

APPENDIX 3 – Policies, Plans, Programmes Initiatives and Strategies (PPPSI's)

Updated to May 2013

| Key objectives relevant to the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal | Key targets and indicators relevant to the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal | Implications for the Local Plan | Implications for Sustainability Appraisal |
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| INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT | | | |
| The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development | | | |
| http://www.joburg.org.za/clean_city/johannesburgdeclaration.pdf | | | |
| States a commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society. | <p>Key commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable production and consumption. ▪ Renewable energy & energy efficiency. ▪ Production of chemicals in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. ▪ Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans. | Plan policies to support the overall objectives. | Check that the commitments are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal |
| European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150/EC) | | | |
| Agreed by member states in May 1999. Based on the EU aim of achieving balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening economic and social cohesion and reducing regional disparities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic and social cohesion. ▪ Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage. ▪ More balanced competitiveness of the European territory. ▪ To achieve more spatially balanced development, these goals must be pursued simultaneously in all regions of the EU. | Plan policies to support the overall objectives. | Check that the objectives are reflected in Sustainability Appraisal |
| European Habitats Directive (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) (92/43/EEC) | | | |
| http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/nature_conservation/eu_nature_legislation/habitats_directive/index_en.htm | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain or restore designated natural habitat types, and habitats of designated species. | Any plan or project likely to have a significant impact on a designated site should undergo an appropriate assessment | Plan policies to support overall objectives and the requirements of the Directive. | Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Take appropriate steps to avoid degrading or destroying SACs. ▪ Linear structures (rivers/streams/hedgerows/field boundaries etc) that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved. | of its implications for the conservation objectives of the site. | | |
| European Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) | | | |
| http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l28046.htm | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection, management and control of all species of naturally occurring birds. ▪ Take measures to preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitat. | None identified. | Plan policies to support overall objectives and the requirements of the Directive. | Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. |
| European Nitrates Directive | | | |
| http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/water/water-nitrates/directiv.html | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and ▪ Prevent further such pollution. | None identified. | Plan policies to support overall objective and the requirements of the Directive. | Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. |
| European Air Quality Directive | | | |
| http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=31996L0062&model=guichett | | | |
| <p>Introduce a common strategy to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment. ▪ Maintain air quality where good and improve it in other cases. | None identified. | LPAs should be aware that the location of development can have a direct effect on improving air quality. | Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. |
| European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) | | | |
| http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Directive is intended to enhance waterways and wetlands, to make sure we use water in a sustainable way, to reduce water pollution and to lessen the effects of floods and droughts. ▪ The WFD will establish a strategic | Requires all inland waters to reach 'good status' by 2015. | The Directive highlights the need to protect ground and surface water from incidental, as well as accidental pollution. | The change in nature of precipitation with climate change (drought/flash floods) will require an increasing recognition of the fallibility of finite water supplies/wetlands to the effects of pollution. This understanding is reflected through its adoption as a |

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| <p>framework for managing the water environment and provides a common approach to protecting and setting environmental objectives for all ground and surface waters and the promotion of sustainable water use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Environment Agency has general responsibility for ensuring the Directive is given effect in the UK (eg river basin management plans). ▪ For surface water, the Directive requires that environmental objectives are based on the chemical and, more significantly, ecological status of the water body. For groundwater, quantitative and chemical objectives must be set. | | | Sustainability Objective. |
| European Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (97/11/EC) | | | |
| http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/eia/home.htm | | | |
| Requires assessment of the effect of certain public and private projects on the environment. | None identified. | Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. | Ensure that 'appropriate assessments' are carried out for sites in locations where development could adversely impact on the environment. |
| European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC) | | | |
| http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm | | | |
| Ensure that environmental consequences of certain plans and programmes are identified and assessed during their preparation and before their adoption. | None identified. | Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. | Ensure that environmental assessment of policy options is built into Sustainability Appraisal Framework to meet requirements of Directive. |
| European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2002/91/EC) | | | |
| http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2003/l_001/l_00120030104en00650071.pdf | | | |
| To promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the Community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost- | None identified. | Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. | Ensure requirement is reflected in Sustainability Appraisal Framework. |

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| effectiveness. | | | |
| European Noise Directive (2001/14/EC) | | | |
| http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/noise/pdf/d0014_en.pdf | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor the environmental problem by drawing up strategic noise maps. ▪ Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures considered to address noise. ▪ Addressing local noise issues by requiring authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise where it is good. | Permissible power sound levels are listed. | Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. | Ensure requirement is reflected in Sustainability Appraisal Framework. |
| Aarhus Convention 1998 (UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision- Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters | | | |
| http://www.unece.org/env/pp/ | | | |
| Establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public organisations. ▪ Public authorities are obliged to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession. ▪ The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making. ▪ The right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general. | Production of Statement of Community Involvement. | Production of Sustainability Report in consultation with relevant organisations, in accordance with Government Guidance and the Statement of Community Involvement. |
| European Union Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2001) | | | |
| http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/newprg/ | | | |
| Priority Areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate Change; ▪ Nature and Biodiversity; | For each of these areas key objectives and certain targets are identified with a view to achieving the targets. | Plan policies to support the primary areas of the action plan. | Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environment and Health, and Quality of Life; ▪ Natural Resources and Waste. <p>The objectives, priorities and actions of the Programme should contribute to sustainable development in the candidate countries.</p> | | | |
| Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change | | | |
| http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.html | | | |
| Established to limit the emissions of greenhouse gases. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels, 2008-12. ▪ UK has an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12 and a national goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010. | Consider how the plan can contribute to the objectives and targets of the Protocol. | Check that the requirements of the Protocol are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. |
| United Nations Convention on Human Rights | | | |
| http://www.hrweb.org/legal/undocs.html | | | |
| Details the basic civil and political rights of individuals and nations. | <p>The rights of an individual to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legal recourse when their rights have been violated, even if the violator was acting in an official capacity. ▪ The right to privacy and protection of privacy by law. ▪ Freedom of opinion and expression. ▪ Freedom of assembly and association. | Ensure Local Plan documents and policies do not violate any human rights. | Ensure the Sustainability Appraisal does not violate any human rights. |
| European Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC on waste, amended by Council Directive 2006/12/EC | | | |
| http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/legislation/a.htm | | | |
| Waste is to be disposed of without causing danger to humans, the environment, the countryside or places of interest. Noise and odour to be minimised. | No targets identified. | Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. | Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. |
| European Sustainable Development Strategy (renewed 2006; reviewed 2009) | | | |
| http://www.worldsummit2002.org/regions/ecogn/eusds.htm | | | |
| Limit climate change and increase the use of | Indicators set for broad measures of | Informs national legislation and targets and | Take account of derived targets at national |

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| <p>clean energy Address threats to public health Combat poverty and social exclusion Address the economic and social constraints of an ageing society Manage natural resources more responsibly Improve the transport system and land use management</p> | <p>sustainability</p> | <p>presents a global perspective</p> | <p>and regional levels</p> |
| <p>Valetta Convention (the European Convention on the protection of Archaeological heritage) (2001)</p> | | | |
| <p>http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/143.htm</p> | | | |
| <p>Contains provisions for the identification and protection of archaeological heritage, its integrated conservation, the control of excavations, the use of metal detectors and the prevention of illicit circulation of archaeological objects, as well as for dissemination of information.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide for the maintenance of an inventory of the country's archaeological heritage (article 2i); ▪ To provide for archaeological participation in planning policies designed to ensure well-balanced strategies for the protection, conservation and enhancement of sites of archaeological interest (article 5ia); ▪ To ensure that in development schemes affecting archaeological sites, sufficient time and resources are allocated for an appropriate scientific study to be made of the site and for its findings to be published (article 5iib); ▪ To make provision for conservation in situ when feasible (article 5iv) | <p>Plan policies to support overall objectives and the requirements of the Convention.</p> | <p>Check that the requirements of the Convention are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</p> |
| <p>European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention 2000)</p> | | | |
| <p>http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/176.htm</p> | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduces a Europe wide concept centring on the quality of landscape protection, management and planning covering the entire territory and not just outstanding landscapes. • In the context of sustainable development landscape is an essential consideration in | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None Identified. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan policies should support the overall objectives and requirements of the convention. In particular the need to assess the quality of landscapes and to set quality objectives. • Need to identify landscapes and their characteristics and the dynamics and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objectives should include consideration of the landscape within the context of all relevant objectives and not just as criteria or an objective in its own right. |

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| striking the balance between preserving the natural and cultural heritage and using it as an economic resource. | | pressures which affect them <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to frame policies on landscape in terms of protection, management and planning so as to maintain and improve landscape quality; and the balance of these three types of activity depending on the character of the area.. | |
| Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC) | | | |
| http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=L:2009:140:0016:0062:en:PDF | | | |
| Sets a target for the UK to achieve 15% of its energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020. This compares to 3% in 2009. | | | |
| NATIONAL CONTEXT | | | |
| National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) | | | |
| www.communities.gov.uk | | | |
| New simplified national planning policy framework (NPPF) to replace previous planning policy guidance and statements. It aims to support economic growth but also to promote strong communities and the need to protect and enhance the environment, particularly the Green Belt. | No targets or indicators explicitly set out in the NPPF but it's key objectives will form the basis for future local policies and targets. | Support a genuinely plan-led system and plan for growth. Plans must be positively prepared. Presumption in favour of sustainable development. Set of 14 core planning principles including: Ensure development needs are met in full unless the adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits (para 14) To achieve sustainable development economic, social and social gains should be sought jointly and simultaneously through | Must prepare a local plan and policies to be in accordance with the NPPF. Requires sustainability appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment and which should be an integral part of the plan preparation process. It should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors (para 165) Assessments should be proportionate and not repeat policy assessment that has already been undertaken (para 167) Ensure that there is a sustainability |

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| <p>PPS 25: Development and Flood Risk has been cancelled by the NPPF. However the government has published technical guidance on flooding to accompany the NPPF.</p> <p><i>NB: See Core Strategy SAR and LADPD and DTAAP scoping reports which have PPP lists which identify key implications for plan preparation and sustainability appraisal from the now cancelled PPSs and PPGs. Some of these objectives may still be appropriate and, are effectively subsumed in the NPPF.</i></p> | | <p>the planning system (para 8).</p> <p>Maintain the established purposes and roles of the Green Belt; recognise intrinsic beauty of countryside and support thriving rural communities.</p> <p>Respond positively to wider opportunities for growth; have regard to market signals.</p> <p>Secure high quality design standards.</p> <p>Take account of the roles and character of different areas</p> <p>Support transition to a low carbon future</p> <p>Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution</p> <p>Encouraging the effective use of land by re-using previously developed land</p> <p>Promote mixed use development</p> <p>Conserve heritage assets</p> <p>Manage patterns of growth to make full use of public transport, walking and cycling</p> <p>Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing and deliver facilities and services to meet local needs</p> | <p>objective that new development does not increase flood risk, and that development is not unnecessarily exposed to flooding.</p> |

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| The Plan for Growth (2011 Budget) | | | |
| http://cdn.hm-treasury.gov.uk/2011budget_growth.pdf | | | |
| <p>The Government's economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. The Plan for Growth contains four overarching ambitions that will ensure the progress is made towards achieving this economic objective. Key implications for planning are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radical changes to the planning system to support job creation by introducing a powerful presumption in favour of sustainable development • Localise choice about the use of previously developed land, removing targets, while retaining existing controls on greenbelt land • Produce shorter, more focused and inherently pro-growth NPPF to deliver more development in suitable and viable locations • Clear expectations that decisions should prioritise growth and jobs • Powers to bring forward neighbourhood plans and development orders • Speed up planning system and decision making • Extend permitted development rights | | <p>Ensure plans positively promote growth, deliver sustainable development and reflect local views.</p> | |
| Laying the foundations: A housing strategy for England (2011) | | | |
| http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/housing/housingstrategy2011 | | | |
| <p>A radical new housing strategy to reignite the housing market. It sets out a package of reforms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • get the housing market moving again • lay the foundations for a more responsive, | | <p>Plan policies will need to ensure the delivery of sufficient housing and affordable housing</p> | |

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| <p>effective and stable housing market in the future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support choice and quality for tenants • improve environmental standards and design quality | | | |
| <p>Securing the Future – UK Sustainable Development Strategy (March 2005)</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/index.htm</p> | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The revised strategy places a higher priority on living within environmental limits compared to the 1999 strategy. The following principles have been agreed across UK government. The two overarching principles are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Living within environmental limits. ▪ Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society. • These goals will be achieved by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achieving a sustainable economy. ▪ Promoting good governance. ▪ Using sound science responsibly. • Priority areas for action that are relevant to the Local Plan and SA are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable consumption and production. ▪ Climate Change and energy. ▪ Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement. <p>Sustainable communities</p> | <p>The strategy lists 68 indicators and targets, many of which have already been reflected in Scoping Reports. Reference to these indicators will be essential to future joint SA working within East Surrey</p> | <p>The priority areas should help to inform the key issues and options evolving in the Local Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Helping people make better choices - focus on measures to enable and encourage behavioral change, measures to engage people. ▪ “One planet economy”: sustainable consumption and production - the environmental impacts of consumption and production patterns remain severe, and inefficient use of resources is a drag on the UK economy and businesses. ▪ Confronting the greatest threat: Climate Change and Energy- moving to a low carbon economy and set out a long term goal of reducing carbon dioxide emissions by some 60 per cent by about 2050, with real progress to be shown by 2020. ▪ A future without regrets: protecting our natural resources and enhancing the environment - need for better understanding of environmental limits, the need for environmental enhancement where the environment is most degraded, the need to ensure a decent environment for everyone, and | |

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| | | <p>the need for a more integrated policy framework to deliver this.</p> <p>From local to global: creating sustainable communities and a fairer world - At the national level, the strategy sets out the framework for changing people's lives through improvements in public services and providing opportunity for all. At the global level apply the principles of good governance and work effectively to meet locally identified priorities.</p> | |
| Sustainable Communities Plan | | | |
| http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1139868 | | | |
| <p>The Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the housing shortage. • Address the shortage of affordable housing. • Ensure that social housing is brought up to a decent standard. • Improve the local environment and protect the countryside. | <p>Plan policies to address the issues raised by the plan.</p> | <p>Ensure Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflect the aims of this programme.</p> |
| Safer Places: Planning and Crime Prevention 2004 (and Crowded Places 2010) | | | |
| http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/saferplaces | | | |
| <p>Emphasises that safety and security are essential to successful, sustainable communities.</p> <p>Guide highlights the need to consider crime prevention as part of the design process and deliver safer places.</p> <p>Designing out crime and designing in community safety should be central to the planning of new development and making places which are safer.</p> <p>Safer Places is integral with the Sustainable Communities Plan.</p> | <p>No targets</p> | <p>Safe sustainable and attractive developments are a key planning objective.</p> | <p>Ensure that the objective of safer communities is incorporated into sustainability appraisal.</p> |

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| Rural White Paper 2000 (and Service Review – 2006) | | | |
| http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/ruralwp/whitepaper/default.htm | | | |
| <p>Deliver an improved quality of life for everyone in the countryside - as well as in cities and towns.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 and whose voice is heard by government at all levels. | <p>Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives.</p> | <p>Check that the objectives are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. Consider 'rural proofing' the Sustainability Appraisal objectives.</p> |
| Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011) | | | |
| http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm80/8082/8082.pdf | | | |
| <p>Outlines the Government's vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years with practical action to deliver that ambition. It aims to set a clear institutional framework to achieve the recovery of nature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs) • create new Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs) • reforms to the planning system <p>Specific actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • removing barriers to learning outdoors • creating a new Local Green Areas designation • establishing a Green Infrastructure Partnership• | | <p>Plan policies should reflect the aims of the White Paper. In particular facilitate the designation of Local Green Areas and ensure a strategic approach to planning for nature within and across local areas.</p> | |
| UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework – July 2012 (superseding the UK Biodiversity Action Plan 1994) | | | |
| http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UK_Post2010_Bio-Fwork.pdf | | | |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity. ▪ Describes the UK's biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources. | <p>Three types of action plan that set priorities for nationally and locally important habitats and wildlife:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Species Action Plan ▪ Habitat Action Plans ▪ Local Action Plans | <p>Include policies that support objectives of the relevant plans. Protecting the best wildlife sites. Promoting the recovery of declining species and habitats.</p> | <p>Check that commitments are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</p> |
| <p>Biodiversity 2020</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020-111111.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>Sets a series of high level outcomes to deliver the ambition of: "to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people." It also identified actions in 4 priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea • Putting people at the heart of policy • Reducing environmental pressures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving our knowledge | | <p>Biodiversity needs to become part of development policy on sustainable communities, urban green space and the built environment, and this should be reflected in policies to promote biodiversity conservation and enhancement</p> | <p>.</p> |
| <p>White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: The Future (2000)</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/regeneration/ourtowns</p> | | | |

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| <p>Enable people to shape the future of their community</p> <p>Enable people to live in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well</p> <p>Encourage good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion</p> <p>Promote good quality services- health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime- that meets the needs of people and businesses wherever they are.</p> | <p>No identified targets</p> | | <p>Take account of guiding principles when using objectives, indicators and targets</p> |
| <p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2008)</p> <p>http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3614</p> | | | |

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| <p>The Act makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to: intentionally kill, injure, or take, possess, or trade in any wild animal listed in Schedule 5, and prohibits interference with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places; pick, uproot, trade in, or possess (for the purposes of trade) any wild plant listed in Schedule 8, and prohibits the unauthorised intentional uprooting of such plants.</p> <p>The Act contains measures for preventing the establishment of non-native species which may be detrimental to native wildlife, prohibiting the release of animals and planting of plants listed in Schedule 9 The amended act now also requires local authorities to take reasonable steps to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSIs.</p> | <p>No identified targets. However, indicators around annex 1 species and quality of SSSIs will look to monitor the Council's role regarding this act.</p> | <p>Design policies in accordance with national obligations.</p> | <p>Key themes to be incorporated into sustainability objectives and indicators and development of options.</p> |
| <p>Making Space Nature (DEFRA Sept 2010): A review of England's wildlife sites and ecological network http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/201009space-for-nature.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>A report into the state of England's wildlife sites which showed that sites are fragmented and vulnerable to change. The report makes key points for establishing a strong and connected natural environment:</p> | <p>None identified.</p> | <p>Key Points: that we better protect and manage our designated wildlife sites and that we better protect our non-designated wildlife sites.</p> | <p>Key Points: that we better protect and manage our designated wildlife sites and that we better protect our non-designated wildlife sites</p> |
| <p>Rural Strategy (2004) http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/strategy/default.htm</p> | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy to raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delivering affordable housing. ▪ Improving local transport / accessibility. ▪ Enhancing the value and natural beauty of the countryside. | <p>None identified.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies should be included to encourage/require the delivery of affordable housing in rural areas. • Policies should ensure that the countryside is protected for its own sake. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objectives need to include improving access to facilities as a means of reducing social exclusion. • Local authorities have a crucial role as community leaders joining up services to deliver high quality services that support |

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| | | | the development of sustainable communities. |
| Sustainable Farming and Food Strategy (2006) | | | |
| http://archive.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/policy/sustainfarmfood/documents/sffs-fwd-060718.pdf | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To overcome barriers to non-food diversification and market based action on renewable raw materials, alternative crops, wood fuel and tourism. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies should be included that will permit the establishment of non-food diversification schemes, where planning permission is required. Policies should encourage and/or require the installation of clean wood burning plant. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA objectives should include increasing the production and use of renewable energy/fuels. SA objectives should include requirements to support local food production. |
| Meeting the Energy Challenge (May 2007): White Paper | | | |
| http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/legislation/white_papers/white_paper_07/white_paper_07.aspx | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government statement on energy policy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce carbon dioxide. Maintain reliability of energy supplies. Promote competitive markets. Ensure that energy is affordable. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider how plan polices can support the objectives and targets of the Air Quality Strategy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the objectives are reflected in Sustainability Appraisal Framework. |
| Planning our electric future: a White Paper for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity (2011) | | | |
| http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/policy-legislation/emr/2176-emr-white-paper.pdf | | | |
| <p>Sets out strategy for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term contracts for both low-carbon energy and capacity; Institutional arrangements to support this contracting approach; Continued grandfathering, supporting the principle of no retrospective change to low carbon policy incentives, within a clear rational planning cycle; and Ensuring a market that allows existing energy companies and new entrants to compete on fair terms | | | |
| National Air Quality Strategy (2008) | | | |
| http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/pdf/foreword.pdf | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategy sets objectives for 8 main air | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets are set for the following pollutants: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LPA's should be aware that the location of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check that the requirements of the |

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| pollutants to protect health. | Benzene; 1,3-butadiene; Carbon monoxide; lead; nitrogen dioxide; ozone; PM10 particles; sulphur dioxide. | development can have a direct effect on improving air quality. | Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. |
| 10 Year Transport Plan (2000) | | | |
| http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/previous/transporttenyearplan2000 | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out Government strategy for modernising the transport network. Objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sharpen the competitiveness of British industry. ▪ Boost economic development of regions. ▪ Promote urban renaissance. ▪ Enhance access and opportunity in rural areas. ▪ Reduce social exclusion. ▪ Lessen impact of transport on environment at local and global level. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport - rail and road, public and private - in ways that increase choice. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider how the Local Plan documents can contribute to the national objectives and targets on transport. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that the requirements of the Transport 2010: The 10 year plan are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. |
| White Paper on the Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 (July 2004) | | | |
| http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_about/documents/divisionhomepage/031259.hcsp | | | |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overarching objective is to provide a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel, but can also achieve our environmental objectives. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road network to provide a more reliable and freer-flowing service for both personal travel and freight, with people able to make informed choices about how and when they travel; • The rail network to provide a fast, reliable and efficient service, particularly for interurban journeys and commuting into large urban areas; • Develop bus services that are reliable, flexible, convenient and tailored to local needs; • Making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips; and • Airports to provide improved international and domestic links. • Extension of investment plans to 2014-15. • 10 year spending plan to be Increased by £0.5 billion each year from 2006-07. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans and policies should reflect the objectives and principles outlined in this white paper to ensure the social, economic and environmental issues of transport are considered. • Locational strategies should be employed to encourage development near inter-modal facilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objectives to include sustainable transport principles. |
| Civil Aviation Act (2006) | | | |
| http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/air/cab/civilaviationbill | | | |

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| <p>Implements The Future of Air Transport White Paper commitments on sustainable aviation.</p> <p>Clarify and strengthen the measures available to airports for dealing with aircraft noise.</p> <p>Make explicit the powers of airports to set charges which reflect local emissions from aircraft.</p> <p>Provide powers for a levy to replenish the Air Travel Trust Fund, which benefits customers of failed tour operators.</p> <p>Authorise local authority airport companies to undertake specified activities e.g. sharing expertise / joint ventures.</p> <p>Clarifies the respective roles of aerodrome managers and the police in protecting an airport.</p> | <p>None identified.</p> | <p>Plans and policies should reflect the objectives and principles outlined in this Act.</p> | <p>Ensure the objectives are reflected in Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</p> |

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| Aviation White Paper – The Future of Air Transport | | | |
| http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_aviation/documents/divisionhomepage/029650.hcsp | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the strategic framework for the development of airport capacity in the UK over the next 30 years. • National: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide additional airport capacity in response to demand. ▪ Balance economic and social benefits with environmental impacts. ▪ Ensure airport development is linked to wider transport strategy and transport networks. • Heathrow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support further development provided stringent environmental limits can be met, including greater utilisation of existing runways and a new runway as soon as possible after Stansted. ▪ Key environmental issues are air quality, air noise and public transport based surface access. • Gatwick: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain planning agreement ruling out another runway before 2019. ▪ Safeguard for a wide spaced second runway after 2019, on its own merits and if conditions on Heathrow cannot be met. Note: site of runway to the south of Gatwick outside Surrey but some land take to NW in Mole Valley. ▪ Second additional runway rejected. | <p>General:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government to report on progress by end 2006. ▪ Airports required to produce updated safeguarding maps, airport master plans, blight protection schemes and surface access strategies. <p>Heathrow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compliance with EU air quality emission targets and 2002 57dBA noise contour area. <p>Gatwick:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compliance with EU air quality emission targets and stringent limits on 57dBA noise contour area should runway be developed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Heathrow</u> area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Possibility of some growth in throughput beyond T5 during plan period due to more intensive use of existing runways. ▪ Potential impact on communities under flight path due to mixed mode operation. ▪ Extent of any broader impacts on employment, development pressures, surface access etc dependent on scale of growth but initial indications are that this is not likely to be substantial in percentage terms. ▪ No new runway development during plan period, although in principle decision likely. Issue for future plan review. • <u>Gatwick</u> area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No new runway development during plan period but need to safeguard for possible future development. ▪ Take account of updated safeguarding maps, airport master plans, blight protection schemes and surface access strategies. <p><i>(nb there is a government intention to publish new Sustainable Aviation Policy Framework Spring 2013)</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airport expansion contributes to maintaining high levels of employment and economic activity and providing for commercial development. • Potential impact on air quality, noise and light pollution and congestion. • Need to consider mitigation measures described in White Paper. |

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| UK Climate Change Programme (2006) | | | |
| http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/ukccp/index.htm | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UK programme to deliver its Kyoto target of cutting its greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5%, and moving towards its domestic goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve business use of energy; Stimulate investment and cut costs; Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation; Cut emissions from the transport sector; Promote better energy efficiency in the domestic sector; Improve energy efficiency requirements of the Building Regulations; Continue the fall in emissions from agriculture and forestry; Ensure the public sector takes a leading role. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check that the objectives are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. |
| Climate Change Act (2008) | | | |
| http://www.defra.gov.uk | | | |
| <p>Key aims: To improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK. To demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally</p> | <p>Legally binding targets: Green house gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. A carbon budgeting system to cap emissions over five year periods.</p> | <p>Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives.</p> | <p>Check that the objectives are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework</p> |
| Water Act 2003 | | | |
| www.hms.gov.uk/acts/acts2003/20030037.htm | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key objective is to promote the sustainable use of water by promoting water conservation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act places a duty on public authorities to take into account the desirability of conserving water supplies to premises. Recognise that the issue of water conservation is increasingly important. Recognise that Water Companies have a duty to prepare drought plans and further water conservation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlights the increasing need to reduce water usage in the South East. Available water supply is finite and is the subject of pressure from both new housing and climate change. The subject is reflected in the SA objectives. |
| National Flood and Coast Erosion Management Strategy (July 2011) | | | |

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| <p>Key Objectives: To ensure a clear understanding of the risks of flooding. Set out clear and consistent plans for risk management Ensure that emergency plans and responses to incidents are effective. Help communities to recover after incidents.</p> | None | Avoiding inappropriate development in areas of flood risk | Avoiding inappropriate development in areas of flood risk |
| <p>National Flood Emergency Framework</p> | | | |
| <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69425/pb13430-national-flood-101008.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>Governments strategic objectives in planning and preparing for a flood emergency and especially operational response arrangements:</p> | None | | Protect human life and as far as possible property and the environment |
| <p>Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (and Flood Risk Regulations 2009)</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/people-and-community/emergency-planning-and-community-safety/floodingadvice/the-flood-and-water-management-act</p> | | | |
| <p>County Councils to act as lead local flood authorities and take a lead role in managing flood risk from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. By 2015 they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply and monitor a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy • Maintain a register of local structures and features likely to have a significant effect on flood risk • Act as Sustainable Drainage Approving Body | | Ensure that plan policies assist in directing development to locations at least risk of flooding and help to reduce overall flood risk. Work with the County in securing SuDs on new developments | |
| <p>ABI / National Flood Forum Guidance on Insurance and Planning in Flood Risk Areas for Local Planning Authorities (April 2012)</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.abi.org.uk/Media/Releases/2012/04/Flood_risk_guidance_will_help_local_authorities_make_sustainable_planning_decisions.aspx</p> | | | |

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| <p>The main recommendations are:</p> <p>Consider flooding from all sources, taking account of climate change.</p> <p>Take potential impacts on drainage infrastructure seriously.</p> <p>Ensure flood risk is mitigated to acceptable levels for proposed development.</p> <p>Make sure local plans take account of all relevant costs and are regularly reviewed</p> | | <p>The advice is designed to help local authorities in England when producing local plans and dealing with planning applications in flood risk areas.</p> <p>The guidance complements the Government's recently published National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).</p> | |
| Environment Agency's National Flood Risk Assessment (2009) | | | |
| http://a0768b4a8a31e106d8b0-50dc802554eb38a24458b98ff72d550b.r19.cf3.rackcdn.com/geho0609bqds-e-e.pdf | | | |
| Assess the likelihood of flooding from rivers and provides extreme flood outline | | | Assesses the risk of flooding taking into account the type, location and condition of flood defences. |
| Civil Contingencies Act 2004 | | | |
| Provides a single framework for civil protection and in particular roles and responsibilities for those involved in emergency preparation and response at the local level (eg emergency plans) | | | Issues related to emergency planning. Protect human life and as far as possible property and the environment |
| UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009) | | | |
| http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/uk_supply/energy_mix/renewable/res/res.aspx | | | |
| Sets out how the UK will increase its renewable energy use and production. There are identified targets for renewable energy production and the effects this production will have on traditional energy sources and consequential CO ₂ production. | More than 30% of our electricity generated from renewables 12% of our heat generated from renewables 10% of transport energy from renewables | Ensure that Local Plans plan for renewable energy production. | It will be important to balance the need for renewable energy against the other sustainability criteria if and when methods of delivering renewable schemes are identified. |

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| Planning & Energy Act (2008) | | | |
| http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/pdf/ukpga_20080021_en.pdf | | | |
| The Act enables LDFs (ie Local Plans) to include requirements for new development to provide a set proportion of its energy requirement from a renewable or a local, low- carbon source, and to set energy efficiency requirements beyond building regulations. | The setting of local targets for renewable energy, decentralised low carbon energy and energy efficiency. | Local Plans to examine the case for imposing local targets for renewable and decentralised energy requirements, and energy efficiency, and to set a suitable local standard. | New development will be required to increase the production and use of renewable energy, and to increase the energy efficiency of new and existing development. |
| Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the Standard in Sustainability for New Homes (Feb 2008) | | | |
| http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/codesustainabilitystandards | | | |
| The Code is a voluntary standard designed to improve the overall sustainability of new homes by setting a single framework within which the home building industry can design and construct homes to higher environmental standards and offers a tool for developers to differentiate themselves within the market | All new build social housing must attain Code Level 3 from 1st April 2008. Includes minimum standards for Energy/CO ₂ , Water, Materials, Surface water run-off and Waste, and guidance on Pollution, Health and wellbeing, Management and Ecology. Standards coming Into force from October 2010. | LDFs will have a key role in setting out the local ability to meet and/or exceed Code levels. | Ensures that certain sustainability criteria for certain policies will be met through new development functioning in a more sustainable manner. Should ensure in time that all new development increases energy efficiency. |
| Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity: Guidance for practitioners (June 2004) | | | |
| http://www.rspb.org.uk/Images/SEA_and_biodiversity_tcm9-133070.pdf | | | |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the current baseline conditions and problems in the area, including relevant biodiversity objectives and other relevant policies, plans and programmes; • identify and assess the likely impacts of the policy/plan/programme on the environment, including on biodiversity; • consider relevant alternatives to the policy/plan/programme; • reduce or avoid any significant negative impacts ("mitigation") and enhance positive benefits where possible; • produce an environmental report; • involve the public and other organisations; • take the environmental information and public/organisation comments into account in decision-making; • publish information about the decision; to monitor the impacts of implementing the policy/plan/programme | | <p>Policies, through an iterative approach should have broadly positive effects on the environment. Socio-economic benefits will be checked for their effects on the environment.</p> | <p>Ensure that environmental issues are considered in the process.</p> |
| <p>Environmental Quality and Spatial Planning June 2005</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Research/envquaplanning_main_1351823.pdf</p> | | | |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help planning authorities achieve high standards of environmental quality in spatial planning. Enhancing the quality of life for rural and urban communities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LPA's should contact agencies as early in plan process as possible. Planning authorities should consider more ambitious initiatives for the conservation, enhancement and better management of the environment and rural areas. Plans and strategies should indicate how these initiatives can be built into and delivered through the planning system and other delivery mechanisms. LPA's should consider whether: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there are areas that are particularly suitable or unsuitable for development, including areas that may be affected by climate change; the ability of other areas to accommodate development may be increased and if so, how; identify targets or thresholds or other indicators of development opportunity that would help to maximise environmental benefits; parameters could be defined that might feed into policy criteria and monitoring; specific actions need to be taken in the plan or strategy to take account of climate change; English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency may be able to provide specific advice and assistance. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Research/envqualityplansupp_1351829.pdf Supplementary file 14 provides a checklist for Local Plans / LDFs – helpful in scoping how to environmental and rural issues should be addressed. |

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| English Heritage Strategy 2005 – 2010: Making the Past Part of our Future (and corporate plan 2011-15) | | | |
| http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/eh-strategy-2005-2010/ | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EH will develop and disseminate policies, principles, guidelines, standards and exemplars to LAs. • EH will use its role in the planning process to develop appreciation of the historic environment and its relevance to the sustainability, planning and design of new development. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year on year reduction in the buildings at risk register. • 100% of statutory consultations met within the agreed time limit. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing involvement of EH in developing Local Plan policies and guidance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year on year reduction in the buildings at risk register? |
| The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010 | | | |
| http://www.culture.gov.uk/images/publications/Acc_HeritageVision_Part1.pdf | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage a wider involvement in Heritage Seek to promote the role of the historic environment within the response to climate change and sustainable development. | No specific ones. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Landscape Convention (ELC) requirements to be embedded in UK policy and practice. • Policies should encourage early consideration of heritage in the planning process. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Landscape Convention (ELC) requirements to be embedded in UK policy and practice. |
| Waste Strategy for England and Wales (revised 2007) | | | |
| http://www.defra.gov.uk | | | |
| Statement of Government policy on sustainable management of waste and resources. | Local authorities will be required to meet statutory performance targets for recycling. Decisions about waste management should be based on BPEO. Provide convenient recycling service for household and commercial customers. Provide local leadership to plan and invest in new infrastructure. | Waste is addressed by Surrey County Council as the Waste Planning Authority. | Check that the objectives are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. |
| ABI: The Vulnerability of UK Property to Windstorm Damage (2003) | | | |
| http://www.abi.org.uk/Display/File/Child/552/Windstorm_Report.pdf | | | |
| The report has looked at evidence predicting increases in wind speed in the South East caused by Climate Change. | None identified. | The ABI suggest that design codes for buildings in the South East of the UK may need to be upgraded by at least 10%. | The report supports the relevant Sustainability Objective and related indicator |

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| | | Moreover, future climate rather than historic weather patterns should be used to set the standards. | |
| The Water Framework Directive and Planning: Initial Advice to Planning Authorities in England and Wales (2006) | | | |
| http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/33362.aspx | | | |
| <p>Planning bodies need to think about the implications of proposed development and land use change on water, including beyond their local authority boundary and take action now.</p> <p>Future development needs to be planned carefully so that it does not result in further pressure on the water environment and compromise WFD objectives.</p> <p>The environmental aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent deterioration of aquatic ecosystems; Protect enhance and restore polluted waters and groundwater to 'good status'; Comply with water related standards and objectives for environmentally protected areas established under other EU legislation; Progressively reduce pollution from priority substances and cease or phase out discharges from priority hazardous substances; and Prevent or limit input of pollutants into the groundwater. | <p>Requires all inland waters to reach 'good status' by 2015.</p> <p>Inappropriate development in the floodplain.</p> <p>Development that adversely affects water quality.</p> | <p>Identify the water management issues that are relevant to spatial planning – ensure that development does not create adverse pressure on the water environment.</p> <p>Include policies on sustainable water management.</p> <p>Help to ensure that understanding the pressures of, and opportunities for, development are reflected in the analysis underpinning River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs).</p> <p>Ensure that spatial plans complement RBMPs.</p> <p>Review plans on publication of RBMPs to ensure that they contribute towards, and do not compromise the achievements of, WFD objectives.</p> <p>Use established mechanisms for community involvement and communication.</p> | <p>Ensure that the Sustainability Appraisal considers the environmental aims of the WFD.</p> |
| Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning and Sustainable Waste Management (not cancelled by the NPPF) | | | |
| http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_039215.pdf | | | |
| <p>Government policy on planning and waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of the area for waste management for all waste streams should be incorporated into the RSS. In turn, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability Appraisal should be applied so as to shape planning strategies that support the Government's planning objectives for waste management set out |

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| <p>resource and looking to disposal as the last option</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities • To help implement the national waste strategy and supporting targets • To help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment, and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations • To reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness • To protect green belts, but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities, together with wider SD benefits <p>To ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management</p> | | <p>LPA's should prepare LDDs that reflect their contribution to delivering these aims. Waste is addressed by Surrey County Council as Waste Planning Authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed new development should be supported by site waste management plans, showing how materials will be reused and recovered, and how off-site disposal of waste will be minimised. Good design and layout in new development can help secure opportunities for sustainable waste management, including for kerbside collection and community recycling as well as for larger waste facilities | <p>in this PPS.</p> |
| <p>Good practice guide on planning for tourism (2006) [still on CLG website]</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.communities.gov.uk</p> | | | |

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| <p>Maximising the economic and employment benefits of tourism Safeguarding the environment Protecting the interests of communities that cater for tourism but suffer from its effects To direct tourism to appropriate locations To regulate capacity in areas where local facilities or infrastructure could become overloaded.</p> | <p>Achieve sustainable development that serves the interests of both economic growth and conservation of the environment.</p> | <p>Local Plan policies to support the objectives of this national guidance. To ensure tourism provides benefits for the local economy without harming the environment.</p> | <p>The needs of visitors and accessibility to natural, archaeological, historic environments and cultural assets must be recognised in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</p> |
| <p>Circular 04/07 Planning for Travelling Showpeople</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/circulartravellingshow</p> | | | |
| <p>Number of plots in RSS must be translated into specific site allocations - implications of this now unclear when RSS is abolished.</p> | <p>No targets identified other than to meet RSS requirement</p> | <p>Core Strategies should set out criteria to be used to consider allocations and windfalls. Policies must not impose undue constraints and sites must be suitable and realistic.</p> <p>Cross boundary allocations could be considered. Need to involve TS and their representative bodies in assessing needs. Where there is a clear and immediate need LPAs should bring forward sites in advance of regional allocations.</p> | <p>Site allocations must be subject to SA.</p> |
| <p>Planning Policy for traveller sites: March 2012 (replaces Circular 1/06 – Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites)</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicytravellers</p> | | | |
| <p>Government's planning policy for traveller sites which aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure LPAs make own assessment of need • work collaboratively to meet need through identification of land including setting pitch and plot targets | <p>Need to establish requirements and 5 year supply through GTAA and plan preparation</p> | <p>Plan policies should allocate sufficient pitches and plots to meet need and include criteria for assessing planning applications/allocations. Ensure evidence base identifies a rolling five-year supply of deliverable sites</p> | |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan for sites over a reasonable timescale • promote more private traveller site provision • reduce number of unauthorised developments • ensure accessibility to services and facilities • set criteria based policies | | | |
| Sport England Strategy 2012-17 [replaces The South East Plan for Sport (2004-2008) - Mission: Possible] | | | |
| http://www.sportengland.org/about_us/what_we_do.aspx | | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) See more people taking on and keeping a sporting habit for life. 2) Create more opportunities for young people. 3) Nurture and develop talent. 4) Provide the right facilities in the right places. 5) Support local authorities and unlock local funding. 6) Ensure real opportunities for communities. | Year on year increase in the proportion of people who play sport once a week for at least 30 minutes. | Support local authorities and unlock local funding and ensure real opportunities for communities. | Ensure sustainability appraisal incorporates sport as part of the sustainability objective to improve health. |
| REGIONAL CONTEXT | | | |
| Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the South East – South East Plan (2009): Revoked March 2013 | | | |
| <p>Spatial framework for the preparation of local authorities' development plans and other strategies and programmes in the region.</p> <p><i>Government has abolished the South East Plan but it forms and important contextual framework being the basis on which the Core Strategy was prepared..</i></p> | <p>Ensuring a higher quality environment. Promoting economic opportunities. Concentrating development in urban areas. Promoting sustainable use of the region's natural resources. Promoting wider choice in travel options, and reducing reliance on the car.</p> | Plans must be in conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy. | Integrated Regional Framework (IRF) to be taken into account in the development of objectives and indicators. Level of housing and economic growth will be the key issue for SA. |

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| Partial Review of the RSS for the South East : Policy H7 – Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople (GTTS) (June 2009) | | | |
| Hard copy | | | |
| Recommendations on the provision of new pitches for GTTS. Seeks to reverse under provision for GTTS and thereby reduce unauthorised sites. | Targets to be re-assessed. | Implication for land allocation. | |
| South East Regional Sustainability Framework (May 2008) | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates and replaces the Integrated Regional Framework 2004 (IRF). • The RSF provides a suite of sustainability objectives which can be used to monitor the quality of life in the region through the use of indicators. • See pages 11-17 of the RSF for the 25 objectives and their related indicators. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a framework for the development of local indicators and targets based on the 25 RSF objectives and their indicators and targets; and the use of the RSF targets where appropriate. See pages 11-17 of the RSF for the schedule of indicators and targets. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take into account the RSF objectives in the development of overarching plan objectives where appropriate. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IRF objectives have been used as the basis for the original set of sustainability appraisal objectives used by the East Surrey authorities in their sustainability appraisal processes; these local objectives have been refined and agreed with the three statutory environmental bodies. • The RSF's 25 objectives amend and update some of the IRF objectives and introduce new objectives. The RSF objectives places slightly more focus on the themes of communities and economic development. • East Surrey authorities may from time to time amend and update their suite of sustainability objectives. |
| Regional Economic Strategy 2006 – 2016 (Revoked March 2013) | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This document was revoked in March 2013 but provided a contextual economic framework.</i> • vision that by 2016 the South East will be a world class region. • This objective to be delivered through:- • Sustainable prosperity by preserving the quality of life as a competitive advantage; enhancing the environment; social and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets and indicators include:- • Reducing carbon dioxide emissions • Increasing the contribution of renewable energy • Increasing GVA – by 3% per annum. • Reducing economic disparities • Improving green infrastructure • Reducing per capita water consumption • Increasing business expenditure on | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to promote sustainable economic development • Need to ensure that appropriate mechanisms to monitor objectives are developed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to consider the objectives of sustainable economic development within the context of the overall sustainability objectives and to ensure appropriate SA objectives for economic development are incorporated. |

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| <p>lifestyle offer to keep a place to live, work and do business.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global competitiveness by building on the existing concentrations of excellence in the South East , by becoming more enterprising, innovative and skilled and by investing in success. • Smart growth by achieving higher levels of prosperity without increasing the ecological footprint of the region;-for example though higher productivity, increasing the stock of businesses and bringing more of the resident population into economic activity. | <p>research and development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the % business turnover attributable to new/improved products and services • Increasing economic activity through the number of people in employment and skills levels; increasing productivity per worker by an average of 2.4% • Reducing road congestion and pollution levels • Reduce the rate of increase in the regions ecological footprint; and seek to reduce it by 2016 (from 6.3 global hectares in 2003). | | |
| Regional Transport Strategy (2004) | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulated by South East England Regional Assembly to ensure that the investment programmes of local authorities, transport providers and other key stakeholders in the transport sector complement and support the wider regional objective of delivering a more sustainable pattern of development. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority will be given to investment in the transport system that supports delivery of the spatial strategy by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing the network of regional hubs and spokes; facilitating urban renewal and urban renaissance as a means of achieving a more sustainable pattern of development; ▪ Supporting the region's gateway function. ▪ Other relevant regional strategies, development plans and Local Transport Plans should ensure that their policies and proposals: encourage development that is located and designed to reduce average journey lengths; promote investment that achieves a rebalancing of the transport system in favor of non-car modes as a means of access to services and facilities; are consistent | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies to reflect these objectives in connection with the Local Transport Plan. • Policies should balance the need for economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. • Locational strategies should be employed to encourage location near inter-modal facilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability Appraisal Framework to reflect these objectives. |

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| | with, and supported by, appropriate mobility management measures. | | |
| Regional Housing Strategy (2006) <i>(need to re-check status of this)</i> | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable the provision of more affordable homes; • Bring decent housing within the reach of people on lower incomes; and • Improve the quality of new housing and existing stock. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Age breakdown of the South East (SE). ▪ Household structure in the SE. ▪ Distribution of tenure. ▪ 1st time buyers as a percentage of mortgage borrowers. ▪ House price earnings ratio in the SE. ▪ Average private sector rent as percentage of average incomes. ▪ Rural population in the SE. ▪ Trajectories of decent homes progress in the SE. ▪ Unfit properties in the private sector. ▪ Empty private sector dwellings as a percentage of total stock. ▪ Key worker numbers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set realistic targets for the number of affordable homes. • Building to higher densities (funding will be restricted to sites >40dph). • The Board intends to generate proposals to fund a development portfolio of brownfield sites. • The Government is expected to introduce changes to the current system of seeking contributions from developers. • Authorities are encouraged to set clear realistic targets for the number of affordable units. • The Board advocates earlier consultation with communities on large scale development proposals. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that the three priorities are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. |
| Regional Housing Strategy (2008-2011) <i>(need to re-check status of this)</i> | | | |
| <p>Produced by the Regional Housing Board, this sets out a Regional approach to housing investment and gives a framework for spending decisions. Focus on funding for social housing but also aims to influence the private market. Its vision for the South East is a place where the quality of housing is high and people have a choice about the homes they live in. The strategy strives to create sustainable communities, which make a significant contribution to the quality of life and economic prosperity of the area.</p> | <p>Strategy suggests a number of key housing indicators which can inform baseline and monitoring: Progress against decent homes standards. No. of new homes completed. No. of affordable and key worker housing completions</p> | <p>Local Plans should make provision for at least 10 years' potential housing supply. Policies for affordable housing should be included. Number of unfit dwellings should be reduced. Use of sustainability checklist for new housing (SEEDA/Building Research Establishment) should be advocated.</p> | <p>Importance of housing provision, particularly affordable housing, should inform the SA.</p> |
| Regional Strategy for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy 2004 | | | |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key objective of the policies is to promote a more sustainable pattern of energy use by improving the energy efficiency of new and existing development and ensuring that the region contributes effectively towards targets for the generation of renewable energy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The renewable energy target for Thames Valley and Surrey is 140MW by 2010, 209MW by 2016. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Development Documents may expect the incorporation of high standards of energy efficiency in all development, subject to economic viability considerations. LAs should encourage the use of energy efficient materials and technologies, encouraging the use of BREEAM/NHER standards. LAs should actively promote the incorporation of energy efficiency and use of RE, especially where opportunities arise by virtue of the scale of new development. LDDs and other policies should encourage the integration of combined heat and power (including mini and micro CHP), and district heating including in the existing stock. LAs and other public bodies, as property owners and managers, should seek to achieve high levels of energy efficiency when refurbishing their existing stock. LDDs should support in principle the development of RE through the inclusion of criteria-based policies. Early dialogue between all stakeholders (including local communities) should occur at an early stage. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objectives in this guidance are reflected in providing more than one of SA objectives for this appraisal. |
| Social Inclusion Statement (SEERA and Partners, 2002) (need to re-check status of this) | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional commitment to tackling social exclusion, backed by action plan. Aims to reduce the numbers of people within the region who are deprived (in both urban and rural areas) and reduce the gap | Gap between the most deprived wards and the rest of the region to be reduced by 10% by 2010. | Although the Statement emphasises the importance of Local Strategic Partnerships, Local Plans will have a role to play in implementing spatial policies that aim to reduce social exclusion and which | SA objectives need to address social issues such as health and education, and tackling social exclusion will be reflected in the SA Framework. |

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| between most deprived wards and the rest of the region. | | may stem from the Community Strategy. | |
| South East Biodiversity Strategy 2009 (SE England Biodiversity Forum) | | | |
| http://www.sebiodiversity.org.uk/data/files/Reports/seebf_regional_stratweb.pdf | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a coherent vision, working guide, and flexible framework for the South East as the basis for effective policies and actions to deliver a secure future for biodiversity so it can thrive. • Provides a focus on how all business sectors can contribute and where priority action should be taken to deliver targets. Emphasises that biodiversity is an integral part of the South East economy supporting livelihoods and wellbeing. • Halt ongoing biodiversity losses and move to an integrated landscape scale approach. • Creation of Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOA) as regional priority areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None specified but it refers to UK Biodiversity Action Plan targets and the BOA Map. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to embed this strategy into local plans. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA objectives and indicators could reflect biodiversity conservation and enhancement, including number and condition of designated sites, habitats in the wider countryside. |
| Gatwick Diamond Future Plan 2008-2016 | | | |
| http://www.gatwickdiamond.co.uk/resources/documents/FuturePlanBro11Ssep08.pdf | | | |

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| <p>Inspire, Connect and Grow: 1) Inspiring knowledge to enhance skills, productivity and innovation 2) Improving facilities and transport connections by encouraging investment 3) Smart growth to build our reputation as an economic powerhouse, but achieved in a sustainable way, safeguarding our quality of life and beautiful surrounding countryside Vision: By 2016 the Gatwick Diamond (GD) will be a world class, internationally recognised business location achieving sustainable prosperity</p> <p>(nb: Gatwick Diamond is within the Coast To Capital Local Enterprise Partnership area)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European league of Airport locations (11) • Global positioning (39.7) • Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita, • Gross Value Added (GVA) per FTE employee job, • Percentage of the working age population in employment • Average (mean) gross weekly earnings for full-time employees • Average annual growth in GVA • Annual number of VAT registrations per 10,000 adult population • Percentage of the population of working age • Percentage of the working age population that are economically inactive • Average annual population growth • Average annual productivity growth • Percentage of the population with degree level qualifications • Percentage of the population with no qualifications • Percentage of the population aged between 16 and 24 with no • HE/FE students as percentage of the resident population | <p>Delivering quality of place through creative and exciting town centre regeneration – complemented by attractive rail / transport station gateways</p> <p>Local Plan convergence to support sustainable growth</p> <p>Strengthening the identity and creating a sense of place to support the Gatwick Diamond brand</p> <p>Leverage of the GD's amazing environmental assets</p> <p>Working with the airport to create a Gatwick Diamond business asset - a value added driver</p> <p>Developing local infrastructure to better integrate and share the area's many business and lifestyle assets</p> <p>Improving rail line capacity, junctions and demand management as part of better service provision</p> <p>Rail station regeneration to facilitate new ways of connecting with the sub-region</p> | <p>Ensuring that Gatwick Airport is developed in a sustainable way that both connects the region to the world economic hotspots and works with the local host communities to support SMART GROWTH solutions</p> <p>Enhancing rail service provision through line capacity, junction and demand management improvements</p> <p>Ensuring that the Gatwick Diamond communities address the needs of sustainable transport, reduce congestion pressures and create a network of places</p> |
| <p>Gatwick Diamond Local Strategic Statement (March 2012)</p> | | | |
| <p>www.gatwickdiamond.co.uk</p> | | | |

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| <p>The Statement has four main objectives: To provide a broad but consistent strategic direction for the Gatwick Diamond area on planning and economic issues which cross local authority boundaries To set out, for the shorter term, how that strategic direction will be translated into change and development To establish effective mechanisms for inter-authority cooperation on strategic issues so that longer term decisions made through the local plan making processes are well informed To identify those areas where joint working will be prioritised</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets | <p>The Gatwick Diamond Local Authorities will plan for economic growth with employment levels rising to reflect a strengthening and repositioning of the Diamond economy and the character and structure of individual local economies. Crawley will be positioned as a strong commercial centre, in addition to Redhill.</p> | <p>To take into account neighbouring Authorities' aspirations.</p> |
| <p>Coast to Capital LEP – Strategy for Growth (July 2012)</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.coast2capital.org.uk/about-us/strategy-for-growth.html</p> | | | |
| <p>This strategy focuses on economic investment with the strategic objectives to increase the levels of enterprise and entrepreneurship. Document states that over time the LEP's strategic objectives should be reflected in the strategies and plans of the local authorities and that there should be no conflicting aims.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implies rates of growth of 4% per annum Document includes a Key Performance Indicators (KPI) Summary Report. | | <p>Potential environmental impacts of delivering high levels of growth?</p> |
| <p>Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan</p> | | | |
| <p>www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/114391.aspx</p> | | | |

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| <p>The CFMP considers all types of inland flooding, although coverage of surface and groundwater is limited due to lack of available information. A key objective is to understand the risk of fluvial flooding across the region and identify long term policies to manage the risk in a sustainable way. The plan involves: Identifying opportunities and constraints within the catchment to reduce flood risk through changes in land use, land management practices and / or the flood defence infrastructure; finding ways to work with nature, and manage flood risk to maintain, restore or improve natural and historic assets; working out priorities for studies or projects to manage flood risk and making the appropriate authorities responsible</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properties at risk in the 1% AEP flood event • Number of people at risk from a 1% AEP flood • Potential impact on internationally and nationally designated sites. | <p>Flood risk issues need to be incorporated into the Local Plan, from avoiding the impacts of flooding to actively trying to reduce flooding. Considerations include; where development is located, protecting the functional flood plain, creating new habitats, naturalising the river channel and increasing the use of 'sustainable urban drainage systems'</p> | <p>The SA needs to consider the impact policy options could have on flood risk, both in terms of reducing the harm from flooding and reducing the risk of flooding.</p> |
| <p>Arun and Western Streams Catchment Management Plan</p> | | | |
| <p>http://a0768b4a8a31e106d8b0-50dc802554eb38a24458b98ff72d550b.r19.cf3.rackcdn.com/geso1008bowe-e-e.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>Plan covers part of the SW of the District only. Role of the Plan is similar to the Thames CFMP above. Identifies areas and policy options on basis of flood risk.</p> | | | <p>Covers rural parts of Mole Valley where there are very few properties at risk of flooding</p> |
| <p>The London Plan (from 22 July 2011 this replaced London's Spatial Development Strategy 2004)</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/londonplan</p> | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic plan for London to 2031 and forms the policy context in which London boroughs should set their detailed planning policies. • To accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on Green Belt land and open spaces. • Build upon London's world city status to ensure the prosperity of Londoners and the rest of the UK. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The monitoring section is more a framework of intent and does not, itself, include targets which would directly affect adjoining areas. • The Plan's individual chapters have not been examined to look for targets and indicators. • Will need to look at the local plans of the adjoining London boroughs in due course to assess implications of their strategies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London's population is likely to continue to grow notwithstanding net out-migration to other (especially neighbouring) regions. • London's economy is likely to resume growth, probably at a lower rate than before the current down turn. • London should be treated as a single housing market. But many linkages extend beyond London underscoring the importance of inter-regional co-ordination | |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To plan for growth and welcome development ensuring it delivers social, environmental and other aims. • Close the gaps in life chances and quality of life, tackle disadvantage and discrimination and ensure opportunities are accessible to all. Pay attention to quality as well as quantity. • Take account of climate change. | <p>and policies.</p> | <p>in meeting housing requirements in the wider south-east, especially in the adjoining counties (see page 80)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plans should be aware of the London Plan's objectives in order to facilitate sustainable development and any wider issues associated with the duty to co-operate. | |
| COUNTY CONTEXT | | | |
| Surrey 2020 – Community Strategy for Surrey (Surrey Strategic Partnership (<i>partnership now disbanded and document not referred to but was a source for previous PPSs and so noted for information</i>)) | | | |
| <p>Vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪“Surrey is a great county that benefits from the beauty and richness of its natural and built heritage, the diversity of its landscape, distinctiveness of its communities and strength of its economy. The vision for Surrey is one that will safeguard and enhance these strengths and improve the quality of life for people living and working in Surrey by addressing social, economic and environmental well-being and sustainability. ▪The vision for Surrey in 2020 is a county of distinctive, confident, caring, creative, and safe communities, where individuals and organisations have taken responsibility for resolving the many challenges facing the county.” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain high employment rates and promote a more mixed and balanced economy. • Make it easier to get around the County by, with transport being increasingly integrated and locally managed with incentives and more options to reduce congestion and pollution. • Easier for people to find accommodation to suit all needs • Increase home working. • Promote vibrant towns that appeal to all ages and walks of life. | None | Strategy was produced by Surrey Strategic Partnership which no longer exists; and therefore the strategy is no longer in effect. However it still provides a useful set of County wide objectives, commentary and baseline information. |
| Surrey Rural Strategy 2010-2015 and Action Plan (Surrey Rural Partnership) | | | |

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| Strategy:- http://www.ruralsurrey.org.uk/assets/files/CS1795%20SRS%20Main%20doc_web.pdf Action Plan:- http://www.ruralsurrey.org.uk/assets/files/CS1795%20SRS%20Action%20Plan_web.pdf | | | |
| <p>SO 1 (Strategic Objective) Rural Proofing - to ensure rural issues and rural needs are considered by policy makers in preparing public sector policy documents.</p> <p>SO12 To ensure affordable housing is accepted as crucial to rural communities and developed where there is a need</p> <p>SO16 to ensure rural businesses are promoted and supported, including through appropriate local planning policies.</p> <p>SO19 to support farming and horticulture.</p> <p>SO21 to ensure that rural Surrey prepares for the impacts of climate change and plays its part on reducing carbon emissions.</p> <p>SO22 To develop and implement an approach to green infrastructure in the Surrey Countryside</p> | | <p>Rural Exceptions housing policies are a valuable mechanism for providing land for AH in rural areas.</p> <p>Policies required that take account of the needs of rural businesses.</p> <p>Planning policies still seen as an obstacle - diversification policies need to be flexible.</p> <p>Green Belt policy is a constraint - positive action required to make use of existing resources, to develop green space projects and to provide for Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space (SANGS)</p> | <p>Rural proofing should be embedded into the SA process</p> <p>Climate change and renewable energy policies should be rural proofed.</p> <p>Development requiring mitigation through provision of SANGSs</p> |
| Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Beauty Management Plan http://www.surreyhills.org/managementplan.asp | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary purpose is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the Surrey Hills AONB. • Recognise that change will occur. • Maintain the social and economic viability of the Surrey Hills in a sustainable manner. • Conserve and enhance the special qualities of the AONB (landscape, heritage, biodiversity and habitat, agricultural land and tranquillity). | <p>Specific targets for the particular themes set out including farming, woodland, nature conservation, historic and cultural heritage, recreation and tourism, land use planning, traffic and transport, and community development and the local economy.</p> <p>% of the AONB covered in built development.</p> <p>Area of AONB disturbed by noise and visual intrusion, including light.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development plans should ensure that primary purpose of AONB designation, which is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty is recognised and applied consistently. • To adopt suitable policies within the Local Plan taking into account the general themes of the AONB Management Plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of Surrey's AONB is a key aspect of environmental responsibilities and is required to be taken into full account when formulating SA framework objectives and appraisal criteria. • SA of proposals and policies should take into account potential impacts on the landscape character of the AONB. |

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| Surrey Local Economic Assessment (December 2010) | | | |
| http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/environment-housing-and-planning/development-in-surrey/economic-development-in-surrey/surrey-local-economic-assessment | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Economic Assessment (LEA) provides a sound understanding of the economic conditions in Surrey and how they affect residents, businesses and communities. • It informs the strategic direction for economic development in Surrey. • Document tells the story of Surrey as a strong economic performer compared with comparators vis: high level of jobs in knowledge based sectors, high start up rates, well qualified residents. • But conversely challenges to performance vis: declining levels of economically active population; over reliance on certain sectors (finance and public sectors), reliance on London for employment of residents; need for lower skilled workers as well as higher skilled staff for wealth generation.. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides economic forecasting of where the economy may be in 2030 based on a number of scenarios. • Evidence based document with no explicit targets. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of data and currency may mean it does not reflect fully the current economic downturn. • Transition to low carbon economy • Retaining the high quality natural environment in face of pressures for growth • Whether Surrey will be able to compete on the world business stage with implications for investment. • Growing pressure from London out-migration. • Need to reduce inbound workers by increasing the employability of the (potential) Surrey workforce and to fill local jobs. • Surrey's natural environment as both an asset and constraint on future economic growth; sustainable use of Surrey's natural resources. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The future Surrey economy and likely scenarios for growth / change to be factors which will influence the assessment of the economic sustainability appraisal objectives in the local context. |
| Surrey Education Service Strategy (see Local Section - below - for relevant School Organisation Plan) | | | |
| http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspages.nsf/lookupwebpagesbyTITLE_RTF/Education+plans?opendocument | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve school standards and help people to make the most of educational opportunities. • To improve the quality of life for the people and communities of Surrey. • To tackle congestion and make Surrey's roads safer. • To help vulnerable people be as independent as possible. • Improve access to education services. • Maintain Surrey as one of the safest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of 15 year olds achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent (target 60%). • Increase the number of active school Travel Plans • Improve the safety of children walking to school. • Have regard to the County Council's most recent data in the School Organisation in Surrey documents. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to ensure plans and policies share vision of objectives outlined in the Surrey Education Strategy, ensuring the sustainable delivery of all statutory functions valued by the school. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that key aspects of the Education Strategy are included within the sustainability objectives and indicators with specific focus upon social inclusion. |

| Key objectives relevant to the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal | Key targets and indicators relevant to the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal | Implications for the Local Plan | Implications for Sustainability Appraisal |
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| places. | | | |
| Surrey's Supporting People Strategy 2008-11 | | | |
| http://www.surreysp.org.uk/supportingpeople/supportingpeople.nsf/3a5ecc288a8ade2680256e69004dda8e/fc5a216dd283b892802579ed003e06e6/\$FILE/ATT9NFZF/Surrey%20SP%20Strategy%20Update%202008%20-%202011%20final%20version.doc | | | |
| Vision: Working in partnership to offer vulnerable people the opportunity to improve their quality of life by providing housing related support services and which enable them to have greater independence and control in making choices within their lives. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable the provision of facilities so that services can be provided for those who require high levels of care and have limited capacity for independence. • Develop policies that support the retention of existing facilities so that existing services can be retained. • Address accessibility issues. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include sustainability objectives to ensure provision of facilities for current and future generations. |
| Surrey Biodiversity Action Plan | | | |
| www.surreywildlifetrust.co.uk | | | |
| <p>[Links into National Biodiversity Action Plan and the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/09/EEC of 2 April 1979)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mechanism to translate national targets into practice reflecting and promoting the conservation of wildlife characteristic to a particular locality. • To conserve and enhance the wildlife and habitats of Surrey which give the county its distinctive biodiversity. • To identify priority habitats and species which are important on an international and national scale, important in Surrey or where we have a special responsibility. • To set realistic but ambitious targets and a timescale for habitats and species plans and to monitor, report and review the progress of action plans against those targets. • To ensure that biodiversity action continues as a partnership. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halt declines and restore biodiversity to a more sustainable condition. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan policies to address biodiversity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity to be included in objective. |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To raise public awareness and encourage involvement in action to conserve biodiversity. | | | |
| Surrey Cultural Strategy | | | |
| http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspublications.nsf/591f7dda55aad72a80256c670041a50d/02ce03db0c531ecd80256c52002c4cb7/\$FILE/Surrey%20Cultural%20Strategy%202002.pdf | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting mental and physical well-being of residents. Stimulating participation in lifelong learning. Supporting and celebrating cultural diversity. Sustaining the natural and man-made environment. Ensuring equal access, social inclusion and self-reliance. Underpinning the local economy including rural areas. Developing the voluntary sector. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No targets. Range of indicators including data on: Deaths rates (incl. infant mortality), crime rates, museums, galleries, libraries, spoken language, the built heritage, landscape and archaeology, sports events, facilities, and development parks, open spaces, wildlife habitats, water environment and countryside recreation, playgrounds and tourism, festivals and attractions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to ensure plans and policies share vision of objectives outlined in the Surrey Cultural Strategy with the promotion of relevant levels of facilities, mixed use development/housing and sustainable transport systems. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that key aspects of the cultural strategy are included within the sustainability objectives and indicators. |
| Surrey Local Government Association Key Worker Strategy – Housing to Underpin Economic Success | | | |
| http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspublications.nsf/docidLookupFileResourcesByUNID/docidE334A136364076C180256BB40053D2C6?OpenDocument | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To outline the constraints on achieving affordable and key worker housing. To outline the main approaches to achieving more affordable and key worker housing. To outline the worst case scenario if more affordable key worker housing is not made available. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policies that support the retention of existing stock of affordable and key worker housing in the District. Develop policies that enable the main approaches to achieving the development of more affordable and key worker housing in the District. Promote the development of affordable and key worker housing in the built up area, so as to reduce possible impacts on the surrounding environment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To balance (if possible) the impacts on the environment, of building more houses, with the social and economic benefits. |
| Surrey Economic Partnership Strategy | | | |
| http://www.zoo-builder.co.uk/admin/clients/sep_live/files/file/Surrey%20Economic%20Strategy%20Final%20-%20sept%2007.pdf | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To become more efficient with land and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease congestion on Surrey's roads. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of more affordable housing. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise the economic potential of the |

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| <p>property.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce dependency on the road network. • Develop effective ways for businesses to become involved in protecting the environment. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify future land and property needs of local businesses. • Progress key transport infrastructure projects. | <p>plan area in a sustainable way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote business to use environmentally sensitive waste management schemes. • Promote energy efficiency. |
| <p>Surrey Minerals and Waste LDF – Surrey Minerals Plan Core Strategy and Primary Aggregates DPDs (adopted July 2011)</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/environment-housing-and-planning/minerals-and-waste-policies-and-plans/surrey-minerals-plan/adoption-of-core-strategy-and-primary-aggregates-development-plan-documents</p> | | | |
| <p>The objectives of the Surrey Minerals Plan are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Reduce demand for minerals 2) Safeguard the supply of minerals 3) Meet the need for minerals 4) Address adverse impacts from mineral development on communities and the environment 5) Address adverse impacts from the transportation of minerals 6) Restore mineral workings to the highest standard | <p>Policy Reference MC4</p> <p>Nature of Target – Efficient use of mineral resources</p> <p>Indicator – Percentage of local development frameworks in Surrey that include policies on sustainable construction seeking to reduce the use of primary aggregates in development.</p> <p>Policy Reference MC6</p> <p>Nature of Target – Safeguarding mineral resources, sites and infrastructure from alternative development</p> <p>Indicator – Inclusion of mineral safeguarding areas in local development frameworks.</p> | <p>This Core Strategy DPD identifies some Areas of Search in Mole Valley District.</p> <p>Also forming part of the Surrey Minerals and Waste Development Framework is the Surrey Minerals Plan Site Restoration Final Draft Supplementary Planning Document (November 2009). This document refers to indicative restoration schemes for preferred areas of mineral extraction. There is one site in Mole Valley District.</p> | <p>The SA must consider the reconciliation of economic demands with the social and environmental implications of mineral extraction.</p> |
| <p>Surrey Waste Plan (2008)</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/environment-housing-and-planning/minerals-and-waste-policies-and-plans/surrey-waste-plan</p> | | | |
| <p>Part of the Development Plan for Surrey. To ensure adequate provision is made for facilities required during the life of the plan To identify facilities required for waste management</p> | <p>Various targets. Key objectives: To provide for sustainable management of Surrey's waste; To help deliver sustainable development by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option,</p> | <p>Surrey County Council is the waste Planning Authority. However where appropriate, to adopt suitable policies within the Local Plan taking into account the general themes of the Plan.</p> | |

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| | <p>but one which must be adequately catered for;</p> <p>To enable the provision of facilities to allow for net self-sufficiency in Surrey in accordance with the South East Plan;</p> <p>To enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations without endangering health or harming the environment;</p> <p>To protect the Green Belt but recognise the particular locational needs of some waste management facilities;</p> <p>To reflect the concerns and interest of communities and the needs of waste collection and disposal authorities and business;</p> <p>To protect the quality of Surrey's natural environment and heritage;</p> <p>To enable the provision of a range of waste technologies.</p> | | |
| <p>Surrey Minerals Local Plan – 1993 (<i>check if this is still part of the development plan</i>)</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE_RTF/Surrey+Minerals+Local+Plan+1993?opendocument</p> | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and proposals to meet regional minerals apportionment and demand for other minerals balanced against the environmental impact. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no specific targets within the plan except for the plan to address meeting county mineral apportionment through a selection of sites. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surrey County Council is the Minerals Planning Authority. • Local Plans will need to reflect any proposed mineral working zones. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minerals LDF and therefore SA specific. However, if required to ensure appropriate husbandry of mineral and ensure a high level of environmental protection. It should be taken into full account when formulating SA framework objectives and appraisal criteria. |
| <p>Surrey Planning Collaboration Project 2006 – Planning Obligations and Infrastructure Provision</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.molevalley.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=9390</p> | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Code of Practice prepared by Surrey authorities to ensure a transparent approach to securing developer contributions through plan policies and in determining individual proposals. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the provision of necessary infrastructure and services as part of new development • Ensure that plan policies support the code of practice. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include sustainability objectives that ensure sustainable development and the provision of infrastructure. • Delivery of infrastructure associated with new development is a form of mitigation. |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware of Community Infrastructure Levy regulations and the intention to have new measures in place by 2014. | |
| Surrey Heritage Strategy 2001 | | | |
| http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspublications.nsf/docidLookupFileResourcesByUNID/docid2367E18A486F598180256E9400470240?OpenDocument | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve, encourage interest in and enjoyment of Surrey's heritage in a sustainable manner. This aim is reflected in the following objectives or themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing a framework for addressing the issues in ways which contribute to A Common Agenda for a Sustainable Surrey. ▪ Defining what is unique and special in Surrey's heritage. ▪ Identify important issues facing Surrey's heritage. ▪ Setting out specific proposals for action to deal with the issues. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Series of actions in relation to issues under topic headings for example develop a programme to conserve Areas of Special Historic Landscape Value through planning policies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To adopt suitable policies within the Local Plan taking into account the general themes of the strategy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of the historic environment is a key aspect of environmental responsibilities and is required to be taken into full account when formulating SA framework objectives and appraisal criteria. |
| Surrey Local Transport Plan 3 | | | |
| http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/roads-and-transport/surrey-transport-plan-ltp3 | | | |
| <p>Vision To help people to meet their transport and travel needs effectively, reliably, safely and sustainably within Surrey; in order to promote economic vibrancy, protect and enhance the environment and improve the quality of life.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective transport: To facilitate end to-end journeys for residents, business and visitors by maintaining the road network, delivering public transport services and, where appropriate, providing enhancements. • Reliable transport: To improve the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive list available from weblink – all linked to achievement of the main elements listed above.. | <p>Largely continues and strengthens efforts in the previous LTP. It is based on managing the demand for travel and getting the best out of the existing transport network. The LDF will need to ensure that policies reflect the hierarchy which puts transport by private car at the bottom. Lack of progress towards targets associated with accessibility by foot and cycle to town centres, along with accessibility by public transport needs to be reflected.</p> | <p>Most of the areas of concern within the LTP have been reflected strongly within the Sustainability Objectives and indicators (many being adopted from the LTP)</p> |

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| journey time reliability of travel in Surrey. • Safe transport: To improve road safety and the security of the travelling public in Surrey. • Sustainable transport: To provide an integrated transport system that protects the environment, keeps people healthy and provides for lower carbon transport choices. | | | |
| Surrey Road Safety Strategy 2008 – 2011 (updated by the Road Safety and Anti-social Driving Strategy Consultation Nov 2011- being part of the Surrey Transport Plan 2011) | | | |
| http://www.surreycc.gov.uk | | | |
| Overall aim: To implement a programme of casualty reduction and casualty prevention measures to reduce the numbers of people killed or injured on Surrey's roads. | Key targets: Reduce casualties on Surrey's roads in accordance with Government's targets to achieve by 2010, (compared with the average for 1994-98): 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) 50% reduction in child KSI's 10% reduction in slight casualties per 100 million vehicle kilometres Reduce the number and seriousness of casualties on Surrey's roads, in accordance with the Local Partnership Service Agreement (LPSA). | The Local Plan must take into account the objectives and targets outlined in the road safety strategy | Take into account when developing the Sustainability Appraisal objectives. |
| Surrey's Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity 2011-15 | | | |
| http://www.activesurrey.com/activesurrey/uploads/documents/about/Strategy-May_Low_res_v2.pdf | | | |
| Focuses on 4 outcomes: 1) Lifelong activity 2) Local infrastructure 3) Facilities 4) Athletic development. There are 17 objectives to deliver these. | None identified. | Oppose the loss of existing sport / leisure facilities through redevelopment Plan to ensure suitable facilities are in easy reach of more Surrey residents. | • SA objectives should aim to protect all open space. |

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| Surrey Transport Plan: Transport Strategy (April 2011) including Surrey Parking Strategy 2011 and including Surrey Vehicular and Cycle Parking Guidance Jan 2012 (replaces Parking Strategy for Surrey 2003) | | | |
| http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/roads-and-transport/surrey-transport-plan-ltp3/surrey-transport-plan-strategies/parking-strategy | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplementary Guidance (January 2012) to be adopted by Surrey Districts and Boroughs. • Recognises that car parking has a major influence on the means of transport people choose for their journeys. • Recognises that Surrey is a county of contrasts which produces varying demand for travel, car use and resultant parking • This necessitates a flexible approach to identifying appropriate levels of car parking provision. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None specific to sustainability appraisal or local plan monitoring. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce congestion caused by parked vehicles • Manage on street parking • Provide appropriate parking where needed. • Local plan policies to address car parking requirements. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability appraisal to be aware of implications for car parking in the formulation of wider strategies. |
| Surrey Design Guide (2001) | | | |
| http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspublications.nsf/f2d920e015d1183d80256c670041a50b/d65b85bdbef9064d80256bb40045e174/\$FILE/Surrey%20Design.pdf | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote good design through the development process • To create attractive and accessible places • To ensure that all development contributes to local distinctiveness and character • To conserve energy and water, maintain biodiversity and reduce waste and pollution • To encourage vibrant and mixed communities where people feel safe • To create places for people that are safe and easy to move through and are accessible to all • To make best use of the available land. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surrey Design is a relatively comprehensive SPG which has been adopted at the District and Borough level. The design principles expressed within the document need to be given additional support in the relevant SPDs/DPDs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPGs objectives mirror the Sustainability Objectives developed in the SA Scoping Report. One omission from this SPG relates to the need to adapt design to resist the rigours of a changing climate; this fact needs to be brought to bear when considering this document in the appraisal of similar SPDs. |
| Future of Surrey's Landscape and Woodlands (1997) | | | |
| Hard copy | | | |
| See also - http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/environment-housing-and-planning/countryside/woodlands/about-surreys-woodlands/surrey-woodland-study-2008 | | | |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflects the shift towards the conservation and enhancement of all areas of landscape. • Provides detailed descriptions of the character of Surrey's landscape and where it is appropriate to conserve, enhance or occasionally to re-create that character. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Informs the way in which new development can contribute to enhancing the landscaping, utilising an approach based on landscape assessment and landscape design in the design, location and layout of new development, the organisation of vehicle and pedestrian circulation and the treatment of boundaries, which will better integrate new development into the wider landscape. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None identified. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describes issues and offers guidelines for management opportunities for each landscape character area. • Contains guidelines and design principles to support the conservation and enhancement of Surrey's landscape and woodlands. • 1997 document is still current but also have regard to Surrey Woodland Study 2008 – A Plan for Action. • Also have regard to landscape appraisals which are being prepared. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discusses the main issues facing the landscape and woodlands of the county, including: rapid landscape change; erosion of local distinctiveness; loss of heathlands, downland and open views due to natural regeneration; neglect of woodlands; and lack of timber markets. |
| Surrey Climate Change Strategy (2009) | | | |
| http://www.elmbridge.gov.uk/documents/detail.htm?pk_document=16405 | | | |
| <p>This report introduces a countywide Climate Change Strategy, which has been commissioned by the Surrey Climate Change Partnership (SCCP) as part of a climate change project funded by the Surrey Improvement Partnership (SIP). The context for the Strategy is established by explaining the roles of the SCCP, SIP and the climate change project. The Strategy has been designed to give strategic direction on climate change action and activity for local authorities within Surrey whilst recognising the different levels of existing activity and support for this agenda.</p> | | | |
| Surrey Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Sept 2012) | | | |
| http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/people-and-community/emergency-planning-and-community-safety/flooding-advice/surrey-local-flood-risk-management-strategy | | | |

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| <p>Strategy relates to new powers related to "local" flood risk from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses with Surrey County Council as the "lead" authority. Focus to 2017:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) long term drainage asset management strategy. 2) integrate sustainable drainage into the planning system. 3) Promote flood resilience. 4) Secure national flood risk management funding | <p>None specified.</p> | <p>Plan policies to support the overall objectives</p> | <p>Have regard to the strategy for the consideration of flooding and climate change mitigation.</p> |
| LOCAL CONTEXT | | | |
| East Surrey Housing Strategy 2009 - 2013 | | | |
| http://www.reigate-banstead.gov.uk/Images/ESHS%202009%207.09%20EXECUTIVE%20VERSION%20UPDATED%209.7.09_tcm9-37888.pdf | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Surrey Councils committed to delivering new affordable housing through planning policies • Affordable housing delivery targets set • Identify sites for additional Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople pitches • Seek to develop more wheelchair accessible homes • Provide appropriate housing opportunities for older people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver new affordable housing • Affordable housing delivery targets. • Identify sites for additional Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople pitches • Seek to develop more wheelchair accessible homes • Provide appropriate housing opportunities for older people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Surrey Councils committed to delivering new affordable housing through planning policies • Set affordable housing delivery targets • Identify sites for additional Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople pitches • Seek to develop more wheelchair accessible homes • Provide appropriate housing opportunities for older people | |
| Extra Care Housing Strategy for Mid Surrey (2005) | | | |

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| http://www.mole-valley.gov.uk/media/pdf/p/h/Mid_Surrey_Extra_Care_Strategy.pdf | | | |
| Seek to embed the need and development of Extra Care housing into mainstream policies such as planning policies and housing strategies. | No specific ones set. | Local Plans to contain policies encouraging / enabling the delivery of specialist housing, such as Extra Care housing, to meet the needs of a growing older population. | |
| Surrey PCT Strategic Commissioning Strategy 2008 – 2013 (230 pages) | | | |
| http://review.surreyhealth.nhs.uk/general-content.aspx?id_Content=5500 | | | |

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| <p>This strategy seeks to ensure that everybody in Surrey gets healthier, focusing on finding ways of preventing ill-health as well as managing it when it occurs.</p> <p>Uses information from the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment to identify priorities for health care in Surrey.</p> <p>Five strategic goals underpin the vision;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the health and quality of life for all our population reducing the age gap in health inequalities • Improve the development and long term health of children and young people • Help and support the people manage their ongoing conditions and develop services that improve their quality of life • Improve the results of treatment and patients' experience of local health services by commissioning the best services • Provide the best care at the best place and time to meet people's health needs <p>It identifies 10 priority health results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving – health inequalities, life expectancy, end of life care, uptake of MMR vaccinations, access to therapies • Reducing - under-18s conception rate, alcohol related hospital admissions, healthcare associated infections, number of deaths from strokes within 30 days, number of people who smoke <p>Look for Annual Reports and NHS Health Profiles on a district / borough basis.</p> | <p>Reducing health inequalities, increased life expectancy, reduced under-18 conception rates, reduced alcohol related admissions, increased uptake of MMR vaccinations, reduction in number of stroke deaths within 30 days, increase in the number of people accessing psychological therapies within two weeks, reduction in C.Difficile rates, increased smoking quitters.</p> | <p>Policies should seek to deliver development that provides for healthy lifestyles, and provide infrastructure that makes a positive impact on peoples' health.</p> | <p>Ensure an indicator is present testing how the impact on the health of the whole population is measured.</p> |

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| Surrey County Council School Organisation Plan (Sept 2012) – Mole Valley http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/learning/schools/education-consultations-and-plans/school-organisation-in-surrey-2012-2021 | | | |
| Regularly updated plans setting out school place provision in forthcoming years and identifying areas of shortage and surplus. | None | Implications for the need for new school place provision especially should new housing requirements increase significantly. | SCC Plan for Mole Valley at September 2012 currently indicates there will be sufficient primary school places for the foreseeable future, albeit pressure on places in the Ashted and Leatherhead areas. With regard to secondary there is a small surplus of places although spaces are tight in the Dorking area. |

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| Gatwick Airport Master Plan July 2012 | | | |
| http://www.gatwickairport.com/masterplan | | | |
| <p>The primary purpose of this Plan is to look forward to 2020 and explain the implications of making the best use of the single runway. The secondary purpose is to look to 2030 in less detail. Gatwick could then handle around 45 million passengers per annum on one runway.</p> <p>The airport will be developed in accordance with legally binding planning agreements with local authorities.</p> <p>The government has confirmed that it will publish a new Sustainable Aviation Policy Framework in the spring 2013.</p> <p>Maintain and improve the sustainability of the airports operations through reducing carbon emissions compare to 1990 levels; cutting energy consumption; mitigating airport related noise.</p> <p>The master plan explains the prospects for traffic growth and how this growth will affect the way the airport interacts with the surrounding communities; for example through the generation of employment opportunities and the environmental impacts of the airport's operation.</p> | No targets relevant to East Surrey | <p>The Plan does not have statutory status but it both informs and is informed by a variety of statutory planning documents.</p> <p>The airport is a major economic hub in the south east</p> <p>A large proportion of the growth would be accommodated by making use of currently unused capacity and the amount of new infrastructure required would be relatively small. There may be some impacts on the local environment.</p> | None identified but be aware of the role and impact of the airport as a major economic generator on adjoining local authorities. |
| East Surrey Rural Transport Partnership | | | |
| www.eastsurreyrtp.org.uk | | | |

| Key objectives relevant to the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal | Key targets and indicators relevant to the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal | Implications for the Local Plan | Implications for Sustainability Appraisal |
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| <p>Partnership Objectives:</p> <p>To identify transport needs throughout rural communities in east Surrey and to find workable solutions.</p> <p>To encourage and promote the use of public and community transport.</p> <p>To maximise the use of existing transport resources.</p> <p>To tackle the particular transport needs of groups who are not traditionally recognised as being in need of transport.</p> <p>To support the current network of voluntary car drivers and to encourage the formation of new schemes.</p> <p>To endeavour to provide improved access to services for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People with a physical disability - People with a mobility difficulty - People with learning disability. <p>To endeavour to provide alternate transport modes to the private car for work, education, training, shopping, health and medical needs, recreation and leisure.</p> | <p>The 2003 Action Plan (no longer on website) had a key target is to improve access to transport services in the East Surrey area, for those who because of age, physical disability, geographic remoteness or lack of available public transport cannot make the journeys that they need to undertake a range of day to day activities that most would consider to be normal.</p> | <p>The outputs and outcomes of projects carried out in East Surrey will reflect the aims and objectives of the Rural Transport Partnership, but the hoped for result of all projects will be an increase in the quality, frequency, choice and standard of a range of transport modes for people either living in a rural area or those that are visitors.</p> | <p>The SA must ensure that future development is positioned in sustainable location to allow easy access to public and community transport.</p> |
| Sutton and East Surrey Water Company: Water Resource Management Plan | | | |
| To summarise | | | |