

## Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Report

### **Introduction**

It is a requirement of the Environmental Assessment Regulations to monitor the effects of the development plan against the indicators of sustainability. This report therefore describes the baseline situation for Woking and the Council's performance against the objectives and indicators of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework which was agreed by the Council's Executive in December 2004.

The Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Report covers the period 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013.

<b>OBJECTIVE 1: Provision of sufficient housing which meets the needs of the local community and which is at an affordable price</b>
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<b>Indicator</b>	Housing completions compared to the South East Plan and Core Strategy allocation
<b>Target</b>	To meet the South East Plan and Core Strategy target of 292 net additional dwellings per year

The South East Plan sets out the overall scale of development for the region and included borough housing targets for the Plan period, 2006-2026. The South East Plan was published on 6 May 2009. It was revoked by the coalition government on 6 July 2010 however a legal judgement on the 10 November 2010 re-established the South East Plan as part of the development plan. The Localism Act received Royal Assent on 15 November 2011 and enabled the Government to formally abolish the South East Plan on 25 March 2013. It therefore no longer formed part of the Development Plan for the area with the exception of Policy NRM6: Thames Basin Heath Special Protection Area. As the South East Plan was part of the Development Plan for the period that this AMR is reported as well as the Core Strategy, the information in the AMR is supplied against the South East Plan and Core Strategy housing targets. Both the South East Plan and the Core Strategy 2027 requires the Council to provide for a net addition of 292 dwellings per annum.

Between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2013, 1,956 net additional dwellings had been completed in Woking Borough (including 273 between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2013).

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27 March 2012. It requires local planning authorities to provide an additional buffer of 5% (moved forward from later in the plan period), in addition to their housing requirement, to ensure choice and competition in the market for land.

Housing supply for the next five years is set out in the Housing Land Supply Position Statement and for the longer term in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), the latest version of which was published in October 2011, however an update was provided as part of the Core Strategy Examination (WBC33 and WBC34) and the Council are currently working on updating the SHLAA as part of the work being carried out for the Development Delivery DPD.

## Completions - (NI 154)

There were **1,956** net additional completions between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2013 including **273** between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2013.

Dwelling Completions	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
H2(a)	436	288	362	263	146		
H2(b) and NI 154						175	273

Table 1: *Net dwelling completions*  
(Source: *Planning Services, WBC*)

## Five Year Housing Land Supply (NI 159)

The five year housing land supply is required to be monitored at least annually to ensure a continuous supply. Paragraph 47 of the NPPF requires Local Authorities to identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years worth of housing against their housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on the 27 March 2012. The NPPF states to be considered deliverable, sites should be;

- available,
- offer a suitable location for development,
- be achievable with a realistic prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within five years and
- that development of the site is viable.

Sites with planning permission should be considered deliverable until permission expires, unless there is clear evidence that schemes will not be implemented within five years, for example they will not be viable, there is no longer a demand for the type of units or sites have long term phasing plans.

Woking's housing requirement for the next five year period (2013/14– 2017/18) is therefore 1,460 dwellings (292x5) plus 5% (73 additional dwellings), making a total of **1,533** net additional dwellings.

Woking's housing land supply is set out in the table below.

	South East Plan / Core Strategy Requirement	NPPF Requirement (+5%) plus current under supply (-73)	Net additional dwellings as evidenced in Updated 5 year land supply	Surplus/ deficit
Plan years 0-5 (2013/14 – 2017/18)	1,460	1,610	1,772	+162

Table 2: *Woking Borough Housing Land Supply*  
(Source: *Five Year Housing Land Supply Statement, WBC*)

Woking therefore has a total housing land supply to enable the delivery of **1,772** net additional dwellings, compared with the South East Plan and Core Strategy requirement of

1,460 and total NPPF requirement including taking into account undersupply of 1,610 between 2013/14 and 2017/18. This represents a surplus of **162 net** additional dwellings against the requirement over that period.

It can therefore be concluded that the Council can demonstrate evidence of a rolling supply of housing land to deliver the Borough's housing requirement between 2012/11 – 2017/18.

The information in this statement is based on the Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and Five Year Housing Supply Position Statement which are available on the website: <http://www.woking.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldfresearch/hlsps>

<b>Indicator:</b>	Affordable housing provision
<b>Target:</b>	35% of all new homes to be affordable housing, equivalent to 1,737 new affordable homes between 2010 and 2027.

Since the adoption of the Local Plan in 1999 the vast majority of affordable units secured through planning have been 1 or 2 bedroom flats. The Council's Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2009, however, identifies a need for affordable family housing.

The Council's Affordable Housing SPG (adopted in 2004) set targets for appropriate types and tenures, and the negotiation of commuted sums in lieu of onsite provision, to help tackle this. This was replaced in November 2006 by national policy in the form of Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing. The NPPF states that LPAs, when assessing their affordable housing requirements, should ensure anticipated affordable housing creates mixed and balanced communities. Core Strategy Policy CS12 indicates that the overall target for affordable housing is 35% of all new homes, equivalent to 1,737 new affordable homes. It sets out the amount of affordable housing units required on new developments. The Council are also currently in the process of producing an Affordable Housing Delivery SPD which will help secure a range of affordable housing over the plan period.

Year	No. of Units Completed	£ negotiated for off-site provision	£ collected for off-site provision
1999/2000	0		
2000/2001	26		
2001/2002	0		
2002/2003	11		
2003/2004	35		
2004/2005	38		
2005/2006	95		
2006/2007	39	£3,861,740	£300,000
2007/2008	29	£4,253,776	£2,427,362
2008/2009	45	£68,912	-
2009/2010	21	0	£112,403.57
2010/2011	35	£500,000	£3,056,606
2011/2012	22	£775,000	£1,546,449
2012/2013	13	£879,870	£775,000
	<b>409</b>	<b>£10,339,298</b>	<b>£8,217,820</b>

Table 3: Off-site Affordable Housing Contributions  
(Source: Planning and Housing Services, WBC)

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of households on the housing register
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

In 2001, there were 1,672 households on Woking’s Housing Register. By 2010, this had risen to 2,496, a rise of 49%. The reason for the 2007 peak was the introduction of Choice Based Lettings (CBL) in September 2006. CBL encouraged more people to apply to join the register and also the change in policy also meant that nearly all suspended applications were made active. This may have resulted in a significant number of people being on the register who no longer require assistance from the Council. The review is carried out on a month by month basis and the re-registration process involves getting rid of a significant number of applications that are no longer required as people have moved on.

By 31 March 2013 the number of total applications was 2,095 plus 230 transfer applications.

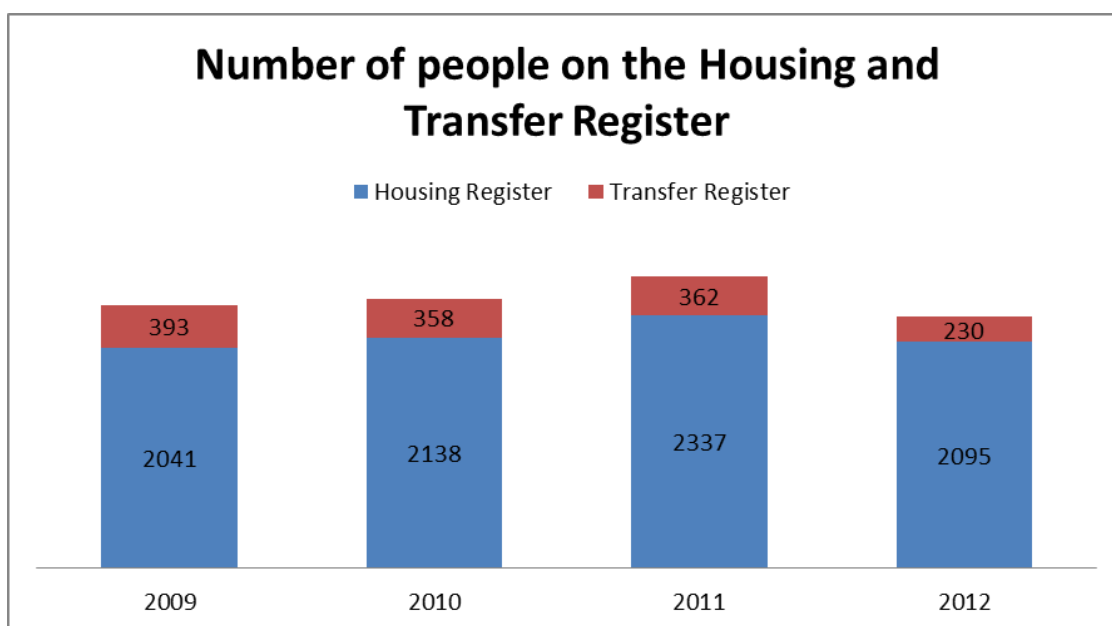


Table 4: Number of people on the Housing and Transfer Register, March 2013  
(Source: Housing Services, WBC)

<b>Indicator:</b>	Average house price against average earnings (lower quartile)
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (published in February 2009) found average property prices in Woking are £334,725 which is 55% higher than the national average for England and Wales (second quarter of 2007). Between 2002 and 2007 average house prices increased by 56%, this compares with an increase of 51% seen in the South East and a national increase of 65%. Average income for the Borough is £30,373 so it is no surprise that many people struggle with housing costs.

Housing is very expensive in Woking and prices have bounced back from the economic downturn. In November 2013 (latest figures available) the average house price in Woking was £343,695, down 2.9% from the same time last year (Land Registry of England and Wales quoted on BBC website). Despite the high house prices, Woking remains the second most affordable borough in Surrey (based on November 2013 average house prices), with average house prices around £50,000 lower than neighbouring Guildford and £20,000 lower than Surrey Heath.

Type	Average Price	Annual Change	Number of Sales
Average	£343,695	-2.9%	443
Detached	£589,608	-6.6%	117
Semi-detached	£319,607	-5.1%	88
Terrace	£256,010	0.5%	81
Flat	£219,177	9.9%	157

Table 5: Average prices of housing types in Woking Borough, November 2013  
(Source: Land Registry of England and Wales quoted on BBC website)

Area	Ave Price	Percentage Change on Previous Year	Number of Sales
Elmbridge	£651,062	4.5%	641
Waverley	£435,743	-1.8%	470
Mole Valley	£428,302	-0.3%	289
Runnymede	£400,853	-17.1%	255
Guildford	£394,654	-6.9%	500
Reigate and Banstead	£379,591	3.1%	536
Surrey Heath	£368,639	-2.0%	317
Epsom and Ewell	£352,383	-4.7%	328
<b>Woking</b>	<b>£343,695</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>	<b>443</b>
Spelthorne	£306,182	9.7%	310

Table 6: Comparison of average (mean) house prices for local authorities in Surrey, November 2013  
(Source: Land Registry of England and Wales quoted on BBC website)

Indicator:	Number of unfit homes
Target:	To reduce the percentage of unfit/ non-decent homes, with a specific target to eliminate them by 2010 (Source: IRF)

The 2008 Private Sector Stock Condition Survey found that 24.5% of dwellings in the private sector failed the decent homes standard. This figure compares with a national estimate (for private sector dwellings) of 37.5%.

Although the main measure in terms of enforcement action for local authorities is now the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) it is of interest to look at the number of dwellings failing under the fitness standard (in use up to April 2006).

An estimated 762 private sector dwellings are unfit (2008 survey) accounting for 2.2% of the private sector housing stock. The most common reason for unfitness in Woking is disrepair – 418 dwellings (54.9% of unfit dwellings) the figure. The figure of 2% compares with a figure of approx. 2% in the 2002 Survey (including RSL dwellings). The 2002 Survey suggested that disrepair and food preparation were the main reasons for unfitness – as was found in this survey.

Since the change in measuring the number of unfit homes, the number has increased significantly. During this monitoring period, 12.2% of public sector housing was non-decent. The most common reason was damage caused by damp or leaks.

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>% Non-decent Local Authority Dwellings</b>	19	19	14	9	1.76	3.17	1.80	11.5	12.2

Table 7: *Non-decent Local Authority Dwellings*  
(Source: *New Vision Homes*)

The 2012/13 New Vision Homes Tenants Survey showed that 82.6% of tenants were satisfied with the overall management and maintenance of their accommodation. The tenants' survey also indicated that they were satisfied with the cleanliness of internal communal areas (87.8%) and grounds maintenance (85.9%). The lowest satisfaction score was for repairs and maintenance which scored 69.3%.

Nationally there is a concern that the economic downturn of 2007 will have a lagged effect on homelessness (Crisis: The Homelessness Monitor, 2011). However levels of homelessness remain constantly low in Woking for the fourth consecutive year, as indicated in the table below.

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Number of rough sleepers	2	1-10	1	1-10	2	2	2	2
Housing Service Preventing Homelessness (%)	7	2	7	6.3	6.9			
The number of households prevented from becoming homeless						230	246	233

Table 8: *Number of Rough Sleepers and Housing Service Prevention Homelessness*  
(Source: *Green Book, WBC*)

<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of new dwellings by size and type
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

Woking Core Strategy Policy CS11: Housing Mix states that the Council will not permit the loss of family homes. Family accommodation has been defined as houses or flats with two or more bedrooms. This is based on the findings of the SHMA (2009) which 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.

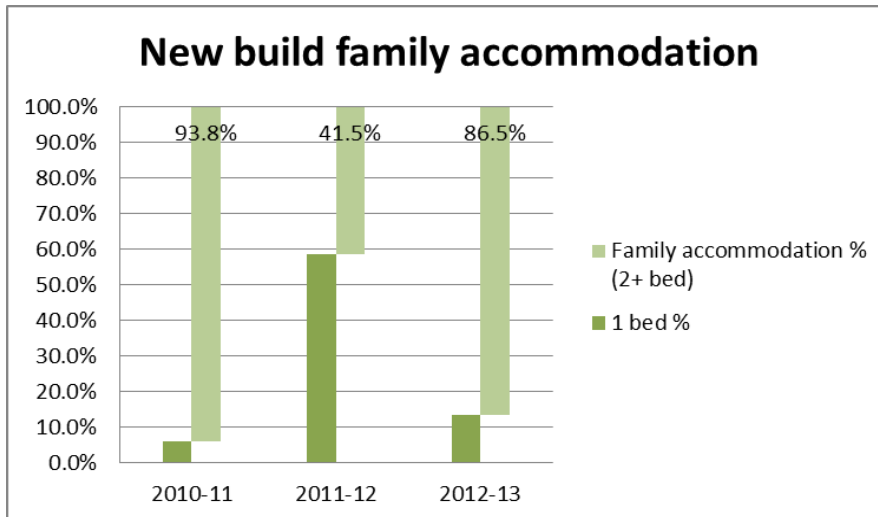


Table 9: Increase in family accommodation - % of gross new dwellings

Since 2010 the amount of family accommodation being provided in the Borough has remained relatively high. A significant proportion of the increase in one bedroom dwellings between 2011 and 2012 can be due to the completion of some of the Town Centre flatted schemes. It is envisaged that the amount of family accommodation within the Borough will continue to increase over the life of the Core Strategy due to some of the large scale developments coming forward such as Moor Lane and Brookwood Farm.

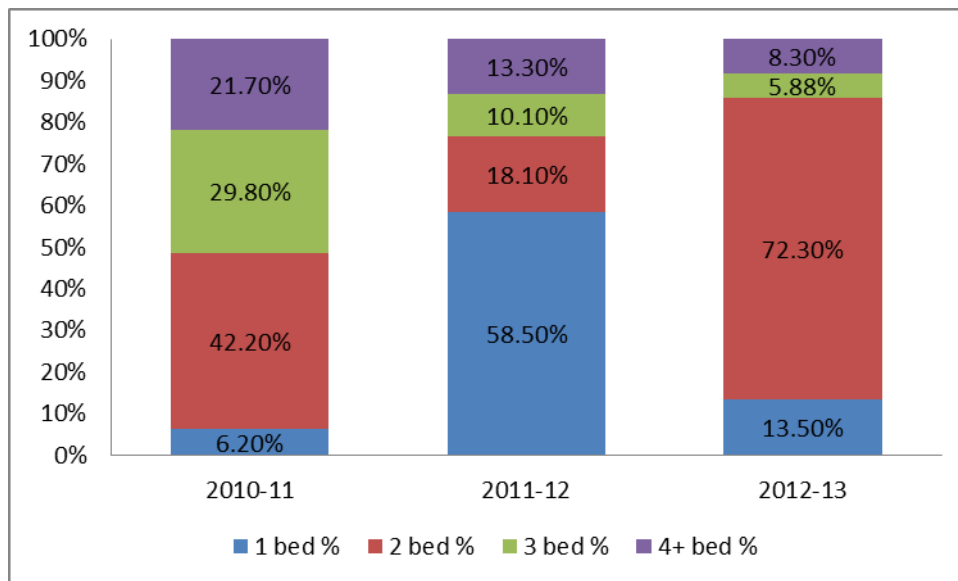


Table 10: Percentage of Dwellings of Each Size on Completed Schemes 2010-2013  
(Source: Planning Services, WBC)

The number of private sector houses made decent during this monitoring period rose for the third consecutive year, with 65 homes brought up to a decent standard. This is an increase of 10 from the previous period and 23 more than the baseline figure of 42 of 2009/2010.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Provision of accommodation for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople
<b>Target:</b>	10 new Gypsy and Traveller pitches from 2006-2016 and 1 or new pitches for Travelling Showpeople to 2016 (South East Plan)

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 be identified through the Development Delivery Development Plan Document (DPD) and will be informed by the Green Belt Boundary Review process. The Council is actively seeking to identify a five-year supply through a plan-led process and the final three years of the five-year supply will be delivered through the Development Delivery DPD process.

Year	Planned pitch provision	Net additional pitches delivered	Cumulative delivery (1dp)
2006/2007	GTAA (2006) 1 pitch per annum	0	-1
2007/2008		0	-2
2008/2009		7	+4
2009/2010		0	+3
2010/2011		3	+5
2011/2012		0	+4
2012/2013	TAA (2013) 1.3 pitches per annum	0	+2.7
2013/2014			+1.3
2014/2015			0
2015/2016			-1.3
2016/2017			-2.7
2017/2018			-4

Table 11: *Net additional pitches provided in Woking Borough, 2006/2007 to 2017/2018*  
(Source: *Five Year Housing Land Supply Position Statement, 2013/14, WBC*)



**OBJECTIVE 2. Improve the health and well being of the population and reduce inequalities in health**

<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of people who describe their health as good
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of people who describe their health as not good
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Life expectancy
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer, accidents and suicide
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of people using sports/leisure facilities, local parks and open spaces
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

Census data indicates that the number of residents that describe their health as Bad or Very Bad has decreased between 2001 and 2011. Comparatively Woking performs well compared to both regional and national figures.

Heath status	2001			2011		
	Woking	South East	England	Woking	South East	England
Good or Very Good Health	74.4%	71.5%	68.8%	86.3%	83.6%	81.4%
Fairly Good Health	19.7%	21.4%	22.2%	10.3%	12.0%	13.1%
Bad or Very Bad Health	5.9%	7.1%	9.0%	3.4%	4.4%	5.5%

Table 12: *Description of Health*  
(Source: Census 2001 and 2011)

The life expectancy of residents in Woking has also increased between 2001 and 2011. In order to ensure the needs of an older population are met, the Core Strategy (Core Strategy Policy CS13: Older people and vulnerable groups) states that the Council will support the development of specialist accommodation for older people and vulnerable groups. It also highlights that existing specialist accommodation will be protected.

Life expectancy	Woking	South East	England
2001 Census	M: 77.7 F: 82.1	M: 77.2 F: 81.5	M: 75.9 F: 80.6
2011 Census	M: 79.3 (+1.6) F: 84.0 (+1.9)	M: 79.4 (+2.2) F: 83.3 (+1.8)	M: 78.3 (+2.4) F: 82.3 (+1.7)

Table 13: *Life expectancy of the residents of Woking Borough*  
(Source: Census 2001 and 2011)

The key way in which the planning system can help to improve health is by facilitating improvements in the number and accessibility of open spaces. The Council's Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities Audit was updated in September 2008. This document found that there is sufficient supply of public open spaces, but that in order to provide for the Borough's growing population the Council need to ensure that supply continues to match demand. Designation of new open space will be considered through the Site Allocations DPD.

Surveys monitoring the number of people visiting open spaces in the borough and the frequency of their visits has not been updated since the WBC Place Survey 2008 and 2005 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities Audit. With recent improvement works carried out at a number of the open spaces throughout the Borough, it is anticipated that visitor numbers will increase, which will be reviewed in future monitoring reports.

**OBJECTIVE 3: Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment of public well being, the economy and the environment.**

<b>Indicator:</b>	Amount of development permitted in the floodplain against the advice of the Environment Agency
<b>Target:</b>	No development to be permitted in the floodplain against the advice of the Environment Agency

Since the adoption of the Woking Borough Local Plan 1999 no planning applications have been permitted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of properties alleviated from flood risk
<b>Target:</b>	LDF to reduce flood risk and the consequences of flooding through new development.

At its meeting in July 2010 the Council gave the go ahead for the Hoe Valley scheme which was completed in 2012. This scheme includes extensive flood protection in the Hoe Valley, removal of the former Westfield Tip, improvements to 63 acres of green space, new pedestrian and cycle facilities through the Hoe Valley and Woking Park, and new fit-for-purpose buildings for community groups currently located on the former Westfield Tip site. Suitable Accessible Natural Greenspace will be created, to mitigate impacts on the Special Protection Areas across the Borough.

The scheme also includes the provision of circa 150 new homes which will be in the former tip area, all free from flooding. The Hoe Valley Scheme was completed in 2012.

The Environment Agency are currently in the process of carrying out detailed modelling to update the Flood Map to determine the number of properties that have benefited from the improvements to flood defences.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of planning applications for new residential and commercial development incorporating a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS)
<b>Target:</b>	All new development applications to show that sustainable drainage has been considered and implemented if appropriate (Source: IRF)

No new dwellings permitted in the reporting period contained SUDS. However, 59.9% of dwellings which were permitted in the previous reporting period (404 net additional) contained SUDS. This is up from 16% in 2008/09 and 29% in 2007/08. The Climate Change Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) has been adopted by the Council and will help ensure that future development is of the highest environmental standards.

**OBJECTIVE 4: Create and maintain safer and more secure communities**

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of domestic burglaries/ 1,000 population
<b>Target:</b>	08/09 target: n/a (Source: Safer Woking Partnership)

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of violent offences/ 1,000 population
<b>Target:</b>	08/09 target: n/a (Source: Safer Woking Partnership)

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of vehicle crimes/ 1,000 population
<b>Target:</b>	08/09 target: n/a (Source: Safer Woking Partnership)

<b>Crime Type</b>	<b>per 1000 population</b>
Robbery	0.26
Domestic burglary	3.04
Vehicle crime	3.22
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) & handling stolen goods	13.39
Vehicle interference and tampering	0.43
Other criminal offences	1.25
<b>Total Notifiable Offences</b>	<b>51.22</b>

Table 14: *Crime in Woking Borough, 2012-2013*  
(Source: Surrey)

The crime figures used for this monitoring report are represented in an alternative way compared to previous monitoring reports. This is due to the figures now being sourced from Surrey/Surrey Police rather than Woking Borough Council's Green Book.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of local people who feel safe in their local environment
<b>Target:</b>	LDF to support the creation of safe communities.

This information has not been updated since the last annual monitoring report.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of road users killed or seriously injured
<b>Target:</b>	Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured from an average of 932 in 1994/98 to 386 by 2010 (a 58% reduction) for the County. This is stretched from the Government's 2010 target of a 40% reduction. (Source: The Surrey Local Transport Plan 2006/07 to 2010/11)

The number of people killed or seriously injured on roads in Surrey last year was 574 (18 killed and 556 seriously injured) which is higher than the target set in The Surrey Local Transport Plan 2006/07 to 2010/11. The planning system can facilitate a reduction in the number of road users killed or seriously injured through policies which seek to ensure that developments are acceptable in terms of highway safety and better integrated with the various types of travel modes.

**OBJECTIVE 5: Encourage opportunities for decision making and information for all**

<b>Indicator:</b>	Up to date Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)
<b>Target:</b>	To have an adopted SCI by March 2007 and update as necessary

At 31 March 2007, the Council adopted its first SCI, on target. The adopted SCI can be found at; [www.woking.gov.uk/council/planningservice/ldf/sci/sciadopted.pdf](http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/planningservice/ldf/sci/sciadopted.pdf)

The document has now been updated so that is it in line with the changes the Government have made to planning legislation and associated regulations in 2009. The updated version was adopted by the Council in July 2011. The Council are currently looking to update the document again in order to ensure it is in line with the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) England Regulations 2012 and to make the document more user friendly.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of times the Council has consulted with the community.
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

This is not currently monitored by the Council.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of people who feel they can influence local decisions
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

Do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions affecting your local area?	2004 (%)	2008 (%)	2013 (%)
Definitely agree	2	3	6.2
Tend to agree	21	26	33.7
Tend to disagree	38	49	27.7
Definitely disagree	15	22	11.1
Don't know	21	-	21.2

Table 15: Percentage of people who feel that they can influence decisions affecting their local area (Source: WBC General Satisfaction Survey 2004, Place Survey 2008, Annual Surrey Residents Survey 2013)

The number of people that feel that they can influence decisions affecting their local area has increased since 2008. This may have been influenced by the Localism Act that empowers neighbourhoods by enabling them to create Neighbourhood Development Plans. At present, there are a number of neighbourhoods that have expressed an interest in forming a Neighbourhood Forum and producing a Neighbourhood Development Plan.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of areas within Woking that are in the top 20% deprived areas nationally as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

Woking Borough, although rated as an area of low deprivation in national terms (Woking is in the top 10 per cent of the least deprived areas in the country), does contain areas and issues that are masked by the high levels of affluence. There are pockets of disadvantage and exclusion, sometimes concentrated in small areas that make it harder and more resource intensive to reach those affected. In 2010, four areas within Woking fell within the top 40<sup>th</sup> percentile, up from two areas in 2004 (table 30).

**OBJECTIVE 6: Create and sustain vibrant communities**

<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of people who say that they are satisfied with their local area as a place to live
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

The number of Woking's residents that are satisfied with their local area as a place to live has continued to improve. Since 2011/12, the number of residents very dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied with their local area has gone down by 40.94%.

	% of residents (2013)	% change since 2012
Very satisfied	50.6	+4.12
Fairly satisfied	42.6	-5.12
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3.5	+52.17
Fairly dissatisfied	2.3	-17.86
Very dissatisfied	1	-23.08

Table 16: *Percentage of residents satisfied with their local area as a place to live*  
(Source: Surrey Residents' Survey – Annual Data)

<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of residents who are satisfied with cultural and recreational facilities
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

The Surrey County Council annual resident survey showed that residents in Woking were generally satisfied with cultural activities and recreational facilities such as libraries.

Cultural activities	%
Satisfaction with Cultural activities - % Very satisfied	17.8
Satisfaction with Cultural activities - % Fairly satisfied	54.2
Satisfaction with Cultural activities - % Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	9.7
Satisfaction with Cultural activities - % fair dissatisfied	11.2
Satisfaction with Cultural activities - % very dissatisfied	1.6
Satisfaction with Cultural activities - % Don't know	5.6

Table 17: *Percentage of residents satisfied with cultural activities*  
(Source: Surrey Residents' Survey – Annual Data)

Libraries	%
Satisfaction with Libraries - % Very satisfied	32.6
Satisfaction with Libraries - % Fairly satisfied	40.4
Satisfaction with Libraries - % Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8.2
Satisfaction with Libraries - % fair dissatisfied	8.2
Satisfaction with Libraries - % very dissatisfied	2.8
Satisfaction with Libraries - % Don't know	7.8

Table 18: *Percentage of residents satisfied with their local libraries*  
(Source: Surrey Residents' Survey – Annual Data)

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of areas within Woking that are in the top 20% deprived areas nationally as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

Rank	Ward	LSOA description	Score 2010	National percentile 2010	Score 2007	National percentile 2007	Score 2004	National percentile 2004
1	Maybury & Sheerwater	Dartmouth & Devonshire Avenue	41.22	12.9%	41.09	13.46%	28.58	27.01%
2	Goldsworth East	Lakeview	33.17	21.1%	28.12	27.83%	25.16	32.38%
3	Maybury & Sheerwater	Top of Walton Road & Maybury Road plus Boundary Road	24.12	34.5%	24.63	33.29%	19.21	44.59%
4	Maybury & Sheerwater	Bottom of Walton Road & Maybury Road	23.69	35.3%	21.74	38.90%	20.37	41.84%

Table 19: Woking LSOA in the 40% most deprived nationally  
(Source: IMD 2010)

<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of convenience stores in local centres
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

Detailed retail information can be found under Objective 18.

**OBJECTIVE 7: Make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings**

<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of new dwellings built on previously developed land
<b>Target:</b>	Core Strategy target as set out in CS10: Housing provision and distribution is 70%

	% on previously developed land
Completed schemes 01-02	95.2
Completed schemes 02-03	99.5
Completed schemes 03-04	100
Completed schemes 04-05	100
Completed schemes 05-06	100
Completed schemes 06-07	100
Completed schemes 07-08	98.4
Completed schemes 08-09	100
Completed schemes 09-10	100
Completed schemes 10-11	100
Completed schemes 11-12	99.5
Completed schemes 12-13	96.7

Table 20: Percentage of completions on PDL sites  
(Source: Planning Services, WBC)

<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of new business floorspace built on previously developed land
<b>Target:</b>	80% of new business floorspace on previously developed land.

Within this monitoring period all new business floorspace was built on previously developed land.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Amount of derelict land
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

There is 4.95ha of derelict land in Woking (Camphill Tip and 141-143 Goldsworth Road).

<b>Indicator:</b>	Housing densities in the urban area
<b>Target:</b>	National target as set out in PPG3: Housing is that new dwellings should be built at between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare (dph) and at higher densities in locations served by good levels of public transport.

Housing Density	01/04/10 – 31/03/11	01/04/11 – 31/03/12	01/04/12 – 31/03/13
less than 30 dwellings per hectare	25.1%	8.5%	51.9%
between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	50.3%	22.3%	18.5%
above 50 dwellings per hectare	24.5%	69.1%	29.6%
Average Density	26.3dph	38.8dph	74.6dph

Table 21: Density of Housing Completions  
(Source: Planning Services, WBC)



Average housing density for completed dwellings in 2011/12 was 74.6 dwellings per hectare, significantly up from 26.3dph in 2010/11. One of the main contributors to this increase is the development of New Central on Guildford Road in Woking Town Centre. In terms of sustainability, the town centre is the most sustainable location for high density developments as it provides the best access to key services and facilities.

Ward	Net increase in dwellings, 2012-2013
Byfleet	11
Goldsworth East	1
Knaphill	3
Kingsfield and Westfield	8
Maybury and Sheerwater	62
Mount Hermon East	3
Mount Hermon West	123
Old Woking	60
West Byfleet	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>273</b>

Table 22: Net additional dwellings by Ward  
(Source: Planning Services, WBC)

**OBJECTIVE 8: Ensure that air quality continues to improve**

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of days when air pollution is moderate or high
<b>Target:</b>	To establish Air Quality Action Plans in areas which are unlikely to meet national air quality objectives

No information available.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Population living in an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)
<b>Target:</b>	None of Woking's population should live in a AQMA.

An Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) has been established in Woking on the Anchor Hill – High Street junction in Knaphill. The AQMA has been established as 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 (36µg/m3).

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of complaints to Environmental Health about odour, dust and noise
<b>Target:</b>	To reduce the number of complaints to Environmental Health

Last year, the Council's Environmental Health Team received 1698 complaints on a range of issues including noise, odours and dangerous animals.

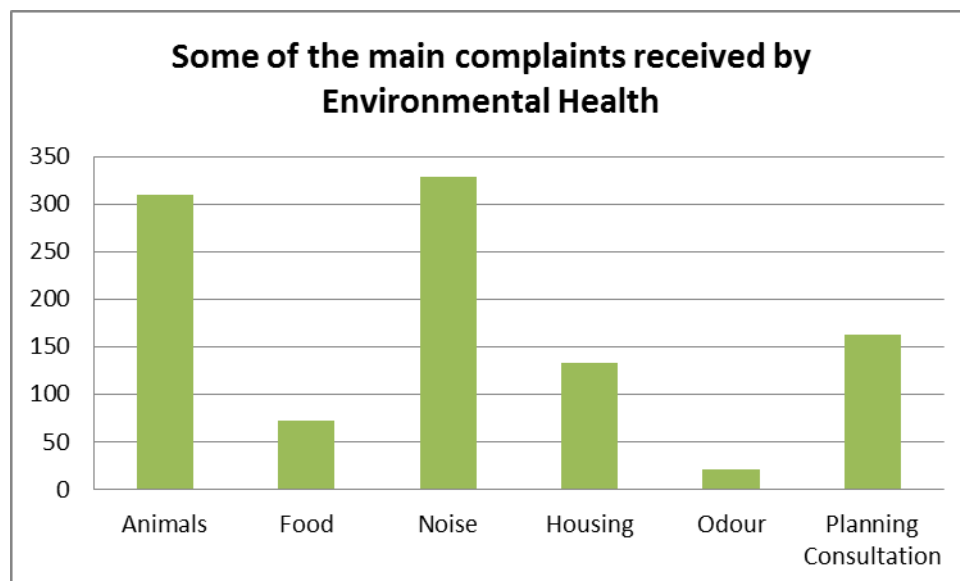


Table 23: Summary of Environmental Health complains 2013  
(Source: Environmental Health, WBC)

<b>Indicator:</b>	Light pollution.
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

There were three instances of light pollution complaints received by Environment Health during the monitoring period.

**OBJECTIVE 9: Conserve and enhance biodiversity**

<b>Indicator:</b>	Creation of new/ enhancement of existing habitats for Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority species
<b>Target:</b>	Targets to be inline with those set out in the Surrey BAP

There were no new habitats for BAP priority species during the monitoring period.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Condition of: Sites Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI), Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC).
<b>Target:</b>	SSSI's: PSA 95% to be favourable/ recovering by 2010 (Source: Natural England). SNCI Target TBC. LNR's: Actions set out in the Woking Habitat Monitoring Project.

There are 16 SSSI areas in Woking. The condition of them has been surveyed by Natural England between 2006 and 2010, with 2 of the sites being surveyed in August 2010 and 5 of the sites being surveyed in February 2009.

The results of the surveys are as follows:

	Aug 2007	Oct 2008	Dec 2009	Nov 2010	Nov 2011	Nov 2012	Nov 2013
Favourable	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unfavourable condition but recovering	5	8	8	8	8	8	9
Unfavourable condition with no change	2	2	6	6	6	6	5
Unfavourable condition and declining	7	4	0	0	0	0	0

Table 24: Condition of SSSI in Woking Borough  
(Source: Natural England Condition of SSSI units, [www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/reportAction.cfm?Report=sdr13&Category=C&Reference=1039](http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/reportAction.cfm?Report=sdr13&Category=C&Reference=1039))

37 of Woking SNCIs areas were surveyed between 2003 and 2005. 14 were found to have declined in quality, 13 were considered to be stable, and 1 was considered to have improved. 9 were not included in the survey. A problem with SNCIs is that many are privately owned.

Nine re-surveys were undertaken by Surrey Wildlife Trust in 2009 and all sites were re-selected. Two areas were subject to boundary changes to exclude areas of poor woodland, garden and hard core and include additional woodland.

The Woking Habitat Monitoring Project 2002 found that both White Rose Lane and Mayford Meadows Local Nature Reserves were in an unfavourable condition. There is no funding for LNRs, works are entirely reliant on volunteers. Work was carried out at both sites to remove Himalayan Balsam in 2011 and additional work has recently been undertaken at White Rose Lane in order to improve the condition of the Local Nature Reserve.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Length/area of high quality hedgerows
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

No data available.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and Habitat Action Plan (HAP) targets
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

As part of on going countryside works programme various biodiversity enhancement projects were carried out during the 2012/2013 season.

These include:

- 4 parks protected as Queen Elizabeth II Fields through Fields in Trust (Brookwood Country Park, Kings Head Lane Recreation Ground, St. John's Lye and Waterers Park).
- Habitat and access improvement works at White Rose Lane Local Nature Reserve, including scrub clearance.
- Construction of additional surfaced footpath through Brookwood Country Park.
- Heathland restoration work across 4 heathland sites in Woking.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Population of farmland birds
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

No data available.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Woodlands Access Standard
<b>Target:</b>	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.

No data available.

**OBJECTIVE 10: Protect, enhance and where appropriate make accessible for the enjoyment the natural, archaeological and historic environments and cultural assets and landscapes of Woking**

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of ancient monuments, listed buildings, locally listed buildings and conservation areas
<b>Target:</b>	a) There should be no loss of statutorily listed buildings. b) There should be no loss of locally listed buildings in conservation areas.

Between 1999 and April 2008 there was an increase of 20 Listed Buildings in the borough – 18 of which are tombs. In this monitoring period there have been no additional Listed Assets in the Borough.

At present there are:

25 Conservation Areas  
 4 Grade I buildings and monuments,  
 10 Grade II\* buildings and monuments, and  
 166 Grade II buildings and monuments.  
 311 Locally Listed Buildings,  
 5 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and  
 3 Registered Parks and Gardens.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and listed buildings at risk of decay
<b>Target:</b>	Maintain and strengthen the commitment to stewardship of the historic environment.

Brookwood Cemetery was added to the 2009 Heritage at Risk Register produced by English Heritage and remains on the register. The register states that the cemetery’s condition is “Extensive significant problems”, and its vulnerability is “high”. The register also states that “scale of maintenance and restoration work required is immense”.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Access to and use of the natural environment
<b>Target:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural green space less than 300km from home</li> <li>• 20ha site within 2km of home</li> <li>• 100ha site within 5km of home</li> <li>• 500ha site within 10km of home</li> <li>• At least 1ha of Local Nature Reserve for every 1000 people</li> </ul>

Based on the 2008 Place Survey, 10% of residents feel that their needs are not being met in terms of access to and use of the countryside, primarily due to a lack of information, distance from their homes, and problems with transport/ parking. Encouraging access to the natural environment may conflict with objectives to protect nature conservation areas.

A recent Surrey County Council survey (2013) shows that the percentage of residents that feel the countryside is well maintained for recreation purposes is very high. Overall, 81.6% of residents in the borough are either fairly or very satisfied with the maintenance of the countryside.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Historic landscapes
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

There are no proposed Areas of Special Historic Landscape Value in the Borough, although Brookwood Cemetery is worthy of consideration (Source: English Heritage).

<b>Indicator:</b>	No of properties open to the public on heritage open days
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

2001, 2002, 2003: 2 properties open  
 2004: 8 properties open.  
 2007: 9 properties open  
 2008: 13 properties open  
 2009: 16 properties open  
 2010: 15 properties open  
 2011: 15 properties open  
 2012: 15 properties open

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of Conservation Area Character Appraisals (CAC)
<b>Target:</b>	Maintain and strengthen the commitment to stewardship of the historic environment.

Conservation Area BVIs	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Total Number of Conservation Areas	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	25
Conservation Areas - % with up-to-date character appraisals	35	34.6	20	8	0	0	0	0
Conservation Areas - % with published management proposals	23	19.2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 25: Conservation Area statistics  
 (Source: Planning Services, WBC)

No CAAs were produced between 2006-2013 due to lack of resources. Of the 8 Conservation Area Appraisals which the Council have produced all are now over 5 years old and out of date.

The Character Study produced for the Council in 2010 recommends producing Conservation Area Appraisals for all Conservation Areas.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of sites in Areas of High Archaeological Potential where development takes place without prior assessment
<b>Target:</b>	No development should take place in areas of High Archaeological Potential without prior assessment.

Within this monitoring period no development took place without prior assessment.

**OBJECTIVE 11: Maintain agricultural soil quality and reduce the number of sites that are contaminated**

<b>Indicator:</b>	Development on the best and most versatile agricultural land
<b>Target:</b>	There should be preference to the development of ALC 3b, 4 and 5.

There has been no development on Grade 1, 2, or 3a agricultural land since the adoption of the Local Plan in 1999 with the exception of the McLaren Production Centre.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Percentage of Local Authority Area inspected for contaminated land annually.
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

**Table 26: Community Safety Indicators**

	<b>Annual Community Safety Indicators</b>	<b>2005/06</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>
EN-006 BV216a	Identifying Contaminated Land – number of sites of potential concern	370	393	407	400	492	527	570	581
EN-007 BV216b	Information on contaminated Land – number	18	23	28	31	18	19	19	14
BV217	Pollution control improvements %	95	-	100					

Table 26: Community Safety Indicators  
(Source: Green Book, WBC)

Identifying contaminated land is dependent on development activity on brownfield sites (envisaged by the government that 75% of contaminated land activity would be on brownfield development) and Council activity on Part IIA (development activity was overestimated and direct Part IIA intrusive investigation activity is not taking place due to lack of available government funding).

<b>Indicator:</b>	Area of land affected by contamination brought back into beneficial use
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

No data available.

**OBJECTIVE 12: Reduce the causes of climate change and prepare for its impacts**

<b>Indicator:</b>	Emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption, transport, land use and waste management
<b>Target:</b>	Reduce the amount of CO <sup>2</sup> equivalent emissions by 80% of the 1990 level by 2090 in steps of 10% up to 2050 and 5% from 2050 to 2090

There has been no further update since the previous Monitoring Report.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Emissions of greenhouse gasses from Council run properties
<b>Target:</b>	Reduce the amount of CO <sup>2</sup> equivalent emissions by 80% of the 1990 level by 2090 in steps of 10% up to 2050 and 5% from 2050 to 2090

The amount of emissions released as a result of electricity purchased has decreased for the second time in the last three monitoring periods. (Source: WBC Greenhouse gas emissions 2012/13).

The SAP is an index of the annual cost of heating a dwelling to achieve a standard heating regime and runs from 1 (highly inefficient) to 120 (highly efficient). The rating has changed to move to a scale from 1 (highly inefficient) to 100 (highly efficient). The average SAP rating of local authority-owned dwellings is monitored annually by BV63. This had increased between 2004 and 2010 but has dropped since then. This is thought to be because of the revised SAP Index.

	<b>2009/2010</b>	<b>2010/2011</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>
Energy efficiency of Council owned homes - SAP rating	77	62.5	63	60.5

Table 27: Energy efficiency of Council owned homes - SAP rating  
(Source: Green Book, WBC)



<b>OBJECTIVE 13: Reduce the impact of consumption by using sustainably produced and local products</b>
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<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of local food producers from Woking area listed in the Surrey Produce Directory
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

2005: 4 out of 95 in Surrey (Source: Surrey Produce Directory 2004).

The Surrey Produce Directory has not been updated since 2004 however a range of local produce is available at Woking's Farmers' Market which is held in Woking Town Square from 9am to 2.30pm on the third Thursday of the month and also the fifth Saturday of the month. Markets were held throughout 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010. A Farmers' Market is also held on the first Saturday of each month in Byfleet.

The Woking Farmers Market a range of stalls selling produce ranging from cheese, bread, sauces, pickles to meats and fruit juices and give local residents the opportunity to buy fresh, locally produced goods direct from farmers and producers. All products sold at the Farmers' Market have been grown, reared, brewed, pickled, baked, smoked or processed by the stallholder. Farmers' Markets support the local economy.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of plots in Borough and percent vacant
<b>Target:</b>	Recognise the value of allotments as open space and their benefits to health.

There are a total of 11 allotment sites in the Borough. During this monitoring period, one new allotment site was added at Littlewick Allotments at Carthouse Lane. In total, there are now 814 allotment plots in the Borough.

As of the 1 April 2012, there are 116 people on the waiting list for allotment plots. In order to keep up with demand, some allotment societies are reducing the size of their plots to ensure their waiting lists are reduced. There have also been 'start up plots' set up to encourage new people to use the allotments.

**OBJECTIVE 14: Reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve management of waste**

<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of municipal solid waste that has been recycled (1), composted (2) used to recover heat, power and other energy sources (3) and land filled (4)
<b>Target:</b>	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

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.

	Recycled	Composted	Garden waste	Food Waste	Total
2003/04	14.4	5.0	-	-	19.4
2004/05	15.4	8.2	-	-	23.6
2005/06	19.7	9.3	-	-	29.0
2006/07	27.2	11.2	-	-	38.4
2007/08	30.2	10.8	-	-	41.0
2008/09	32.33	11.7	-	-	44.0
2009/10	30.7	13.2	-	-	43.9
2010/11	30.5	14.2	-	8.7	54.2
2011/12	29.5	-	18.67	8.84	57.0
2012/13	29.8		20.71	8.62	59.1

Table 28: Percentage of waste recycled and composted  
(Source: Neighbourhood Services, WBC)

<b>Indicator:</b>	Total tonnage of household waste produced
<b>Target:</b>	To reduce the amount of household waste collected per household

Total household waste is estimated to increase annually at 2%, and is dependent on population changes. However during this reporting year the amount of household waste collected fell by 5.5%.

	Target (Kg of household waste collected)	Kg of Household Waste Collected	% increase
2003/04	-	342	
2004/05	-	359	5.0%
2005/06	-	391	8.9%
2006/07	-	396	1.3%
2007/08	-	382	-3.5%
2008/09	-	363.3	-4.9%
2009/10	355	357.5	-1.6%
2010/11	363	368	2.8%
2011/12	321	370.3	0.6%
2012/13	372	350	-5.5%

Table 29: Kg of Household Waste Collected  
(Source: Neighbourhood Services, WBC)

**OBJECTIVE 15: Maintain and improve the water quality of the region's rivers and groundwater and to achieve sustainable water resources management**

<b>Indicator:</b>	Rivers of Good and Fair chemical and biological quality
<b>Target:</b>	By 2005 for 91% of river length to achieve compliance with Environment Agency River Quality Objectives (in line with national PSA) The Environment Agency has published the River Basin Management Plan.

	<b>Hoe Stream</b>	<b>Basingstoke canal</b>	<b>Wey</b>
<b>Typology Description</b>	Low, Small, Siliceous	Canal	Low, Medium, Siliceous
<b>Current Ecological Quality</b>	Poor Status	Moderate Potential	Moderate Potential
<b>Current Chemical Quality</b>	Does Not Require Assessment	Does Not Require Assessment	Fail
<b>2015 Predicted Ecological Quality</b>	Poor Status	Moderate Potential	Moderate Potential
<b>2015 Predicted Chemical Quality</b>	Does Not Require Assessment	Does Not Require Assessment	Fail
<b>Overall Risk</b>	At Risk	Not Assessed	At Risk
<b>Protected Area</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 30: River quality in Woking  
(Source: Environment Agency)

Water Framework Directive (WFD) has now replaced both the River Ecosystem (RE) Classification Scheme and the General Quality Assessment scheme (GQA). The Water Framework Directive sets a target of aiming to 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.)

The River Ecosystem (RE) Classification Scheme was introduced in England & Wales in 1994 and was used as a water quality planning tool until 2006 when it was replaced by the Water Framework Directive.

In 2008 under the WFD the Environment Agency started to assess water quality using a new, tougher methodology. In addition to rivers, the Directive also applies to lakes and groundwater, not previously included in GQA results. The changes to the assessments mean that WFD results appear significantly different to GQA data. Care must be taken when comparing the two. To make this easier, the Environment Agency ran the WFD and GQA classifications at the same time for 3 years (GQA results are available online). From 2011 the Environment Agency have followed the WFD classification only.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Incidents of major and significant water pollution
<b>Target:</b>	a) By 2007, achieve a 12% reduction in Category 1 and 2 pollution incidents from all sectors (Source: IRF).

There were 13 water pollution incidents in the Borough over the monitoring period. None of the incidents resulted in fish being killed and all cases have now been closed. Table \_\_\_ below highlights the main sources of pollution incidents.

Table 35: Water Pollution Incidents

Cause of incident	Number of incidents
Accidental spillage	1
Burning of waste or fire	4
Natural process	1
Not identified or other	4
Pipe or sewer failure	2
Unauthorised discharge or disposal	1

Table 31: Water pollution incidents reported on the National Incident Recording System (NIRS)  
(Source: Environment Agency)

<b>Indicator:</b>	No of new dwellings incorporating grey water systems/ rainwater harvesting
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

During this monitoring period, there were no new dwellings permitted containing SUDS. However in the previous period, 59.9% of dwellings which were permitted in the reporting period (404 net additional) contained SUDS. This is up from 16% in 2008/09 and 29% in 2007/08.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Pressures on water resources allocation
<b>Target:</b>	Maximum indoor water consumption of 105 litres per person per day (Core Strategy Policy CS22)

The Environment Agency state that there is considerable pressure on resources in certain parts of the catchment area; each application for abstraction is subject to a detailed assessment.

The Veolia's Revised Resource Water Management Plan 2008 highlights that whilst the South East Region is an area of severe stress, water supply is not anticipated to be a problem if a new reservoir is completed in Oxfordshire. It is noted that water consumption is very high at 170 litres per day for non-metered properties compared with a national average of 150 litres.

**OBJECTIVE 16 Increase in energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources**

<b>Indicator:</b>	Capacity for production of energy from renewable sources
<b>Target:</b>	At least 10% energy needs of new development to be renewable The Thames Valley and Surrey area to achieve 140 MW by 2010 and 209 MW by 2016.

There were 12 new developments completed during the monitoring period had at least 10% renewable energy production.

Solar PV	4
Sustainable energy production (e.g. CHP)	3
Solar Thermal	6

Table 32: *New developments with renewal energy production, 2013*  
(Source: Planning Services, WBC)

<b>Indicator:</b>	Code for Sustainable Homes and SAP Ratings of new buildings
<b>Target:</b>	10% reduction on 2005 baseline of 6.9 tonnes per capita by 2011. (Local Area Agreement 2008, NI 186)

	Design stage	Post construction stage
March 2011	11	1
March 2012	17	1
March 2013	358	3

Table 33: *Code for Sustainable Homes - Code certificates issued to date (cumulative figures)*  
Source - <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/code-for-sustainable-homes-statistics>

The Code for Sustainable Homes rating takes a whole house approach and measures the sustainability of a dwelling against nine different categories: energy/carbon; water; waste; materials; surface water run-off; and health and well being, which have mandatory performance standards; and pollution; ecology; and management. To achieve the levels of the Code, a number of points must be accumulated across all categories and the mandatory requirements must be met.

As the recording of all SAP ratings for new buildings is not passed onto the Buildings Control Team within Planning Services, it is felt that monitoring the CfSH rating will be more accurate and consistent.

**OBJECTIVE 17: Maintain high and stable levels of employment and productivity, encourage high quality low impact development and improve education for all**

<b>Indicator:</b>	Economic active population
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

Date	Woking	Woking	South East	England
		(%)	(%)	(%)
Mar 99-Feb 00	48,000	86.4	83	78.5
Mar 00-Feb 01	49,000	84.3	82.9	78.3
Mar 01-Feb 02	52,000	88.7	82.6	78.3
Mar 02-Feb 03	49,000	85.6	82.8	78.3
Mar 03-Feb 04	45,300	77	82.1	78.2
Apr 04-Mar 05	50,400	84.9	82.1	78.3
Apr 05-Mar 06	48,800	83.9	82.3	78.3
Apr 06-Mar 07	48,900	81.7	82.1	78.6
Apr 07-Mar 08	47,300	78.6	82	78.7
Apr 08-Mar 09	53,000	86.5	82.5	78.9
Apr 09-Mar 10	53,000	81.7	79.6	76.5
Apr 10-Mar 11	49,300	78.2	79.3	76.2
Apr 11-Mar 12	51,000	81.4	79.4	76.5
Apr 12-Mar 13	51,800	83.7	79.4	77.3

Table 34: All people economically active  
(Source: ONS)

In 2012/13 Woking had an economically active population of around 51,800, which equates to 83.7% of its working aged population. This has increased by 5.5% over the past two years and is now well above than the rate for the South East as a whole (79.4%) and the national average (77.3%).

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of jobs in the Borough
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

Year	Woking (density)	South East (density)	Great Britain (density)
2000	0.85	0.84	0.79
2001	0.85	0.84	0.80
2002	0.85	0.85	0.80
2003	0.96	0.83	0.80
2004	0.91	0.83	0.80
2005	0.91	0.84	0.80
2006	0.88	0.81	0.79
2007	0.87	0.82	0.79
2008	0.86	0.81	0.79
2009	0.82	0.79	0.77
2010	0.82	0.80	0.77
2011	0.83	0.80	0.78

Table 35: Number of employee jobs  
(Source: ONS)

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.

Indicator:	Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefits
Target:	There is no specific target.

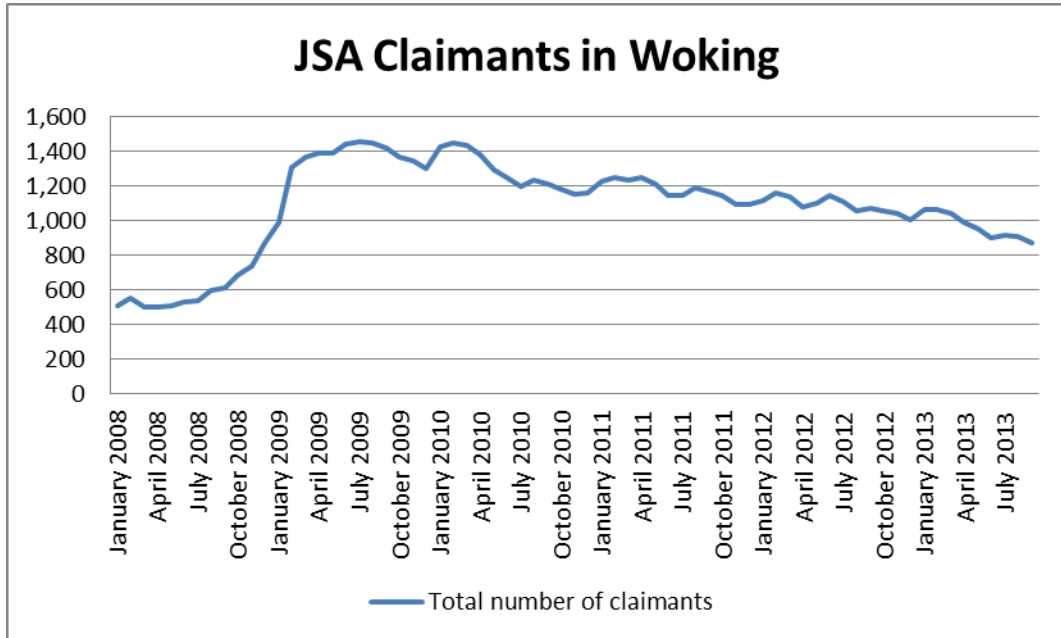


Table 36: Number of people claiming unemployment benefits (Source: ONS)

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.

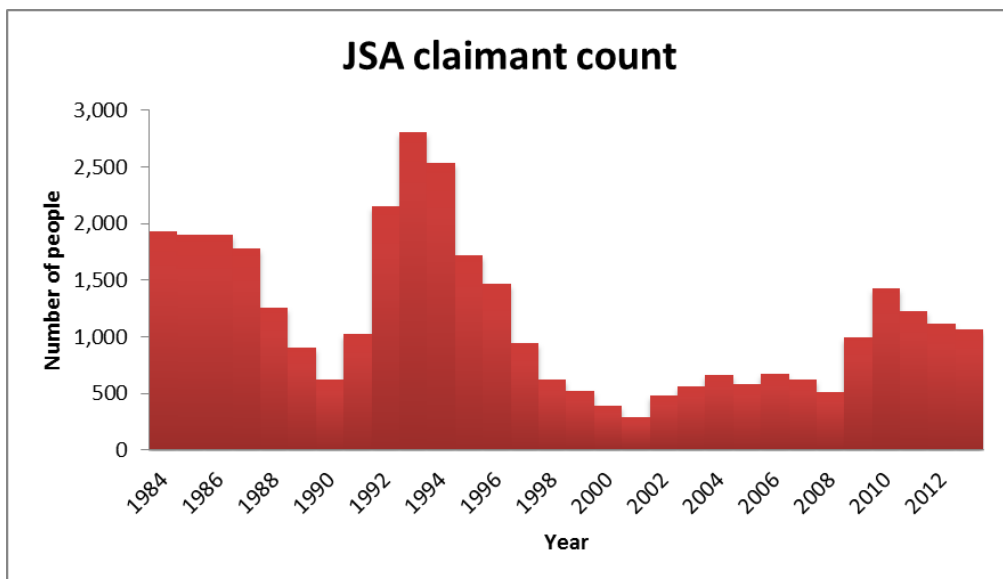


Table 37: Number of people claiming unemployment benefits historically (Source: ONS)

<b>Indicator:</b>	Increase and decrease in the number of VAT registered businesses in Woking.
<b>Target:</b>	TBC

The number of VAT registered businesses has shown a steady increase in the last 10 years from 3,170 in 1997 to 3,850 in 2007, a rise of 22%. The number of registrations was 22% higher in 2007 than in 2006.

This has not been updated since 2007.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Productivity: Gross Value Added (GVA)
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

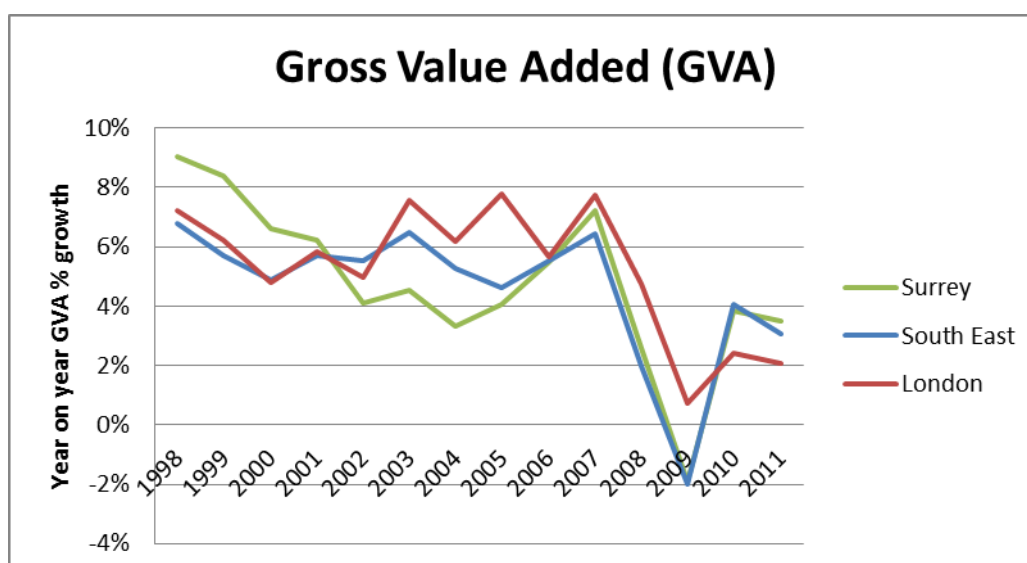


Table 38: Gross Value Added  
(Source: ONS)

Gross Value Added indicates the economic activity within a region by measuring the production of goods and services. Since 1998, the Gross Value Added (GVA) in Surrey has increased from £17,269 to £30,344 in 2011. This significant increase has generally followed the regional and London trend data over this period. The latest statistics were published on a county, regional and national level so there is no data specific to the Borough of Woking.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of population of working age with GCSE or equivalent as highest qualification achieved
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

Variable	Measure	Woking	England
All pupils	%	62.6	58.8
Males	%	59.0	54.2
Females	%	66.7	63.7

Table 39: Pupils achieving 5 or more A\*-C grade passes, including English and Mathematics, at GCSE or equivalent, 2012  
(Source: ONS)



	Woking (numbers)			Woking (%)			South East (%)		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
NVQ4 and above	26,200	27,700	<b>29,500</b>	43.1	44.5	<b>47.5</b>	33.9	36.2	<b>36.8</b>
NVQ3 and above	35,000	40,200	<b>42,900</b>	57.5	64.6	<b>69.0</b>	53.8	56.7	<b>58.2</b>
NVQ2 and above	42,200	47,200	<b>50,300</b>	69.4	75.9	<b>80.9</b>	70.8	73.3	<b>75.4</b>
NVQ1 and above	49,100	55,400	<b>55,200</b>	80.7	89.1	<b>88.8</b>	84.1	86.6	<b>87.7</b>
Other qualifications	9,600	-	-	15.9	-	<b>5.4</b>	7.5	5.5	<b>5.4</b>
No qualifications	-	3,800	<b>4,900</b>	1	6.1	<b>6.9</b>	8.5	7.9	<b>6.9</b>

Table 40: Qualification of People of Woking Age in Woking Borough  
 (Source: ONS annual population survey, Numbers and % are for those of aged 16-64)  
 NVQ1 – equivalent to fewer than 5 GCSE's at grade A-C  
 NVQ2 equivalent to 5 or more GCSE's at grades A-C

The percentage of people with NVQ1 and higher qualifications have all increased since 2010 and Woking compares favourably compared to the South East region. 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.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of 16 year olds staying on in education
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

	Oct 2009	March 2010	Oct 2010	March 2011	July 2011	August 2012
Number of NEETs	-	84	-	82	59	155
% of the Surrey total	10.6%	9.7%	8.4%	9.6%	8.5%	13.2%

Table 41: Number of Not in Education or Employment Training (NEETs) in Woking Borough  
 Source: Woking Young People's Needs Analysis January 2013

Table 41 above 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. According to the data in the Woking Young People's Needs Analysis, 78% of young people who have been identified as at risk of becoming NEET in Woking have some form of learning difficulty or disability. It also highlights that the majority of 16-18 years olds classified as NEET can be found in the wards of Maybury and Sheerwater and Knaphill.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

No recent information available.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of people in vocational training
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

The number of people on full time apprentice schemes in the Borough continues to grow. Since 2005 the number of people of full time schemes as grown from 190 to 670 people. The figures for this year are provisional and therefore the actual number may be equal to or greater than the previous years figure.

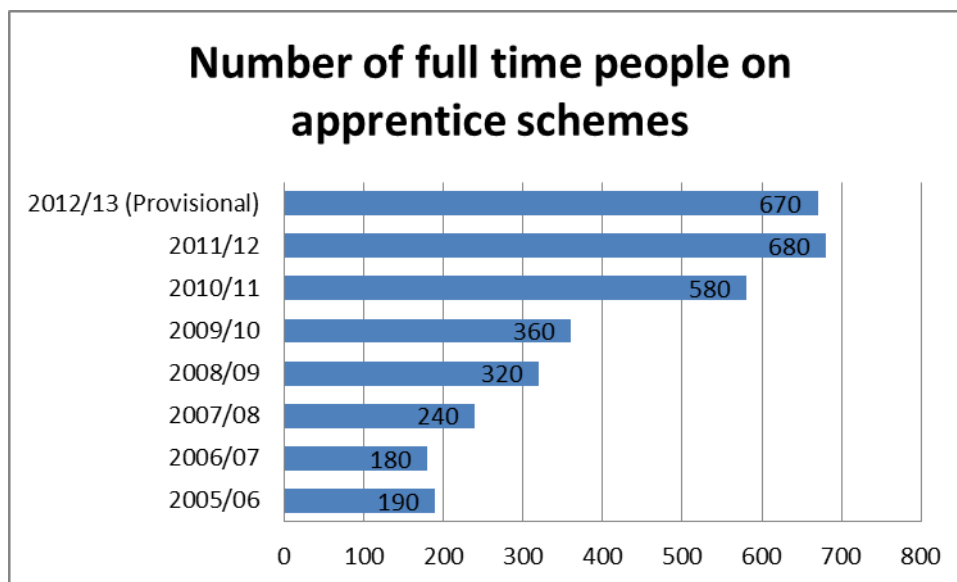


Table 42: Number of full time people on apprentice schemes  
(Source: ONS)

<b>Indicator:</b>	Gross weekly salary (£)
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

**Table 47: Earnings by Workplace, Gross Weekly Pay**

Gross weekly pay	Woking 2010	Woking 2011	Woking 2012	South East 2010	South East 2011	South East 2012
Full time workers (average)	£498.8	£464.1	£483 (+3.3%)	£523.7	£528.1	£537 (+1.4%)
Males	£574.9	£512.8	£541 (+3.7%)	£574.9	£578.5	£589 (+0.9%)
Females	£407.1	£429.5	£415 (-2.3%)	£444.1	£454.7	£462 (+2.3%)

Table 43: Earnings by workplace, Gross Weekly Pay  
(Source: NOMIS - ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis)

**OBJECTIVE 18: 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 district centres**

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of businesses in rural areas
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

2008: 933 businesses (measured as workplaces) in rural Woking (ABI, Nomis) Rural is defined as the employment sites which are located within the designated Green Belt of the Woking Borough, with areas such as Mayford and Sutton Green, as well as parts of Horsell East, Pyrford and Old Woking.

In 2010 Lambert Smith Hampton Produced an Employment Land Review as part of the Evidence Base for the Core Strategy and identified 10 employment sites within this designated area.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Amount of commercial and industrial floorspace
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

In 2010 Lambert Smith Hampton Produced an Employment Land Review as part of the Evidence Base for the Core Strategy. This document reviewed existing employment land and found that Woking Borough has 206,726 sq. m of office floor space, 215, 616 sq. m of Industrial floorspace and 84,830 sq. m of mixed employment floorspace and a total of 507,172 sq. meters of floorspace. This show a 5.17% decline in office floorspace, with an overall reduction of floorspace of 3.40% in floorspace. The decline is marginal and can likely be attributed to the current decline of overall economy. Over this monitoring period there was a reduction of 8462m<sup>2</sup> of B1, B2 and B8 floorspace.

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.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Amount of vacant Employment Floorspace
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

Vacancy Rates of Total Employment Floor Space:

- 2013: 20.3%\*
- 2010: 19.1%
- 2009: 19.0%
- 2007: 16.5%
- 2000/01: 11%

\* This figure is based on the amount of un-let floorspace marketed compared with the Employment Land Review baseline figures.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Vacant floorspace in the town and village centres
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

**Table 50: Retail Vacancy**

Area	Vacancy rate (%)			
	2008	2009	2011	2013
WTC – primary retail area	4.1	8.8	13.4	14.2
WTC – secondary retail area	6.8	6.2	10.3	20.0
West Byfleet District Centre	7.1	-	7.9	6.6
Byfleet District Centre	8.8	-	15.2	4.2
Goldsworth Park	0	-	0	0
Horsell	2.6	-	5.1	12.1
Knaphill	1.5	-	7.5	6.7
Sheerwater	4.8		38.1	0

Table 44: Retail vacancy rates, 2013  
(Source: Planning Services, WBC)

The vacancy rate in the primary retail area of Woking Town Centre continued to increase between 2008 and 2013. A concern has been the rise in vacant units in the secondary retail area of the Town Centre.

In other areas, vacancy rates have fallen in West Byfleet, Byfleet and Knaphill. The largest decrease in vacancy rates is in Sheerwater, one of the borough's Priority Areas.

**OBJECTIVE 19: Minimise the adverse impact of emissions arising from the use of transport**

<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of people who travel to work by car
<b>Target:</b>	Reduction in number of people travelling to work by car

The number of people that travel to work by car or van has decreased from 58.9% of the population in 2001 to 57.8% in 2011. This is the fifth lowest proportion of people who travel to work by car or van in Surrey. Table 49 indicates how people travel to work in Woking.

Method of transport	Proportion of the population in Woking	Surrey average
Driving a car or van	57.79%	59.26%
Foot	8.9%	8.61%
Train	15.9%	13.55%
Bus	2.33%	2.67%
Work mainly at or from home	6.62%	7.7%
Bicycle	2.66%	2.23%

Table 45: Method of transport to work, 2011  
(Source: Census 2011)

<b>Indicator:</b>	Traffic volumes
<b>Target:</b>	No increase in peak period traffic flows (07:00-10:00 hrs).

No updated data available.

	Surrey			Great Britain		
	Motorways	A Roads	All Roads	Motorways	A Roads	All Roads
2001	4,980	5,680	13,819	90,800	215,100	474,400
2002	5,072	5,654	13,959	92,600	218,600	486,500
2003	5,106	5,615	13,949	93,000	221,000	490,400
2004	5,053	5,054	14,108	96,600	224,100	498,600
2005	5,009	5,002	14,001	97,000	223,000	499,400
2006	5,124	4,971	14,116	99,200	226,000	507,500
2007	5,152	4,924	14,163	100,600	224,800	513,000
2008	-	-	14,074	100,100	222,800	508,900
2009	-	-	13,945	99,500	222,400	504,000
2010	-	-	13,652	98,200	219,500	495,900
2011	-	-	13,509	99,500	220,400	488,900
2012	-	-	13,469	100,400	218,500	487,100

Table 46: Annual traffic (million vehicle kilometres) for Motorways and A Roads, in Surrey and GB  
(Source: [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) - Table TRA0202 and TRA8904)

<b>Indicator:</b>	Monetary investment in public transport, cycling and walking
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

In the previous reporting period Surrey County Council were successful in securing £3.93 million for its Local Sustainable Transport Fund bid (Key Component).

Surrey County Council submitted a further bid to Government in December 2011 for £16 million towards improvements to the road net works around the Towns of Woking, Guildford and Redhill. In June 2012, it was confirmed that the County Council was successful in securing £14.304 million in grant funding from the Department for Transport's Local Sustainable Transport Fund (LSTF), requesting that the County find additional sources of funding to meet the total 16million required.

In combination the Council, in partnership with the County are rolling out a number of improvements across the borough including the new road scheme in Sheerwater, new and improved cycle ways and new transport hubs.

This funding will continue to be rolled out across the county over the next two years.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of planning permissions with Green Travel Plans
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

No planning permissions that were permitted between April 2012 and March 2013 had Green Travel Plans.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Length of cycle tracks
<b>Target:</b>	TBC

As part of 'The Planet Trails' cycle network, sufficient improvements have been made to the cycle network during the monitoring period. As the works have been carried out in phases, it is expected that the routes will be completed during 2014.

Three new routes were started including the new 'Earth Trail' which will link Woking Town Centre with Worplesdon Station using quiet streets and off-road shared spaces. Works have been completed on the first phases of the 'Mercury Trail' which links West Byfleet with Byfleet. This new trail is approximately 3km in length.

The Dione Trail will enable cyclists and pedestrians to use a shared surface and new signage for this route is planned to be installed.

	<b>As at bid to Cycle England February 2008</b>	<b>March 2010</b>
Off-road	9.58km	27.18km
On-road	7.71km	7.71km
On-road (signed only)	26.35	27.72km
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.64km</b>	<b>62.45km</b>

Table 47: Cycle network distances in Woking Borough (km)  
(Source: Cycle Woking)

Total length of dedicated cycle facilities in July 2008 (pre Cycle Woking) = 43.64 km  
Total Length of dedicated facilities added during course of cycling town programme = 26.31 km

Cycling town programme added the following;

Off-road cycle paths = 26.3 km

On-road cycle lanes added = 0.01 km

Additional advanced stop lines = 3

Prior to the Cycle Woking programme, the total length of dedicated facilities in Woking in July 2008 was 43.64km. 26.31km of new off road cycle network has been constructed since the July 2008, with 12.9km along the Basingstoke Canal. This provided a 60% increase in dedicated cycle facilities during the course of the programme between July 2008 and March 2011.

Although only 0.01km of new marked cycle lanes were installed, 12.34km of on road (signed only) routes were added, mainly on quiet roads.

Five new or improved signalised cycle crossings were added, allowing improved access across busy roads and joining up the network, four of these were in the town centre area. Three advanced stop lines were also added. 39.77km of the cycle network has been comprehensively signed.

**OBJECTIVE 20: Improve public transport facilities and their use and reduce congestion by providing jobs and services close to where people live or where they can access them by public transport.**

<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of live work units constructed
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

No data available.

<b>Indicator:</b>	Level of planning obligations pooled and directed to transport improvement
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

During the monitoring period, the Council agreed £6,150 in Section 106 contributions toward public transport improvements. Despite this figure being low compared to previous years, significant S106 transport contributions are only agreed on large scale developments. Table 52 shows how transport and highways contributions have fluctuated over recent monitoring periods.

The Council received £382,095.55 in transport contributions and £87,922.39 in highways contributions during this monitoring period.

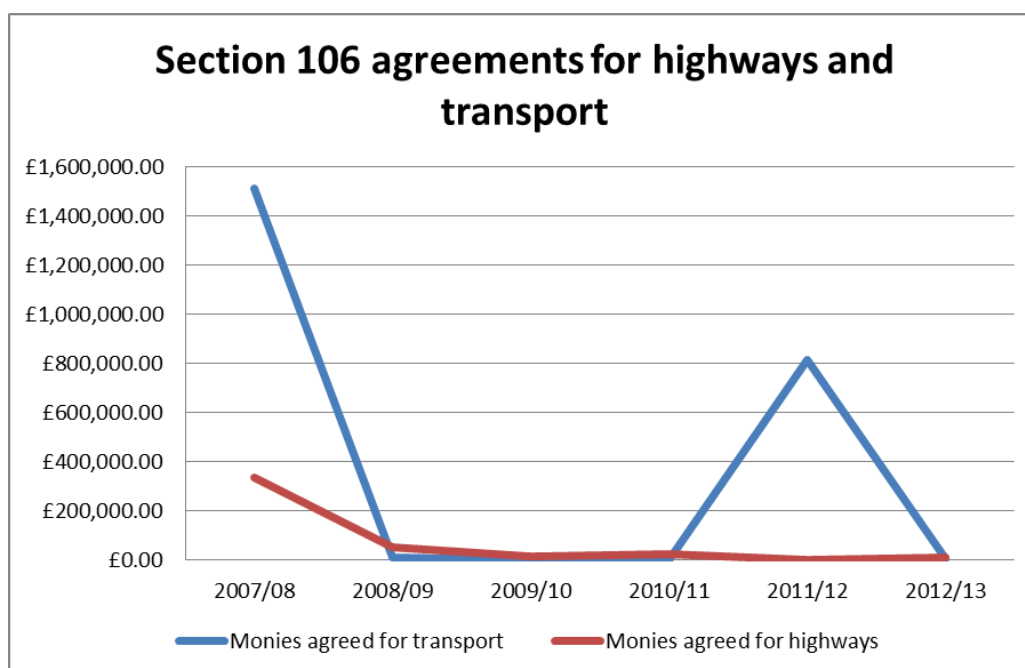


Table 48: Section 106 agreements for highways and transport 2007 – 2013  
(Source: Planning Services, WBC)

As part of the regulations under the Community Infrastructure Levy, Council's are required to prepare a Regulation 1,2,3 List which sets out infrastructure projects the money generated from CIL should be put towards. This list has been put together by the Council and will be submitted as part of the examination documents when CIL goes to independent examination in early 2014.



<b>Indicator:</b>	Access to and frequency and reliability of public transport
<b>Target:</b>	There is no specific target.

South West Trains Performance Boards Charter Results: 4 weeks up to 9 November 2012:  
Performance against Passengers' Charter standards

	<b>South West Trains Charter Standards</b>	<b>Performance 4 weeks to 09 November</b>	<b>Ave performance 52 weeks to 09 Nov</b>
<b>Main Line</b>			
Punctuality	89.0	79.9	90.0
Reliability	99.0	99.8	99.6
<b>Suburban Service</b>			
Punctuality	92.0	82.9	91.3
Reliability	99.0	99.5	99.2

Table 49: South West Trains Performance  
(Source: Stagecoach South West Trains)

*Punctuality - Percentage of peak hour trains arriving at destinations within five minutes of scheduled time (Monday to Friday).*

*Reliability - Percentage of the advertised train service actually operated (Monday to Friday all day).*

<b>Indicator:</b>	Percentage of new development built in the most accessible areas as defined by the Public Transport Accessibility Model
<b>Target:</b>	Surrey Local Transport Plan provisional target: reduce the percentage of children travelling to school by car (as only passenger): 5-10yrs from 42% (2004) to 36% (2010); 11-16yrs from 28% (2004) to 22% (2010).

Surrey wide target for children travelling to school by car shows a reduction of 3% which is on track to meet the current Surrey target.

<b>Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes of key services</b>					
	<b>2008/2009</b>	<b>2009/2010</b>	<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>
GP	98.7%	100%	98.8%	100%	100%
Hospital	71.2%	81%	68.1%	96.2%	95.6%
Primary School	98.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Secondary School	75.3%	97%	60%	94.1%	96.0%
Area of Employment	95.2%	98%	82.8%	99.5%	100%
Major Retail Centre (Woking Town Centre)	92%	99%	98.2%	99.9%	100%

Table 50: Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes of Key Services; Based on additional dwellings completed  
(Source: Planning Services, WBC)