPD scoping exercise has identified the most relevant sustainability indicators that might affect or influence the Development Delivery DPD (see Table 1 below), and updated the baseline data where necessary in order to identify up-to-date, relevant sustainability issues. The Core Strategy Baseline Report is updated every year to inform and supplement the LDDs Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), issued every December. The updated AMR data has subsequently provided a very useful platform from which up-to-date data has been collated.
- 3.3 An additional consideration since the publication of the Core Strategy Scoping Report is that on 14 October 2010, changes to local authority performance arrangements were announced by Local Government Secretary ahead of the Government's Spending Review. This included the ending of Local Area Agreements and the National Indicator Set. Data collections for

some of the remaining indicators continued up to March 2011. Some data collections continue as part of the single data list for local government, but the number of required datasets has reduced to 19 from an original 56. This has resulted in a significant reduction in the availability of local performance data since 2010, and has subsequently made it difficult to obtain up-to-date information for some indicators. Where this has occurred, the latest data available has been used, or similar, substitute data used where possible. In some instances it has been difficult to identify relevant data, or to interpret substitute data, but it will continue to be enhanced and supplemented to provide as comprehensive a baseline as possible.

3.4 Although a reduced number of indicators have been used, there is still a wide range of subjects covered by the indicators, ranging from the proportion of affordable housing provided in the Borough and air and noise pollution, to satisfaction with community facilities as well as statistical information about the condition and size of important habitats. The updated Baseline Report is contained contained at Appendix 2.

**Table 1: Identification of Relevant Sustainability Indicators for Baseline Information**

<b>Will the proposed planning policies be likely to have an effect (both negative and positive) on:</b>	<b>Yes/No/Maybe</b>	<b>Example</b>
Provision of sufficient housing which meets the needs of the community and which is at an affordable price	Y	Allocation of sites for housing
Improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Y	Development Management policies on Environmental Health
Reduce risk of flooding and the resulting detriment of public well-being, the economy and the environment	Y	Identification of sites at risk of flooding
Create and maintain safer and more secure communities	N	
Encourage opportunities for decision making and information for all	N	
Create and sustain vibrant communities	Y	Allocation of sites with good access to facilities / services
Make the best use of previously developed land (pdl) and existing buildings	Y	Allocation of sites which make best use of pdl
Ensure that air quality continues to improve	Y	Development Management policies on Environmental Health
Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Y	Development Management policies Green Infrastructure, and allocation of sites away from special habitats
Maintain agricultural soil quality and reduce the number of sites that are contaminated	Y	Development Management policies on Environmental Health
Reduce the causes of climate change and prepare for its impacts	Y	Allocation of suitable sites for energy production
Reduce the impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products	Y	Allocation of sites for open space e.g. allotments, and with good access to local shops
Reduce waste generation and achieve sustainable management of waste	Y	Allocation of sites for waste management
Maintain and improve the water quality of the region's rivers and groundwater, and achieve sustainable water resources management	Y	Development Management policies on Environmental Health,



		and allocation of sites which affect water quality
Increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources	Y	Allocation of suitable sites for energy production
Maintain high and stable levels of employment and productivity, encourage high quality low impact development and education for all	Y	Development Management policies on education, and allocation of sites for education
Provide a range of commercial development opportunities to meet the needs of the economy, and, in particular, support and enhance the economies of town and local centres	Y	Allocation of sites for employment uses
Minimise the adverse impact of emissions arising from the use of transport	Y	Allocation of sites in sustainable locations which reduce the need to travel by car
Improve public transport and reduce congestion by providing jobs and services close to where people live or where they can access them by public transport	Y	Allocation of sites in sustainable locations which reduce the need to travel by car

3.5 Section 2 of the Core Strategy – ‘Spatial portrait and key issues and challenges facing the Borough to 2027’ – sets out the main characteristics of the Borough and the social, environmental and economic issues and challenges it faces. It also includes a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis on page 26. The Annual Monitoring Report has also been published in December 2013 with an up-to-date account of the characteristics of the Borough, issues and trends. Together, these documents outline a range of key facts about the Borough covering topics and issues such as geography, population, housing, education, employment, crime, deprivation, health, transport and accessibility, climate change and community facilities. The following section summarises the characteristics of the Borough, drawing on the information contained in these documents and from the baseline information review.

## Key Characteristics of the Borough

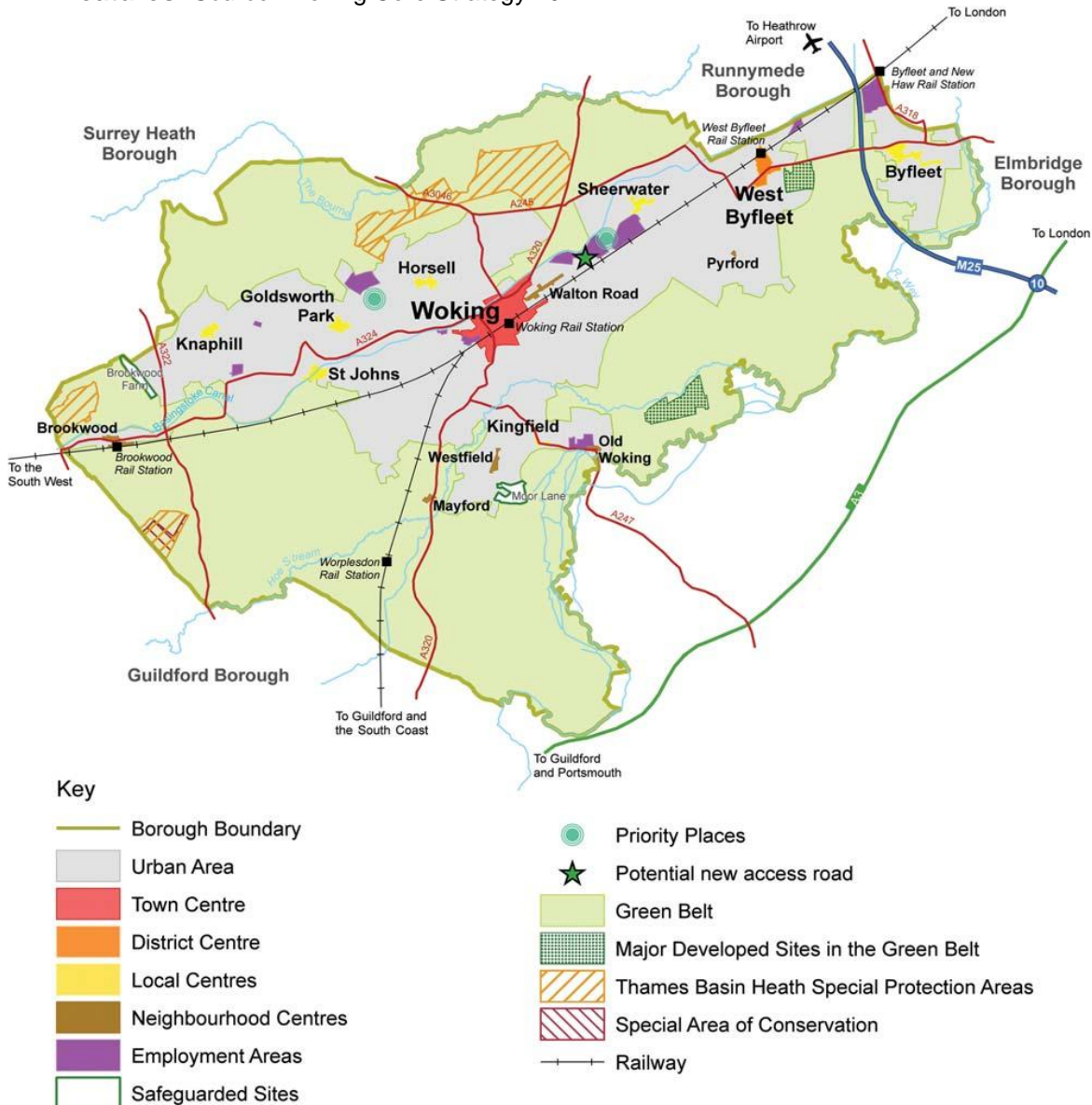
### Geography

- The Borough of Woking is located in north-west Surrey, about 40 km (25 miles) from London and is 6,400ha in area. Woking is the main town which is located in the centre of the Borough. Woking is a modern town which is currently undergoing renewal. The vast majority of the population lives in the main built-up part of the Borough which is dotted with smaller centres, known locally as “the villages”. West Byfleet in the east and Knaphill in the west are the largest centres with other key centres being Byfleet, Sheerwater, Horsell, Goldsworth Park, and St. Johns. A few small villages, of which the largest are Brookwood and Mayford, lie just outside the main built-up area. See Map 1 for a key diagram of Woking Borough, showing the hierarchy of centres and other key features.
- Outside this main urban area, the remaining 60% of the Borough is Green Belt. Relatively little of the Green Belt land is in active agricultural use, the main uses are open spaces, playing pitches, golf courses, commercial nurseries and horse grazing. There is also a significant amount of low density residential property, and some industrial premises, in the Green Belt. The Green Belt also contains extensive heathland. The most significant areas of heathland, Horsell Common, Sheets Heath and Brookwood Heath, are designated as part of the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area (SPA). Sheets Heath also forms part of the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham Special Area of Conservation (SAC). In addition there are six Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) all or part of which are found within the Borough: Ash to Brookwood Heaths, the Basingstoke Canal, Colony Bog and

Bagshot Heaths, Horsell Common, Smart's and Prey Heaths, and Whitmoor Common (fragment only). Nowhere in the urban area is more than 1.5km from open countryside.

- The Borough lies on the north bank of the River Wey, with water meadows and flat relatively fertile land by the river, and gently undulating sandy ground to the north and west, which form attractive local features. However, the land alongside the Wey and Hoe Stream is liable to flood and currently, around 3,500 properties in the Borough are located within such areas. One of the Borough's biggest regeneration projects for a generation – the Hoe Valley Scheme – was completed in March 2012, which delivered significant flood alleviation for the area, along with moder community facilities, extensive public open space and new wildlife habitats.

**Map 1: Key diagram of Woking Borough showing the hierarchy of centres and other key features.** Source: Woking Core Strategy 2012



Not all land designations are shown, please view in conjunction with the Woking Borough Proposals Map.



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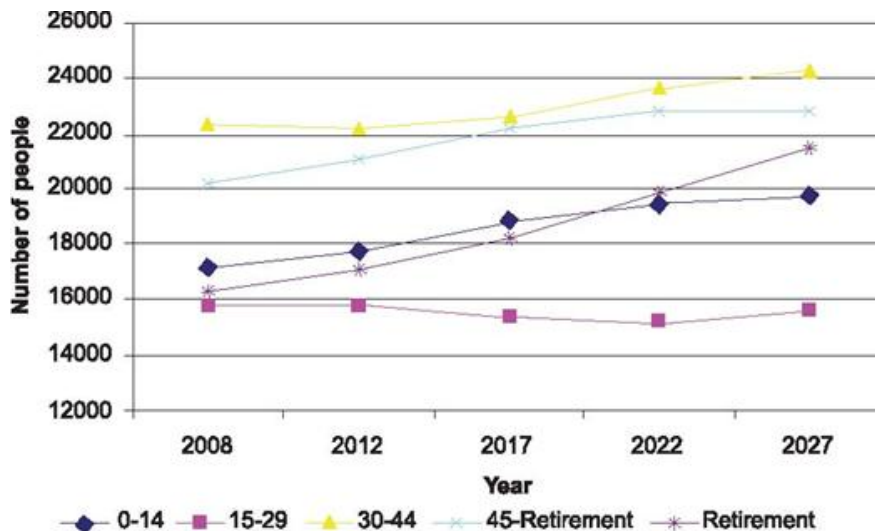
## Demography

- At present Woking has the 5<sup>th</sup> highest resident population in Surrey with 99,198 residents. With a population density of 15.6 persons per hectare, Woking is the third densest borough

in Surrey. The average household size in the Borough is the second highest in the county with 2.49 persons per household and slightly above both the regional and national average.

- Woking has a fairly young population. It is the Borough with the highest proportion of children under the age of four in Surrey. It is also the Borough with the lowest number of over 65's in the county. Within the Borough approximately 62.5% of the population are aged between 18-64, slightly above the Surrey average.
- As shown in Graph 1 below, the number of people in all age groups is set to increase over the lifetime of the Core Strategy, with the exception of the 15-29 age group. In common with the nation as a whole, the forecast is for the proportion of older people to rise in the future. Compared to other age groups the number of people at retirement age has the steepest increase over the next 13 years. There is some spatial variation in the age profile. The youngest populations are found in the Goldsworth Park and Maybury and Sheerwater areas.

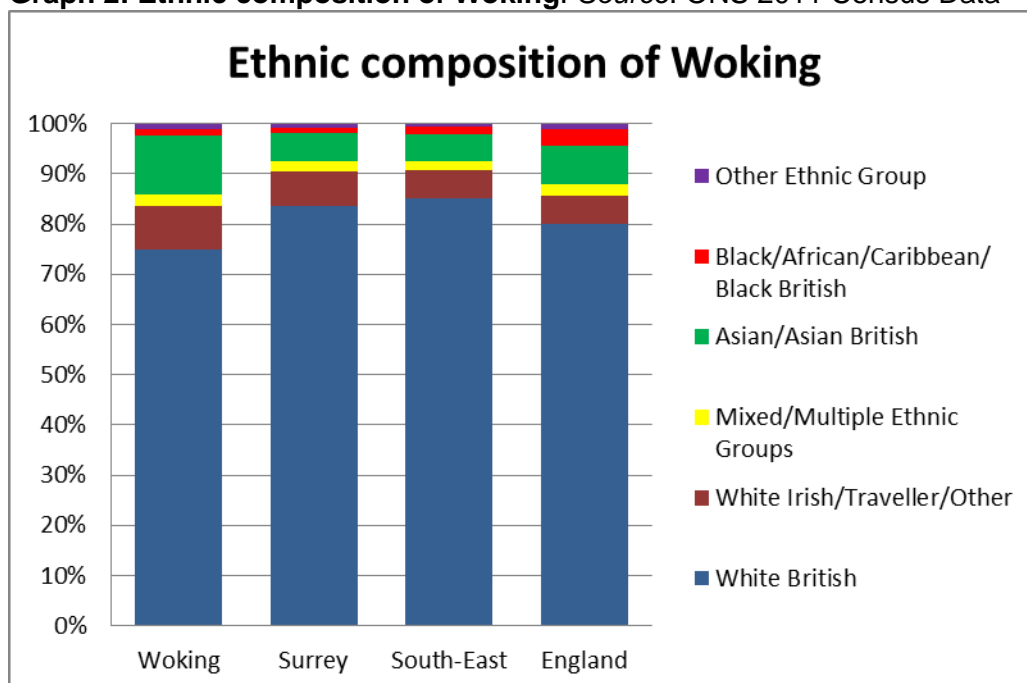
**Graph 1: Projected age group populations in Woking, 2008-2027.** Source: ONS 2008-based Subnational Population Projections



### Ethnic Composition

- Woking is a diverse and multi-cultural Borough that has the highest proportion of non-white British residents in Surrey. The 2011 Census data demonstrated that 16.6% of the population were from a black or minority ethnic background – which has significantly risen from 8.7% in the 2001 Census. This is higher than Surrey as a whole at 9.8%, and the South East at 9.5%. This population, largely Asian and Asian British, mainly lives in Maybury and Sheerwater, where over 40% of the population is from a Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) group.
- Less than 60% of the population are Christian and Woking has the largest Muslim community in Surrey that makes up around 7.4% of the Boroughs overall population. The ethnic composition table below highlights the wide range of residents in the Borough and how it compares locally and nationally.

**Graph 2: Ethnic composition of Woking.** *Source: ONS 2011 Census Data*



## Deprivation

- Woking Borough, although rated as an area of low deprivation in national terms (Woking is in the top 10% of the least deprived areas in the country), does contain areas and issues that are masked by high levels of affluence. In 2010, four areas within the Borough fell within the top 40<sup>th</sup> percentile, up from two areas in 2004. The Council has identified the areas of Sheerwater, Maybury and the Lakeview Estate as Priority Areas as they are some of the most deprived areas in Surrey. The ward of Maybury and Sheerwater is identified as the most deprived ward in Surrey with an index of 41.22, compared to the Borough average of 9.91. Policy CS5 of Woking Core Strategy identifies key policies to make a positive contribution towards addressing the challenges in these areas.

## Health

- The residents of the Borough are generally well in terms of their health. According to 2011 Census data, over 96.6% of residents are in very good, good or fair health. The average life expectancy in Woking is 79.3 years for males - 1.1 years above the national average – and 84.6 years for females – 2.3 years higher than the national average. However, the more deprived wards experience worse outcomes for these indicators than the Borough as a whole: people living in the healthiest wards such as St John’s and Hook Heath have an average life expectancy of over 7 years more than those in the least healthy wards, such as Maybury and Sheerwater, Old Woking and Kingfield and Westfield.
- According to the National Child Measurement Programme, prevalence of obesity amongst 4 to 5 year old children is decreasing, and is significantly better than the England average. However, obesity amongst 10 to 11 year old children is on the rise in Woking (in 2011/12 16.6% were classed obese, versus 13% in 2010/11). This is on par with the South East at 16.5%, but better than the England average of 19.2%.

## Qualifications and Education

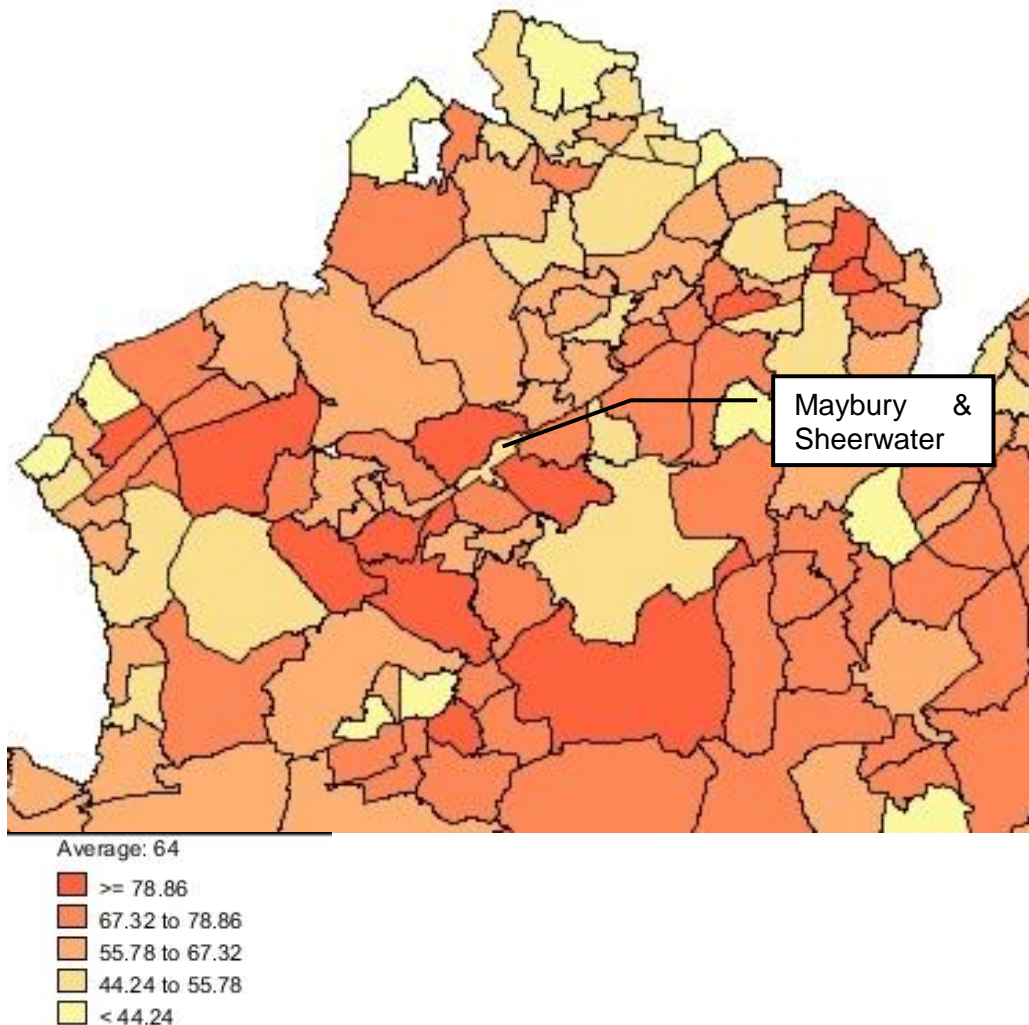
- There is a skilled workforce in Woking with 84.9% of people economically active (compared to 79.7% regionally), and only 4.5% unemployed, according to ONS annual population survey data<sup>2</sup>. Nearly half of Woking’s population are educated to NVQ4 and above (47.5%)

<sup>2</sup> Nomis official labour market statistics for Woking, accessed in December 2013 at <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157338/report.aspx?#ld>

compared with 36.8% regionally. Only 7.9% of residents have no qualifications, which is similar to the regional figure of 6.9%, and better than the Great Britain figure of 9.7%.

- Woking schools have shown improvements in recent years with the percentage of people with NVQ2 and higher qualifications having increased since 2010. 62.6% of all pupils were achieving 5 or more A\*-C grade passes at GCSE or equivalent in 2012 (compared to 58.8% nationally). The percentage of people with no qualifications has decreased since a peak in 2008 (11.3%), but increased slightly in 2012 to 7.9% from 6.1% in 2011. Map 2 demonstrates that there is a spatial variation in the achievement of percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more A\*-C grade GCSEs (including English and Maths) between 2009-2011. For example, Maybury and Sheerwater (44.3% achievement) does not perform as well as some of the more affluent areas such as Horsell East and Woodham (84.6%) and Pyrford (83.8%).

**Map 2: Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A\*-C GCSEs including Maths and English – 3-year average from 2009-2011.** *Source: Ordnance Survey data, Crown Copyright Reserved [from Surrey]*

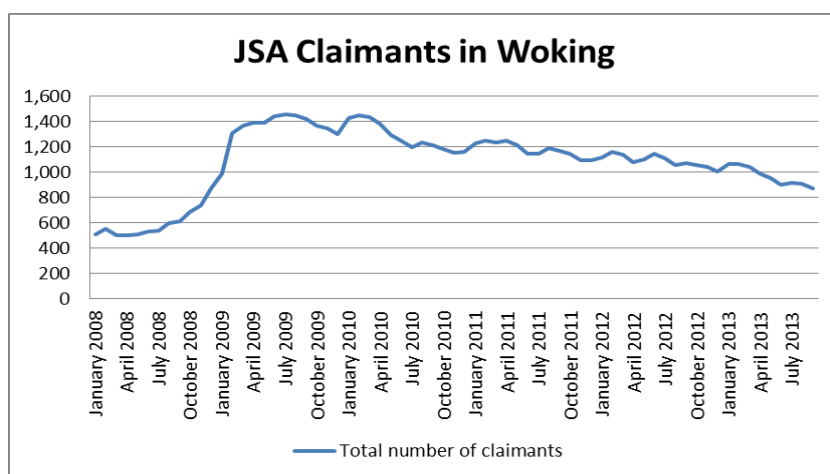


- During the 2012-13 monitoring period, outline planning permission has been granted to build a new junior school as part of the Brookwood Farm development. However, school provision continues to be of increasing concern within the Borough, as the existing primary and secondary schools reach maximum capacity. In order to ensure schools have additional capacity moving forward, Woking Borough Council will need to work closely with the education authority to secure growth in education facilities.

## Employment and economic activity

- The strategic location of the Borough close to the M3 corridor, the international airports of London Heathrow and London Gatwick as well as proximity to London makes Woking an ideal location for major business and retail.
- Woking has a large economic workforce with 84.9% of the population economically active (in June 2013), the second highest proportion in Surrey and well above both regional and national averages (79.7% and 77.3% respectively). The Nomis website reports that the unemployment rate in Woking was 4.5% (Jun 2012 – Jun 2013), compared to 6.2% in the South East. Job density in Woking in 2011 stood at 0.83 – the density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64, and the figure is similar to the regional average (0.80). In 2011, retail (14.8%), professional services (10.7%) and human health and social work activities (10.4%) were the main industry employers in the Borough. The on-going regeneration of the town centre will see the retail sector continue to employ a large proportion of the residents in the Borough.
- The number of people in the Borough claiming Job Seekers Allowance is steadily falling since its peak in the summer of 2009 (see Graph 3). It is hoped that this figure continues to fall as development in the Borough, and town centre in particular, continues to take place. However, take up of benefits varies by wards – Maybury and Sheerwater, Old Woking and Kingfield and Westfield have a higher claimant rate than the countrywide and borough proportions. The wards of Maybury and Sheerwater, Kingfield and Westfield and Knaphill also have relatively high proportions of young people not in education, employment or training.

**Graph 3: JSA Claimants in Woking 2008-2013.** *Source:* Office of National Statistics.



- There is a wide range of companies and organisations based in the Borough, creating a dynamic and diversified job market. Some of the major employers in the Borough include:
  - Oil, gas and petrochemical companies Petrofac, Mustang and Kuwait Petroleum
  - Financial and business service companies such as CapGemini and Fidessa
  - An advanced engineering technology centre at McLaren, and
  - Multi-national companies WWF, SAB Miller and Yum! Foods.
- The biggest concentration of employment is in Woking Town Centre, principally in retail and office jobs. The other main employment centres are in the business parks and industrial estates in Sheerwater and Byfleet. Unlike some other parts of Surrey, there are relatively few large, modern out-of-town business parks and Woking Town Centre remains the single most important employment location. Having access to good quality jobs can assist in reducing unemployment levels and deprivation. The Sheerwater Access Scheme was awarded funding in July 2012, which is designed to address infrastructure blockages that are holding back economic growth. Access to Sheerwater Business Park will be greatly improved and the creation of 600-1250 jobs across a variety of sectors is foreseen. Further

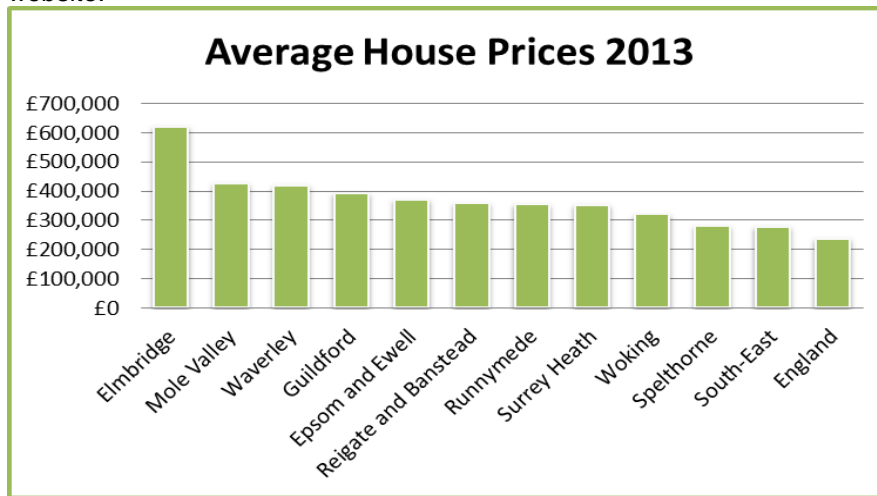
employment opportunities for residents in areas such as these in the Borough are required, and spatial planning has a key role to play.

- Vacancy rates of commercial and industrial floorspace in the borough is relatively high compared to recent years. As of the end of 2013, vacancy rates were around 20% compared to 19% in 2010 and 16.5% in 2007. The Employment Land Review conducted as part of the Core Strategy's evidence base indicated that the average vacancy rate tends to be around 10-15% for offices, and 5-10% for industrial/warehousing. The take-up of premises is expected to increase once new and better quality stock is in place, and economic growth improves. The gradual regeneration of the Town Centre should contribute to an improvement in the provision of high quality office space.
- Woking has over 80,000m<sup>2</sup> of retail floorspace, making it the second largest shopping centre in Surrey after Guildford. Woking Town Centre provides for the majority of shopping needs in the Borough, although local residents do shop further afield, particularly in Guildford. An edge-of-town supermarket – Morrisons – provides for the needs of the residents in the locality. Latest figures show that the retail vacancy rate in the secondary retail area of the Town Centre is rising rapidly (20% vacancy in 2013 compared to 10.3% in 2011).
- Supermarkets at West Byfleet, Goldsworth Park and Knaphill also provide for local convenience shopping. Knaphill and West Byfleet also have a range of other shops. The remaining local centres, including Byfleet, Horsell, Kingfield, St Johns, and Sheerwater provide for basic local needs. With the exception of Horsell, vacancy rates in the district and local centres are gradually falling, with the largest decrease in Sheerwater – one of the Borough's Priority Areas.
- The Annual Monitoring Report for 2012/13 indicates that there have been no changes to the net amount of retail floorspace in West Byfleet District Centre, although the Core Strategy identifies this as an area that can accommodate additional floorspace. No retail growth figures have been set out for Neighbourhood Centres or Shopping Parades, but it is crucial that they continue to fulfil their function of meeting day-to-day needs of local residents. The Town, District and Local Centres Study 2009 indicated a good retention level for localised convenience goods expenditure. However, there were low rates of retention in the rural parts of the Borough, as large out-of-centre destinations dominated spending (such as Sainsbury's at Brookwood).

## **Housing and the Built Environment**

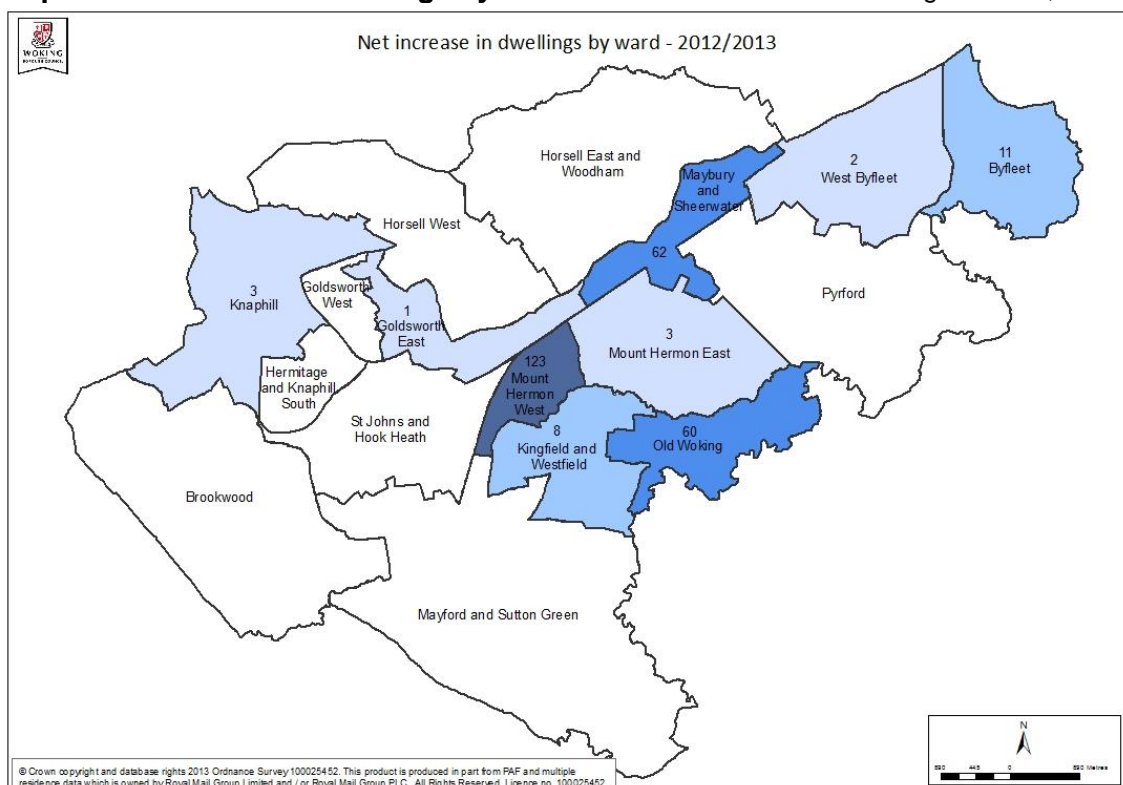
- Although lower compared to most of the neighbouring boroughs in Surrey, property prices are over £100,000 higher than the national average at £242,415 (see Graph 4). Over the past five years house prices in Woking have fallen and between December 2011 and December 2012, house prices fell by 9.5%. Despite this drop, the difficulty in accessing mortgage finance coupled with the requirement for larger deposits and long-term affordability pressures has led to an inability for many potential first-time buyers to purchase properties. The need for affordable housing remains considerable. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment shows that there is a need for an additional 499 new affordable homes per annum. The majority of unmet need is for family housing.
- The majority of homes in Woking are privately owned (70%) with the rental market making up around 30% of the housing stock. The rental market in the south east is generally higher than in Woking and in London alone; one in five households rent their home from the private market. This could indicate that housing in Woking is more affordable than other areas in the region as many people in London and the South East cannot afford to buy their own homes.

**Graph 4: Average house prices across Surrey (2013).** Source: Land Registry via the BBC website.



- According to 2011 Census data and Planning Services data, there are currently 39,898 households in the Borough, of which 31% are detached houses, 24% semi detached houses, 24% flats and 20% terraced houses. The 2012-13 Annual Monitoring Report indicates that housing completions in the Borough are at their highest level in three years. The most notable developments have taken place within Woking Town Centre, which has spurred a large increase in the number of flats in the Borough. Conversions of detached and semi-detached houses into smaller units has also contributed to this trend. Core Strategy Policy CS11 highlights that the Council will not permit the loss of family homes on sites capable of accommodating a mix of residential units unless there are overriding policy considerations justifying the loss. This policy should help to ensure there is a mix of dwelling types and sizes to address local needs.
- Map 3 below indicates that the provision of new dwellings is well-distributed across the Borough, and of particular note are being built in the locations that need them most, such as Maybury and Sheerwater (which experienced the lowest proportion of owner-occupied housing in the Borough).

**Map 3: Net increase in dwellings by ward in 2012/13.** Source: Planning Services, WBC



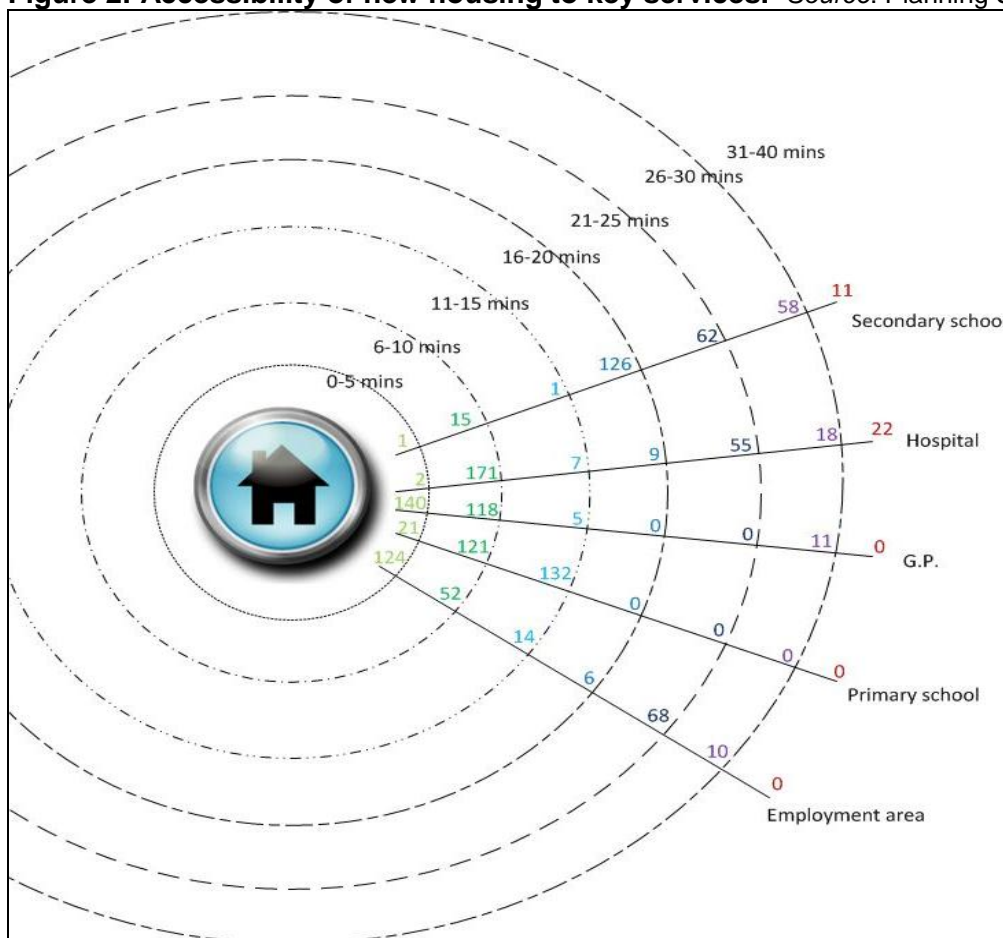


- Policy CS14 of the Woking Core Strategy on Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople establishes the local planning policy context for the supply of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation, which has been informed by the 2007 Surrey Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA). The Council have recently published an updated GTAA and Woking Borough Council Traveller Accommodation Assessment in November 2013. The Assessment identified a need to provide 20 pitches between 2012 and 2027, at a net annual average provision of 1.3 pitches. This is in addition to the GTAA (2007) and therefore a total of 26 pitches are required between 2006 and 2027. At present, the Council has met its identified need for additional pitches in the Borough up to 2015. Sites to meet the need for necessary additional pitches between 2015 and 2027 will need to be identified through the Development Delivery Development Plan Document (DPD).

### Transport and access to services

- Having access to employment, shops, schools, healthcare and other community facilities is essential for meeting people’s everyday needs. It is important that new housing in the Borough is located close to key services, which will result in fewer vehicles on the road as walking and cycling become convenient methods of travel. Figure 2 below indicates the accessibility of new housing to General Practitioners, primary and secondary schools, employment areas such as Woking Town Centre and hospitals.

**Figure 2: Accessibility of new housing to key services.** Source: Planning Services, WBC



- The data indicates that over the 2012-13 monitoring period all new dwellings were within a 15 minute walk to the nearest primary school. It can also be noted that the majority of new dwellings are within 10 minutes of a G.P and hospital. An area of concern is the distance of new homes to secondary schools. As indicated within the Surrey County Council School Organisation Plan, there is currently a shortage of secondary school places in the Borough. The Community Infrastructure Levy will be used to contribute towards improving the number secondary school places by either extending existing schools or creating new ones.

- In recent years there have been significant steps taken to improve transport, infrastructure and accessibility within the Borough. Various projects are underway, such as the Sheerwater Acces Scheme, and more are in the pipeline as indicated in the Regulation 1,2,3 List for the implementation of the Community Infrastructure Levy. Projects include the tunnelling and widening of Victoria Arch in the Town Centre; road improvements to Six Crossroads roundabout; and a new pedestrian bridge from the Town Centre to Brewery Road as part of the new WWF Living Planet Centre development. There have also been improvements to the public realm in Commercial Way, in the Town Centre.
- Patronage of Woking Railway Station continues to grow, with over 7million passengers starting or finishing their journey at the station – an annual increase of over 116,000 people in the 2012-13 monitoring period. It is now the fourth busiest interchange station in the South East (excluding London). West Byfleet, Brookwood and Worplesdon stations have also shown increases in the number of passengers entering and exiting the stations over the past year. See Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Entries and Exits at Woking’s Railway Stations, 2009-2012.** *Source:* The Office of Rail Regulation.

	<b>Woking</b>	<b>West Byfleet</b>	<b>Brookwood</b>	<b>Worplesdon</b>
Total number of Entries & Exits 2009-2010	7,144,324	1,157,038	891,976	209,166
Total number of Entries & Exits 2010-2011	7,260,658	1,186,572	912,268	211,216
Total number of Entries & Exits 2011-2012	7,390,398	1,225,524	934,706	214,350
<b>Difference between 2009-10 and 2011-12</b>	<b>+246,074</b>	<b>+68,486</b>	<b>+42,730</b>	<b>+5,184</b>

- Based on this evidence it is clear to see that all the railway stations within the borough are well used. Data collected by South West Trains indicates that reliability and punctuality is very good, and closely aligns with Charter Standards. There is limited up-to-date local data on bus patronage available, but usage in 2009/10 was good at 29.88million passenger journeys across Surrey. Reliability of bus services rose between 2007 to 2010 from 68% to 80% according to Surrey County Council. The Surrey Local Transport Plan 3 (April 2011) seeks to increase satisfaction with ease of access to work by any mode, which was at 73.22% in 2010 (compared to 77.38% in Hampshire).
- Woking has been designated a Cycle Town, and cycling facilities and routes in the area have been significantly improved since 2008, when funding was secured from Cycling England. The Borough has experienced a 60% increase in dedicated cycle facilities between July 2008 and March 2011. Despite this, car ownership in Woking remains very high – and is largely unchanged from the 2001 Census. There has been no increase in numbers of people cycling or walking to work, but there has been a rise in people taking the train or bus to work (13.1%), and this is higher than the regional figure. The private car remains the dominant means of transport in Woking.

**Table 3: Method of Travel to Work 2001 Census vs. 2011 Census.** *Source:* Office for National Statistics.

	<b>2001 Census</b>	<b>2011 Census</b>
% of Woking’s households which own 1 or more cars	69.4	68.3
% of households with more than one car	15.1	15
% of people who travel to work by car or van	42	41.4 (South East = 41.3)
% of people who travel to work by train or bus	6.2	13.1 (South East = 8)
% of people who cycle or walk to work	8.2	8.3 (South East = 9.4)

## Natural and historic environment

- Woking Borough contains:
  - 2 internationally important Natura 2000 sites (partly in the Borough) including Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA):
    - Thames Basin Heaths SPA
    - Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC
  - 6 SSSI (Sites of Special Scientific Interest)
  - 44 SNCI (Site of Nature Conservation Importance)
  - 2 Local Nature Reserves covering 7ha (Mayford Meadows and White Rose Lane)
  - 4 Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs)
  - 3 SANG (Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace) covering 56.2ha and 3 proposed SANG
  - 3 Historic Parks and Gardens
  - 814 allotment plots on 11 sites
  - 180 Listed Buildings of which 4 are Grade I, 10 Grade II\*, and 166 Grade II
  - 311 Locally Listed Buildings
  - 1 Grade I registered park and garden on English Heritage's Buildings at Risk register (Brookwood Cemetery)
  - 25 Conservation Areas
  - 5 Scheduled Ancient Monuments
  - 50.6ha of Ancient Woodland, making up 0.8% of the Borough in 32 woodland parcels (Source: Ancient Woodland Inventory for Surrey, 2011).
- Redevelopment in Woking Town Centre over the last 40 years has resulted in the demolition of much of the original Victorian town centre. ChristChurch is the only listed building of historic interest. Elsewhere in the Borough, the original villages still contain medieval churches and many buildings of architectural and historic significance, as well as a number of conservation areas. Scheduled ancient monuments, sites of archaeological significance, historic gardens and areas of historic landscape interest all form part of Woking's cultural heritage and deserve appropriate protection for future generations to enjoy. Brookwood Cemetery was recently added to English Heritage's 'at risk register' – it has been identified as having 'extensive significant problems'. The Council has adopted eight Conservation Area appraisals. These need to be reviewed, and new appraisals are required for the remaining Conservation Areas.
- Access to areas of natural and semi-natural open space have been identified in the 2008 Open Space, Sports and Recreation Audit. Provision includes 49 individual sites in and around the Borough, covering an area of 503ha (around 8% of the Borough). Sites include the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area, which covers part of Horsell Common, Sheets Heath Common and Brookwood Heath. The audit found that all areas of the Borough are in good proximity of at least one natural or semi-natural open space. The Borough would benefit from a Green Infrastructure Strategy to determine the 'bigger picture' on provision and connectivity.
- Of the 6 SSSI areas in the Borough, the majority are in 'unfavourable condition but recovering'. None are in 'unfavourable condition and declining'. Of the 44 SNCI areas in Woking, surveys show that around half were declining in quality or considered stable, and one was improving; however, survey data needs to be updated from 2005. Several of the areas are in private ownership and cannot be surveyed.
- The Metropolitan Green Belt covers approximately 60% of the area of the Borough. Green Belt plays a key role in providing recreational opportunity, securing the quality of the Borough's landscape setting, and in contributing to the special identity of the area. A review of the Green Belt boundary will be carried out to inform the Development Delivery DPD to evaluate where it is appropriate to release any land for housing purposes and the size and scale of the release.

- Some areas of the Borough are at significant risk of flooding, and this will be exacerbated in the future by the impacts of climate change. The Borough lies entirely within the catchment of the River Wey, which is sub-divided here into the following water bodies: Addlestone Bourne, Hoe Stream, Basingstoke Canal and the River Wey and Wey Navigation. The River Wey is the principle watercourse in the Borough and represents a major source of flood risk within the Council area. Surface water flooding and flooding from smaller watercourses is also significant on a local scale. Planning applications within Flood Zone 2 are only permitted if it can be demonstrated that there are no suitable alternatives in areas at lower risk. Over the 2012-13 monitoring period for the Core Strategy, 59 dwellings were completed in this zone. 50 of these were at a site called Gresham Mill in Old Woking, where substantial flood improvement works were carried out as part of the Hoe Valley scheme. In 2012, the Hoe Valley scheme removed almost 200 homes and a number of community buildings from the threat of regular flooding, and provided extensive public open space and new wildlife habitats. Over the 2012-13 monitoring period, there were no dwellings built in either Flood Zone 3a or 3b.
- Generally the river quality in the Borough, as classified under investigations for the Water Framework Directive, is 'poor' to 'moderate'. There are also concerns regarding the chemical quality of the Wey and the ecological quality of the Hoe Stream.

### **Leisure and community facilities**

- Below is a summary of the existing community facilities and services in Woking:
  - 134 community facilities (including places of worship, schools, community centres and libraries)
  - 3 sites of alternative natural green space (SANGs)
  - 1 community woodland at Pares Close, Horsell
  - 11 allotment sites
  - 47 areas of urban open space, and
  - 79 sports pitches.
- Generally, public satisfaction with leisure and community facilities is high at around 80%, and there are no major gaps in public provision. Annual Surrey County Council Resident Satisfaction Surveys have shown that the vast majority of residents are either very or fairly satisfied with cultural activities and libraries in the Borough. However, it is difficult for community and faith organisations to find sites for larger premises. The evidence base prepared for the Core Strategy also indicates local shortages in the provision of playing pitches and children's play areas. There is also a high demand for allotment plots, which 116 people on a waiting list.
- There are a number of existing primary and secondary schools close to capacity. As indicated within the Surrey County Council School Organisation Plan, there is currently a shortage of secondary school places in the Borough. Future provision of educational facilities needs to be identified.
- The Community Infrastructure Levy is yet to be adopted in Woking, but it will be introduced in Spring 2014 and used as a tool for collecting developer contributions towards community infrastructure projects.

### **Climate change and sustainable construction**

- Targets for the sustainable construction of new dwellings and non-residential development are set out in Policy CS22 of the Core Strategy. The Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM standards encompass targets for improved energy efficiency and carbon reduction, as well as water and waste efficiency, sustainable sourcing of materials, incorporation of sustainable drainage systems and incorporation of measures to improve ecology. The amount of new residential developments producing a design-stage certificate as evidence that the Code standards will be achieved has significantly increased in the 2012-13 monitoring period. This indicates that there is an improvement in the energy and

water efficiency of new development in the Borough, but there is scope for much greater adoption of the standards.

- The Borough has one of the most extensive decentralised renewable and low carbon energy infrastructures in the UK. The Council has a network of Combined Heat and Power stations in the Borough, with objectives to extend this network and targets which require new development within close proximity to connect to the network. There has been limited success to date, but upon adoption of the Climate Change SPD in Spring 2014 the connection rate is expected to improve.
- No new development in the 2012-13 period incorporated Electric Vehicle charging points. Standards are set out in a new Climate Change SPD, which is expected to increase the amount of new development providing charging infrastructure.
- As indicated above, the risk of flooding in the Borough is expected to increase with a changing climate. In 2012 the Hoe Valley scheme saw the incorporation of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS), but the adoption of SUDS is not widespread amongst smaller-scale developments.

#### 4. IDENTIFYING KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

*The Council would be grateful if consultees could consider whether there are any other sustainability issues and problems that should be identified, and also provide a reference to the evidence which substantiates the issue.*

- 4.1 The purpose of this section is to set out the key sustainability issues and problems that the Development Delivery DPD should address.
- 4.2 The Woking Core Strategy 2012 and Annual Monitoring Report 2012-13 have helped provide a background to the review of sustainability issues alongside previous SA work, the updated Policies, Plans and Programmes, and baseline information (set out fully at Appendices 2 and 3). The key sustainability issues in Table 4 have been identified for Woking Borough.

**Table 4: Sustainability issues**

<b>SOCIAL</b>	<p><b>Population</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing rate of growth of elderly population and the need to plan to meet their needs e.g. for housing provision, health and social support.</li> <li>• One of the densest boroughs in Surrey (third)</li> <li>• Average household sizes are one of the highest in Surrey (2.49 persons per household) – slightly above regional and national averages.</li> <li>• Highest proportion of children under the age of four in Surrey.</li> <li>• Pressure on infrastructure such as schools and community facilities as population increases.</li> <li>• Increasingly diverse ethnic composition. Supporting the needs of rapidly increasing Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) group – highest proportion in Surrey (16.6% in 2011).</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Health and well-being</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generally a healthy Borough and residents have a long life expectancy; however, more deprived wards have lower life expectancy.</li> <li>• Increasing obesity levels among older children (3.6% increase from 2010-11 reporting period to 2012-13); although lower than national average.</li> <li>• Low levels of deprivation in national terms, but the Borough contains some of the most deprived areas in Surrey (Maybury and Sheerwater).</li> <li>• Overall crime rates are falling, but increases in robberies and vehicle interference.</li> <li>• Good level of satisfaction with, and access to, local health services, including GPs, hospitals and dentists.</li> <li>• High level of usage of parks and open spaces, but only half of residents using</li> </ul>

<b>ECONOMIC</b>	<p>sport/leisure facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High public satisfaction with leisure and community facilities, and cultural activities.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Housing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Despite being the second most affordable borough in Surrey, average house prices are high. There remains a lack of affordable housing and entry level properties.</li> <li>• Lack of Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation identified from 2015 onwards.</li> <li>• Large number of people on the housing register. Demand for affordable housing on the register vastly outweighs supply.</li> <li>• A need to improve housing conditions across the Borough, particularly of Houses in Multiple Occupation.</li> <li>• Significant proportion (86.5%) of new housing development from 2012-13 is 2+ bedrooms (family accommodation).</li> <li>• High levels of housing completions, with the majority currently on previously developed land.</li> <li>• Predominance of high density housing balanced with need for family housing (average housing density in 2012-13 was 74.6 dwellings per hectare).</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Employment and skills</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A skilled and qualified workforce in the Borough, with only 7.9% unqualified (compared to 6.9% regional scale, and 9.7% in Great Britain) and nearly a third educated to Level 4 and above (equivalent to Certificate of Higher Education).</li> <li>• Lower educational performance in Priority Places such as Maybury and Sheerwater.</li> <li>• Improve provision of primary and secondary school classrooms, and early years provision.</li> <li>• High economically active workforce, across a wide range of industries with the majority being in professional occupations.</li> <li>• Low levels of unemployment and those claiming unemployment benefits are decreasing (but are still above 2008 levels).</li> <li>• High claimant rates in some parts of the Borough, along with higher proportions of young people not in education, employment or training.</li> <li>• Gross weekly pay for full-time workers in Woking increased by 3.3% in 2012, but remains below the regional and national average.</li> <li>• Woking's 2013 UK Competitiveness Index ranking has decreased from 32<sup>nd</sup> to 41<sup>st</sup> since 2010 (out of 375 localities). Although one of the lowest ranking localities in Surrey, it is performing well at a regional and national scale.</li> <li>• High vacancy rates of commercial and industrial floorspace, and rising retail vacancy rates in secondary retail area of the Town Centre. Falling vacancy rates in district and local centres.</li> <li>• Low rates of retention for convenience goods expenditure in rural parts of the Borough (to large out-of-centre destinations e.g. Sainsburys in Brookwood).</li> <li>• Risk of losing offices to residential uses through Permitted Development rights.</li> </ul>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>	<p><b>Transport and accessibility</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excellent rail connections with London and South East, with increasing number of passengers at Woking, Brookwood, West Byfleet and Worplesdon stations.</li> <li>• Excellent cycling infrastructure, but improvements are still possible.</li> <li>• No significant decrease since 2001 in proportion of people travelling to work by car.</li> <li>• Comparably high percentages travel to work by rail or bus to work, reflecting good connectivity to London.</li> <li>• Car ownership persistently high (68.3% compared to 69.4% in 2001).</li> <li>• Comparably high percentage of households own 2 cars or vans (32.99% compared with 24.66% nationally).</li> <li>• Good accessibility to local services, including GPs and employment, but accessibility to secondary schools is a rising concern.</li> <li>• Improve local area road safety and accessibility via cycle, pedestrian, road and public transport improvement schemes.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Environmental health and natural resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is not considered that air quality poses a significant risk to health in the Borough, but one Air Quality Management Area has been established in Anchor Hill,</li> </ul>

Knaphill.

- Busy and congested roads contribute to air pollution.
- Number of sites of potential land contamination concern is steadily increasing.
- Light pollution is not considered to be an issue.
- One of the most common complaints to the Environmental Health service is regarding noise.
- Incidents of water pollution in the Thames region have decreased since 2007.
- Hoe Stream has been assessed as 'poor ecological status' and is predicted to remain poor by 2015. It is classified as 'at risk' by the Environment Agency.
- The River Wey achieves 'moderate potential' ecological status, but fails in terms of current chemical quality, and is predicted to remain so by 2015. It is classified as 'at risk' by the Environment Agency.
- The Basingstoke Canal achieves 'moderate potential' ecological quality.
- High levels of water consumption and supply/demand deficit with increases in population and housing growth.
- High levels of recycling and composting coupled with reduction of waste going to landfill. Household waste predicted to rise with increase in population.

### **Biodiversity**

- A wide range of sites designated for their biodiversity including the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham Special Area of Conservation, and the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area.
- Within the Woking area the most common examples of legally protected species are bats, badgers, and Great Crested Newts. However, there are many other declining species that are also prioritised for conservation. The heathlands support important breeding bird populations, which are especially vulnerable to recreational pressure.
- Provision of sufficient and effective Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) and securing development contributions.
- Only two SSSIs are in 'favourable' condition, nine are in 'unfavourable condition but recovering', five are in 'unfavourable condition with no change', and none are in 'unfavourable condition and declining'.
- Thirteen SNCIs are considered to be stable, fourteen were declining in quality (as of 2005), and only one was improving. Nine were not included in the survey.
- Both White Rose Lane and Mayford Meadows Local Nature Reserves were in an unfavourable condition (as of 2002), but works by volunteers are ongoing to improve them.
- The biodiversity of the Borough is vulnerable to new developments and land management practises which could result in habitat loss and fragmentation.

### **Green and Blue Spaces**

- The River Wey presents a major flood risk within the Borough. The Hoe Stream and River Bourne also pose lower degrees of flood risk to parts of the Borough.
- Surface water flooding, and flooding from smaller watercourses is also significant on a local scale.
- The Basingstoke Canal is potentially a source of flood risk (e.g. in cases of extreme weather brought about by climate change), but this is not currently an issue.
- A need to identify the Borough's green infrastructure network (which would assist in its protection and enhancement).
- 60% of the Borough is designated as Green Belt, which makes a significant contribution to the openness of the Borough's landscape.
- A deficit of open space, sport and recreation facilities (specifically children's play areas, pitches and allotments).
- Appropriate levels of natural space is required close to people's homes. 10% of residents feel their needs are not being met in terms of access to and use of the countryside, primarily due to lack of information, distance from homes and problems with transport/parking.
- High demand for allotment plots.
- High percentage of residents (81.6%) are satisfied with maintenance of Surrey countryside for recreation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High proportion of development currently takes place on previously developed land.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Historic environment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Borough contains a wide range of areas, gardens, buildings and monuments of historic importance designated at both statutory and local level, which need to be protected and enhanced.</li> <li>Brookwood Cemetary – a grade I Registered Park and Garden - is on English Heritage’s ‘Heritage at Risk’ Register.</li> <li>Conservation area character appraisals need to be created and/or updated.</li> <li>Pressure for development on heritage assets, the Green Belt, open spaces and protected landscapes.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Sustainable construction and climate change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The impacts of climate change may include increased risk of flooding from the River Wey, the River Bourne and smaller watercourses.</li> <li>Reduced water resources due to climate change.</li> <li>Improvement in CO2 emissions throughout the past decade.</li> <li>Extensive investment in decentralised energy infrastructure (e.g. Town Centre Combined Heat and Power network) – further expansion possible.</li> <li>Improve resilience to climate change e.g. through integration of SUDS within development.</li> <li>Reduce energy emissions from dwellings and transport.</li> </ul>

## 5. THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

*The Council would be grateful if consultees could comment on the suitability of the sustainability objectives, and whether the proposed methodology is considered sound.*

- 5.1 Sustainability Appraisal guidance recommends the development of sustainability objectives, which are distinct from the objectives of the development plan. These provide a way of checking whether the DPD objectives are the best possible ones for sustainability and act as a yardstick against which the social, environmental and economic effects of a plan can be tested. Objectives are set at a strategic level and expressed in the form of targets, the achievement of which is measurable using indicators taken from the baseline data.
- 5.2 The Core Strategy Scoping Report (2010) identified 20 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives which were formulated on the basis of the requirements and objectives of international, national, regional and sub-regional plans, programmes and strategies, and the key SA issues. They also reflected the opinions and priorities of the organisations involved in a series of workshops held in 2004 attended by all Surrey Planning Authorities together with the Environment Agency and Natural England, Surrey County Council and other organisations including local interest groups. The Core Strategy and its Sustainability Appraisal were subject to extensive consultation and examination in public by an independent panel.
- 5.3 These SA objectives have been considered in light of the issues set out in Section 4, and amended to ensure they are the most appropriate for the Borough and for the purposes of appraising the Development Delivery DPD. The objectives have also been regrouped into the three dimensions of sustainable development, although it is acknowledged that realistically objectives might span two or more dimensions. 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. As a result, 17 objectives are proposed and these are set out in Table 5 below.

**Table 5: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives**

<b>Social objectives: supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities</b>	
<b>Sustainability Appraisal Objectives</b>	<b>What the appraisal will look for:</b>
<b>Objective 1:</b> Provision of sufficient housing which meets the needs of the community and	Match the housing type to need; cost of appropriate housing relative to disposable



which is at an affordable price	incomes especially for less well off people; whether people might be forced to move away from their chosen communities or workplaces to afford housing.
<b>Objective 2:</b> Facilitate the improved health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Patterns of development that make walking and cycling easy and attractive as routine modes of transport; development that contributes to positive well-being e.g. pleasant surroundings and living conditions, avoidance of noise and pollution and better community facilities; development that avoids exposing communities (particularly more deprived communities) to more pollution or noise, and that give all access to leisure, recreation, health services and open spaces.
<b>Objective 3:</b> Reduce vulnerability to flooding and harm from flooding to public well-being, the economy and the environment	New development and infrastructure should not be built in areas at risk from flooding.
<b>Objective 4:</b> Reduce poverty, crime and social exclusion.	Whether lower incomes are enough to buy a reasonable standard of living – taking account of e.g. housing and travel costs; avoidance of kinds of economic development that e.g. make people on lower incomes have to spend more on travel; development that designs out crime by e.g. providing passive surveillance, avoiding ‘dead’ spaces and providing round the clock activity; quality and accessibility of schools, colleges, libraries; encouragement of a diversity of choice of employment, and educational and other service provision as part of regeneration efforts.
<b>Objective 5:</b> To improve accessibility to all services and facilities	Distance to, and ease of accessing, schools, shops, places of work, recreation and cultural activities; patterns of development that allow people to meet more needs within local communities, reduce the need to travel and provide a range of activities for a broader range of people.
<b>Environmental objectives: protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environments</b>	
<b>Sustainability Appraisal Objectives</b>	<b>What the appraisal will look for:</b>
<b>Objective 6:</b> Make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings	Encouragement of development of previously developed land rather than greenfield sites where possible (taking into account the biodiversity and natural value of the land). Promotion of higher densities in accessible locations.
<b>Objective 7:</b> Minimise air, light and noise pollution	Development that minimises pollutants and exposure to pollutants; development that helps improve air quality; approaches to transport that will reduce traffic emissions.
<b>Objective 8:</b> Reduce land contamination and safeguard agricultural soil quality	Development that helps remediate contaminated land to suitable use; avoid development of high quality agricultural land.
<b>Objective 9:</b> Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Protection and enhancement not only of designated areas, but of wildlife interest everywhere; development that creates more habitats and strengthens links between areas providing wildlife habitat to increase adaptation to climate change.

<b>Objective 10:</b> Conserve and enhance and where appropriate make accessible for enjoyment the natural, historic and cultural assets and landscapes of Woking	Location and design of development to respect and improve: landscape character, townscape character and settlement pattern, and diversity and local distinctiveness; protection of culturally and historically significant assets, qualities and sites including non-designated assets such as locally valued features and landmarks.
<b>Objective 11:</b> Reduce the causes of climate change – particularly by increasing energy efficiency and the production of energy from low and zero carbon technologies and renewable sources – and adapt to its impacts	Opportunities to generate renewable energy or utilise renewable energy technologies; development that is energy efficient; development that achieves high sustainable construction standards; development that reduces the need to travel and minimises the adverse impact of emissions arising from the use of transport; development that conserves and enhances the green infrastructure network; development incorporating sustainable drainage systems.
<b>Objective 12:</b> Reduce the impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products	Greatest possible reuse of old material in new construction; provision for reuse and recycling; development that achieves high sustainable construction standards.
<b>Objective 13:</b> Reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve sustainable management of waste	Provision for composting, digestion, recycling in new development.
<b>Objective 14:</b> Maintain and improve water quality of the region's rivers and groundwater, and manage water resources sustainably	Development which minimises water consumption and maximises use of rainwater/grey water; development that minimises risk of pollution; development that provides adequate wastewater and sewerage infrastructure.
<b>Objective 15:</b> Reduce the need to travel, encourage safe, sustainable transport options and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure	Development patterns that reduce the need to travel, such as ensuring that people can live closer to their work and closer to shops and services. Promotion of higher densities in more accessible locations. Avoid developments that generate further road traffic or negatively affect highway safety. Access bus routes and stops, and safe, attractive and direct routes for cyclists and walkers. Patterns of development that support their use e.g. short distance to local services, concentration of amenities in town, district or local centres.
<b>Economic objectives: building a strong, responsive and competitive economy</b>	
<b>Sustainability Appraisal Objectives</b>	<b>What the appraisal will look for:</b>
<b>Objective 16:</b> Maintain high and stable levels of employment and productivity, and encourage high quality, low impact development and education for all	Availability of suitable employment opportunities, which allow people to make a sufficient income; avoiding kinds of economic development that (e.g.) raises housing costs or make people on lower incomes have to spend more on travel modes (e.g. car travel); encouraging a diversity of choice of local employment which better matches local educational capacity.
<b>Objective 17:</b> Provide a range of commercial development opportunities to meet the needs of the economy and, in particular, support and enhance the economies of town, district, local and neighbourhood centres.	Maintenance and enhancement of businesses meeting local needs; encouragement to local businesses (especially those adopting sustainable practices); promotion of local markets in goods and services; development that facilitates greater integration with key economic

- 5.4 The Core Strategy Scoping Report also developed a series of decision-aiding questions in order that the potential impact of emerging alternative policies on SA objectives could be examined in detail. These will be used again in the appraisal of the Development Delivery DPD. The decision-aiding questions will help focus the appraisal to establish the clear and direct impacts of potential development of sites and policy options; indirect impacts will be considered where they are likely to be substantive. In order to provide a more concise, locally relevant framework for the assessment with clearer links to monitoring effects, both the indicators which accompany the SA objectives and the decision-aiding questions have been reviewed, amended or removed.
- 5.5 Details of the full SA framework including indicators and decision-aiding questions are included in Appendix 4. This 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. It is important to note that the SA objectives are not decision-making criteria; information provided through the Sustainability Appraisal will be used to *inform* those making decisions.
- 5.6 Each of the Development Management (DM) policies and proposed site allocations will be appraised against the SA objectives using the following scoring:

Symbol	Predicted effect	Suggested action/response
++	Very positive impact – DM policy or site allocation/use would significantly help in achieving the objective	Consider whether very positive impact can be further enhanced.
+	Positive impact – DM policy or site allocation/use would help in achieving the objective	Consider whether positive impact can be further enhanced.
0	Neutral impact – DM policy or site allocation/use would neither help nor hinder the achievement of the objective	Policy or allocation likely to be acceptable; consider whether intervention could result in positive impacts.
-	Negative impact – DM policy or site allocation/use would be in conflict with the objective	Consider mitigation, such as delete/reconsider/amend the policy or site allocation; reconsider proposed use.
--	Very negative impact – DM policy or site allocation/use would be in significant conflict with the objective	Significant mitigation measures to reduce severity of impact; reconsider the policy or proposed use.
I	Effect depends on how the policy and allocation are implemented	Suggestions for implementation.
?	Uncertain – need more information	Consider where this will come from – who has it? What will be done about collecting it?

## Development Management Policies Appraisal Framework

- 5.7 The Development Management (DM) Policies section of the Development Delivery DPD will build on the Core Strategy and provide more detailed policies which will be used in the determination of planning applications, and subsequently help manage and shape new development. It is not the purpose of the DM policies to repeat or summarise national policy or guidance, nor those policies already included within the Core Strategy. Rather, in the interest of streamlining and simplifying the planning process, the DM policies section will contain a limited number of detailed policies within the broad strategic context provided by the Core Strategy for managing development locally within Woking Borough.
- 5.8 The Sustainability Appraisal will play an important part in demonstrating if the DM policies section of the DPD will enable the delivery of the sustainability objectives. The results of the sustainability appraisal will inform all the key stages of the DM policies preparation process.

5.9 The SA procedure will appraise each of the preferred policies against the SA objectives. The appraisal will attempt to differentiate between short-term, medium-term or long-term effects, although this is more difficult to appraise for development management rather than strategic policies. The sustainability comments in the justification for the draft policy will explain the outcome of the appraisal, highlighting differences between the impact of the option, the reasons these were identified and suggestions for mitigation where applicable.

### Site Allocations Appraisal Framework

5.10 The purpose of the Site Allocations section of the Development Delivery DPD is to establish how the Borough will deliver a responsive and flexible supply of land for housing and other land uses. It is a primary means of delivering Core Strategy policies and to bring forward sufficient land of a suitable quantity in appropriate locations to meet the expected needs for housing, industrial, retail and commercial development, and for leisure and recreation.

5.11 Policies of the Core Strategy, which state that a Site Allocations DPD will be prepared to allocate specific deliverable sites for the spatial strategy of the Borough, have been intensively appraised for sustainability. However, in addition a more detailed Sustainability Appraisal is required for the Site Allocation section of the DPD to ensure that the sustainability impacts identified at strategic level are carried through when the individual and groups of sites are considered.

5.12 The site assessment methodology proposes that sites will be subject to three stages of assessment:

- Stage 1 - the identification of potential sites;
- Stage 2 - a detailed assessment of suitability, availability and achievability factors and conformity with Core Strategy; and
- Stage 3 - the Sustainability Appraisal stage, assessing which sites will best contribute towards achieving the SA objectives.

In order to assess and appraise the sites effectively across all stages, a large amount of information needs to be collated. For Stage 1, information regarding various environmental constraints will have been collated, which will lead to sites being rejected immediately and assessed no further. For example, if the site:

- lies within Flood Zone 3b;
- is designated or within 0-400m of a Special Protection Area or is existing Suitable Accessible Natural Greenspace (SANG);
- is designated a Special Area of Conservation or Site of Special Scientific Interest; or
- is designated as Common land.

Stage 2 of the evaluation process will see the collation of a much wider range of information, such as that shown in Table 6 below. All of the information collated during the site evaluation process will be drawn upon for a thorough appraisal of sites and proposed uses against the sustainability objectives set out at Table 5. Geographical Information Systems will be used to assist with all stages of the site evaluation process, and further investigation is required into the technical details of how we will be using the information to help assess and appraise the sites.

**Table 6: Information to be collated in relation to each of the sites**

Information to be collected in relation to each of the sites:	Example of how this information will be used:
Is any part of the site partially or wholly within:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood Zone 2</li> <li>• Flood Zone 3</li> </ul> <p>Will influence the type of use suitable on the site and could restrict some uses – for example residential use is considered more vulnerable than others, such as employment, and therefore would not be suitable on some sites within Flood Zones 2 or 3. This would need to be assessed on a site by site basis using information from Environment Agency mapping and where possible the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Groundwater Source</li> </ul> <p>It is not appropriate to promote certain 'types' of</p>

	Protection Zones and aquifers	development in these areas, and certain mitigation measures may apply to make development suitable.
	• Conservation Area	Will impact upon the suitability of the site for certain types of development and could influence the capacity for change of the site.
	• Green Belt	Development of a site in the Green Belt would have to be assessed as part of strategic growth objectives.
	• Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	Uses which would generate further road traffic or otherwise increase air pollution in the AQMAs are less likely to be acceptable, and sensitive uses within AQMAs could be identified as needing to include appropriate mitigation measures.
	• High Quality Agricultural Land	Development of a site on land classed as high agricultural quality could potentially rule the site out for development.
Are any of the following present within the site or nearby (e.g. adjacent to the site):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheduled Ancient Monument</li> <li>• Listed Buildings – Grade I, II</li> <li>• Historic Parks and Gardens</li> </ul>	Presence of these will impact upon the suitability of the site for certain types of development and could impact upon the capacity of the site for change due to the need to preserve their settings.
Is any part of the site partially or wholly designated? Are any of these designated areas nearby?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature conservation interest – SPA, SAC, SSSI, SNCI, SANG, BOAs, Priority Habitat</li> <li>• Publically accessible green infrastructure, including urban open space</li> </ul>	SPA, SAC and SSSI designation will rule out the site for development, as well as sites within 0-400m of SPA Zone A; SNCI, SANG or open space designation could impact upon the capacity for change of the site. In some cases proximity will be important, in others the existence of a pathway for impact is more important.
Would the site contribute to the provision of:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable housing (dependent on policy thresholds)</li> <li>• Employment/retail space</li> <li>• Community facilities</li> </ul>	<p>Affordable housing coming forward as part of the development would be considered a positive benefit (on a sliding scale depending on quantity delivered).</p> <p>Sites being put forward for employment/retail use will be assessed against the need for a particular employment/retail use within an area.</p> <p>Sites being put forward for a community use will be assessed against the need for that use within the area.</p>
How far is the site from the following services (of most relevance to residential uses):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publically accessible green infrastructure</li> <li>• Health facilities e.g. GP</li> <li>• A centre – town, district, local, neighbourhood (which will in turn provide leisure facilities and job opportunities)</li> <li>• School – primary, secondary (state)</li> <li>• A centre – town, district, local, neighbourhood</li> <li>• Public transport provision e.g. rail, bus</li> </ul>	<p>Housing sites will be expected to be in areas where residents would have access to essential services and facilities – these would either be existing services or services planned as part of future development.</p> <p>Where some or all of these services already exists near to the site the sites are likely to be more suitable for residential purposes.</p>

5.12 Woking Core Strategy sets out how the Green Belt will be a broad location for the future direction of growth to meet housing need between 2022 and 2027. Policy CS1 'A spatial strategy for Woking Borough' indicates that a review of the Green Belt boundary will be carried out to ensure that the release of Green Belt land for development does not undermine its purpose and integrity. The review will be carried out as an integral part of the Development Delivery DPD. A key purpose of the study will be to identify suitable, *sustainable* and deliverable sites for housing – thus a key part of the methodology will include a thorough assessment of the sustainability of the areas of land for proposed removal from the Green Belt. Each parcel of Green Belt land will be assessed against a series of sustainability criteria relating to issues such as accessibility, environmental constraints, and opportunities for enhancing or supporting existing communities. Once completed, the sustainability assessment of the Green Belt Review will be drawn upon to inform the Sustainability Appraisal of proposed sites which are located on Green Belt land.

## 6. CONSULTATION ON SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

6.1 There are two formal stages for consultation prescribed by the SEA Regulations<sup>3</sup>. The first requires Woking Borough Council to invite comment on the Scoping Report from the Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural England. The Council may also consult with other interested parties at their discretion. The Core Strategy Scoping Report was designed to be used as a basis for all documents subsequently produced as part of Woking's Local Development Documents, and in May 2011 the Council wrote to key stakeholders to make any representations on whether the Report was still relevant to be used to appraise the Development Delivery DPD. Although the comments received were supportive of this approach, a number of changes have occurred since that time by way of up-to-date information and changes to national planning policy.

6.2 Although there have been limited changes to the Core Strategy Scoping Report, the Council conducted a further consultation exercise on this updated Scoping Report. Comments were invited from the three statutory agencies and other key stakeholders listed in Appendix 5 on whether this revised Scoping Report was sufficiently comprehensive to be used to appraise the Development Delivery DPD.

6.2 Consultation on the Scoping Report lasted for five weeks, as required by Regulation 12(6) of the SEA Regulations. Following this period, responses were analysed and amendments were made to the Report to reflect the advice of consultees and in the interests of improving the process of sustainability appraisal. The responses to the consultation and the resulting actions taken are included at Appendix 5. Useful comments were provided by the consultees on additional plans, policies and programmes that could be referred to, further details of the sustainability issues affecting the Borough, and suggestions for baseline indicators.

6.3 The second formal consultation stage for sustainability appraisal will be the publication of the Sustainability Appraisal Report (SAR)<sup>4</sup> to accompany the submission DPD. In the interests of producing a robust and informative SAR, however, an initial report or reports will be made available to inform any internal or external consultation exercises during the Regulation 18<sup>5</sup> period as necessary. The format and content should be appropriate such that sufficient information is made available to identify the key sustainability issues.

## 7. THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT

7.1 The timetable for the production of the DPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report is given in Table 7 below.

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<sup>3</sup> The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 – the SEA Regulations

<sup>4</sup> Regulation 12 of the SEA Regulations

<sup>5</sup> Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2012

**Table 7: Timetable for the Production of the Development Delivery DPD**

Stage	Date	Sustainability Appraisal
Plan preparation	Winter 2013 – Spring 2014	Production of and consultation on Scoping Report
Draft DD DPD	Spring-Summer 2014	Appraisal of preferred options and production of Draft SA Report
Consultation on Publication draft DD DPD version (Regulation 19)	Autumn 2014	Consultation on Draft SA Report (alongside consultation document)
Submission of Publication draft to Secretary of State for independent examination (Regulation 22)	April 2015	Appraisal of significant changes and Final SA Report
Examination (Regulation 24)	June-July 2015	
Adoption (Regulation 26)	December 2015	

7.2 The SA Report will be presented in two distinct sections: one section will appraise the sustainability of Development Management policies; and the second section will provide an audit trail of how sites have been assessed in sustainability terms and how the results of this assessment has informed any decision-making on the selection of sites for allocation in the DPD. The main Sustainability Appraisal Report will be accompanied by a document which summarises the main findings; this will be called the Non-Technical Summary.

7.3 The report will include:

- an update of the baseline situation (if necessary);
- an update of the review of relevant plans and programmes (if necessary);
- an appraisal of the options for the detailed Development Management policies;
- an appraisal of the options for the allocation of sites and site specific policies which will identify potential significant negative and positive effects;
- recommendations and suggestions for mitigation to avoid, reduce or compensate for the negative effects identified and enhance positive effects where possible; and
- suggested indicators for monitoring significant negative effects.

7.4 The Sustainability Appraisal Report is intended to be used to provide further information to support the decision-making process on the Development Delivery DPD.

## APPENDIX 1: COMPLIANCE WITH SEA DIRECTIVE

### Compliance with the SEA Directive<sup>6</sup>

<b>Environmental Report requirements</b>	<b>Section of this report</b>
An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Sections 1 and 2, Appendix 2
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution without implementation of the plan.	Described in Section 3. Details to be included in Sustainability Appraisal Report.
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Section 3 and Appendix 3.
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.	Section 3 and Appendix 3.
Consideration of the likely significant effects on biodiversity (including flora and fauna), population, human health, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, and landscape. The inter relationship between these factors.	Section 3 and Appendix 3. The process for further consideration is described in Sections 1.5 to 1.8 and the findings will be reported in the Sustainability Appraisal Report.
Consulting with Authorities with environmental responsibilities when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report (Article 5.4).	Process described in Section 6 and Appendix 5.
Consideration of reasonable alternatives.	Process described in Section 1. Details to be included in Sustainability Appraisal Report.

<sup>6</sup> Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the SEA Directive).



## APPENDIX 2: RELATIONSHIP OF THE DDDPD TO OTHER PLANS, PROGRAMMES, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Other Programme	Plan/ Source	Relationship to LDD	Objectives and requirements (include reference to paragraph/target/policy)	How requirements may be addressed through SA
<b>International</b>				
Kyoto Climate Change Protocol (2005)	<a href="http://unfccc.int/resolutions/docs/convkp/kyoto.html">http://unfccc.int/resolutions/docs/convkp/kyoto.html</a>	LDD to consider ways of delivering the objectives of the Kyoto Protocol. Also see Climate Change Act 2008.	A binding commitment is to ensure that levels of green house gas emissions do not exceed the assigned levels of 8% set for the EU. Parties are also committed to establish and implement domestic policies to limit or reduce green house gas emissions.	SA Objective 11 includes reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
UN Convention on Human Rights	<a href="http://www.hrweb.org/legal/undocs.html">www.hrweb.org/legal/undocs.html</a>	Consultation and policy to be compatible with human rights.	International agreement on human rights which details basic civil and political rights of national and individuals. Includes the right to the peaceful enjoyment of a dwelling, to privacy and protection of privacy by law Freedom of opinion and expression.	SA Objective 4 includes reducing social exclusion, and SA Objectives 2, 7, 8 and 11 include avoiding significant pollution and the objective of improving health and well being. The Air Quality Management Report will inform SA.
Aarhus Convention 1998: The UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters.	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/aarhus/">http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/aarhus/</a>	Information about the LDD to be made available to the public. See Freedom of Information Act and Statement of Community Involvement.	Establishes the right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public. The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making. The right to challenge public decisions that have been made without respecting these rights.	Consultation on the Scoping Report and the Sustainability Appraisal Report.
The European Communities Directive 92/43/EEC, on the Conservation of Natural and Semi-Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora.  (The Habitats Directive, 1992)	<a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1374">http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1374</a>	LDD to consider ways of protecting and enhancing habitats and species to comply with Directive. Appropriate Assessment to inform the LDDs.	The Habitats Directive is transposed into UK law through the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994. Conserve threatened habitats and species. Promote the maintenance of biodiversity by taking measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance. In applying these measures take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics. (Article 10 of the Directive and Regulation 37 of the Habitats Regulations).	SA Objective 9 includes protection and enhancement of biodiversity. The findings of the Appropriate Assessment process will inform SA.

Other Programme	Plan/Source	Relationship to LDD	Objectives and requirements (include reference to paragraph/target/policy)	How requirements may be addressed through SA
The European Communities Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979) – The Birds Directive (EU, 1979)	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/pdf/1979/en_1979L0409_do_001.pdf">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/pdf/1979/en_1979L0409_do_001.pdf</a>	LDD to consider ways of protecting and enhancing habitats for wild birds to comply with Directive. Appropriate Assessment to inform the LDD.	As above. Target: Reverse the long term decline in populations and farmland and woodland birds by 2020	SA Objective 9 includes protection and enhancement of biodiversity. The findings of the Appropriate Assessment process will inform SA.
European Directive Nitrates 91/676/EEC (1991)	<a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31991L0676:en:NOT">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31991L0676:en:NOT</a>	The LDD to consider ways of reducing pollution of water from development and development related activities such as transport to comply with Directive.	Reduce water pollution by nitrates. The Environment Agency identifies Nitrate Vulnerable Zones, establishes and implement action programme with this aim.	SA Objectives 12 and 14 include protection of the water environment and sustainable management of water resources.
Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)	<a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008L0050:EN:NOT">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008L0050:EN:NOT</a>	The LDD to consider ways of reducing air pollution derived from development and development related activities such as transport to comply with Directive.	Avoid, prevent or reduce concentrations of harmful air pollutants and limit values and / or alert thresholds set for ambient air pollution levels. Targets are set for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in the UK Air Quality Strategy. See Air Quality Management Areas Report for details.	SA Objective 7 seeks improved air quality. The Air Quality Management Report will inform SA.
European Directive Water Framework 2000/60/EEC	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/</a> (links to EA advice)	The LDD to consider ways of enhancing waterways and wetlands and promoting sustainable water management to comply with Directive.	Reduce pollution of groundwater, enhance waterways and wetlands, use water in a sustainable way, lessen the effects of floods and droughts, protect and restore aquatic ecosystems. Environment Agency to prepare River Basin Management Plans by 2009 to promote sustainable water management. All inland waters to reach "good status" by 2015.	SA Objective 14 includes protection of the water environment and sustainable management of water resources; SA Objective 3 includes reducing the risk of flooding.
European Waste Framework Directive (1975, amended 1991)	<a href="http://adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?doc=19433&amp;id=19435">http://adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?doc=19433&amp;id=19435</a>	The LDD to consider ways of ensuring waste is handled effectively and efficiently to comply with Directive.	Waste disposed of without causing danger to humans, the environment, the countryside or places of interest. Noise and odour to be minimised. Waste targets are established in the UK Waste Strategy. Also see Surrey Waste Plan, 2008.	SA Objective 13 includes sustainable management of waste.
European Directive EIA 97/11/EC	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/full-legal-text/9711.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/full-legal-text/9711.htm</a>	LDD to include provisions for EIA to comply with Directive.	Requires assessment of the effect of projects on the environment.	The SA Framework includes all the subjects identified in the EIA Directive.
European SEA Directive 2001/42/EC (2001)	<a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32001L0042:EN:NOT">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32001L0042:EN:NOT</a>	LDD to be the subject of SA to comply with Directive.	Requires assessment of the effect of projects on the environment.	The SA Framework includes all the subjects identified in the SEA Directive.

Other Programme	Plan/	Source	Relationship to LDD	Objectives and requirements (include reference to paragraph/target/policy)	How requirements may be addressed through SA
European Directive on the Energy Performance of Buildings 2002/91/EC		<a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2003:001:0065:0065:EN:PDF">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2003:001:0065:0065:EN:PDF</a>	LDD to consider ways of improving energy performance of buildings to comply with Directive.	Promote the improvement in energy performance of buildings, taking into account conditions, requirements and cost-effectiveness. The timetable and method for achieving this is established through the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM. The baseline is set by Part L of the Building Regulations.	SA Objective 11 includes energy efficiency, and seeks sustainable construction.
Valetta Convention (European Convention on the protection of Archaeological Heritage)		<a href="http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/143.htm">http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/143.htm</a>	LDD to identify, define and protect important archaeology to comply with Directive.	Recognises importance and clarifies definition of archaeological heritage.	SA Objective 10 includes architectural heritage and archaeology.
Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC		<a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32002L0049:EN:NOT">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32002L0049:EN:NOT</a>	LDD to identify ways of ensuring noise pollution is limited and/or mitigated to comply with Directive.	Regulations transposed into Environmental Health powers. Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive: measures to reduce noise.	SA Objective 7 includes noise pollution.
EU Seventh Environmental Action Programme 2013 to 2020 ( --/2013/EU)		<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/pdf/PE00064_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/pdf/PE00064_en.pdf</a>	LDD to consider ways of addressing the objectives of the programme by complying with national, regional and sub regional programmes. Also see Climate Change Act 2008.	Priority Areas are Climate Change, Nature and Biodiversity, Environment and Health and Quality of Life, and Natural Resources and Waste. See respective national, regional and sub regional plans, programmes and strategies for these subject areas.	SA Objective 11 includes climate change, SA Objectives 9 and 10 include biodiversity and the natural environment, SA Objective 13 includes waste management.
Landfill Directive 99/31/EC (1999)		<a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31999L0031:EN:NOT">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31999L0031:EN:NOT</a>	LDD to consider ways of implementing and support the Surrey Waste Local Plan to comply with Directive.	See Surrey Waste Plan, 2008.	SA Objective 13 includes waste management.
<b>National</b>					
Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Planning; Planning Act 2008 And Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012		<a href="http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2007-08/planning.html">http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2007-08/planning.html</a>	The LDD must be prepared against the legal framework	These provide the legal framework for the preparation of development plans	The legal framework is continuously referred to throughout the SA process.

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to LDD	Objectives and requirements (include reference to paragraph/target/policy)	How requirements may be addressed through SA
Sustainable Communities Act 2007	<a href="http://www.local.gov.uk/sustainable-communities-act">http://www.local.gov.uk/sustainable-communities-act</a>	The Sustainable Communities Act grants the power to local authorities to develop planning policies which would assist with its objectives.	The Schedule to the Act (Chapter 23); provision of local services; goods and services that are produced within 30 miles; organic food; access by all local people to food that is adequate in terms of both amount and nutritional value; the number of local jobs; energy conservation; energy supplies produced within a 30 mile radius of the region; reducing the level of road traffic including, measures to decrease the amount of product miles; increase in social inclusion, including an increase in involvement in local democracy; increase mutual aid and other community projects; measures designed to decrease emissions of greenhouse gases; measures designed to increase community health and well being; and measures to increase the use of local waste materials for the benefit of the community. emphasises the provision of affordable housing as a key objective (Schedule 1)	The SA Framework reflects all the subjects identified in the Sustainable Communities Act.
Securing the Future: Sustainable Development Strategy for the UK	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69412/pb10589-securing-the-future-050307.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69412/pb10589-securing-the-future-050307.pdf</a>	LDD to consider ways of addressing the objectives of the programme. Also see Climate Change Act 2008.	Principles: Living within environmental limits; a strong, healthy and just society; a strong, stable and sustainable economy; using sound science responsibly, ensuring sound evidence supports policies; and promoting good governance. Priorities: sustainable consumption and production, climate change and energy, protection of natural resources and enhancement of environment, sustainable communities. Key indicators: GDP, investment in public, proportion of working age people who are in work, Qualifications at age 19, expected years of healthy life, homes judged unfit to live in, level of crime, emissions of greenhouse gases, days when air pollution is moderate or high, road traffic, rivers of good or fair quality, new homes built on previously developed land, waste arisings and management, satisfaction with quality of life.	The SA Framework and the Sustainability Baseline Report (Appendix 3) reflect all the subjects, indicators and targets identified in the Strategy.
Sustainable Communities Plan, 2003	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1139868">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1139868</a>	LDD to consider ways of addressing the objectives of the Plan by complying with national, regional and sub regional programmes.	Programme of action for delivering improved housing and communities, speed up planning, increased funding for affordable homes and key worker housing, new growth areas, decent homes and homelessness, protecting green belt and open space.	The SA Framework includes all the subjects identified in the Sustainable Communities Plan.
Transport 10 Year Plan (2000)	<a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/press/speechesstatements/statements/statements/tenyearplanfortranspor">http://www.dft.gov.uk/press/speechesstatements/statements/statements/tenyearplanfortranspor</a>	LDD to consider ways of addressing the objectives by complying with the Surrey Local Transport Plan 3.	Tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport and increasing choice, integrated at regional level  Public transport accessibility criteria for major developments; guidance and co-ordination where necessary on other matters such as car parking standards and road-user charging.	SA Objective 5 includes accessibility to key services; SA Objective 15 includes sustainable transport.

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White Paper: The Future of Transport, a network for 2030 (July 2004)	<a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitpapers/fot/">http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitpapers/fot/</a>	LDD to consider ways of addressing the objectives by complying with the Surrey Local Transport Plan 3.  LDD to support and facilitate sustainable travel networks.	Fund more than 50 Home Zones around England by April 2006, roll out travel school plans to every school in England by 2010, 20% reduction in emissions of carbon dioxide by 2010, to put the UK on path for a 80% reduction by 2050, by 2012, at least 600 new buses coming into operation each year will be clean, low-carbon vehicles.  A transport networks that can meet the needs of a growing economy and increasing demand for travel whilst meeting environmental objectives. A road network with reduced congestion. A fast, reliable and efficient rail network/service, particularly inter urban and commuting.	SA Objective 5 includes accessibility to key services; SA Objective 15 includes sustainable transport. SA Objective 11 includes transport emissions.
Rural White Paper - Our Countryside: The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England 2000	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/ruralwp/default.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/ruralwp/default.htm</a>	LDD to support and facilitate the vision of the White Paper.	Improved quality of life for everyone in the countryside. A living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services; a working countryside, with a prosperous and diverse economy, giving high and stable levels of employment; a protected countryside, in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy; and a vibrant countryside which can shape its own future.	No part of Woking Borough can be considered truly rural. The SA Framework, however, includes 'rural' issues including communities (SA Objectives 4 and 5), access to services (SA Objective 5) sustainable economic development (SA Objective 17), and landscape and biodiversity (SA Objectives 10 and 9).
England Rural Development Programme (South East)	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/rural-development-programme-for-england">https://www.gov.uk/rural-development-programme-for-england</a>	LDD to support and facilitate the Programme by responding to Surrey Countryside Strategy and the WBC Countryside Strategy.	A viable rural economy which supports a spectrum of lifestyles and protects and enhances the high quality and diverse environmental characteristics	No part of Woking Borough can be considered truly rural. The SA Framework, however, includes 'rural' issues including communities (SA Objectives 4 and 5), access to services (SA Objective 5) sustainable economic development (SA Objective 17), and landscape and biodiversity (SA Objectives 10 and 9).
Rural Strategy 2004	<a href="http://archive.defra.gov.uk/rural/documents/policy/strategy/rural_strategy_2004.pdf">http://archive.defra.gov.uk/rural/documents/policy/strategy/rural_strategy_2004.pdf</a>	LDD to support and facilitate the Programme by responding to the Surrey Countryside Strategy and the WBC Countryside Strategy.	Outlines three key priorities for rural policy: economic and social regeneration; social justice for all and enhancing the value of the countryside.	No part of Woking Borough can be considered truly rural. The SA Framework, however, includes 'rural' issues including communities (SA Objectives 4 and 5), access to services (SA Objective 5) sustainable economic development (SA Objective 17), and landscape and biodiversity (SA Objectives 10 and 9).

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Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	<a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/ukpga_20060016_en_1">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/ukpga_20060016_en_1</a>	LDD to conform with the Act.	Public authorities must have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. Section 40 also states that 'conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat.'	SA Objective 9 includes protection and enhancement of biodiversity. The findings of the Appropriate Assessment process will inform SA.
UK Climate Change Programme March 2006	<a href="http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm67/6764/6764.pdf">http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm67/6764/6764.pdf</a>	LDD to consider ways of delivering the Climate Change Programme through a spatial interpretation of the Woking Borough Council Climate Change Strategy. Also see Climate Change Act 2008.	Key principles include recognising the need to take a balanced and integrated approach across all sectors; enhance the UK's competitiveness; encourage technological innovation; promote social inclusion; reduce harm to health; and the need for constant review. The UK Strategy seeks to secure reductions in excess of the Kyoto Protocol targets. Also see the Climate Change Act and WBC CC Strategy	SA Objective 11 includes addressing the causes and consequences of climate change.
Climate Change Act 2008.	<a href="http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2007-08/climatechange.html">http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2007-08/climatechange.html</a>	The LDD will comply with the provisions of the Act.	The Act creates a long-term framework for the reduction on the UK's carbon dioxide emissions to between 26-32% below 1990 levels by 2020 and at least 80% by 2050. In addition the Act introduces a system of five-year carbon budgets, which set binding limits on CO <sup>2</sup> emissions and ensure that every year's emissions count. Three successive budgets (set 15 years ahead) will always be in law. The Act also introduces a Committee on Climate Change in an advisory role to the Government	SA Objective 11 includes addressing the causes and consequences of climate change.
The Waste Management Plan for England (December 2013)	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/265810/pb14100-waste-management-plan-20131213.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/265810/pb14100-waste-management-plan-20131213.pdf</a>	The LDD can support delivery of the Waste Management Plan objectives – it must have regard to the Plan alongside national planning policy on waste.	Measures to be taken to improve environmentally sound preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste. Measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020 at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled; and at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subjected to material recovery.	SA Objective 13 includes waste management.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland and Wales (2007)	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69337/pb12670-air-quality-strategy-vol2-070712.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69337/pb12670-air-quality-strategy-vol2-070712.pdf</a>	The LDD to support the implementation of the strategy by developing policies to ensure air quality can improve.	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.	SA Objective 7 includes improving air quality. The Air Quality Management Report will inform SA.

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Planning and Energy Act 2008		<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/21/contents">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/21/contents</a>	The LDD to accord with the Act. Policies will secure proposals that aim to reduce energy consumption.	Reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> , maintain reliability of energy supplies. a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources in the locality of the development;  (b) a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development;  (c) development in their area to comply with energy efficiency standards that exceed the energy requirements of building regulations.	SA Objective 11 includes energy efficiency and production.
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1991), as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)		<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69</a>  <a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents</a>	The LDD to include measures to protect designated sensitive areas and species to comply with the Act.	Imposes a duty under Section 28G on Borough Councils to conserve and enhance the designated flora and fauna of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	SA Objective 9 includes protection and enhancement of biodiversity. The findings of the Appropriate Assessment process will inform SA.
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010		<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made</a>	LDD to consider ways of protecting and enhancing habitats and species to comply with Regulations. Appropriate Assessment to inform the LDD.	The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.	SA Objective 9 includes protection and enhancement of biodiversity. The findings of the Appropriate Assessment process will inform SA.
National Planning Policy Framework NPPF 2012		<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf</a>	LDD to accord with policies set out in the NPPF.	The overarching aim of the NPPF is the presumption in favour for sustainable development. Sustainable development is all encompassing, including economic, social and environmental objectives. The NPPF combines a number of previous planning statements and guidance into one document- covering planning policies on economic development, retail, transport, housing, infrastructure, design, communities, green belt, climate change etc.	A combination of all SA objectives.
Localism Act 2011		<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted</a>	The LDD will comply with the Act, including the duty to cooperate and changes to local plan making procedures	The Localism Act introduced various reforms to the Planning system. Including requirements to work with adjoining authorities on planning matters, changes to local plan making procedures, removing regional spatial strategies and introduction of neighbourhood plans and orders.	SA Objective 4 encourages opportunities for decision making and information for all – via social inclusion.

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Community Infrastructure Levy	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/communityinfrastructurelevy">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/communityinfrastructurelevy</a>	The LDD to accord with the requirements of legislation. The LDD will support the implementation of a levy system, where a separate supplemental planning document will contain the charges.	The community infrastructure levy is a new levy that local authorities in England and Wales can choose to charge on new developments in their area. In areas where a community infrastructure levy is in force, land owners and developers must pay the levy to the local council.	SA Objectives 5 and 17 seek the timely provision of infrastructure; SA Objective 1 includes meeting the housing needs of the community; SA Objective 7 covers noise; SA Objective 5 includes accessibility to key services; SA Objective 15 includes sustainable transport; SA Objective 8 includes contaminated land.
Code for Sustainable Homes: A step-change in sustainable home building practice	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/improving-the-energy-efficiency-of-buildings-and-using-planning-to-protect-the-environment/supporting-pages/code-for-sustainable-homes">https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/improving-the-energy-efficiency-of-buildings-and-using-planning-to-protect-the-environment/supporting-pages/code-for-sustainable-homes</a>	The LDD will include policies that will encourage sustainable building techniques and make reference to a separate SPD on Climate Change. The SPD has been adopted which will contain further guidance.	The code for sustainable homes is the national standard for the sustainable design and construction of new homes. It aims to reduce carbon emissions and promote higher standards of sustainable design above the current minimum standards set out by the building regulations.  Also see Energy Act 2008.	SA Objective 11 includes the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM.
Delivering Affordable Housing, November 2006	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1504795">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1504795</a>	The LDD to consider ways to support the delivery of affordable housing.	Everyone should have the opportunity of a decent home, which they can afford, within a sustainable mixed community. The LDD will support the provision of a good mix of tenures on new developments through the allocation of sites for residential development	SA Objective 1 includes the provision of quality housing for all and SA Objective 5 improving accessibility to key services.
Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A Guide to Good Practice	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/attachment_data/file/11481/143792.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/attachment_data/file/11481/143792.pdf</a>	LDD to facilitate delivery of the objectives through implementing the Thames Basin Heaths Area Based Delivery Strategy and the Woking BAP.	The document provides advice on practical implementation of PPS9 policy.	SA Objective 9 includes biodiversity and habitats and species, SA Objective 10 natural environments and SA Objective 11 includes the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Area) Act 1990	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents</a>	Ensure plans and policies take account of the Act and support its implementation.	The Act sets out special controls in respect of buildings and areas of architectural or historic interest.	SA Objective 10 conserves and enhances the heritage and cultural assets and landscapes of Woking.



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Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979		<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46</a>	Ensure plans and policies take account of the Act and support its implementation.	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.	SA Objective 10 conserves and enhances the heritage and cultural assets and landscapes of Woking.
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future (DCMS, Dec. 2001)		<a href="http://www.tourisminsights.info/ONLINE/PUB/DCMS/DCMS%20PDFS/HISTORIC%20ENV%20FORCE%20-%201.pdf">http://www.tourisminsights.info/ONLINE/PUB/DCMS/DCMS%20PDFS/HISTORIC%20ENV%20FORCE%20-%201.pdf</a>	LDD to facilitate delivery of the objectives.	The historic environment as an inspiring education resource, more attractive towns and cities, a prosperous and sustainable countryside, world class tourist attractions, and employment. The report contains a number of recommendations, for Government itself, for the heritage sector, and for local authorities.	SA Objective 10 includes the historic environment.
Children (Leaving Care) Act, 2000		<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/35/contents">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/35/contents</a>	LDD to facilitate delivery of the objectives.	Ensure that young people do not leave care until they are ready and receive effective support and accommodation once they have left.	Through better integration with sustainability appraisal of the Sustainable Community Strategy.
Circular 18/94 – Gypsy Sites Policy and Unauthorised Camping		<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1163380">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1163380</a>	LDD to meet housing needs for the whole community.	Clarifies powers to control unauthorised camping under the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994. Offers guidance on obligations under other legislation (Children Act 1989, Housing Act 1985).	SA Objective 1 includes meeting the housing needs of the community.
Gypsy and Traveller Circular 01/2006		<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1163380">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1163380</a>	LDD to meet housing needs for the whole community.	Carryout a gypsy & travellers' accommodation assessment.	SA Objective 1 includes meeting the housing needs of the community.
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995		<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/1995/418/contents/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/1995/418/contents/made</a>	LDD to accord with the regulations	Permitted development rights are a national grant of planning permission which allow certain building works and changes of use to be carried out without having to make a planning application, subject to conditions and limitations. The General Permitted Development Order has been amended many times since it was first consolidated in 1995.	A range of SA Objectives will help to create and sustain vibrant communities (e.g. Objectives 4, 5, 16 and 17)
Circular 04/07: Planning for Travelling Show People		<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1505792">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1505792</a>	LDD to meet housing needs for the whole community.	Increase the number of travelling show people's sites in appropriate locations; recognise, protect and facilitate the traditional way of life of Travelling Showpeople; underline the importance of assessing needs; to ensure that DPDs include fair, realistic and inclusive policies and ensure that identified need is dealt with fairly and effectively; to help to avoid travelling showpeople becoming homeless through eviction from unauthorised sites without an alternative to move to.	SA Objective 1 includes meeting the housing needs of the community.

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Circular 11/95 Use of Planning Conditions	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7715/324923.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7715/324923.pdf</a>	LDD to facilitate and support the timely delivery of infrastructure.	Covers transport, retail development, contaminated land, noise and affordable housing. Contains additional advice concerning design and landscape. Takes account of court decisions and includes an expanded Appendix containing model conditions.	SA Objectives 5 and 17 require the timely provision of infrastructure; SA Objective 1 includes meeting the housing needs of the community; SA Objective 7 covers noise; SA Objective 5 includes accessibility to key services; SA Objective 15 includes sustainable transport; SA Objective 8 includes contaminated land.
Circular 06/04 Compulsory Purchase and the Cridel Down Rules	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7691/1918885.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7691/1918885.pdf</a>	Consider the provisions of this Circular where dealing with CPO.	How to use compulsory purchase powers to best effect. Cridel Down Rules apply to surplus Government land which was acquired by, or under the threat of, compulsion should be offered back to former owners, their successors, or to sitting tenants.	No issues for SA.
Human Rights Act (1998)	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/42/contents">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/42/contents</a>	LDD to be prepared and include appropriate provisions which do not violate Human Rights.	Public authorities have an obligation to act compatibly with Convention rights. People have the right to take court proceedings if they think that their Convention rights have been breached.	Consultation on the Scoping Report and the Sustainability Appraisal Report. SA Objective 4 seeks to reduce social exclusion.
Water Act (2003)	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/37/contents">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/37/contents</a>	LDD to facilitate sustainable management of the water environment and water resources.	The Act aims to improve protection of the environment and to provide a more flexible process of regulation in respect of water resources.	SA Objective 14 includes protection of the water environment and sustainable management of water resources.
The Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food (2002)	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/farm/policy/sustainable/index.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/farm/policy/sustainable/index.htm</a>	LDD to support farming interests	The strategy aims to bring processors, manufacturers, caterers and retailers together to produce safe, healthy products and ensure all customers have access to nutritious food; support the viability and diversity of rural and urban economies and communities; whilst achieving consistently high standards of environmental performance; and sustain the resource available for growing food and supplying other public benefits over time, except where alternative land uses are essential to meet other needs of society.	SA Objective 8 includes protection of the best agricultural land and SA Objective 12 using sustainably produced and local products.

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UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (July 2012)	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UK_Post2010_Bio-Fwork.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UK_Post2010_Bio-Fwork.pdf</a>	LDD to support local BAPs and HAPs	Goals include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• address underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</li> <li>• reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</li> <li>• Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</li> </ul>	SA Objective 9 includes biodiversity.
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (2011)	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-a-strategy-for-england-s-wildlife-and-ecosystem-services">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-a-strategy-for-england-s-wildlife-and-ecosystem-services</a>	LDD to protect habitats and facilitate and support enhancement of biodiversity.	National strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality goals for priority habitat and Sites of Special Scientific Interest</li> <li>• Increase in priority habitats by at least 200,000ha</li> <li>• Restoration of 15% of degraded ecosystems – as a contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation</li> <li>• Improvement in status of wildlife and prevention of further human-induced extinctions of known threatened species</li> <li>• More people engaged in biodiversity issues and taking positive action</li> </ul>	SA Objective 9 includes biodiversity.
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (2011)	<a href="http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm80/8082/8082.pdf">http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm80/8082/8082.pdf</a>	LDD to protect habitats and facilitate and support enhancement of biodiversity.	The Natural Environment White Paper aims to move from net biodiversity loss to net gain by supporting healthy, well-functioning ecosystems and coherent ecological networks. Aims to produce a new Biodiversity Strategy for England (see above). Aims to establish Local Nature Partnerships, Nature Improvement Areas, and to take a “strategic approach to planning for nature within and across local areas, by guiding development to the best locations, encourage greener design and enable development to enhance natural networks”. The protection and improvement of the natural environment to remain a core objective of the planning system. Establishes biodiversity offsetting procedure.	SA Objective 9 aims to conserve and enhance biodiversity.
Safer Places, the Planning System and Crime Prevention (February 2004)	<a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110118095356/http://www.cabe.org.uk/files/safer-places.pdf">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110118095356/http://www.cabe.org.uk/files/safer-places.pdf</a>	LDD to further the aims of reducing and preventing crime.	Guidance on how to create well-designed, sustainable places. Promotes good planning, and its particular role in tackling crime and the fear of crime. Seeks to prompt innovative, flexible thinking and effective working between the developer, designers, police and local planning authority.	SA Objective 4 includes safe communities.

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Secured by Design		<a href="http://www.securedbydesign.org.uk">www.securedbydesign.org.uk</a>	LDD to further the aims of reducing and preventing crime.	Encourages design which seeks to ensure appropriate surveillance, landscaping, lighting, street furniture, footpaths, access and parking such that opportunities for crime are limited and provides advice with respect to how windows, doors and locks should be fitted to prevent crime.	SA Objective 4 includes safe communities.
Manual for Streets, March 2007		<a href="http://www.manualforstreets.org.uk/">http://www.manualforstreets.org.uk/</a>	LDD to support increasing the quality of life through good design and more people-orientated streets.	Guidance to encourage good design which increases the quality of life. Covers layout, quality and materials, user needs, parking, signage, street furniture and lighting.	SA Objective 4 includes safe communities; SA Objective 5 vitality of communities. SA Objective 11 sustainable design.
The Planning Response to Climate Change (2004)		<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1503781">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1503781</a>	LDD to facilitate meeting Climate Change objectives. See Climate Change Act and Working Climate Change Strategy.	Seeks to provide planning professionals with an overview of the current thinking and state of knowledge on the planning response to climate change. It is recognised that planning practice on adaptation to climate change impacts is still developing.	SA Objective 11 includes addressing the causes and consequences of climate change.
The Water Resource Strategy for England and Wales (Environment Agency 2009).		<a href="http://a0768b4a8a31e106d8b0-50dc802554eb38a24458b98ff72d550b.r19.cf3.rackcdn.com/geho0309bpkx-e-e.pdf">http://a0768b4a8a31e106d8b0-50dc802554eb38a24458b98ff72d550b.r19.cf3.rackcdn.com/geho0309bpkx-e-e.pdf</a>	LDD to facilitate sustainable management of the water environment and water resources.	Manage water resources in a way that causes no long-term degradation to the environment; and ensure that water is available to those who need it, and that it is used wisely by all	SA Objective 14 includes protection of the water environment and sustainable management of water resources
Planning for Suitable Waste Management: Companion Guide to Planning Policy Statement 10(2006).		<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7780/150805.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7780/150805.pdf</a>	LDD to consider waste management, by considering how to help deliver SCC Waste Plan 2008	Guidance for waste planning authorities.	SA Objective 13 includes waste management.
Employment Land Reviews (December 2004)		<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7722/147540.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7722/147540.pdf</a>	LDD to be informed by Working Employment Land Review.	Guidance to help LA to assess the demand for and supply of land for employment and the suitability of sites for employment development.	SA Framework to include employment land. SA to be informed by Employment Land Review.
National Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets for SSSI's			LDD to facilitate and support meeting PSA targets.	Reversing the long term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020; Bringing in favourable condition 95 per cent of all nationally important wildlife sites by 2010.	SA Framework to cover designated habitats and biodiversity.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979		<a href="http://www.culture.gov.uk/">http://www.culture.gov.uk/</a>	LDD to protect nationally important archaeological sites.	Nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments	SA Objective 10 includes archaeology.
Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act		<a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1990/Ukpga_19900009_en_1.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1990/Ukpga_19900009_en_1.htm</a>	LDD will conserve and enhance listed buildings and Conservation Areas.	Buildings which are listed or which lie within a conservation area are protected by law.	SA Objective 10 includes historic buildings and designated sites/buildings.

Other Programme	Plan/	Source	Relationship to LDD	Objectives and requirements (include reference to paragraph/target/policy)	How requirements may be addressed through SA
River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)		<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/148254.aspx">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/148254.aspx</a>	LDD to facilitate and support delivery of River Basin Management Plans.	Safeguard the sustainable use of water; protect and restore ecosystems; improve aquatic environments by the reduction of hazardous substances; reduce groundwater pollution; and help mitigate the effects of floods and droughts.	SA Objective 3 includes reducing the risk of flooding; SA Objective 14 includes protection of the water environment and sustainable management of water resources
Flood and Water Management Act 2010		<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents</a>	LDD to meet the legal obligations of the Act	Better security for people and their property from the risk of flooding by creating clearer structures and responsibilities for managing risk. Better service for people through new ways of delivering major infrastructure projects, better protection essential water supply and improved complaints and enforcement procedures. And greater sustainability by helping people and their communities adapt to climate change and its effects, encouraging sustainable drainage systems and protecting water resources and improved water quality.	SA Objective 3 includes reducing the risk of flooding; SA Objective 14 includes protection of the water environment and sustainable management of water resources
Prosperity without Growth? - The transition to a sustainable economy		<a href="http://www.sd-commission.org.uk/publications/downloads/prosperity_with_out_growth_report.pdf">http://www.sd-commission.org.uk/publications/downloads/prosperity_with_out_growth_report.pdf</a>	LDD to support a sustainable economy.	Better economic system to avoid the shocks and negative impacts associated with the UK's reliance on growth. Calls on national leaders to adopt a 12-step plan to make the transition to a fair, sustainable, low-carbon economy.	SA Objectives 16 and 17 reflect sustainable economic growth, including the provision for economic development, employment, sustainable design and patterns of settlements, transport and education and skills.
Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (2008)		<a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/transportstrategy/dasts/">http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/transportstrategy/dasts/</a>	LDD to support the delivery of the key transport goals.	Focuses on the delivery of five broad key goals for transport identified in 'Towards a Sustainable Transport System' report. It particularly concentrates on the challenge of delivering strong economic growth while at the same time reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Outlines key components of the UK's transport infrastructure, discusses the problems of long-term planning in relation to uncertain future demand. It also sets out the first steps of the future plans for investment to 2014 and beyond.	SA Objective 15 includes sustainable transport
Regional					

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to LDD	Objectives and requirements (include reference to paragraph/target/policy)	How requirements may be addressed through SA
The South East Plan (June 2009) NRM6	<a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100528142817/http://www.gos.gov.uk/gose/planning/regionalplanning/815640/">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100528142817/http://www.gos.gov.uk/gose/planning/regionalplanning/815640/</a>	LDD to support the protection of Thames Basin Heath SPA	The South East Plan has been revoked except for Policy NRM6 which relates to new residential development close to the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area.	SA objective 9 to conserve and enhance biodiversity, including those in designated landscapes.
Regional Forestry Framework 'Seeing the Woods for the Trees: A forestry and woodlands framework for South East England' (2004)	<a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/seeingthewoodforthetrees">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/seeingthewoodforthetrees</a>	LDD to support and facilitate delivery of the objectives.	A framework for South East England for the future development of woodlands and forestry: trees and woodland supporting the development of sustainable communities, people's improved health through visiting woodlands & greater use for community activities; enhancing and protecting the region's environment; and realising the economic value of woodland products, playing a greater role in attracting tourism, and other economic activity	Trees and Woodland are important elements of health and well being (SA Objective 2), biodiversity (SA Objective 9), and sustainable economic growth (SA Objective 17), although there is no specific reference to the issue in the SA Framework.
South East Green Infrastructure (June 2009)	<a href="http://segip.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/SEGIFramework.finaljul09.pdf">http://segip.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/SEGIFramework.finaljul09.pdf</a>	LDD to support and facilitate delivery of the objectives.	A toolkit to help put policy into practice. It shows that the benefits of green space reach beyond that of simply providing places in which to relax, play and unwind; they perform a multitude of other functions – as important habitats for wildlife, managing flood water and helping to fight the effects of climate change.	SA Objective 9 includes biodiversity and habitats and species, SA Objective 10 natural environments
The Thames Catchments Flood Management Plan	<a href="http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/geth1209bqyl-e-e.pdf">http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/geth1209bqyl-e-e.pdf</a>	LDD to support and facilitate delivery of the objectives.	Outlines how flood risk will be managed in the Thames Region.	SA Objective 3 includes reducing the risk of flooding; SA Objective 14 includes protection of the water environment and sustainable management of water resources
Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3)	<a href="http://a0768b4a8a31e106d8b0-50dc802554eb38a24458b98ff72d550b.r19.cf3.rackcdn.com/LIT_7660_9a3742.pdf">http://a0768b4a8a31e106d8b0-50dc802554eb38a24458b98ff72d550b.r19.cf3.rackcdn.com/LIT_7660_9a3742.pdf</a>	LDD to support and facilitate delivery of the objectives	Outlines policies and how they relate to acceptable developments in different locations. The primary priority is the protection of groundwater within designated Source Protection Zones (SPZ) as it is used to supply water for human consumption.	SA Objective 14 includes protection of the water environment and sustainable management of water resources

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By Design, Urban Design in the Planning System – towards better practice		<a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110118095356/http://www.cabe.org.uk/files/by-design-urban-design-in-the-planning-system.pdf">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110118095356/http://www.cabe.org.uk/files/by-design-urban-design-in-the-planning-system.pdf</a>	LDD to facilitate delivery of high quality design.	Encourage better design, stimulate thinking about urban design; encourage the notion that careful assessments of places, well-drafted policies, well-designed proposals, robust decision-making and a collaborative approach are needed throughout the country if better places are to be created.	Good design is an element of healthy and vibrant communities, SA Objective 2, although this subject is not specifically referenced in the SA Framework.
Unlocking the Potential of the Rural Urban Fringe (Countryside Agency/Groundwork)		<a href="http://www.test.glasgow.gov.uk/images/stories/members/consultations/Urban%20fringe%20consultation_tcm2-16616.pdf">http://www.test.glasgow.gov.uk/images/stories/members/consultations/Urban%20fringe%20consultation_tcm2-16616.pdf</a>	LDD to support and facilitate delivery of the objectives	To aim for a rural urban fringe that is attractive, accessible, diverse and multi-functional. It serves the needs of both urban and rural communities, strengthens the links between town and country, and contributes fully towards sustainable development.	No part of Woking Borough can be considered truly rural. The SA Framework, however, includes 'rural' issues including communities (SA Objectives 4 and 5), access to services (SA Objective 5) sustainable economic development (SA Objective 17), and landscape and biodiversity (SA Objectives 10 and 9).
Power of Place: The Future of the Historic Environment (The Historic Environment Review Steering Group, 2000)		<a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/power-of-place/">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/power-of-place/</a>	LDD to protect and enhance the historic environment. Improving accessibility and understanding.	The future of England's historic environment, its role in people's lives and its contribution to the cultural and economic well being of the nation. With proper understanding and sensitive and open management, there can be desirable change without losing the places we value.	SA Objective 10 includes the historic environment.
Save Our Streets		<a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/save-our-streets/">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/save-our-streets/</a>	Policies to enhance built environment landscape.	To restore dignity and character to our historic streets. Removing the blight of unnecessary signs, poles, bollards, barriers, hotchpotch paving schemes and obtrusive road markings.	SA Objective 10 includes the historic environment.
Accessibility Planning (September 2004)		<a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/regional/tp/accessibility/">http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/regional/tp/accessibility/</a>	LDD to support and facilitate delivery of Surrey LTP 3.	Show how accessibility considerations are to be incorporated into wider policy and scheme and delivery in both transport and non-transport sectors Improve accessibility for all with a focus on accessibility to employment, learning, health care, and food shops together with other services and opportunities of local importance.	SA Objective 5 include accessibility to key services; SA Objective 15 includes sustainable transport.
County					

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Surrey Waste Plan 2008	<a href="http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/environment-housing-and-planning/minerals-and-waste-policies-and-plans/surrey-waste-plan/surrey-waste-plan-adopted-plan">http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/environment-housing-and-planning/minerals-and-waste-policies-and-plans/surrey-waste-plan/surrey-waste-plan-adopted-plan</a>	The Surrey Waste Plan forms part of the Development Plan.	Sets out policies for the use of land for the handling, treatment and disposal of waste arising in or brought into the County, including identifying sites. Waste management practices which are consistent with the principles of sustainable development and the waste hierarchy.	SA Objective 13 includes waste management.
Surrey Rural Strategy 2010-2015	<a href="http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0014/173102/SRS-Main-doc_web.pdf">http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0014/173102/SRS-Main-doc_web.pdf</a>	LDD to facilitate and support delivery of rural strategies.	Promote thriving rural communities with a high level of self reliance and access to high quality public services, diverse and vibrant rural economy; conserve the rural environment in and enhance biodiversity. Enable local people and visitors to enjoy leisure and recreation. Ensure active participation with actions to sustain communities.	No part of Woking Borough can be considered truly rural. The SA Framework, however, includes 'rural' issues including communities (SA Objectives 4 and 5), access to services (SA Objective 5) sustainable economic development (SA Objective 17), and landscape and biodiversity (SA Objectives 10 and 9).
Surrey Local Transport Plan 3 (2011-2026)	<a href="http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/roads-and-transport/surrey-transport-plan-ltp3">http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/roads-and-transport/surrey-transport-plan-ltp3</a>	LDD to be in conformity with LTP3.	The Surrey Transport Plan identifies the transport needs of the county and ways to tackle transport problems. The main objectives are for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective transport</li> <li>• Reliable transport</li> <li>• Safe transport</li> <li>• Sustainable transport</li> </ul>	SA Objective 5 includes accessibility to key services; SA Objective 15 includes sustainable transport.
Surrey Sports Strategy 2011-2015	<a href="http://www.surreycc.gov.uk">www.surreycc.gov.uk</a>	LDD to facilitate and support the Sports Strategy.	Encourage lifelong participation in sport in Surrey and promote an infrastructure of voluntary sports clubs in the county, with adequate skilled personnel to service its needs in both coaching and administration.  Plan for facilities for the needs of sport in Surrey and secure adequate and sustainable funding for sport in Surrey.	SA Objective 2 includes access to leisure and open space.
Local Economic Partnership M3 (LEP)	<a href="http://www.enterprise3.org.uk/">http://www.enterprise3.org.uk/</a>	LDD to facilitate and support the LEP strategy	The Strategy for Growth sets out our strategy and action plan for driving prosperity in the Enterprise M3 area. The central objective of the Strategy is the growth of business but it is supported by investments in enterprise support, innovation capacity, skills development, infrastructure and place.	SA objective 17-to provide a range of commercial development opportunities to meet the needs of the economy and support and enhance the economies of town and local centres.



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Surrey Biodiversity Action Plan (under review)	<a href="http://www.surreywildlifetrust.org/conservation/surrey_biodiversity_action_plan">http://www.surreywildlifetrust.org/conservation/surrey_biodiversity_action_plan</a>	Strategy and policies to support and facilitate the BAP.	Aim to halt declines and restore biodiversity to a more sustainable condition.	SA Objective 9 includes biodiversity and habitats and species, SA Objective 10 natural environments and SA Objective 11 includes the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM.
Surrey Supporting People Strategy	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/wbc/strategies/surreysupportingpeople.pdf">www.woking.gov.uk/wbc/strategies/surreysupportingpeople.pdf</a>	LDD to facilitate and support delivery of the Supporting People Strategy.	Work in partnership to offer vulnerable people the opportunity to improve their quality of life, by providing housing related support services.	SA Objective 1 includes meeting housing need for all; SA Objective 2 includes health and well being, SA Objective 5 includes accessibility to key services.
Surrey Transport Plan :Parking Strategy (April 2011)	<a href="http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/175982/15-STP-Parking-Strategy.pdf">http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/175982/15-STP-Parking-Strategy.pdf</a>	LDD to facilitate and support delivery of the Strategy and to inform SPD.	Manage travel demand through integrated planning. The main objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce congestion caused by parked vehicles</li> <li>• Manage on street parking space to make best use of the space available</li> <li>• Enforce parking regulations fairly and efficiently</li> <li>• Provide appropriate parking where needed</li> </ul>	SA Objective 15 includes sustainable transport.
Surrey Heath emerging LDDs	<a href="http://www.surreyheath.gov.uk">www.surreyheath.gov.uk</a>	LDDs to be compatible with SHBC LDDs.	Development objectives for Surrey Heath.	SAR to consider significant issues emerging in SAR of Surrey Heath LDDs.
Elmbridge emerging LDDs	<a href="http://www.elmbridge.gov.uk">www.elmbridge.gov.uk</a>	LDDs to be compatible with EBC LDDs.	Development objectives for Elmbridge.	SAR to consider significant issues emerging in SAR of Elmbridge LDDs.
Runnymede emerging LDDs	<a href="http://www.runnymede.gov.uk">www.runnymede.gov.uk</a>	LDDs to be compatible with RBC LDDs.	Development objectives for Runnymede.	SAR to consider significant issues emerging in SAR of Runnymede LDDs.
Guildford emerging LDDs	<a href="http://www.guildford.gov.uk">www.guildford.gov.uk</a>	LDDs to be compatible with SHBC LDDs	Development objectives for Guildford.	SAR to consider significant issues emerging in SAR of Guildford LDDs.
Housing to Underpin Economic Success (SLGA)	<a href="http://www.surreycc.gov.uk">www.surreycc.gov.uk</a>	LDDs to facilitate and support to support sustainable economic growth.	The SLGA key worker strategy seeks to contribute to the debate on key worker housing through establishing a framework for public and private sector organisations to address their own service needs.	SA Objective 1 includes meeting housing need for all.
Surrey Adult Social Care Strategy and Service Delivery Plan 2012/13-2016/17	<a href="http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/social-care-and-health/adult-social-care/adult-social-care-strategies-policies-and-performance/adult-social-care-strategy-and-service-delivery-plan-2011-12-to-2014-15">http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/social-care-and-health/adult-social-care/adult-social-care-strategies-policies-and-performance/adult-social-care-strategy-and-service-delivery-plan-2011-12-to-2014-15</a>	LDDs to support delivery.	Improve services for Surrey's vulnerable adults	SA Objective 4 includes social inclusion.

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Surrey Cultural Strategy		<a href="http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/your-council/how-the-council-works/council-policies-and-strategies/surreys-culture-strategy-and-culture-forum">http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/your-council/how-the-council-works/council-policies-and-strategies/surreys-culture-strategy-and-culture-forum</a>	LDDs to support delivery.	Surrey's Culture Strategy aims for an active, creative and inclusive county. The aim is to bring culture to all the people in Surrey	SA Objective 2 includes health and well being; SA Objective 4 includes social inclusion; SA Objective 10 includes cultural assets; and SA Objective 16 learning.
Surrey School Organisation Plan 2012-2021		<a href="http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/learning/schools/education-consultations-and-plans/school-organisation-in-surrey-2012-2021">http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/learning/schools/education-consultations-and-plans/school-organisation-in-surrey-2012-2021</a>	LDD to support delivery.	Forecasts the supply and demand for school places over	SA Objective 16 includes education.
Surrey Design Guide – A Strategic Guide for Quality Built Environments (2002)		<a href="http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/data/assets/pdf_file/0006/171888/Surrey-Design.pdf">http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/data/assets/pdf_file/0006/171888/Surrey-Design.pdf</a>	LDD to support delivery.  Separate SPD to provide further guidance on design.	Emphasises on good design as part of sustainable development, promoting good design through the development control process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• attractive and accessible places.</li> <li>• contributes to local distinctiveness</li> <li>• conserve energy and water, maintain biodiversity and reduce waste and pollution.</li> <li>• encourage vibrant and mixed communities where people feel safe.</li> <li>• places for people that are safe and easy to move through and are accessible to all</li> <li>• make best use of the available land</li> </ul>	SA Objective 11 includes sustainable design. Good design is an element of healthy and vibrant communities, SA Objective 2 although this subject is not specifically referenced in the SA Framework.
Travel plans good practice guide		<a href="http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwpublications.nsf/docidLookupFileResourcesByUNID/docidAFBDC76EEE949748025755B005CD22A?openDocument">http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwpublications.nsf/docidLookupFileResourcesByUNID/docidAFBDC76EEE949748025755B005CD22A?openDocument</a>	LDD to be informed by Travel plan guidance	Describes how Surrey County Council (SCC) uses the planning process to secure travel plans to improve and promote sustainable travel. Travel plans aim to improve the quality of life by facilitating development that is socially and economically beneficial and also environmentally sustainable. A recommended structure is supplied along with guidance on appropriate measures for various types of development.	SA objectives 11 to minimise the adverse impacts of emissions from transport; and 15 to improve public transport infrastructure and patronage. Reduce congestion by providing jobs/services close to where people live or where they can access them by public transport.
Joint Carers Strategy		<a href="http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/social-care-and-health/information-for-carers/surrey-carers-charter-and-strategy">http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/social-care-and-health/information-for-carers/surrey-carers-charter-and-strategy</a>	LDD to support improved access to care.	The document outlines how Surrey plans to develop and enhance services for carers	SA Objective 1 includes access to extra care housing; SA Objective 5 includes access to key services.

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Surrey Rail Strategy 2013 (Surrey County Council, Surrey Futures)		<a href="http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/environment-housing-and-planning/development-in-surrey/surrey-future/the-surrey-rail-strategy">http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/environment-housing-and-planning/development-in-surrey/surrey-future/the-surrey-rail-strategy</a>	LDD to support the delivery of the Rail Strategy.	To ensure that the county has the rail infrastructure needed for sustainable economic growth and to identify proposals for improvements that partners in Surrey can plan and deliver.  Potential schemes in Woking include Woking Flyover- as part of SW mainline strategy- long term scheme to allow for additional capacity potential.	SA objective 15 to improve public transport infrastructure and patronage. Reduce congestion by providing jobs/services close to where people live or where they can access them by public transport.
TravelSMART in Surrey		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/travelmart/travelmart">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/travelmart/travelmart</a>	LDD to support the delivery of projects identified in the plan	Travel SMART is a plan to boost Surrey's economy by improving sustainable transport, tackling congestion and reducing carbon emissions Three towns in Surrey have been identified as areas for improvements Guildford, Woking and Reigate and Banstead. In Woking the programme will build on the success of the existing cycling improvements, and improvements in Sheerwater.	SA objective 11 to minimise the adverse impacts of emissions from transport; and 15to improve public transport infrastructure and patronage. Reduce congestion by providing jobs/services close to where people live or where they can access them by public transport.
Woking and Surrey Sustainable Community Strategy (2006 and 2010)		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/community/strategy/commstrat">http://www.woking.gov.uk/community/strategy/commstrat</a>	The LDD to facilitate and support delivery of the Sustainable Community Strategy for Woking.	Through the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP), the Sustainable Community Strategy will build on the Surrey Sustainable Community Strategy and set out a future for the Borough based on the local community's aspirations and vision. Strategy is based on six themes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A strong community spirit with a clear sense of belonging and responsibility</li> <li>• A clean, healthy and safe environment</li> <li>• A transport system that is linked and accessible, recognising Woking's potential as a transport hub</li> <li>• Access to decent affordable housing for local people and key workers</li> <li>• A community which values personal health and well-being</li> <li>• Provide opportunities and encourage people to participate in learning throughout their lives so they progress and reach their full potential</li> </ul>	The SA Framework includes the themes

Other Programme	Plan/Strategy Plan Document	Source	Relationship to LDD	Objectives and requirements (include reference to paragraph/target/policy)	How requirements may be addressed through SA
Surrey Minerals Plan 2011	Core Development Plan Document	<a href="http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/177259/Adopted-Core-Strategy-Development-Plan-Document.pdf">http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/177259/Adopted-Core-Strategy-Development-Plan-Document.pdf</a>	The LDD should support the delivery of the plan	The purpose of the minerals planning system is to provide a framework for meeting the need for minerals while being prudent in the use of natural resources and provides strategic policies and site specific proposals for the period to 2026.	Objective 12 of the SA Report deals with the efficient use of resources.
Surrey Minerals Plan 2011	Primary Aggregates Development Plan Document	<a href="http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/177261/Adopted-Primary-Aggregates-Development-Plan-Document.pdf">http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/177261/Adopted-Primary-Aggregates-Development-Plan-Document.pdf</a>	The LDD should support the delivery of the plan	The document identifies the preferred areas for future primary aggregate extraction for the period 2009-2026.	Objective 12 of the SA Report deals with the efficient use of resources.
<b>Sub-County/Cross-County Boundaries</b>					
Surrey Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014		<a href="http://www.surreyhill.s.org/surrey-hills-board/surrey-hills-management-plan/">http://www.surreyhill.s.org/surrey-hills-board/surrey-hills-management-plan/</a>	LDD to facilitate and support delivery of the AONB Management Plan.	The purpose of the AONB designation is to conserve the natural beauty of the landscape. Sets out a vision and management policies addressing issues such as farming, woodland, nature conservation, historic and cultural heritage, recreation and tourism, land use planning, traffic and transport, community development and the local economy.	SA Objectives 2 and 3 include health and well being; SA Objectives 4 and 5 communities, SA Objectives 5, 15, 16 and 17 access to services; SA Objective 17 sustainable economic development; SA Objective 9 includes biodiversity and habitats and species, SA Objective 10 natural environments, cultural heritage and landscape; SA Objective 15 includes transport
River Wey Catchment Abstraction Licensing Strategy 2012		<a href="http://a0768b4a8a31e106d8b050dc802554eb38a24458b98ff72d550b.r19.cf3.rackcdn.com/LIT_3310_589f70.pdf">http://a0768b4a8a31e106d8b050dc802554eb38a24458b98ff72d550b.r19.cf3.rackcdn.com/LIT_3310_589f70.pdf</a>	LDD to support the objectives of management of abstraction in the River Wey catchment.	Catchment abstraction management strategies set out how water resources will be managed.	SA Objective 3 includes reducing the risk of flooding; SA Objective 9 includes biodiversity; SA Objective 14 includes protection of the water environment and sustainable management of water resources.

Other Programme	Plan/	Source	Relationship to LDD	Objectives and requirements (include reference to paragraph/target/policy)	How requirements may be addressed through SA
Surrey Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment June 2011		<a href="http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/177430/PFRA.pdf">http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/177430/PFRA.pdf</a>	LDD to support the objectives to help Surrey County Council meet their duties to manage local flood risk	Assess past flooding through a data gathering and mapping exercise; identify and map possible future flooding sites; produce a PFRA report; identify future steps to be taken with respect to the future management of flooding.	SA Objective 3 includes reducing the risk of flooding – ensuring that new development does not increase local flood risk.
Surrey Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2012-2016		<a href="http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/people-and-community/emergency-planning-and-community-safety/flooding-advice/more-about-flooding/surrey-local-flood-risk-management-strategy">http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/people-and-community/emergency-planning-and-community-safety/flooding-advice/more-about-flooding/surrey-local-flood-risk-management-strategy</a>	LDD to support the objectives to help Surrey County Council meet their duties to manage local flood risk	Objectives are: Make it easier for risk management authorities to work together; clarify the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders; provide a clear overview of levels of flood risk throughout the county to enable wider understanding of those risks; consider flooding issues at a catchment level; reflect and action the concerns of residents and businesses; provide a robust approach to the prioritisation of spending on schemes intended to reduce flood risk; highlight how residents and businesses can help manage risk; develop an annual action plan of priority actions based on the principles set out within the strategy; ensure environmental consequences are taken into account in the design and implementation of any proposed flood risk management measures.	SA Objective 3 includes reducing the risk of flooding – ensuring that new development does not increase local flood risk.
Wey Catchment Implementation Plan April 2012		<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/statistics/documents/Research/Wey_CIP.pdf">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/statistics/documents/Research/Wey_CIP.pdf</a>	LDD to support the objectives to help Surrey County Council meet their duties to manage local flood risk	1. Act as a tool to assist delivery of good ecological status and avoid deterioration 2. Provide a working document to engage partners to achieve actions to improve water environments 3. Classify status of water in the Wey catchment and set out ways to improve confidence in our data	SA Objective 3 includes reducing the risk of flooding – ensuring that new development does not increase local flood risk. SA Objective 9 aims to conserve and enhance biodiversity. SA Objective 14 aims to maintain and improve water quality of the region's rivers.
Surrey County Council Aggregates Recycling Joint Development Plan Document (2013)		<a href="http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/?a=520722">http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/?a=520722</a>	Identifies Martyrs Lane as suitable for aggregates and recycling and includes windfall policy to promote the development of aggregates recycling facilities on non-allocated sites.	To aid delivery on vision and aims for Surrey Minerals Plan Core Strategy DPD and Surrey Waste Plan 2008, regarding the development of waste management facilities and efficient exploitation of minerals. It sets out proposals with regard to the provision of aggregates recycling facilities across the county for the period to 2026.	SA Objective 13 aims to achieve sustainable management of waste and reduce its production.
Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 'A Plan for Waste Management' (2010)		<a href="http://www.surreywa.stepartnership.org.uk/downloads/JMWMS_final_consultation_draft.pdf">http://www.surreywa.stepartnership.org.uk/downloads/JMWMS_final_consultation_draft.pdf</a>	LDD to support objectives to manage resources efficiently to reduce/reuse amount of waste and materials produced.	Aims to use and manage resources efficiently so that by 2026: the amount of waste produced will continue to be reduced or reused; materials reused, recycled or composted will exceed 70%; the environment will be protected and enhanced for future generations.	SA Objective 13 aims to achieve sustainable management of waste and reduce its production.

**Local**

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Woking Core Strategy October 2012	<a href="http://www.woking2027.info/corestrategy/adoptedcorestrategy">http://www.woking2027.info/corestrategy/adoptedcorestrategy</a>	The LDD to be in line with and expand on policies set out in the Core Strategy	The Core Strategy sets out strategic planning policies within the borough.	Various policies all incorporated into the SA Framework
Sustainable Community Strategy for Woking Borough	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/community/strategy">http://www.woking.gov.uk/community/strategy</a>	The LDD to facilitate and support delivery of the Sustainable Community Strategy for Woking.	Through the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP), the Sustainable Community Strategy builds on the Surrey Sustainable Community Strategy and set out a future for the Borough based on the local community's aspirations and vision.	The SA Framework includes the five themes.
Woking Borough Council Local Agenda 21	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/environment/climate/canyoudo/la21">http://www.woking.gov.uk/environment/climate/canyoudo/la21</a>	The LDD can work alongside the Sustainable Community Strategy to deliver the aims of the Local Agenda 21 Action Plan.	The eleven aims of the Local Agenda 21 Action Plan: a strong sense of community; a healthy environment; a variety of local businesses, and reduced need to travel for work; adequate, well designed housing for all; community facilities for all ages; equal access to jobs, services and leisure; access to information and decision making for all; people to feel secure from crime and persecution; choice of transport; efficient use of resources; a valued and protected natural environment.	The eleven aims of the Local Agenda 21 Action Plan are all incorporated within the SA Framework.
Town Square Usage Policy 2003	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/strategies/townsquareusage">http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/strategies/townsquareusage</a>	LDD to incorporate objectives. Further guidance for a Town Centre will be contained in Design SPD.	Describes the role and function of the Town Square and the objectives for its use together with the expected codes of conduct. The LDD can play a role in delivering the objective of seeking to improve the character and image of the area through development management policies.	SA Objective 5 includes vibrant communities with good access to key services; SA Objective 10 includes enhancement of the built and natural environment.
Outlook, Amenities, Privacy and Daylight Supplementary Planning Document 2008 (SPD)	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldf/outlookandprivacy">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldf/outlookandprivacy</a>	LDD to incorporate the objectives and criteria of the SPD	The SPD explains how to achieve suitable outlook, amenity, privacy and daylight in new residential developments and house extensions, whilst safeguarding those attributes of adjoining residential areas.	The SA Framework includes amenity issues.
Sustainability Checklist and Annual Sustainability Report	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/envhealthservice/control/airquality">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/envhealthservice/control/airquality</a>	LDD to be subject to Sustainability Appraisal.	Provides a methodology for checking policies meet sustainability criteria.	The SA Framework includes the 18 themes of a Sustainable Woking (the checklist)
Woking Air Quality Assessment	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/envhealthservice/control/airquality">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/envhealthservice/control/airquality</a>	LDD to help improve air quality in the borough	Assesses air pollutants levels within the borough.	SA objective 2 to improve the health and wellbeing of the community; 7 to ensure that air quality continues to be improved; 11 to reduce the causes of climate change and prepare for its impact;

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Woking Borough Council Housing Strategy 2011-2016	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/housing/policies/strategies/hstrategy11-16/housingstrategy2011-2016pdf">http://www.woking.gov.uk/housing/policies/strategies/hstrategy11-16/housingstrategy2011-2016pdf</a>	The LDD to support the provision of quality housing for all.	Borough residents to have access to a decent home suitable for their needs at a price they can afford within a sustainable community. The strategy outlines the Council's plans and priorities over the next five years, and focuses on delivering four key housing objectives in the Borough: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• providing well-designed, quality homes that are affordable and suit people's needs;</li> <li>• preventing homelessness and providing help to people in housing need;</li> <li>• helping people to achieve independence and choice;</li> <li>• making better use of all existing housing</li> </ul>	SA Objective 1 includes meeting the housing needs of the community.
Woking Borough Council Private Sector Housing Renewal Policy 2003	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/strategies/privatesectorrenewal">http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/strategies/privatesectorrenewal</a>	The LDD to support the provision of quality housing for all.	Long-term improvement to the private sector stock within the Borough and will form the basis of a comprehensive Private Sector Housing Strategy. The policy assists continued improvement to Private Sector housing to assist regeneration and environmental sustainability in the Borough.	SA Objective 1 includes meeting the housing needs of the community.
Woking Borough Council Empty Homes Strategy 2007	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/strategies/emptyhomestrat">http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/strategies/emptyhomestrat</a>	The LDD to support the use of empty homes.	Provides a framework within which the Council can work with other organisations and private individuals to bring empty homes back into use to meet an identified housing need.	SA Objective 1 includes meeting the housing needs of the community.
Woking Borough Council Cultural Strategy 2004 and Action Plan 2004	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/leisuretourism/strategies/culturalstrategy">http://www.woking.gov.uk/leisuretourism/strategies/culturalstrategy</a>	Offers direction for the LDD in terms of the priorities for enriching cultural life.	The Strategy identifies the priorities for enriching the cultural life of the Borough for the benefit of the whole community. The Action plan sets out what WBC will do to respond to the priorities of enriching the cultural life of the Borough for the benefit of the whole community; encouraging social inclusion; promoting healthy lifestyles; enabling lifelong learning and stimulating economic vitality.	SA Objective 2 includes promoting healthy lifestyles; SA Objective 4 social inclusion; SA Objective 5 includes vibrant communities with good access to key services; SA Objective 10 includes enhancing cultural assets, enhancing social inclusion; SA Objective 16 includes education, skills and economic vitality.
Woking Borough Council Community Safety Strategy 2005 to 2008	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/safety">http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/safety</a>	Offers direction for the LDD in terms of policies and criteria to deliver safe communities. 'Secured by Design' principles will be promoted	The Strategy seeks to reduce crime and provide people with a sense of safety and reassurance. It sets out the Council's response to the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act which gives the Police, the Borough Council and the County Council shared responsibility for developing and introducing strategies to reduce crime and disorder in the area. The key objectives are maintenance and improvement of the quality of the local environment to reduce opportunities for crime and to reduce the fear of crime and to improve road safety.	SA Objective 4 includes safe communities.

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Safer Woking Partnership - Partnership Plan 2013-2016		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/community/safety/priorities/SWP_Partnership_Plan_2013-16">http://www.woking.gov.uk/community/safety/priorities/SWP_Partnership_Plan_2013-16</a>	Offers direction for the LDD in terms of policies and criteria to deliver safe communities.	The Safer Woking Partnership has the following aims: Promote crime prevention to maintain the low levels of crime and disorder. Promoting reassurance - to involve the public and work with all communities to reduce the fear of crime and provide people with a sense of safety and reassurance.	SA Objective 4 includes safe communities.
Climate Change Strategy for Woking		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/environment/climate/Greeninitiatives/climatechangestrategy/climatechange">http://www.woking.gov.uk/environment/climate/Greeninitiatives/climatechangestrategy/climatechange</a>	LDD to facilitate delivery of the Strategy.	Reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions; adaption to climate change and promotion of sustainable development. Adopting the concept of an environmental footprint, declaring the borough climate neutral, setting up a climate change fund. Strategy, policies and allocations to take account of and support tackling the causes and consequences of climate change.	SA Objective 11 includes addressing the causes and consequences of climate change.
Climate Neutral Development Good Practice Guide 2004		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/environment/climatechangestrategy">http://www.woking.gov.uk/environment/climatechangestrategy</a>	LDD to incorporate the guidance.	Good practice guidance with key themes to balance location and transport; site layout and building design; energy; sustainable drainage systems and water conservation/ recycling.	The SA Framework includes the five themes of the Climate Neutral Development Good Practice Guide.
Woking Borough Council Waste Management Strategy 2002		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/strategies/wastemngtstrategy">http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/strategies/wastemngtstrategy</a>	LDD to support delivery of the waste strategy and will also be informed by the Surrey Waste Plan, 2008.	The strategy aims to tackle Woking's waste in an integrated and environmentally beneficial way. Promote the prevention and minimisation of waste; maximise recycling and anaerobic composting of organic waste; avoidance of landfill; and contribute to the reductions of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions. The Waste Management Strategy sets out the Council's plans for achieving 'Zero Waste' and significant reductions in CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	SA Objective 13 includes waste management.
Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy, 2001		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/envhealthservice/control/contam">http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/envhealthservice/control/contam</a>	LDD to be informed by the findings of the Investigation of Contaminated Land.	Identify unacceptable risks to human health, to controlled waters and to protect designated ecosystems. Prevent damage to property and any further contamination of land. Encourage voluntary remediation of contaminated land and re-use of Brownfield land.	SA Objective 8 includes contaminated land.
Countryside Strategy (1998)		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/wbc/strategies">http://www.woking.gov.uk/wbc/strategies</a>	LDD to support the objectives of the Countryside Strategy.	Protect and enhance the natural environment, equal opportunity for access to open spaces, wildlife and the countryside, broaden opportunities for the enjoyment of wildlife and the countryside whilst balancing recreational demand with the need to protect biodiversity, increase general awareness and understanding through publicity, education and community participation, and encourage, support and coordinate the works and involvement of the community, interest groups and public bodies.	No part of Woking Borough can be considered truly rural. The SA Framework, however, includes 'rural' issues including communities (SA Objectives 4 and 5), access to services (SA Objective 5) sustainable economic development (SA Objective 17), and landscape and biodiversity (SA Objectives 10 and 9).
Race Equalities Scheme		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/community/edsi/eqdiv/race/resf">http://www.woking.gov.uk/community/edsi/eqdiv/race/resf</a>	LDD to support the commitment to promoting race equality.	Eliminate unlawful racial discrimination; promote equal opportunities; promote good relations between people from different racial groups.	SA Objective 4 includes social inclusion; 16 seeks education for all.



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Being Equal Statement	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/community/eds/eqdiv/bevdp">http://www.woking.gov.uk/community/eds/eqdiv/bevdp</a>	LDD to support meeting the needs of everyone in the Borough.	A common policy framework to address the needs of socially excluded groups and developing coordinated equality plans and monitoring systems for both employment practices and service delivery.	SA Objective 4 includes social inclusion; 16 seeks education for all.
Social Inclusion Strategy 2004 and Action Plan	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/wbc/eqdiv">http://www.woking.gov.uk/wbc/eqdiv</a>	Offers direction for the LDD in terms of priorities to improve social inclusion	Significantly reduce the incidence of social exclusion in the borough and continue to reduce the gap between the most disadvantaged and least disadvantaged areas as measured by the indices of deprivation. Priorities identified: improve income, employment, education and health in the Maybury and Sheerwater ward; children under the age of ten in this area and in Knaphill and Byfleet; a cohesive community; the needs of over 60s, those with limiting long term illness, and those with no qualifications.	SA Objective 4 includes social inclusion; 16 seeks education for all.
Communications Strategy 2004 (Principles of Consultation)	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/housing/sto/ckoptions/communications">http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/housing/sto/ckoptions/communications</a>	LDD to meet the provisions of SCI (see below)	Good practice document for consultation and engagement exercises	Incorporated into Statement of Community Involvement (see below)
Statement of Community Involvement 2011 (SCI)	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldf/sci/sciadopted">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldf/sci/sciadopted</a>	LDD to meet the provisions of the SCI.	The SCI sets out how and when the Council will involve the community and other interested people and organisations ('stakeholders') in the preparation of its planning policy documents, and also in the consideration of planning applications.	Consultation on the Scoping Report. Consultation on Sustainability Appraisal Report, incorporating and Environmental Report, to support submission DPDs.
Parking Management Plan February 2005	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/strategies/parkingmngtplan05">http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/strategies/parkingmngtplan05</a>	The LDD to adhere to Parking Standards SPD (see below)	The Parking Management Plan details the Council's aims, in partnership with Surrey County Council, for the supply, management, enforcement and development of parking provision in the Borough. These objectives are integrated into the LDF through the Parking Standards SPD (see below). The Parking Management Plan is part of the strategy to reduce the need to travel and support public transport alongside improvement in public transport and infrastructure for cycling and walking.	SA Objective 15 includes sustainable transport.
Parking Standards Supplementary Planning Document 2006 (SPD)	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/planning/ldf/corestrategy/parking">http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/planning/ldf/corestrategy/parking</a>	The LDD to adhere to and further the aims of the parking standards. The LDF to include policies to ensure the standards are applied to new development.	The parking standards have been developed to be consistent with national and regional policies and are maximum standards. This means that there is no minimum parking requirement for developments and applicants can propose to provide less parking than the standard, but more parking will generally not be permitted. A key feature of the new standards is that there is a more restrictive standard applied to sites within 1250m of Woking Station in reflection of the greater accessibility these sites have to public transport.	SA Objective 15 includes sustainable transport.

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Public Art Strategy 2007		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/pas">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/pas</a>	Offers direction for the LDD in terms of priorities for public arts. May be taken forward in tandem with the Streets and Spaces Strategy.	Guidance and direction on the opportunities for future investment and commissioning of public art in the borough with a focus on the town centre. Recognises the role of public art in cultural, economic, social and community regeneration by government and other agencies.	SA Objective 10 includes enhancement of cultural assets.
Green Spaces Development Plan and Action Plan		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/gsdp">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/gsdp</a>	Offers direction for the LDD in terms of policies and criteria to protect existing and deliver new green spaces to meet existing and future demand. Also see PPG17 Audit (LDF Evidence base) and Thames Basin Heaths Delivery Plan.	Cope with existing and future demands of/for green spaces and recreational facilities and be able to respond to issues like climate change; ensure good access to locally-based green space; protection and enhancement of the environment.	SA Objectives 2 and 5 include access to leisure and open space.
Character Study 2010		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/charctu">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/charctu</a>	The LDD to be informed by this study and consider the special character of the borough's built up areas	The Character Study contains an overview of Woking Borough, and identifies 30 different character Areas across the Borough.	SA objectives 2 and 5 seek to create and sustain healthy communities; 10 to protect/enhance historical environment and cultural assets;
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2009		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/sfra">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/sfra</a>	The LDD to be informed by the findings in the assessment.	The objective is to ensure sequential allocation of land that reduces the exposure of new development to flooding and reduce the reliance on long-term maintenance of built flood defences. Within areas at risk from flooding, it is expected that development proposals will contribute to a reduction in the magnitude of the flood risk.	SA objective 3 to reduce the risk of flooding;
Habitats Regulation Assessment (of Core Strategy/Development Delivery DPD)		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/hra">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/hra</a>	The LDD to comply with Habitats regulation.	The Habitat Regulations requires local authorities to undertake an assessment of land use plans to ensure the protection of the integrity of sites designated as Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC). The Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area is located within the borough	SA objective 9 to conserve and enhance biodiversity; 10 to protect/enhance the natural, environment and landscape
Employment Land Review 2010		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/empres">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/empres</a>	The LDD to be informed by this study and consider future employment needs.	The study assesses the existing and potential employment floorspace for the borough.	SA objective 16 to maintain high levels of employment, 17 to provide a range of commercial development opportunities to meet the needs of the economy and support and enhance the economies of town and local centres.

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Town, District and Local Centres Study 2009.		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/tdlcstudy">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/tdlcstudy</a>	The LDD to be informed by the findings of the study	The study assesses existing and future potential retail floorspace for the borough's Town, District and Local Centres.	SA objective 16 to maintain high levels of employment, 17 to provide a range of commercial development opportunities to meet the needs of the economy and support and enhance the economies of town and local centres.
Annual Monitoring Report 2012-2013		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldf/amr">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldf/amr</a>	The LDD to be informed by the report	Monitors the progress made on the preparation and implementation of the Local Development Documents	The data was used to inform the revised SA Scoping Report.
Economic Development Strategy 2012-2017		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/strategies/ecdevstrategy">http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/strategies/ecdevstrategy</a>	The LDD to support the delivery of the objectives in the strategy.	The Strategy sets out Woking's vision as Surrey's economic hub. The key priorities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improving the attractiveness and ambience of Woking Town Centre</li> <li>• business engagement and retention</li> <li>• attracting inward investment</li> <li>• helping to remove barriers to economic growth</li> </ul>	SA objective 16 to maintain high levels of employment, 17 to provide a range of commercial development opportunities to meet the needs of the economy and support and enhance the economies of town and local centres.
Housing Land Supply Position Statement 2013		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/hlsps/hlsps2013">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/hlsps/hlsps2013</a>	The LDD to support meeting the housing needs of people in the borough	The statement sets out the housing land supply position for Woking Borough for the five-year period 2013/14 – 2017/18. It also provides information on the Borough's land supply for Gypsy and Traveller, and Travelling Showpeople, communities	SA objective 1: to provide sufficient housing to meet the needs of all sections of the community in a sustainable manner.
Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2009		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/shma">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/shma</a>	The LDD to be informed by assessment.	The assessment provides a snapshot of the profile of local household market and identifies the potential tenure of new homes required to meet both the need for affordable housing and the demand for market housing.	SA objective 1: to provide sufficient housing to meet the needs of all sections of the community in a sustainable manner.
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2009,2010,2011		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/shlaa">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/shlaa</a>	The LDD to be informed by the assessment	The study identifies specific deliverable and developable sites, to demonstrate how the level of housing supply set out in the adopted Core Strategy is to be achieved.	SA objective 1: to provide sufficient housing to meet the needs of all sections of the community in a sustainable manner.
Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2007, 2013		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/taa">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/taa</a>	The LDD to be informed by the assessment	This includes provision of sufficient suitable sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.	SA objective 1: to provide sufficient housing to meet the needs of all sections of the community in a sustainable manner.
Economic Viability Assessment 2010		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/taa">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/taa</a>	The LDD to be informed by the assessment	The assessment provides detailed information about the viability of affordable housing.	SA objective 1: to provide sufficient housing to meet the needs of all sections of the community in a sustainable manner.

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Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2011		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/infrast ructure">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/infrast ructure</a>	The LDD to be informed by the plan	The plan provides information on the likely impact of the growth identified in the Core Strategy and sets out the mechanisms to ensure that additional infrastructure necessary to support the growth.	SA Objectives 4, 5, 11 and 15 require the timely provision of infrastructure; SA Objective 1 includes meeting the housing needs of the community; Noise is covered by SA Objective 7;; SA Objective 5 includes accessibility to key services; SA Objective 15 includes sustainable transport; SA Objective 8 includes contaminated land.
Infrastructure Delivery Requirements Schedule 2012		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/infrast ructure/infrasched">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/infrast ructure/infrasched</a>	The LDD to be informed by the schedule	The schedule supplements the IDP, and categorises infrastructure items in order of priority	SA Objectives 4, 5, 11 and 15 require the timely provision of infrastructure; SA Objective 1 includes meeting the housing needs of the community; Noise is covered by SA Objective 7;; SA Objective 5 includes accessibility to key services; SA Objective 15 includes sustainable transport; SA Objective 8 includes contaminated land.
Social and community facilities audit		<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/commf ac">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/commf ac</a>	The LDD to be informed by the audit by considering information in the IDP	The Audit presents comprehensive information about the provision of community facilities in Woking Borough	SA objective 2 improves the health and wellbeing of the community; 5 to improve access to services and facilities; 15 to provide jobs/services close to where people live or where they can access them by public transport
Community Infrastructure (submission)	Levy	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldf/cil">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldf/cil</a>	Payments received from the charges will help to deliver sustainable growth though adequate provision of infrastructure in the borough	The CIL is a levy charged per square metre net additional increase of floorspace on most buildings that people normally use.  The levy's rates are based on evidence of the infrastructure needed in the borough, where viability has been assessed.	SA Objectives 4, 5, 11 and 15 require the timely provision of infrastructure; SA Objective 1 includes meeting the housing needs of the community; Noise is covered by SA Objective 7;; SA Objective 5 includes accessibility to key services; SA Objective 15 includes sustainable transport; SA Objective 8 includes contaminated land.

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to LDD	Objectives and requirements (include reference to paragraph/target/policy)	How requirements may be addressed through SA
Transport Assessment 2010 (produced by Surrey County Council)	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/Woktr anspassess">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/Woktr anspassess</a>	The LDD to be informed by the assessment	A Transport Assessment for Woking was undertaken to consider the impacts of future development in the borough.	SA objective 11 to minimise the adverse impacts of emissions from transport; and 15 to improve public transport infrastructure and patronage. Reduce congestion by providing jobs/services close to where people live or where they can access them by public transport.
Transport and Accessibility Topic Paper 2011 (Woking Borough Council)	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/taatp">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/taatp</a>	The LDD to be informed by the paper	The paper sets out the contextual framework for the Borough in relation to transport and accessibility issues, and seeks to aid understanding of the key transport and accessibility issues and challenges which will need to be addressed through the LDD.	SA objective 11 to minimise the adverse impacts of emissions from transport; and 15 to improve public transport infrastructure and patronage. Reduce congestion by providing jobs/services close to where people live or where they can access them by public transport.
Cumulative Assessment of Future Development Impacts on the Highway Network (produced by Surrey County Council)	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/scip2">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/scip2</a>	The LDD to be informed by the study	The study considers the cumulative impacts of all known future development within Surrey, as well as large developments located externally to the County, with respect to highway capacity. It acts as a starting point for identifying locations which may either require additional infrastructure provision for transport services or further study to identify appropriate mitigation measures.	SA objective 11 to minimise the adverse impacts of emissions from transport; and 15 to improve public transport infrastructure and patronage. Reduce congestion by providing jobs/services close to where people live or where they can access them by public transport.
Population Topic Paper	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/Poptp">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/Poptp</a>	The LDD to be informed by the paper by considering information in the IDP	This paper outlines the current Borough population profile, household structure, employment population and school numbers and examines how they are projected to change between now and 2027.	SA Objectives 4, 5, 11 and 15 require the timely provision of infrastructure; SA Objective 1 includes meeting the housing needs of the community; Noise is covered by SA Objective 7;; SA Objective 5 includes accessibility to key services; SA Objective 15 includes sustainable transport; SA Objective 8 includes contaminated land.
Equalities Impact Assessment 2011	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/wokinggovukplanningeia">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/wokinggovukplanningeia</a>	Supplements the LDD	The Equalities Impact Assessment sets out how any community groups may be affected by the Core Strategy for Woking Borough	SA objective 4 to encourage reduction in social exclusion.
Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area Avoidance Strategy 2010-2015	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldf/tbhspa/spastrategy2010">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldf/tbhspa/spastrategy2010</a>	The LDD will be informed by the strategy	Provides guidance for the mitigation of the impacts of residential development on the Thames Basin Heaths SPA.	SA objective 1 to provide sufficient housing to meet the needs of sections of the community in a sustainable manner and 9. to conserve and enhance biodiversity.

Other Programme	Plan/	Source	Relationship to LDD	Objectives and requirements (include reference to paragraph/target/policy)	How requirements may be addressed through SA
Green Development Pitch Strategy, Play Strategy	Spaces Plan, Play	<a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/gsdp">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/gsdp</a> , <a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/ppsmay2006">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/ppsmay2006</a> , <a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/community/children/child/playdev/playstratap">http://www.woking.gov.uk/community/children/child/playdev/playstratap</a> , <a href="http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/pas">http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/pas</a>	The LDD will be informed by the strategies.	<p>Offers direction for LDDs in terms of policies and criteria to protect existing and deliver new green spaces to meet existing and future demand for sports</p> <p>Strategy, policy and allocations to facilitate protection and provision of leisure and recreation facilities.</p> <p>Analysis of the current level and quality of pitch provision within the borough. Identification of demand and of how facilities for pitch sports can be improved.</p>	SA Objective 2 includes access to leisure and open space

## APPENDIX 3: SCHEDULE OF BASELINE INFORMATION ON WOKING BOROUGH

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
<b>1. Provision of sufficient housing which meets the needs of the community and which is at an affordable price</b>					
(a) Housing completions compared to Woking Core Strategy (2012)	2006-07: 431 2007-08: 295 2008-09: 362 2009-10: 263 2010-11: 146 2011-12: 175 2012-13: 273		292 dwellings per annum; 4,964 dwellings from 2010 – 2027	Reduced returns in last three years due to economic downturn. Housing completions are now close to pre-2010 levels – they are starting to increase at a steady rate. Upward trend is expected to continue. According to the Five Year Housing Land Supply (April 2013), the Borough has total housing land supply to enable delivery of 1772 net additional dwellings to 2017/18 – a surplus of 162 net additional dwellings against the requirement over that period and an overall supply of between 5.5 and 6.1 years. For medium-longterm, further sites will need to be identified e.g. in Green Belt.	WBC Planning Services  Target: Woking Core Strategy (2012) Policy CS10 NB. South East Plan abolished March 2013
(b) Affordable housing provision	2006-07: 39 (9%) 2007-08: 29 (10%) 2008-09: 45 (12%) 2009-10: 21 (8%) 2010-11: 35 (24%) 2011-12: 22 (13%) 2012-13: 16 (6%)		Overall target is 35% of all new homes from 2010 to 2027	Decreasing trend. Whilst the affordable housing target is not being met, contributions have been negotiated and received for off site provision. It is anticipated these funds will help deliver affordable housing. An Affordable Housing SPD is being prepared which will help secure a range of affordable housing over the plan period.	WBC Housing and Planning Services  Target: Woking Core Strategy (2012) Policy CS12

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source																				
(c) Number of households on the housing register	2006: 2,203 2007: 3244 2008: 3005 2009: 2041 2010: 2138 2011: 2337 2012: 2095  No. on register requiring sheltered or supported housing 2012: 125		The data provides an indication of unmet demand for housing. There is no specific target. See 'Affordable housing provision' targets above.	Number of housing applications had fallen from the 2007 peak as the re-registration process has been through several complete cycles. The economic downturn saw a steady increase in the number of households on the register, but 2012 saw a small decline. Demand for housing on the register vastly outweighs supply. Off the 2095 on the Housing Register, 125 require sheltered or supported housing. More details are in Woking Housing Strategy 2011-2016.	WBC Housing Services  Target: The Woking Housing Strategy 2011-2016 seeks provide affordable homes and reduce homelessness, but there are no specific targets.																				
(d) Number of unfit homes	<b>Social rented stock</b> 2010: 2% fail to meet Decent Homes Standard. Domestic boilers are main reason for failing.  <b>Private housing</b> 2009: 25% fails to meet Decent Homes Standard.  <b>Private rented sector</b> 2009: 32.7% fails to meet Decent Homes Standard.  <b>Homelessness</b> 2012-13: 2 'rough sleepers'	National average for social housing 14.5% (April 2009)	Gain Decent Homes Standard for all social housing; Improve property condition and management standards in private rented sector and HMOs; Increase private sector properties meeting Decent Homes Standard; Reduce Empty Homes and Under-occupation	Surveys show that there is a need to improve housing conditions across all tenures in the Borough.  There are 741 Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) dwellings in Woking, over 50% of which are older dwellings. Around a fifth are categorised as 'inadequately or poorly managed' and a third have no fire detection system at all.  Levels of homelessness remain consistently low in Woking for the fourth consecutive year.	Private Sector Housing Stock Survey 2009  Woking Housing Strategy 2011-2016  Green Book, WBC  Target: Woking Housing Strategy 2011-2016																				
(e) Proportion of new dwellings by size and type	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Yr</th> <th>1bd</th> <th>2bd</th> <th>3bd</th> <th>4+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10-11</td> <td>6.2%</td> <td>42.2%</td> <td>29.8%</td> <td>21.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11-12</td> <td>58.5%</td> <td>18.1%</td> <td>10.1%</td> <td>13.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12-13</td> <td>13.5%</td> <td>72.3%</td> <td>5.8%</td> <td>8.3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Yr	1bd	2bd	3bd	4+	10-11	6.2%	42.2%	29.8%	21.7%	11-12	58.5%	18.1%	10.1%	13.3%	12-13	13.5%	72.3%	5.8%	8.3%		Dwelling sizes to reflect local need and demand: 19% 1 bed 28% 2 bed 39% 3 bed 14% 4+ bed	The SHMA (2009) identifies a need and demand for 2 and 3 bedroom properties. From the latest number of completed dwellings for the borough, a large proportion (86.5%) of the new homes can be defined as family accommodation (2+ bed units). This is expected to continue and increase over the life of the Core Strategy due to some large-scale developments coming forward.	WBC Housing Services  Woking Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2009  Target: Woking Core Strategy (2012) Policy CS11
Yr	1bd	2bd	3bd	4+																					
10-11	6.2%	42.2%	29.8%	21.7%																					
11-12	58.5%	18.1%	10.1%	13.3%																					
12-13	13.5%	72.3%	5.8%	8.3%																					



SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(f) Average house price	Average house prices in Woking: 2010: £343,083 2011: £337,805 2012: £357,859 2013: £343,695	Surrey: 2010: £395,543 2011: £394,155 2012: £383,270 2013: £403,481	The data provides an indication of affordability but there is no specific target.	Housing remains very expensive in Woking and prices have bounced back from the economic downturn. In Nov2013 the average house price in Woking was £343,695, down 2.9% from the same time last year. Despite the high prices, Woking remains the second most affordable borough in Surrey.	WBC, Land Registry, SHMA (2009), DCLG Housing Market Data via surreyi.gov.uk (accessed 2013).
(g) Average market rent (median)	Suggested new indicator: <b>December 2013:</b> <b>1 bed: £823 pcm</b> <b>2 bed: £1,100 pcm</b> <b>3 bed: £1,385 pcm</b> <b>4 bed: £2,225 pcm</b>	Guildford Dec 2013: 1 bed: £850 pcm 2 bed: £1,200 pcm 3 bed: £1,352 pcm 4 bed: £1,680 pcm	No target.	An increasing trend. <b>As of March 2012, Woking featured in the five markets with the highest rental value across the 30 largest rental markets outside of London.</b> A median average, rather than a mean average has been taken because there is a large range of asking rents on the private market, depending on location and property type.	Median market rents taken from <a href="http://www.home.co.uk">www.home.co.uk</a> ; report from Savills (March 2012) available at: <a href="http://www.savills.co.uk/research_articles/141285/141120-0">http://www.savills.co.uk/research_articles/141285/141120-0</a> (accessed Jan14)
(h) Provision of accommodation for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople	<b>Current pitch provision</b> 34 pitches across Woking (2 temporary) No pitches for Travelling Showpeople  <b>Core Strategy projection</b> Additional 10 pitches needed between 2006 and 2016		Interim targets (to be finalised): 24 pitches between 2012 and 2027. A further 9 pitches between 2027 and 2040.	Evidence of need has been collated in the draft Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2012). More pitches will be required due to overcrowding, household formation, and unsuitable accommodation. The Council is confident that the national requirement to identify a five year rolling supply of Traveller sites will be met.	Woking Core Strategy (2012)  Draft Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2012)  Target: Woking Core Strategy (2012) Policy CS14, Draft Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2012)
i) 5-year housing land supply	<b>Suggested new indicator.</b> At 1 April 2013: the Borough has a total housing land supply to enable the delivery of 1,772 net additional dwellings. This represents a surplus of 162 net additional dwellings against the requirement, and an overall supply of 6.1 years.		Core Strategy requirement (including 5% buffer) of 1,610 net additional dwellings between 2013/14-2017/18.	The Borough has a sufficient 5-year housing land supply.	Five Year Housing Land Supply Position Statement, 2013  Target: Woking Core Strategy (2012)

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(j) No. specialist units delivered for older people	<b>Suggested new indicator.</b> 2012-13: 46 net additional private sheltered dwellings		No specific target.	Trends to be determined in future Annual Monitoring Reports post Core Strategy adoption.	WBC Planning Services
<b>2. Facilitate the improved health and wellbeing of the population and reduce inequalities in health</b>					
(a) Proportion of people who describe their health as good	% of population who describe their health as good 2001: 74.4% 2011: 86.3%	South East: 2001: 71.5%; 2011: 83.6%  England: 2001: 68.8% 2011: 81.4%	No specific target.	The proportion of people describing their health as good has increased since 2001. Census data indicates that Woking performs well compared to both regional and national figures.	National Statistics, Census 2001 and 2011
(b) Proportion of people who describe their health as not good	2001: 5.9% 2011: 3.4%	South East: 2001: 7.1% 2011: 4.4%  England: 2001: 9.0% 2011: 5.5%	No specific target.	The proportion of people describing their health as not good has decreased since 2001. Census data indicates that Woking performs well compared to both regional and national figures.	National Statistics, Census 2001 and 2011
(c) Proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness	2001: 13% 2011: 13%	South East: 2001: 15.5% England: 17.9%  2011: South East: 15.7% England: 17.6%	No specific target.	The proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness has remained constant. Census data indicates that Woking performs well compared to both regional and national figures.	National Statistics, Census 2001 and 2011
(d) Life expectancy	2001: Males: 77.7 Females: 82.1  2011: Males: 79.3 (+1.6) Females: 84.0 (+1.9)	South East: 2001: M: 77.2, F: 81.5 2011: M: 79.4, F: 83.3 England: 2001: M: 75.9, F: 80.6 2011: M: 78.3, F: 82.3	No specific target.	Increasing life expectancy. Census data indicates that Woking Borough is a relatively healthy place to live. Woking has similar life expectancy to regional performance, and slightly better than national performance.	National Statistics, Census 2001 and 2011

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(e) Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer and stroke (direct standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population)	<b>Suggested new indicator:</b> 2008-2010 Heart disease: 66.2 (-6.50% from 2007-09) Cancer: 174.5 (+0.75% from 2007-09) Stroke: 46.4 (-7.39% from 2007-09)	2008-2010 England: Heart disease: 79.1 Cancer: 170 Stroke: 43  South East: Heart disease: 67.7 Cancer: 160 Stroke: 39.5	No specific target	Mortality from heart disease and stroke decreasing. Mortality from cancer unchanged.	Surrey-i <a href="http://www.surreyi.gov.uk/">http://www.surreyi.gov.uk/</a> (accessed Jan14)
(f) Number of persons participating in health and exercise activities at Woking's Centres for the Community	Health: 2009-10: 13,358 2010-11: 14,020 2011-12: 14,663 2012-13: 20,636  Exercise: 2009-10: 11,367 2010-11: 12,851 2011-12: 13,717 2012-13: 21,964		To maintain /increase no. of people participating in health, exercise and social activities at Woking's Centres for the Community.	Participation in both health and exercise activities have significantly increased in recent years. This is substitute data for a previous indicator measuring number of people using sports/leisure facilities, local parks and open spaces, for which no up-to-date information is available.	Woking Service and Performance Plan 2013-14  Target: Woking Service and Performance Plan 2013-14
(g) Child Wellbeing Index	2009: 72.34	Surrey: 71.79 Waverley: 50.77 Surrey Heath: 55.68 Elmbridge: 56.89 Guildford: 83.09 Spelthorne: 101.20	No specific target.	A low 'score' is good. Trends cannot be determined as the first available data is from 2009. Data shows that children in Woking are well-off compared with some neighbouring boroughs, but there is room for improvement.	DCLG data, available at Surrey-i: <a href="http://www.surreyi.gov.uk/ViewPage1.aspx?C=Resource&amp;ResourceID=766">http://www.surreyi.gov.uk/ViewPage1.aspx?C=Resource&amp;ResourceID=766</a>
<b>3. Reduce vulnerability to flooding and harm from flooding on public well-being, the economy and the environment</b>					
(a) Amount of development permitted in the floodplain against the advice of the Environment Agency	No development has been permitted in the floodplain against the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence or water quality grounds since the adoption of the Local Plan in 1999.		The NPPF requires a sequential and exceptions test to be satisfied before development can be permitted in Flood Zone 3.	Compliance with regulations.	WBC

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(b) Number of properties at risk from flooding	<b>Suggested new indicator.</b> No. of completed dwellings in: 2012-13: Flood Zone 2: 58 Flood Zone 3a: 0 Flood Zone 3b: 0		Development in Flood Zone 1; Applications in Flood Zone 2 permitted if demonstrated there are no suitable alternatives in areas at lower risk.	Trends will be monitored over future years.	WBC Planning Services  Target: Woking Core Strategy (2012) Policy CS9
(b) Number of properties alleviated from flood risk.	<b>Remove indicator</b> - not currently monitored by Council.		The NPPF requires the Local Plan to reduce flood risk and the consequences of flooding through new development.	Hoe Valley Scheme – a flood relief scheme - was completed in 2012, which removed 198 existing homes and 60 gardens from the threat of flooding.	WBC
<b>4. Reduce poverty, crime and social exclusion</b>					
(a) Average score for Indices of Multiple Deprivation	2010: 9.93 Rank of average (1-354): 289 Maximum score: 41.22 (highest score in England 87.80)	Elmbridge: 7.24 (rank 320, max 27.85) Guildford: 9.15 (rank 300, max 30.41) Waverley: 7.14 (rank 321, max 29.13) Spelthorne: 11.20 (rank 260, max 30.36)		The higher the IMD score, the more deprived an area. Woking Borough has a higher score than surrounding boroughs. It also has a high maximum score (see indicator 4(b)).	
(b) Number of areas within Woking that are in the top 20% deprived areas nationally	2007: 321 <sup>st</sup> / 354 2010: 289 <sup>th</sup> / 354 (The lower the rank, the more deprived the area) Isolated areas of income and health deprivation exist. See column 5 for more details	2010: Waverley 321 <sup>st</sup> Surrey Heath 324 <sup>th</sup> Guildford 300 <sup>th</sup>	No target, but a useful measure of success in supporting social inclusion and improved health as per NPPF	Pockets of deprivation in Surrey include Maybury and Sheerwater – the most deprived LSOA ranked 4,197 <sup>th</sup> out of 32,482. The Borough is ranked as more deprived in 2010 than in 2007.	CLG 2007 and 2010 Indices of Deprivation

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(c) People claiming Job Seekers Allowance	<b>Suggested new indicator</b> Mar2010: 1433 (2.2%) Mar2011: 1237 (1.9%) Mar2012: 1137 (1.8%) Mar2013: 1044 (1.6%) Mar2014: 739 (1.2%) By Ward (Mar2014): Maybury & Sheerwater: 2.4% Old Woking: 1.8% Kingfield and Westfield: 1.7%	South East (Mar2014): 1.8%  Great Britain (Mar2014): 2.9%		Decreasing number of claimants since March 2010. Woking is performing better than average national performance, but at a county level the proportion of adults on key out of work benefits is high – particularly when calculated at ward level.	NOMIS, accessed April 2014 at: <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157338/subreports/jsa_time_series/report.aspx?">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157338/subreports/jsa_time_series/report.aspx?</a>
(d) Number of recorded offences per 1000 people	March 2013: Robbery: 0.26 Domestic burglary: 3.04 (-38.5% from 2012) Vehicle crime: 3.22 (-34.6% from 2012) Violence with injury: 3.54 Violence without injury: 8.77 Criminal damage: 8.38 Drug offences: 3.43 Fraud and forgery: 1.93 Non-domestic burglary: 3.07 Theft (other than vehicle): 13.39 Vehicle interference: 0.43 Other: 1.25 Total: 51.22 (-27% from 2012)			Crime has fallen by 27% since March 2012. The main areas in crime reduction include domestic burglary and vehicle crime. However, there have been increases in the number of robberies and vehicle interference.	Data accessed via Surrey at: <a href="http://www.surreyi.gov.uk/search.aspx?txtQuery=crime">http://www.surreyi.gov.uk/search.aspx?txtQuery=crime</a>
(e) Percentage of people who believe the police and local council are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime	<b>Suggested new indicator</b> 2012/13 (compared to 2011/12): Strongly agree: 10.8% (-6.09%) Agree: 49.9% (+7.54%) Neither: 8.5% (-22.73%) Disagree: 6% (-23.08%) Strongly disagree: 3.2% (+14.29%) Don't know: 21.7% (+5.85%)	Surrey: Strongly agree: 11.5% Agree: 48.2% Neither: 9% Disagree: 6.2% Strongly disagree: 2.5% Don't know: 22.6%	Maintain the low level of crime and disorder	Tendency to agree that the council are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime. An overall increase in agreement in the past year. Similar rates to county level responses.	Surrey Residents' Survey available from Surrey-I at: <a href="http://www.surreyi.gov.uk/Viewdata.aspx?P=Data&amp;Referer=%2fBuildDataView.aspx%3fDataSetID%3d1164%26VariableID%3d3883">http://www.surreyi.gov.uk/Viewdata.aspx?P=Data&amp;Referer=%2fBuildDataView.aspx%3fDataSetID%3d1164%26VariableID%3d3883</a>  Target: Service and Performance Plan 2013-14
<b>5. Improve accessibility to all services and facilities</b>					

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source		
(a) Ranking in Indices of Multiple Deprivation using the Geographical sub domain (road access to GP, supermarket/ convenience store, primary school and post office?)	<b>Suggested new indicator.</b> 2010: WBC ranked average of 13,128 (where 1 is the most deprived)	Out of 32,482 LSOAs (1 <sup>st</sup> being the least accessible)  Elmbridge: 12,855	Improve accessibility to facilities and services	Trends to be determined. Data not available by local authority. Rank of all WBC LSOAs totalled (800,800) and divided by number of WBC LSOAs. (61)	IMD 2010 <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010</a>		
(b) No. new developments located within 30 mins travel by public transport to local services	<b>Suggested new indicator.</b> 2012-13 (%):		Improve accessibility to facilities and services	Increasing accessibility over the last three years. See 'Characteristics of the Borough' for detailed breakdown.	WBC Planning Services  Target: Woking Core Strategy (2012) Policy CS18		
		10/11				11/12	12/13
	GP	98.8				100	100
	Hosp	68.1				96.2	95.6
	P.Schl	100				100	100
	S.Schl	60				94.1	96
	Emp. Area	82.8				99.5	100
Retail Centre (WTC)	98.2	99.9	100				
<b>6. Make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings</b>							
(a) Proportion of new dwellings built on previously developed land	2006-07: 98.4% 2007-08: 100% 2008-09: 100% 2009-10: 100% 2010-11: 100% 2011-12: 99.5% 2012-13: 98.2%		Between 2010 and 2027 70% of new residential development will be on previously developed land.	The target is being met and exceeded.	Planning Services, WBC  Target: Woking Core Strategy (2012) Policy CS10		

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(b) Proportion of new business floorspace built on previously developed land	During the 2012-13 monitoring period all new business floorspace was built on previously developed land.		No specific target but it is an objective of the Core Strategy to direct this development to the Centres and employment areas. Para3.7 sets out that the Strategy seeks to maximise the efficient use of land by concentrating new development on previously developed land.	Objectives are being met.	WBC  Target: Woking Core Strategy
(c) Amount of derelict land	2013: 4.95ha		No specific target.	As of 2013 there is 4.95ha of derelict land in Woking (Camphill Tip and 141-143 Goldsworth Road).	WBC
(d) Housing densities in the urban area	2010-11: 26.3dph 2011-12: 38.8dph 2012-13: 74.6dph		A mix of dwelling types and sizes to address nature of local need, and depending on character and density of surrounding area	Average housing density for completed dwellings has risen significantly in recent years. One of the main contributors to this increase was the development of high-rise flats in Woking Town Centre. This has been identified as the most sustainable location for high density developments as it provides best access to key services and facilities.	WBC  Target: Woking Core Strategy (2012) Policy CS11
<b>7. Minimise air, light and noise pollution</b>					

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source																				
(a) Number of days when air pollution is moderate or high	<p><b>Data is not comprehensive across the Borough.</b>  <b>Suggested substitute data:</b>            Number and extent of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA):            1 AQMA on Anchor Hill, Knaphill            1 air quality "hot spot" at Constitution Hill area</p>		Air quality objectives in the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 and 2002. Objective 7 of the Core Strategy includes improving air quality.	Air quality in Woking Borough is generally good and in the main meets health based standards set by the Government. An Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) has been established in Woking on Anchor Hill, Knaphill. The Updated Screening Assessment 2012 highlighted that this is not expected to improve. The Air Quality Progress Report 2014 indicates an air quality "hot spot" at Constitution Hill area, but further monitoring is required. Additional monitoring of air quality in the area around Constitution Hill and Monument Road has also been recommended. The main sources of air pollutants are busy and congested roads in the area. New development can exacerbate this issue.	WBC Updated Screening and Assessment 2012  Woking Air Quality Progress Report 2014  Target: Air Quality Regulations and Woking Core Strategy (2012).																				
(b) Annual mean concentrations (ug/m3) of Nitrogen Dioxide in AQMAs	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>08</th> <th>09</th> <th>10</th> <th>11</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AH 1</td> <td>51.5</td> <td>43.9</td> <td>47.5</td> <td>47.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AH 2</td> <td>36.9</td> <td>34.9</td> <td>43.3</td> <td>37.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AH 3</td> <td>36.6</td> <td>34.1</td> <td>36.4</td> <td>28.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		08	09	10	11	AH 1	51.5	43.9	47.5	47.7	AH 2	36.9	34.9	43.3	37.6	AH 3	36.6	34.1	36.4	28.0		Air quality objectives in the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 and 2002. Objective 7 of the Core Strategy includes improving air quality.	The Detailed Assessment 2012 showed that the three main housing blocks at the top of Anchor Hill are all exceeding the NO2 annual mean objective or are within 10% of the objective (36ug/m3).	WBC Detailed Assessment 2012  Target: Air Quality Regulations and Woking Core Strategy (2012).
	08	09	10	11																					
AH 1	51.5	43.9	47.5	47.7																					
AH 2	36.9	34.9	43.3	37.6																					
AH 3	36.6	34.1	36.4	28.0																					
(c) Number of complaints to Environmental Health about odour, dust and noise	No comprehensive data available, but in 2013 the Environmental Health Team received 1698 complaints on a range of issues, including noise and odours.		Objective 7 of the Core Strategy is to improve air and water quality.	Over 300 complaints were made to the Environmental Health service regarding noise; fewer than 25 were regarding odour.	Environmental Health, WBC																				



SA Indicators	Working Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(d) Light pollution	No comprehensive data available, but in 2013 the Environmental Health team received 3 complaints regarding light pollution.		No specific target.	Light pollution is not considered to be an issue in the Borough, but Environmental Health did receive 3 complaints on the issue.	Environmental Health, WBC
(e) Percentage of permissions that include a condition to minimise light pollution and spillage	<b>Suggested new indicator.</b> To be monitored in 2013-14 period.			No data available but to be monitored in future.	
<b>8. Reduce land contamination and safeguard agricultural soil quality</b>					
(a) Development on the best and most versatile agricultural land	2005-06: none 2006-07: none 2007-08: none 2008-13: No development on Grade 1, 2 or 3a agricultural land with the exception of McLaren Production Centre.		Preference to the development of ALC 3b, 4 and 5.	No significant issues have arisen with respect to the loss of agricultural land in Woking.	WBC Target: NPPF
(b) Proportion of Local Authority area inspected for contaminated land annually	Substitute data: Annual Community Safety Indicators. No. of sites of potential concern: 2008-09: 400 2009-10: 492 2010-11: 527 2011-12: 570 2012-13: 581		No specific target. Statutory duties on local authorities via Contaminated Land (England) Regs 2000, as amended in 2006 under Part IIA of Environmental Protection Act 1990.	The number of sites of potential land contamination concern has gradually increased in recent years. Environmental Health aims are to encourage re-use of brownfield land, encourage voluntary remediation of contaminated land and prevent any further contamination of land. An objective is to ensure where redevelopment of sites takes place, that the process deals effectively with any land contamination.	WBC Green Book Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy 2001
(c) Area of land affected by contamination brought back in to beneficial use	See column 5.			Remediation of Westfield Tip and provision of 198 dwellings 2008 to 2013 (PLAN/2006/1237).	
<b>9. Conserve and enhance biodiversity</b>					

SA Indicators	Working Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
<p>(a) Creation of new and enhancement of existing BAP priority habitats, for recovery of BAP priority species.</p>	<p>BAP priority and specially protected species in Woking Borough: bats, badgers, Great Crested Newts.</p> <p>BAP Priority Habitats (Habitats of Principal Importance) in the Borough include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acid grassland: Colony Bog, Bagshot Heath &amp; Deepcut Heaths BOA</li> <li>• Heathland (dwarf shrub heath): Colony Bog, Bagshot Heath &amp; Deepcut Heaths BOA</li> <li>• Floodplain grazing marsh: River Wey BOA</li> <li>• Meadows (natural grassland)</li> <li>• Mixed deciduous woodland: Ash, Brookwood &amp; Whitmoor Heaths BOA, and Rivery Wey BOA</li> <li>• Wood-pasture and parkland:</li> <li>• Fen: River Wey BOA</li> <li>• Rivers: River Wey BOA</li> <li>• Standing open water: Colony Bog, Bagshot Heath &amp; Deepcut BOA, River Wey BOA</li> <li>• Hedgerows</li> <li>• Arable field margins</li> </ul>		<p>Specific targets in Surrey Biodiversity Action Plan (under revision). Core Strategy aims to protect, enhance and ensure effective management of biodiversity (Objective 12).</p>	<p>No specific data to determine trends is available. With revision to the Surrey Biodiversity Action Plan, new data is expected to be forthcoming. Local Authorities will be reporting data on Local Sites in Government's new Single Data list. Substitute data might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent and condition of Species of Principal Importance (lost, declining, stable, increasing)</li> <li>• Extent and condition of Habitats of Principal Importance (lost, declining, stable, increasing)</li> </ul> <p>The Council will consider whether to conduct a Biodiversity Audit for the Borough to produce data, working with the Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre/Surrey Wildlife Trust. The sustainability of the plan will be substantially determined by the extent to which allocations and development consent protect and enhance existing habitats, or create such features.</p>	<p>WBC</p> <p>Targets: Surrey Biodiversity Action Plan (currently under revision)</p>

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source																								
(b) Number, Extent and Condition of SSSIs, SNCIs, LNRs and SPA and SAC	<p>As of 2012: 16 SSSI areas in Woking, totalling 409.75ha:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>11</td> <td>12</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fav</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfav but recovering</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfav no change</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfav declining</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table> <p>Woking has 41 SNCIs totalling 647.73ha. 7 of Woking's SNCI areas were surveyed between 2003 and 2005. 14 had declined in quality, 13 were stable, 1 had improved. 9 were not surveyed.</p> <p>White Rose Lane and Mayford Meadows Local Nature Reserves were in unfavourable condition in 2002.</p> <p>1 Thames Basin Heath SPA of 8,311.07ha</p> <p>1 Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC</p>		11	12	1				3	Fav	2	2	2	Unfav but recovering	8	8	9	Unfav no change	6	6	5	Unfav declining	0	0	0	<p>SSSIs 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%</p>	By 2010 95% of SSSIs to be in favourable or recovering condition	<p>The majority of SSSIs are in favourable or recovering condition. Improvements can be made. There has been little change over time to the SNCIs and LNRs, but up-to-date surveys are required.</p> <p>Brookwood Heaths and Horsell Heaths are both recovering and further recovery will be informed and progressed through the processes required by the Habitats Regulations (Appropriate Assessment). Basingstoke Canal and parts of Smart's/Prey Heaths are declining.</p>	<p>Natural England Condition of SSSI units, 2013</p> <p>Natural England Surrey Wildlife Trust (SNCIs)</p> <p>WBC Planning Services (GIS data)</p> <p>Target: DEFRA Public Service Agreement Target 3, NI 197</p>
	11	12	1																										
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(e) Extent of ancient woodlands	<b>Suggested new indicator</b> 50.86ha	Surrey 2011 11,935 ha 7.1% of area	No net loss	Trends to be determined in future monitoring reports.	WBC Planning Services (GIS data)																								
(f) No. and area of SANGS	<b>Suggested new indicator</b> 3 SANGS totalling 56.2ha		Maintain approximately 8ha per 1000 population	The Borough has 3 SANGS, and 3 new SANGS are proposed.	Data source and targets: Thames Basin Heaths SPA Avoidance Strategy 2010-15																								

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(g) SANG capacity	<b>Suggested new indicator.</b> October 2013: Total SANG capacity: 2911.9 dwellings Remaining unallocated capacity: 861.92 dwellings		Maintain approximately 8ha per 1000 population	The Council has sufficient SANG capacity to meet its short to medium term needs. White Rose Lane is very close to capacity, with the capacity for a further 50 dwellings. Horsell Common SANG is nearing capacity.	WBC Planning Services  Targets: Thames Basin Heaths SPA Avoidance Strategy 2010-15
(f) Population of farmland birds	Substitute data: population of wild birds across Thames Basin Heaths SPA (2011): Nightjar – 337 Woodlark – 161 Dartford Warbler – 47		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
Length/area of high quality hedgerows	No data available. Indicator to be replaced.			There appears to be no realistic prospect of measuring this.	
Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets (including Habitat Action Plan)	See 9a. Indicator to be replaced.				See 9a
Woodlands Access Standard	No data available. Indicator to be replaced.		No person should live more than 500m from at least one area of accessible woodland of 2ha; at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 20ha within 4km.	There appears to be no realistic prospect of measuring this.	Woodland Access Standard, Woodland Trust April 2007
<b>10. Conserve and enhance and where appropriate make accessible for enjoyment the natural, historic and cultural assets and landscapes of Woking</b>					
a) Number of listed buildings, locally listed buildings, ancient monuments and conservation areas.	2013: 4 Grade I; 10 Grade II*; 166 Grade II; 311 Locally Listed Buildings and 5 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 3 registered parks and gardens, and 25 Conservation Areas.		Core Strategy Objective 12: to preserve and enhance the cultural and historic features of the Borough.	Between 1999 and April 2008 there was an increase of 20 Listed Buildings in the borough, 18 of which are tombs. To 2013 the heritage assets of the Borough have changed little. In 2012-13, the Council approved 22 Listed Building Consents which accounted for 71% of all listed building applications. Of these consents, 17 were works to be carried out to Locally Listed Buildings.	English Heritage  Target: Woking Core Strategy (2012) Policy CS20

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(b) Number of conservation area character appraisals	2006-07: 5 of 25 appraisals up to date. 2007-13: 0 new appraisals.		Core Strategy Objective 12: to preserve and enhance the cultural and historic features of the Borough.	By 2007 the Council had adopted <b>eight</b> Conservation Area appraisals. These are for: Mount Hermon Conservation Area (2001) Old Woking CA (2001) Horsell CA (2002) Pond Road CA (2002) Wheatsheaf CA (2002) Ashwood Road Conservation Area (2003) Byfleet Corner CA (2003) St Johns CA (2004) English Heritage guidance (2011) recommends appraisals are reviewed regularly – every five years. New appraisals are required for remaining areas.	WBC  Target: Woking Core Strategy (2012) Policy CS20
(c) Number of Listed Buildings and ancient monuments at risk of decay	1994: 24 buildings at risk 2007: 2 buildings on the At Risk Register. 2008: 0 2013: 1 asset on the risk register		Core Strategy Objective 12: to preserve and enhance the cultural and historic features of the Borough.	The Grade I registered park and garden at Brookwood Cemetary is currently the only heritage asset on the 'at risk register'. The site is the largest cemetery in England and has been identified as having 'extensive significant problems'.	English Heritage  Target: Woking Core Strategy (2012) Policy CS20
(d) Access to and use of the natural environment	2008: Only 4.9% of residents felt access to nature needed to be improved (+1.5% change since 2006). 8.3% felt access to parks and open spaces needed to be improved (+1.9%). 75% of residents were satisfied with parks and open spaces (+3%). 84% of residents frequently used parks and open spaces (in the last 6 months) – up 2.5%. 91.4% had used them in the last year (up 1.9%).		Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards used in Core Strategy: Accessible natural greenspace of at least 2ha no more than 300m from home; 20ha within 2km from home; 100ha within 5km from home; 500ha within 10km; 1ha of Local Nature Reserves per 1000 people.	Despite the fact that the majority of the Borough's residents feel satisfied with access to parks and open spaces (and satisfaction has increased since 2006), the Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities Audit (2008) found a deficit of these facilities in the Borough. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan also aims for improved provision. Residents who feel their needs are not being met are concerned with lack of information, distance from homes and problems with transport/parking.	National Place Survey 2008  Target: Natural England and Woking Core Strategy (2012), Policy CS17

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(e) Proportion of residents who are satisfied with cultural and recreational facilities.	2008 Place Survey: 5% of residents feel cultural facilities need improving (+1.5% from 2006).  2013 Residents' Survey: 72% satisfied by cultural activities 73% satisfied with libraries		NPPF emphasises the vital role open spaces, sports and recreational facilities have to play in promoting healthy living and preventing illness. Policy CS16 of Core Strategy resists loss of community facilities.	Whilst the majority of people in the Borough are satisfied with cultural and recreational facilities, there remains scope for improvement.	WBC BVPI General Survey 2006  Target: NPPF and Woking Core Strategy (2012) Policy CS16
(f) Number of properties open to the public on heritage days	2004: 8 2007: 11 2008: 13 2009: 13 2010: 15 2011: 15 2012: 15		No target.	There has been a steady increase in the number of properties open to the public on heritage days.	WBC
(g) Historic landscapes	No Historic Landscapes have been designated in the Borough, although Brookwood Cemetary is worthy of consideration.			Brookwood Cemetary is being considered for designation.	English Heritage
(h) Number of sites in areas of high archaeological potential where development takes place without prior assessment	2006-07: No development took place without prior assessment 2007-08: No development took place without prior assessment 2012-13: No development took place without prior assessment.		Archaeological factors to be fully taken into account.	Planning policy appears to be providing appropriate control.	WBC  Target: Woking Core Strategy (2012), Policy CS20, and NPPF
(i) Net change in amount of green infrastructure	<b>Suggested new indicator.</b> See column 5		Improvement in the quality and quantity of the Green Infrastructure network in the Borough	A Green Infrastructure Strategy will be prepared by the Council. It is expected that tools to monitor the extent of GI, and net change in GI, will be incorporated into this work.	Requirement: Woking Core Strategy (2012), Policy CS17

## 11. Reduce the causes of climate change and adapt to its impacts

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(a) Emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption, transport, land use and waste management	Local CO2 emission estimates in kt CO2 2005: 602.46 2006: 607.52 2007: 597.85 2008: 593.67 2009: 547.48 2010: 581.24  Suggested substitute data for future monitoring: Per capita emissions of CO2	Surrey Average:  2005: 791 2006: 791 2007: 782 2008: 775 2009: 716 2010: 744	Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4, which requires 25% improvement in dwelling emission rate over 2010 target emission rate. All new houses to be zero carbon by 2016, and non-domestic buildings by 2019.	Data shows a progressive improvement in CO2 emissions throughout the decade. Recent data to 2013 is not available due to abolition of the relevant National Indicator. Council intends to adopt online tool to assist with monitoring in early 2014. Suggested substitute data for future monitoring: Per capita emissions of CO2	DECC (produced by AEA)  Target: DCLG and Woking Core Strategy (2012), Policy CS22.
(b) Proportion of housing achieving Code for Sustainable Homes requirement and commercial buildings achieving BREEAM very good	Code for Sustainable Homes – Design Stage Certificates Received: 2011: 11 2012: 17 2013: 358  BREEAM: Figures not available.		2008 to 2010: all new housing to achieve level 3 2011 to 2013: level 4 2013 to 2016: level 5  BREEAM very good	Significant increase in amount of design-stage certificates received, indicating that the dwelling will achieve the required Code level. Suggests increase in achievement since adoption of Core Strategy in October 2012. Improvement in the implementation and measurement of sustainable construction and design required. Once C-Plan is introduced (early 2014) monitoring will improve.	DCLG Statistics for Woking Borough  Target: Woking Core Strategy (2012) Policy CS22, and National policy.
(c) Capacity for production of energy from renewable sources	2011: 0.231Mwe of energy contributed by wind, hydro and landfill gas sourced (0.14% of total UK microgeneration) Corporate renewables installed in 2012-13 are as follows: Photovoltaic: 690.11 KWp installed Combined Heat and Power: 2848.5 KWe installed Total wind capacity installed unchanged from previous years (remains at 1000 watts)	2011 Mole Valley: 0.31 Mwe (0.20% of total UK microgeneration) Elmbridge: 0.18 Mwe (0.11% of total UK microgeneration)	UK target to secure 15% of energy from renewable sources by 2020.  Thames Valley and Surrey: 2016 Renewable Energy Target = 209 MW.	Southeast is 3rd highest region.  Majority is via domestic solar PV.  The Climate Change and Decentralised, Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study (December 2010) revealed various opportunity areas suitable for renewable energy technology, subject to overcoming constraints, including wind turbines, biomass (depending on resource availability and supply chains), landfill gas and energy from waste, biogas, CHP, solar heat and PV, waste heat recovery and low head hydro electricity.	WBC, AEA Microgeneration Index  Target: 2009 Renewable Energy Directive and Woking Core Strategy (2012) Policy CS23

SA Indicators	Working Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(d) No. of dwellings and amount of commercial floorspace which are providing CHP onsite or connected to a district heat network	Suggested new indicator. See column 5. 2012-13 monitoring period: 1 connection to Town Centre CHP station (WWF centre)		All new development to consider integration of CHP or other forms of low carbon district heating into the development. All new development required to connect to existing heating network if within a defined zone. All development within defined zones to be designed and constructed to be CHP-ready.	CHP and low carbon district heating development has been limited in the reporting period. The Climate Change SPD, due for adoption in February 2014, sets out the zones where all new development should consider the integration of CHP or other forms of low carbon district heating in the development. It also sets out the zones within which new development will be required to be designed and constructed to enable connection to the future, expanded network. It is anticipated that with the adoption of the Climate Change SPD connection rates will increase. Data will be available once online 'C-Plan' monitoring tool adopted in Spring 2014.	WBC Planning Services  Target: Working Core Strategy (2012), Policy CS22
(e) No. of conditions requiring development to be designed and constructed to enable connection to a future district heating network.	No data available yet. See column 5.		All development within defined zones to be designed and constructed to be CHP-ready.	Conditions to be issued upon adoption of Climate Change SPD from February 2010 onwards.	Target: Working Core Strategy (2012), Policy CS22
(f) Number of planning applications for new residential and commercial development incorporating a Sustainable Drainage System (SUDS)	2012-13: None		All significant forms of development to incorporate SUDS. Evidence required to show if not feasible.	The Climate Change SPD will be adopted in February 2014 which gives detailed guidance on incorporation of SUDS. Uptake of SUDS expected.	WBC Planning Services  Target: Working Core Strategy (2012), Policy CS9



SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
Emissions of greenhouse gasses from Council-run properties	<p>Substitute data: Energy efficiency of Council-owned homes via SAP rating:            2009-10: 77            2010-11: 62.5            2011-12: 63            2012-13: 60.5</p> <p><b>Indicator to be removed.</b></p>		<p>Council dwellings must be built to Code Level 4 standard – a 25% improvement in dwelling emission rate over 2010 target emission rate. Non-residential properties must be built to BREEAM 'Very Good'. All new houses to be zero carbon by 2016, and non-domestic buildings by 2019.</p>	<p>The SAP rating has dropped since 2009. Monitoring this indicator is an issue – a new online monitoring tool is due to be adopted by the Council in 2014.</p>	WBC Green Book
Carbon index and SAP Ratings of new buildings	<p>No up-to-date data available for recent years. <b>Indicator to be removed.</b></p> <p>Corporate Energy Consumption Savings (2007): 51%            CO2 emission reductions (2007): 80%            Sustainable Energy Self Generation (2006): 94%            Renewable Energy Self Generation (2006): 4%            Borough Wide Energy efficiency of residential property (up to 2007) : 33%            CO2 emission reductions (2007) : 21%            Number of households assisted with energy conservation grants (1996 – 2007) : 4,974</p>		<p>25% improvement in dwelling emission rate over 2010 target emission rate (as part of achieving Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4).</p>	<p>SAPS data is not reliable since Building Control only receives information for between 30 and 40% of developments. National Indicators 186 has been abolished.</p> <p>Energy efficiency is an element of the Code for Sustainable Homes (13a). This may be an appropriate substitute/proxy measure. The Council will adopt 'C-Plan' in early 2014 to assist with monitoring.</p>	<p>WBC</p> <p>Target: Woking Core Strategy (2012) Policy CS22</p>
<b>12. Reduce the impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products</b>					

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(a) Number of local food producers from Woking area listed in the Surrey Produce Directory	2005: 4 out of 95 in Surrey (Surrey Produce Directory)		Whilst there is no target, this is a useful indicator for the reduction in food miles.	The Surrey Produce Directory has not been updated since 2004, and NI 188 has been abolished. However, a range of local produce is available at Woking Farmer's Market in Woking Town Square twice a month. A farmers' market is also held once a month in Byfleet.	Surrey Produce Directory
(b) Number of allotment plots in the Borough and percent vacant	2013: Total of 11 allotment sites and 814 plots in the Borough. 2012-13: 1 new site at Littlewick Allotments at Carthouse Lane. April 2012: 116 people on the waiting list.		Policy CS17 of Core Strategy: all residents to have access to allotment within 800m of home.	Figures indicate an unmet demand for allotments in the Borough. Improved provision is required.	WBC  Target: Woking Core Strategy (2012) Policy CS17
<b>13. Reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve sustainable management of waste</b>					
(a) Proportion of municipal solid waste that has been recycled (1), composted (2), garden waste (3) and food waste (4)	Total waste recycled/composted/ garden waste / food waste: 2009/10: 43.9% 2010/11: 54.2% 2011/12: 57.0% 2012/13: 59.1%	South East 2006-07: 34% recycled and composted; 54% to landfill.  Surrey recycling 29% 2006-07.	Waste Strategy 2007 sets national targets for the reuse, recycling and composting of household waste – of at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020. Surrey Waste Partnership target for recycled/reused or composted waste is 70% by 2013/14.	Note that the National Indicators relating to waste have been abolished. Woking has surpassed its 2020 recycling targets for the third consecutive year. Nearly 60% of all waste is now either recycled or composted and it is reducing the amount of waste going to landfill. Surrey County Council has stated that additional waste generation from new dwellings in the Borough will be far outweighed by current trends demonstrating substantial reductions in household waste volumes and consider that additional waste provision may need to be provided.	WBC Neighbourhood Services  Targets: Surrey Waste Plan 2008, Woking Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2011

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(b) Total tonnage of household waste produced	Increase in Kg of Household Waste Collected: 2009/10: -1.6% 2010/11: 2.8% 2011/12: 0.6% 2012/13: -5.5%		No specific target, see 14a.	Despite increasing recycling, total household waste is estimated to increase annually at 2%, partially dependent on population changes. However, during the latest reporting period the amount of household waste collected fell by 5.5%.	WBC Neighbourhood Services
<b>14. Maintain and improve the water quality of the Borough's rivers and groundwater, and manage water resources sustainably</b>					
(a) Rivers of good (1) or fair (2) chemical quality; Rivers of good (3) or fair (4) biological quality	River Quality in Woking: <u>Hoe Stream</u> : Poor Ecological Quality Chemical Quality not assessed. Overall Risk: 'At Risk' <u>Basingstoke Canal</u> : Moderate Ecological Quality. Chemical Quality not assessed. Overall risk not assessed. <u>Wey</u> : Moderate Ecological Potential. Chemical Quality: Fail Overall Risk: 'At Risk'	South East: 2006: good and fair: Chemical: 94.1% Biological: 98.1%	Achieve at least 'good' status in all water bodies by 2015 (however, provided that certain conditions are satisfied, in some cases the achievement of good status may be delayed until 2021 or 2027).	Water Framework Directive (WFD) has now replaced River Ecosystem Classification Scheme and General Quality Assessment Scheme. The quality of the Borough's waterways needs to improve.	Environment Agency  Targets: Water Framework Directive
(b) Consumption of water	2010 estimated level of demand for water in Woking on a litre per person per day basis: Consumption metered: 170 Consumption non-metered: 190	UK average of 150 litres (2008)  Souther Water Resources Zone 170 litres (2010 estimate)	105 litres/person/day as part of Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4	Water consumption in Woking is high and needs to be reduced. The WRMP predicts that by 2026 within Veolia's Southern Zone average consumption will be 151.8 l/p/d for a metered dwelling and 168.4 l/p/d for a non-metered dwelling. Measures need to be adopted to achieve targets.	Veolia Revised Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2008  Target: Woking Core Strategy (2012) Policy CS22

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(c) Incidents of major and significant water pollution	The introduction of the Water Framework Directive has changed the way this is monitored. Thames region saw an overall -8% reduction in water pollution incidents between 2007 and 2008.	South East 2006: 81 incidents. There were no Category 1 or 2 incidents in Surrey 2004-07.	By 2007, achieve a 12% reduction in Category 1 and 2 pollution incidents from all sectors (IRF).	Thames region saw an overall -8% reduction in water pollution incidents between 2007 and 2008.	Environment Agency  South East England Regional Monitoring Report 2007
(d) Number of new dwellings incorporating greywater systems/ rainwater harvesting	No data.			Water efficiency and recycling is an element of the Code for Sustainable Homes (13a). Due to the adoption of the Core Strategy, the amount of dwellings applying for a Code for Sustainable Homes design stage certificate significantly increased in 2012-13. However, it is difficult to measure whether, as part of achieving the requisite code level, the dwelling implemented water recycling systems.	WBC Planning Services.
(e) Pressure on water resources	Data is not available. See column 5		No target	The Environment Agency has identified the area supplied by Veolia, including Woking Borough, as an 'area of serious water stress', whereby the current household demand for water is a high proportion of the current effective rainfall which is available to meet that demand; and the future household demand for water is likely to be a high proportion of available rainfall.  The Council, through its work on the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, endeavour to work closely with water suppliers to ensure that adequate water supply is available to meet future demand.	Veolia Revised Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2008.
<b>15. Reduce the need to travel, encourage sustainable transport options and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure</b>					

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(a) Method of travel to work	<p>By car/van: 2001: 58.9% 2011: 57.79%</p> <p>By bike: 2001: 2.7% 2011: 2.66%</p> <p>By bus/minibus/coach: 2001: 2011: 2.33%</p> <p>By motorcycle/scooter/moped: 2001: 2011: 0.77%</p> <p>On foot: 2001: 2011: 8.9%</p> <p>By train: 2001: 2011: 15.9%</p> <p>Other: 2001: 2011: 0.52%</p>	<p>Surrey (2011): By car: 59.26% By bike: 2.23%</p> <p>By bus/minibus/coach: 2.67%</p> <p>On foot: 8.61% Other: 0.63% By train: 13.55%</p>	Reduction in the number of people travelling to work by car, and reducing the need to travel and distance travelled. Shift to non-car modes.	The proportion of people travelling to work by car has not significantly changed since 2001. Woking has the fifth lowest proportion of people who travel to work by car or van in Surrey. A larger reduction in future years would be ideal.	<p>Census 2011</p> <p>Target: Surrey Transport Plan 2011 and Woking Core Strategy 2012 and NPPF</p>
(b) Number of planning permissions with Green Travel Plans	No planning permissions permitted between April 2012 and March 2013 had Green Travel Plans.		Proposals that generate a significant amount of traffic or have impact on road network to provide a Travel Plan.	The Core Strategy sets out how proposals that have significant effects on traffic and the road network must be accompanied by a Travel Plan. Although Planning Services data indicates no Travel Plans have been submitted, monitoring techniques need to be improved.	<p>WBC Planning Services</p> <p>Target: Woking Core Strategy (2012) Policy CS18</p>
(c) Length of cycle tracks and number of cycle journeys	<p>Feb2008: Total cycle track: 43.64km Mar2010: Totally cycle track: 62.45km</p> <p>By May 2010, there had been a 53% increase in cycle journeys into Woking town centre, and a 27% increase across the Borough. There has also been a 40% increase in cycle parking at Woking station, and 36% at West Byfleet station.</p>	No data available.	To increase sustainable transport modes such as cycling.	<p>Woking has had significant investment in cycle infrastructure through Cycle Woking partnership between Woking Borough Council and Surrey County Council. There has been a 60% increase in dedicated cycle facilities between July 2008 and March 2011. Further improvements are planned.</p> <p>The Economic Development Strategy indicates that Woking's Cycle Town status and investment in cycle facilities has encouraged a modal shift towards the use of cycles for short to medium journeys.</p>	<p>Woking Borough Council (Feb2011), via the Economic Development Strategy (2012), and Cycle Woking</p> <p>Target: Woking Core Strategy (2012)</p>

SA Indicators	Working Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(d) Monetary investment in public transport, cycling and walking	In 2011/12 Surrey County Council secured £3.93m for its Local Sustainable Transport Fund bid. In June 2012 £14.304m funding was secured by Surrey County Council for local sustainable transport.		No target.	£1m of grant funding from the Department for Transport's Local Sustainable Transport Fund (LSTF) allocated to Surrey County Council is attributed to the 'Sheerwater Access' improvements (secured in June 2012). There is no further Borough-level data available.	WBC
(e) Level of planning obligations pooled and directed to transport improvement	2012-13: £470,017.94 pooled towards public transport improvement including highways.  £6,150 in s106 contributions pooled towards public transport improvements.  2006-07: £231,632.20 pooled toward public transport improvement including highways.  £34,697 pooled toward improving pedestrian and cyclist facilities.	The UK national average transport and travel payment per obligation is £83,125.		The data alone provides no indication of trends or issues.  Significant s106 transport contributions are only agreed on large-scale developments. Section 106 agreements for transport have fluctuated widely since 2007/08, but agreements for highways have gradually decreased over time.  CIL to be adopted in Spring 2014.	WBC

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source																					
(f) Access to, frequency and reliability of public transport	See 20d and accessibility maps, Section 3 Scoping Report. Level of satisfaction with ease of access to work by any mode (Surrey, 2010): 73.22% <u>Railways – South West Trains (average performance Nov2011-Nov2012)</u> <i>Main line:</i> Punctuality: 90% of peak hour trains arriving at destination within 5mins of scheduled time. Reliability: 99.6% of the advertised train service actually operated <i>Suburban service:</i> Punctuality: 91.3% Reliability: 99.2% <i>Buses in Surrey:</i> % of buses operating within 1min early / 5mins late: 2007/08 – 68% 2008/09 – 77% 2009/10 – 80%	<u>Satisfaction with east of access to work by any mode:</u> Hampshire: 77.38% (2010)  <u>Railways:</u> SW Trains Charter Standards: <i>Main line:</i> Punctuality: 89% Reliability: 99% <i>Suburban:</i> Punctuality: 92% Reliability: 99%	Surrey Local Transport Plan 3 targets:  Increase net satisfaction/dissatisfaction value to a rolling 3 year average of 75% by 2014-16 from baseline of 73.22% in 2010.  No deterioration in journey time reliability from 2010 levels.  Maintain bus patronage at 2009/10 level of 29.88m passenger journeys.  Improve punctuality of non-frequent services to 90% by 2014/15.	Level of satisfaction with ease of access to work by any mode could be improved. In terms of reliability, South West Trains have performed well in the latest monitoring period, and closely follow Charter Standards. There is no up-to-date data on bus reliability, but reliability was on the increase up to 2009/10. Usage of bus services in Surrey has been rising. The railway station is now the fourth busiest interchange in the South East (excluding London). West Byfleet, Brookwood and Worplesdon stations have also shown increases in the number of passengers entering or exiting stations over the past year (2012-13).	WBC, Surrey County Council, Stagecoach Southwest Trains.  Targets: Surrey Local Transport Plan 3 (April 2011)																					
(g) Proportion of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of key services	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>08/09</th> <th>12/13</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GP</td> <td>98.7%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>hospital</td> <td>71.2%</td> <td>95.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>primary school</td> <td>98.5%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>secondary school</td> <td>75.3%</td> <td>96.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>areas of employment</td> <td>95.2%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Woking Town Centre</td> <td>92%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		08/09	12/13	GP	98.7%	100%	hospital	71.2%	95.6%	primary school	98.5%	100%	secondary school	75.3%	96.0%	areas of employment	95.2%	100%	Woking Town Centre	92%	100%		Surrey Local Transport Plan 3 target: reduce the proportion of children travelling to school as the only car passenger by 10% by 2013/14 from baseline of 37.5% in 2008/09	During the 2012-13 period all new dwellings were within a 15 minute walk to the nearest primary school. The majority of new dwellings are within 10 minutes of a GP and hospital. An area of concern is the distance of new homes to secondary schools. CIL will be used to contribute towards improving the number of secondary school places. Access to a hospital has improved in recent years. The Surrey-wide target for children travelling to school by car as the only passenger shows a reduction of 3%, which is on track to meet the current Surrey target.	WBC. WBC Planning Services  Surrey Local Transport Plan (Apr2011)
	08/09	12/13																								
GP	98.7%	100%																								
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SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
Traffic volumes	2006/07 % of 2005/06 value - 100 2007/08 % of 2006/07 value – 103  (No up-to-date data for recent years – suggest remove indicator)	1993 to 2002 South East traffic grown by 24%, a larger increase than any other region in Great Britain. Surrey has generally followed this trend.	Tackling congestion to limit delays – thus no increase in peak traffic volumes.	The result is slightly higher than the target of no increase but this may be within the limits of uncertainty and, on average, there is no measurable increase. Therefore the indicator is considered to be on track.	Data and target: Surrey Local Transport Plan
<b>16. Maintain high and stable levels of employment and productivity, and encourage high quality, low impact development and education for all</b>					
(a) Economically active population	2008-09: 53,000 (86.5%) 2009-10: 53,000 (81.7%) 2010-11: 49,300 (78.2%) 2011-12: 51,000 (81.4%) 2012-13: 51,800 (83.7%)	South East 2011-12: 79.4% 2012-13: 79.4% England: 2011-12: 76.5% 2012-13: 77.3%	No specific target	In 2012/13 Woking had an economically active population of around 51,800, which equates to 83.7% of its working age population. This has increased by 5.5% over the past two years and is now well above the rate for the South East as a whole and the national average.	ONS
(b) Number of jobs in the Borough	Woking (density) 2007: 0.87 2008: 0.86 2009: 0.82 2010: 0.82 2011: 0.83	South East: 2010: 0.80 2011: 0.80 Great Britain: 2010: 0.77 2011: 0.78	No specific target	The number of jobs compared to the population of Woking has remained steady over recent years. This is in spite of a growing population and an uncertain economic climate.	ONS
(c) Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefits	Proportion of claimants: July 2011 to June 2012: 1.9% July 2012 to June 2013: 1.6%	South East: 2011-2012: 2.6% 2012-2013: 2.4%	No specific target	The number of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance has continued to steadily fall since the peak in 2009/2010. Historically the number of claimants has remained relatively low since the mid-1990s. It is hoped that a buoyant local economy will ensure the figure remains low in the future.	ONS
(d) Productivity: Gross Value Added (GVA)	Workplace based (GVA) for Surrey per head (£):  2008: 26,972 2009: 25,747 2010: 26,859 2011: 26,681 2012: 28,628	South East: £ per head 2008: 23,221 2009: 22,664 2010: 22,456 2011: 21,591 2012: 22,136	No target.	Gross Value Added indicates the economic activity within a region by measuring the production of goods and services. The latest statistics were published on a county, regional and national level so there is no data specific to the Borough of Woking. The GVA has been steadily improving in recent years, and Surrey is performing well compared to the South East.	ONS



SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(e) Proportion of population of working age with 5 or more A*-C grade GCSEs or equivalent as highest qualification achieved.	Pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C grade passes at GCSE or equivalent, 2012: All pupils: 62.6% Males: 59.0% Females: 66.7% NVQ2 and above: 2010: 69.4% 2011: 75.9% 2012: 80.9%	England: Pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C grade passes 2012: All pupils: 58.8% Males: 54.2% Females: 63.7% NVQ2 and above for South East: 2010: 70.8% 2011: 73.3% 2012: 75.4%	No target.	NVQ2 is equivalent to 5 or more GCSE's at grades A-C. The percentage of people with NVQ2 and higher qualifications have all increased since 2010, and Woking compares favourably to the South East region. Similarly for GCSEs, Woking is performing well compared to England as a whole. It should be noted, however, that the number of people with no qualifications has increased by 1,100 in one year and makes up nearly 7% of the Borough's population (2012-13).	ONS
(f) Proportion of 16 years olds staying on in education	No data available, see 18f. Substitute data: Not in Education or Employment Training (NEETs) in the Borough. Number of NEETs (% of Surrey Total) Oct 2009: n/a (10.6%) Mar 2010: 84 (9.7%) Oct 2010: n/a (8.4%) Mar 2011: 82 (9.6%) Jul 2011: 59 (8.5%) Aug 2012: 155 (13.2%)		No specific target	National indicator sets have been abolished. Substitute data sets out the number of 16-18 year olds classified as NEET (not in education, employment or training) and the percentage of the Surrey NEET total in Woking from October 2009 to August 2012. Figures fluctuate but increase significantly in 2012. 78% of young people who have been identified as at risk of becoming NEET in Woking have some form of learning difficulty or disability. The data highlights that the majority of 16-18 year old NEETs can be found in the wards of Maybury and Sheerwater, and Knaphill.	Woking Young People's Needs Analysis (Jan 2013)
(g) Number of people in vocational training	Number of full-time people on apprentice schemes: 2008/09: 320 2009/10: 360 2010/11: 580 2011/12: 680 2012/13 (provisional): 670		No target.	Data limited. The number of people on full-time apprentice schemes in the Borough continues to grow, and has increased significantly in recent years.	ONS
(h) Gross weekly salary (£S)	Gross weekly pay for full-time workers (average) (£): 2010: 498.8 2011: 464.1 2012: 483 (+3.3%)	South East (£): 2010: 523.7 2011: 528.1 2012: 537 (+1.4%)	No target.	In earlier years, Woking has consistently performed better than the South East average, which is in turn higher than the national average. However, recent figures show that Woking has dipped below the regional average, and has been on a downward trend since 2010.	Official Labour Market Statistics, Nomis website 2013

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(i) Percentage of unemployed aged 16-64 claiming benefit who have been out of work for over a year	<b>Suggested new indicator</b> November 2013: 0.2%	November 2013: South East: 0.5% Great Britain: 0.9%		Performing better than regional and national levels.	NOMIS official labour market statistics
(j) Percentage of unemployed economically active people	<b>Suggested new indicator</b> July 2012-Jun2013: 15.1%	South East: 20.3% Great Britain: 22.7%		Performing better than regional and national levels.	NOMIS official labour market statistics
<b>17. Provide a range of commercial development opportunities to meet the needs of the economy and, in particular, support and enhance the economies of town, district, local and neighbourhood centres.</b>					
(a) Increase and decrease in the number of VAT registered businesses in Woking	Figures have not been updated since 2007, as National Indicator has been abolished.  1997: 3,170 VAT registered businesses 2007: 3,850 VAT registered businesses  The number of registrations was 22% higher in 2007 than in 2006.	Surrey Registrations: 2002: 4,370 2003: 4,900 2004: 4,520 2005: 4,575 2006: 4,635  Deregistration: 2002: 4,145 2003: 4,095 2004: 3,925 2005: 3,795 2006: 3,755	No specific target.	The number of VAT registered businesses has shown a steady increase in the last 10 years – a rise of 22%. The number of registrations was 22% higher in 2007 than in 2006. However, more up-to-date information would be useful.	ONS
(b) Number of businesses in rural areas	2001: 693 businesses in rural Woking 2008: 933 businesses in rural Woking		No target.	There has been an increase in businesses registered. 'Rural Woking' is defined as employment sites which are located within the designated Green Belt of the Borough – areas such as Mayford and Sutton Green, as well as parts of Horsell East, Pyrford and Old Woking.	Annual Business Inquiry, via Nomis website (2013)
(c) UK Competitiveness Index Ranking	2010: 32 <sup>nd</sup> 2013: 41 <sup>st</sup> (out of 375 localities)			One of the lowest ranking localities in Surrey, but performing well at a regional and national scale.	UK Competitive Index

SA Indicators	Woking Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(d) Amount of commercial and industrial floorspace	<p>See column 5 for trends identified by the Employment Land Review (2010).</p> <p><u>2010 Findings:</u>  Office floorspace: 206,726m<sup>2</sup>  Industrial floorspace: 215,616m<sup>2</sup>  Mixed employment floorspace: 84,830m<sup>2</sup>  Total: 507,172m<sup>2</sup></p>		No target	<p>In 2010 Lambert Smith Hampton produced an Employment Land Review as part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy. Since the late 1990s the quantity of office floorspace has increased by 18.5% (to 2009). Since 2004 there has been a small decline, likely attributal to some older stock going into other uses and no new developments to replace it. It is important that the supply of good quality office space is improved in Woking.</p> <p>Over this monitoring period there was a reduction of 8462m<sup>2</sup> of B1, B2 and B8 floorspace.</p> <p>Changes to Permitted Development Rights will have an impact on the amount of office floorspace throughout the Borough. It will be important to monitor the number of change of use applications that are approved and their locations in subsequent monitoring reports in order to ensure the Council facilitates the delivery of office floorspace in the relevant centres, as set out in the Core Strategy.</p>	WBC Employment Land Review (April 2010)
(c) Amount of vacant commercial and Industrial floorspace	<p>2013: 20.3%  2010: 19.1%  2009: 19.0%  2007: 16.5%  2004-05: 14%  2003-04: 10%  2002-03: 8%  2001-02:10%  2000-01:11%  1999-00: 8%</p>	Guildford vacancy rate (2009): 15% office vacancy	No target.	<p>The Employment Land Review concluded that vacancy rates had increased to 2009. Overall vacancy rates for B1, B2 and B8 uses stood at 19.46% (July 2009). This is higher than the norm (10-15% for offices, and 5-10% for industrial/warehousing). The take-up of premises is expected to increase once new and quality stock is in place, and the economic growth improves. The latest figures for 2013 indicate that vacancy rates remain high, but data from CoStar needs to be verified.</p>	WBC Employment Land Review (April 2010).  CoStar Vacancy Rates data (2013)

SA Indicators	Working Quantified Data	Comparator	Targets	Trends/Issues/Constraints	Source
(d) Vacant floorspace in the town and village centres	<p><u>Town Centre:</u> 2013: 14.2% primary retail area; 20% secondary retail area 2011: 13.4% primary area; 10.3% secondary area 2009: 8.8% primary area; 6.2% secondary area 2008: 4.1% primary area; 6.8% secondary area</p> <p><u>West Byfleet:</u> 2008: 7.1%, 2011: 7.9%, 2013: 6.6%</p> <p><u>Byfleet:</u> 2008: 8.8%, 2011: 15.2%, 2013: 4.2%</p> <p><u>Goldsworth Park:</u> 0% over all years</p> <p><u>Horsell:</u> 2008: 2.6%, 2011: 5.1%, 2013: 12.1%</p> <p><u>Knaphill:</u> 2008: 1.5%, 2011: 7.5%, 2013: 6.7%</p> <p><u>Sheerwater:</u> 2008: 4.8%, 2011: 38.1%, 2013: 0%</p>		No target	<p>Figures have been updated using data in the Employment Land Review, and WBC Planning Services retail vacancy rate data. The retail vacancy rate in the primary retail area of the Town Centre continues to increase. Of particular concern is the rise in vacant units in the secondary retail area of the Town Centre. Refurbishment of the town centre is required, to attract retailers.</p> <p>With the exception of Horsell, vacancy rates in district and local centres are gradually falling, with the largest decrease in Sheerwater – one of the Borough's Priority Areas.</p>	WBC Planning Services (2013)

## APPENDIX 4: THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

SA Objective	Indicators	Decision-aiding questions
<b>Social objectives: supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities</b>		
1. Provision of sufficient housing which meets the needs of the community and which is at an affordable price	Net housing completions	<p>Would the development of the site / policy option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• facilitate meeting the Core Strategy allocation as a minimum?</li> <li>• provide high quality housing?</li> <li>• provide the right type and size of housing to meet local need?</li> <li>• provide pitches for Gypsies and Travellers?</li> <li>• support the delivery of extra care or enhanced sheltered accommodation?</li> <li>• support the provision of affordable housing?</li> <li>• support the provision of Lifetime Homes to meet identified needs?</li> <li>• provide appropriate properties for a change demographic profile?</li> </ul>
	5-year housing land supply	
	No. pitches approved for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	
	Percentage of affordable housing	
	No. households on the housing register	
	No. specialist units delivered for older people	
	Average property price	
	Average monthly rent	
	Proportion of new dwellings by size and type	
	Population profile	
2. Facilitate the improved health and wellbeing of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Proportion of people who describe their health as good	<p>Would the development of the site / policy option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support the provision of key health services?</li> <li>• help improve the health of the community e.g. encourage healthy lifestyles?</li> <li>• reduce health inequalities?</li> <li>• improve accessibility to leisure and open space for informal and/or formal recreation?</li> </ul>
	Proportion of people who describe their health as not good	
	Proportion of people with a limiting longterm illness	
	Life expectancy	
	Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer and stroke	
	No. persons participating in health and exercise activities at Woking's Centres for Community	
	Child Wellbeing Index	
3. Reduce vulnerability to flooding and harm from flooding on public well-being, the economy and the environment	No. of permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice	<p>Would the development of the site / policy option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• result in development within an area at risk of flooding (e.g. flood zone 3a and 3b or areas of known pluvial flooding)?</li> <li>• reduce flood risk to the development and to adjacent development?</li> <li>• avoid an adverse impact on flood zones 3a and 3b?</li> <li>• resolve an existing surface water drainage problem?</li> </ul>
	No. of properties at risk from flooding	
4. Reduce poverty, crime and social exclusion	Average score for Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	<p>Would the development of the site / policy option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• address issues of deprivation?</li> <li>• help improve social inclusion?</li> <li>• support safe communities by reducing crime levels?</li> </ul>
	No. of areas within Woking that are in the top 20% of deprived areas nationally	

	Proportion of adults on key out of work benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• help reduce the fear of crime?</li> <li>• ensure the timely provision of infrastructure to support communities?</li> </ul>
	No. of recorded offences per 1000 people	
	Percentage of people who believe the police and local council are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime	
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)	<p>Would the development of the site / policy option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide local community services (e.g. education, health, leisure and recreation)?</li> <li>• improve access to existing key services including education, employment, recreation, health, community services, cultural assets, historic environment?</li> <li>• help support existing community facilities?</li> <li>• help support the provision of religious cultural uses?</li> </ul>
	No. new developments located within 30 mins travel by public transport to local services	
<b>Environmental objectives: protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment</b>		
6. Make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings	Proportion of new dwellings built on previously developed land	<p>Would the development of the site / policy option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support the use of and remediation of previously developed land?</li> <li>• support higher density development and/or a mix of uses?</li> <li>• encourage the re-use of existing buildings?</li> <li>• result in the loss of greenfield land (including gardens)?</li> <li>• support the restoration of vacant / contaminated land?</li> </ul>
	Proportion of new business floorspace built on pdl	
	Amount of derelict land	
	Dwelling densities	
7. Minimise air, light and noise pollution	Number and extent of Air Quality Management Areas	<p>Would the development of the site / policy option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• affect an existing AQMA (or 'air quality hot spot') or lead to its designation?</li> <li>• help to improve air quality?</li> <li>• support specific actions in designated AQMAs?</li> <li>• avoid an increase in congestion which may cause pollution from traffic?</li> <li>• ensure people are not exposed to greater levels of noise?</li> <li>• ensure people are not exposed to light pollution?</li> </ul>
	Annual average of NO2 in AQMAs	
	No. of noise complaints to Environmental Health	
	No. of light complaints to Environmental Health	
	Percentage of permissions that include a condition to minimise light pollution and spillage	
8. Reduce land contamination and safeguard agricultural soil quality	Amount of development on Grade 1, 2 or 3a agricultural land	<p>Would the development of the site / policy option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• avoid development on agricultural land classed as Grade 1, 2 or 3a?</li> <li>• support the remediation of contaminated land?</li> <li>• reduce the risk of creating further contamination?</li> </ul>
	No. of sites of potential contamination concern	
	Amount of contaminated land brought back into beneficial use	
9. Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Creation of new and enhancement of existing BAP priority habitats (aka Habitats of Principal Importance),	<p>Would the development of the site / policy option:</p>

	for recovery of BAP priority species (aka Species of Principal Importance). No., extent and condition of designated sites Extent of ancient woodlands No. and area of SANGs SANG capacity Population of wild birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• avoid landtake of identified (including protected) habitats?</li> <li>• avoid fragmentation, and increase connectivity, of habitats?</li> <li>• avoid recreational impacts on habitats?</li> <li>• avoid adverse hydrological impacts on habitats?</li> <li>• avoid the impacts of vehicle emissions on habitats?</li> <li>• avoid the impact of light on habitats?</li> <li>• preserve and protect existing habitats?</li> <li>• provide opportunities for enhancement and/or creation of biodiversity?</li> </ul>
10. Conserve and enhance and where appropriate make accessible for enjoyment the natural, historic and cultural assets and landscapes of Woking	Number of listed buildings, locally listed buildings, ancient monuments and conservation areas. No. of Conservation Area Character Appraisals Statutory listed assets at risk Access to and use of the natural environment Proportion of residents satisfied with cultural and recreational facilities Net change in amount of green infrastructure No. properties open to the public on heritage days No. of conditions recommended on archaeological sites No. of historic landscapes No. of sites in areas of high archaeological potential where development takes place without prior assessment	Would the development of the site / policy option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• avoid adverse impacts on important landscapes?</li> <li>• conserve and/or enhance the Borough's existing green infrastructure assets?</li> <li>• conserve and/or enhance heritage assets and their settings?</li> <li>• lead to the improved management, restoration and/or sensitive reuse of a heritage asset or culturally important asset?</li> <li>• conserve and/or enhance cultural assets?</li> <li>• improve access to the natural and historic environment and cultural assets?</li> </ul>
11. Reduce the causes of climate change – particularly by increasing energy efficiency and the production of energy from low and zero carbon technologies and renewable sources – and adapt to its impacts	Per capita emissions of CO2 Proportion of housing achieving Code for Sustainable Homes requirement and commercial buildings achieving BREEAM very good Installed capacity for energy production from renewables No. of dwellings and amount of commercial floorspace which are providing CHP onsite or connected to a district heat network No. of conditions requiring development to be designed and constructed to connect to the future district heat network Number of developments incorporating SUDS	Would the development of the site / policy option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improve the energy efficiency of the building stock?</li> <li>• help take advantage of passive solar gain through orientation?</li> <li>• help minimise the use of energy through design and occupation?</li> <li>• reduce the emission of greenhouse gases?</li> <li>• facilitate the generation/use of renewable energy?</li> <li>• support decentralised energy generation?</li> <li>• support the development of on or off-site CHP and/or link to an existing CHP facility?</li> <li>• support the co-ordination of green infrastructure?</li> <li>• increase the capacity of the habitat to act as a carbon sink?</li> <li>• increase the resilience of the habitat to climate change impacts?</li> <li>• support the implementation of the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM?</li> </ul>

		NB. Flooding covered by SA3 and Sustainable travel covered by SA15.
12. Reduce the impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products	Sustainability credentials of new development	Would the development of the site / policy option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques e.g. provide for the efficient use of minerals and enable the incorporation of a proportion of recycled or secondary aggregates in new projects?</li> <li>• support use of materials and aggregates from nearby sources?</li> <li>• support lifestyles compatible with the objectives of sustainability?</li> <li>• provide or affect land for allotments?</li> </ul>
	No. of local food producers from Woking area listed in the Surrey Produce Directory	
	No. of allotment plots in the Borough and percent vacant	
13. Reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve sustainable management of waste	Proportion of waste that has been recycled/reused/composted	Would the development of the site / policy option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support a reduction in the generation of waste?</li> <li>• minimise waste in the construction process?</li> </ul>
	Amount of household waste collected	
	Amount of waste going to landfill	
14. Maintain and improve water quality of the region's rivers and groundwater, and manage water resources sustainably	Quality of rivers and groundwater	Would the development of the site / policy option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support the improvement of water quality?</li> <li>• support the efficient use of water resources?</li> <li>• operate within the existing capacities for water supply and wastewater treatment?</li> <li>• prevent water resource pollution?</li> <li>• facilitate water quality to be achieved through remediation?</li> <li>• provide adequate wastewater and sewerage infrastructure?</li> </ul>
	Pressure on water resources	
	Incidents of major and significant water pollution	
	No. new dwellings incorporating greywater/rainwater collection systems	
	Household per capita consumption of water	
15. Reduce the need to travel, encourage safe, sustainable transport options and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure	Proportion of travel to work by mode	Would the development of the site / policy option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce the need to travel, particularly by car/van/lorry?</li> <li>• reduce the need for car ownership?</li> <li>• support improved provision for cycling?</li> <li>• support improved provision for walking?</li> <li>• affect public rights of way?</li> <li>• support improved access to public transport?</li> <li>• support the provision of a safe transport network?</li> <li>• be accommodated within the existing public transport constraints?</li> <li>• lead to development within a main town, district or local centre?</li> <li>• improve proximity to key services such as schools, food shops, public transport, health centres etc.?</li> </ul>
	Access to, frequency and reliability of public transport	
	Investment in public transport, cycling and walking modes	
	Developer contributions (including CIL) allocated for public transport, cycling and walking	
	Car ownership per household	
	No. of planning permissions with Green Travel Plans	
	Length of cycle track	
	Proportion of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of key services	
<b>Economic objectives: building a strong, responsive and competitive economy</b>		
16. Maintain high and stable levels of employment and productivity, and encourage high quality, low impact development and education for all	Percentage of pupils achieving five or more A*-C GCSEs	Would the development of the site / policy option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encourage diversity and quality of employment in the Borough?</li> </ul>
	No. of jobs in the Borough	



	Level of qualification of those living in the Borough 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 No. of people not in education or employment training (NEET)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encourage provision of jobs accessible to local residents?</li> <li>• enable local people to work near their homes?</li> <li>• ensure the timely provision of infrastructure?</li> <li>• support the implementation of BREEAM?</li> <li>• support a better match between education and local employment opportunities?</li> <li>• improve access to and participation in education?</li> </ul>
17. Provide a range of commercial development opportunities to meet the needs of the economy and, in particular, support and enhance economies of town, district, local and neighbourhood centres	No. of VAT registrations and deregistrations Earnings by residents and workforce UK Competitiveness Index ranking No. of businesses in rural areas Amount of commercial and industrial floorspace Amount of vacant commercial and industrial floorspace Vacant floorspace in town, district, local and neighbourhood centres	Would the development of the site / policy option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lead to the loss of viable employment/jobs?</li> <li>• deliver sufficient employment land?</li> <li>• provide for the needs of business in urban and rural areas (such as range of premises, land, infrastructure and services)?</li> <li>• increase the economic benefit derived from the historic environment?</li> <li>• support start-up and local businesses?</li> <li>• support the vibrancy of the town, district and local centres?</li> </ul>

## **APPENDIX 5: LIST OF CONSULTEES**

### Consultation bodies<sup>7</sup>

Environment Agency

English Heritage

Natural England

### Other consultees

Highways Agency

Surrey County Council

Surrey Heath Borough Council

Runnymede Borough Council

Elmbridge Borough Council

Guildford Borough Council

Spelthorne Borough Council

Epsom & Ewell Borough Council

Reigate & Banstead Borough Council

Tandridge District Council

Mole Valley District Council

Waverley Borough Council

The Surrey Wildlife Trust

Mayor of London's Office

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<sup>7</sup> Required to be consulted in accordance with Regulation 4 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

## **Responses to consultation on the Core Strategy Scoping Report**

1.0 In line with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, the Council consulted with the three statutory consultees (Natural England, Environment Agency and English Heritage) and other parties with a sustainability remit on the Development Delivery DPD Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. This consultation ran for a five week period between January and February 2014.

1.1 Responses were received from:

- Environment Agency
- Mole Valley District Council (no comments)
- Natural England
- Runnymede Borough Council
- Spelthorne Borough Council (no comments)
- Surrey County Council
- Surrey Wildlife Trust

1.2 The responses received are summarised below, along with the officers' response.

Table A1: Summary of consultation responses and officers' response

Response ID	Respondent	Comment	Officer response
DD/SASR/2014/01/01	Environment Agency	Summary objective text in Appendix 2 should be updated to reflect the current situation or refer to the related/associated document.	This has been checked and revised where necessary.
DD/SASR/2014/01/02	Environment Agency	Directs the Council to three additional documents for inclusion in Appendix 2: Surrey Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011; Surrey Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2012; Wey Catchment Implementation Plan 2011.	Appendix 2 amended accordingly.
DD/SASR/2014/01/03	Environment Agency	Recommends an addition of assessment criteria of Source Protection Zones and aquifers for stage 2 of the Site Assessment Methodology (table 6, p28). It is not appropriate to promote certain 'types' of development in these areas, and certain mitigation measures may apply to make development suitable.	Table 6 amended accordingly.
DD/SASR/2014/02/01	Natural England	Suggests additional possible objectives to include under Appendix 2 relating to National Planning Policy Framework.	Appendix 2 seeks to summarise the objectives of the NPPF. The Council is aware of the detailed environmental objectives and has taken them into account in the preparation of the SA Framework.
DD/SASR/2014/02/02	Natural England	Review quantified data under SA Indicator 9(a) on creation of new and enhancement of existing habitats for BAP priority species. The sustainability of the plan will be substantially determined by the extent to which allocations and development consent, protect and enhance existing habitats (including corridors and stepping stones) or create such features. It is essential that the impact of development management decisions is monitored over the plan period to inform progress on this	SA Objective 9 will appraise site allocations and development management policy in this regard. However, Appendix 3 has been amended to include data on Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and BAP priority species and habitats.

Response ID	Respondent	Comment	Officer response
		indicator / objective and inform policy reviews.	
DD/SASR/2014/02/03	Natural England	More weight allocated to Landscape (beyond a mention in para2.4, bullet point 6). The plan should seek to ensure that development is sited and designed to respond to local landscape character and the SA should consider whether allocations and policies deliver this.	Table 4, listing sustainability issues, recognises importance of the Borough's Green Belt in maintaining the openness of the landscape, and of priority habitats in conserving biodiversity; SA Objective 10 also specifically seeks to appraise the sustainability of potential sites and development management policies in terms of their affect on landscape character. It is considered that this issue is sufficiently addressed.
DD/SASR/2014/02/04	Natural England	Recognise that protected species might arise on sites that are not designated habitats or recognised parts of habitat networks. The SA must test the plan's allocations and policies to ensure that adequate consideration is given to species that occupy or use potential development sites.	SA Objective 9 seeks protection and enhancement of biodiversity not only in designated areas, but of wildlife interest everywhere. It also recognises that allocations and policies can create more habitats and strengthen links between areas providing wildlife habitat (see Table 5). It is considered that this issue is sufficiently addressed.
DD/SASR/2014/02/05	Natural England	SSSIs and other designated habitats need to be protected from both the direct and indirect impacts arising from development.	SA Objective 9 seeks to conserve and enhance biodiversity. Decision-aiding questions include whether the development of the site/policy option would avoid a wide range of direct and indirect impacts on habitats. SA Objective 10 seeks to conserve and enhance the natural assets and landscapes of Woking, and decision-aiding questions include the avoidance of adverse impacts (both direct and indirect) on the Borough's landscapes and green infrastructure assets. It is considered that this issue is sufficiently addressed.
DD/SASR/2014/02/06	Natural England	Objective 6 of Table 5 is supported, however the SA should consider whether the plan requires the value of brownfield sites to be assessed (in terms of landscape, townscape, amenity, habitats, use by protected species etc) and	This is a useful point and has been inserted into Table 5 under Objective 6. SA Objective 9 also aims to conserve and enhance biodiversity, and the value of brownfield sites will be appraised in accordance with this objective.

Response ID	Respondent	Comment	Officer response
		considered against the need for development; and to provide a framework for necessary mitigation and compensation where appropriate.	
DD/SASR/2014/02/07	Natural England	Consider relating the sustainability objectives and indicators to the objectives drawn from the NPPF that relate to the natural environment.	The objectives of the NPPF have been integrated across the SA Framework. Addressing each of the challenges/aims/objectives highlighted: 1: SA Objective 10 will appraise this 2: SA Objectives 10 and 15 will appraise this 3: SA Objective 2 will appraise this 4: SA Objective 7 will appraise this 5: SA Objective 9 will appraise this 6: SA Objectives 9 and 10 will appraise this 7: SA Objective 9 will appraise this 8: not applicable – no coastline 9: SA Objective 10 will appraise this 10: SA Objectives 10 and 11 will appraise this 11: SA Objectives 2, 8, 9 and 10 will appraise this 12: SA Objective 10 will appraise this 13: SA Objectives 10 and 11 will appraise this 14: SA Objectives 9 and 10 will appraise this 15: SA Objectives 6 and 8 will appraise this 16: SA Objective 10 will appraise this 17: SA Objectives 8 and 10 will appraise this 18: SA Objective 10 will appraise this 19: SA Objective 11 will appraise this
DD/SASR/2014/02/08	Natural England	In Table 6 'Information to be collated in relation to each of the sites', the third category refers to designated sites. The meaning of the word 'nearby' is not clear. In some cases proximity is important, in others the existence of a pathway for impact is more important.	The distances will be determined when the detailed methodology is designed. Table 6 has been modified to take into account proximity and potential pathways for impacts.
DD/SASR/2014/02/09	Natural England	The SA should assess the adequacy of the plan's policies for testing the capacity of the potential allocations and subsequent	The SA Framework has been designed with this in mind.

Response ID	Respondent	Comment	Officer response
		windfall sites, to accommodate development, while capturing opportunities and addressing the constraints relating to the site and the natural environment.	
DD/SASR/2014/03/01	Surrey County Council	Include reference in Appendix 2 to two additional documents: the Aggregates Recycling Joint Development Plan Document for the Minerals and Waste Plans (2013) as this forms part of the development plan for Woking. The ARJDPD identifies Martyrs Lane in Woking as suitable for aggregates recycling and also includes windfall policy to promote the development of aggregates recycling facilities on non-allocated sites; and 'A Plan for Waste Management' (2010).	Appendix 2 has been amended accordingly.
DD/SASR/2014/03/02	Surrey County Council	Queries whether the provision for digestion in new development is feasible (Objective 13, page 26).	This could be achieved in stand-alone waste management development.
DD/SASR/2014/03/03	Surrey County Council	Amend Appendix 2 as follows: reference to 'revised European Waste Framework Directive 2008' on page 34; replace 'Waste Strategy for England (2007) with 'The Waste Management Plan for England (Dec2013); replace 'Planning for Suitable Waste Management' with 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: Companion Guide'.	Appendix 2 has been amended accordingly.
DD/SASR/2014/03/04	Surrey County Council	Amend the SA Framework (page 95, objective 12): to better reflect the aims of the Surrey Minerals and Waste Plans, suggest replacement or addition to the existing text in the final column with/to include: "incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques, which seek to minimise waste in the construction	These comments have been integrated into both SA Objective 12 (reducing the impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products) and Objective 13 (reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve sustainable management of waste)

Response ID	Respondent	Comment	Officer response
		process, provide for the efficient use of minerals and enable the incorporation of a proportion of recycled or secondary aggregates in new projects”.	
DD/SASR/2014/04/01	Surrey Wildlife Trust	<p>Amend Appendix 2 as follows:            Replace ‘Conservation (Natural Habitats &amp;c.) Regulations 1994’ with ‘Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010’;            Replace ‘Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England’ with ‘Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England’s Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (2011)’, which introduced a fresh set of ‘outcomes’ (targets) aligned with current international (Convention on Biological Diversity) and EU targets;            The Surrey Biodiversity Action Plan is currently under review by the new Surrey Nature Partnership and Biodiversity Working Group, as the UK Biodiversity Action Plan has been succeeded by the ‘UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (July 2012)’;            Include ‘The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (2011)’ i.e. the Natural Environment White Paper;            Include the Catchment Implementation Plan: Wey Catchment. Consultation Draft (Environment Agency, April 2012).</p>	Appendix 2 has been amended to incorporate these additional documents.
DD/SASR/2014/04/02	Surrey Wildlife Trust	<p>Suggests additional baseline data for Appendix 3, page 73, SA Indicator 9(a). A Biodiversity Audit for Woking Borough would be appropriate, to identify the presence and estimated status of ‘Species of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England as</p>	The Indicator has been modified to take these comments into account.



Response ID	Respondent	Comment	Officer response
		well as 'Habitats of Principle Importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England (i.e. BAP Priority Species and Habitats respectively). Bats and crested newts are priority species, but badgers are not. The data is available from the Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre/Surrey Wildlife Trust.	
DD/SASR/2014/04/03	Surrey Wildlife Trust	Suggest re-drafting of Biodiversity section in Table 4 (page 23) as: "within the Woking area the most common examples of legally protected species are bats, badgers and the Great Crested Newts. However, there are many other declining species that are also prioritised for conservation. The heathlands support important breeding bird populations, which are especially vulnerable to recreational pressure.	Amended accordingly.
DD/SASR/2014/04/04	Surrey Wildlife Trust	Suggest re-drafting of Green and Blue Spaces section in Table 4 (page 23) as: "The River Wey presents a major flood risk within the Borough. Eighter; The Hoe Stream also poses a lower degree of flood risk to southern parts of the Borough" or; "The River Bourne also poses a lower degree of flood risk to northern parts of the Borough".	Amended accordingly.
DD/SASR/2014/04/05	Surrey Wildlife Trust	Sustainability objectives and indicators should reflect Woking Borough's contribution to Outcomes/Targets in Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife & Ecosystem Services.	The Strategy seeks to improve the quality of existing habitats so they are able to better support biodiversity; create new areas of priority habitat; identify and manage ways for habitats to be linked together to create new networks for wildlife; and manage biodiversity at the scale of whole natural systems and landscapes. The SA Framework includes two key objectives which will help appraise potential sites/policy options as to their sustainability

Response ID	Respondent	Comment	Officer response
			in this regard: SA Objective 9 seeks to conserve and enhance biodiversity; SA Objective 10 seeks to conserve and enhance natural assets and landscapes of the Borough. It is considered that the SA Framework sufficiently contributes to the outcomes/targets in Biodiversity2020.
DD/SASR/2014/04/06	Surrey Wildlife Trust	Amend Table 6 (page 26) to include Biodiversity Opportunity Areas in examples of designations subject to the question “is any part of the site partially or wholly designated? Are any of these designated areas nearby?”	Amended accordingly.
DD/SASR/2014/04/07	Surrey Wildlife Trust	Suggests corrections to sub-heading ‘natural and historic environment’ on page 19, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Natura</i> 2000</li> <li>• There are only x6 SSSI in Woking Borough. Your 16 may refer to the separate management units distributed across these 6 sites – incidentally you are correct with this on page 9).</li> <li>• There are x44 separately-named Sites of Nature Conservation <u>Importance</u> (SNCI) in Woking Borough. You may have consolidated some to arrive at your total of 41 or later, 37 (bullet 4), for example Brookwood Cemetery North &amp; Brookwood Cemetery South.</li> <li>• There are x4 Biodiversity Opportunity Areas, equivalent to the NPPF’s ‘Local ecological networks’.</li> <li>• Bullet 4: Comment as above (re. SSSI total and SNCI total).</li> </ul>	Amended accordingly.
DD/SASR/2014/04/08	Surrey Wildlife Trust	Suggests corrections to page 20 as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bullet 1: Suggest re-draft as “...<i>climate</i></li> </ul>	Amended accordingly.

Response ID	Respondent	Comment	Officer response
		<p><i>change. The Borough lies entirely within the catchment of the River Wey, which is sub-divided here into the following water-bodies; Addlestone Bourne; Hoe Stream; Basingstoke Canal; and the River Wey and Wey Navigation. The River Wey is the principle watercourse in the Borough and represents a major source of flood risk within the Council area.”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Bullet 2: Suggest re-draft a “Generally the river water quality in the Borough, as classified under investigations for the Water Framework Directive, is ‘poor’ to ‘moderate’.”</i></li> </ul>	