Local Plan Review: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Epsom & Ewell Borough Council

July 2017

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1. Introduction

1.1 The Borough Council is required to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) as an integral part of the Local Plan making process. The overarching objective of the SA is to positively promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environment and economic considerations through the Local Plan.

1.2 The Borough's Local Plan is currently comprised of the Core Strategy 2007, the Plan E Epsom Town Centre Area Action Plan 2011 and the Development Management Policies Document 2015. These Local Plan documents are supported by their own individual SA Reports.

1.3 Work on a site allocations policy document has been underway for some time. This work has included the preparation and production of supporting sustainability appraisal work. This included the preparation and publication of a SA Scoping Report for a proposed document entitled the "Delivery Development Plan Document". This document had been envisaged as a combined site allocations and development management policies document that would have 'delivered' the objectives of the Core Strategy 2007.

1.4 Subsequent changes to national planning policy have required the Borough Council to change tack on the course of reviewing the Borough-wide Local Plan. Previously planned for documents had the delivery of the Core Strategy 2007 as their primary objective; with the delivery of new housing being at its heart. The publication of the Kingston and North East Surrey Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), which projects much higher levels of housing demand suggest that previous SA Scoping Reports, prepared in support of the Borough's plan-making process may no longer be fit-for-purpose.

1.5 This document is the SA Scoping Report for the Local Plan Core Strategy Housing Policies. It has been prepared in accordance with relevant guidance, which includes the European Directive requirements for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

1.6 The Scoping Report identifies the key sustainability issues facing the Borough, and establishes the framework for how the SA for the Local Plan Core Strategy Housing Policies will be conducted. The SA process will be integral to the production of the new policies, helping to shape them from an early stage. The potential significant impacts of strategy/policy options will be identified and assessed using the SA framework. This will allow for those options which do not perform well in sustainability terms to be re-considered at an early stage in the production process. It will also highlight where there may be sustainability issues, enabling further consideration of how the options may be improved, or mitigation measures identified, to improve the performance of an option.

1.7 Previous SA Scoping reports have been prepared as part of the on-going Local Plan making process – these included Scoping Reports published

during 2005 and 2010. This Scoping Report will fully supersede those earlier Reports. It will draw upon up-to-date evidence and will set out how the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy Housing Policies will be carried out.

2. The Sustainability Appraisal Process

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

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

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

2.3 Sustainability Appraisal is a process undertaken during the preparation of a plan, programme or strategy. The role of the SA is to assess the extent to which the emerging policies and proposals will help to achieve relevant environmental, social and economic objectives and aims to ensure that sustainable development is at the heart of the plan-making process. The Act stipulates that the SA must comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive which was transposed directly in to UK law through the SEA Regulations. The overall aim of the SA process is to help ensure that the Local Plan makes an effective contribution to the pursuit of sustainable development.

2.4 The aim of SA is to set out how sustainable development will be achieved through better integration of economic, environmental and social considerations into the preparation and adoption of Local Plan documents. To be effective, a SA must be fully integrated into the plan making process.

2.5 In order to ensure that the SA is comprehensive and robust the following tasks will be carried out –

- Collecting baseline data;
- Anticipating the possible impacts of the plan;
- Identifying reasonable policy options and their potential impacts;
- Engaging with stakeholders as part of the assessment process; and
- Monitoring the impact of the plan during implementation.

2.6 This Report is the culmination of work that took place during Stage A. It identifies the scope of the SA for the Epsom & Ewell Local Plan Core Strategy Housing Policies. The following key tasks were undertaken:

Guidance identifies five stages for a SA:

Stage A – setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding upon the scope;
Stage B - Developing and refining plan options;
Stage C – Appraising the effects of the plan;
Stage D – Consulting on the preferred options and SA Report; and
Stage E – Monitoring the implementation of the plan.

A1: Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives;
A2: Collecting baseline information;
A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems;
A4: Developing the SA framework which will be used to test policy and allocation options in the plan;
A5: Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability appraisal report

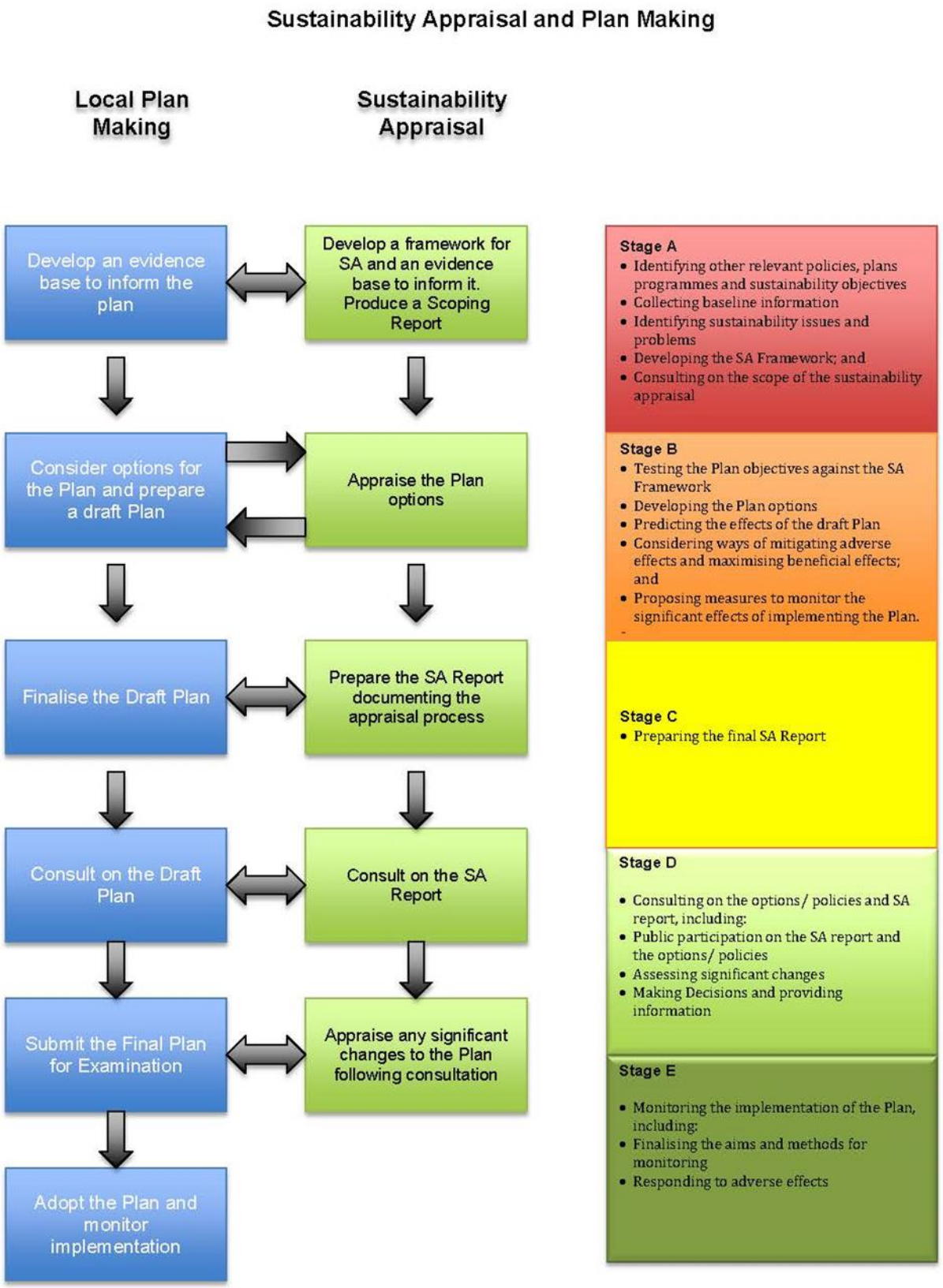
2.7 The process is shown alongside the Local Plan preparation process as set out on the next page. The Council's Local Development Scheme contains details of the Local Plan preparation process.

2.8 As part of previous SA assessment and in order to develop an appropriate set of SA objectives and appraisal methodology the Council has worked with Surrey County Council, neighbouring Surrey councils and the relevant statutory agencies. This was an on-going process of structured workshops and meetings to agree a common agenda and method of working and to establish good practice for the SA process.

2.9 The overall aim of joint working was to set the agenda for the achievement of sustainable development in East Surrey[1], to make efficient and effective use of resources and provide the foundation for mutual validation of the SA process, including peer review. Joint working took place during the beginning of 2015 to review and amend the SA framework with new objectives agreed in April of that year. This has continued on from previous rounds of co-operative working to define and refine the SA Objectives for East Surrey.

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

Figure 1: The Sustainability Appraisal and Plan making process

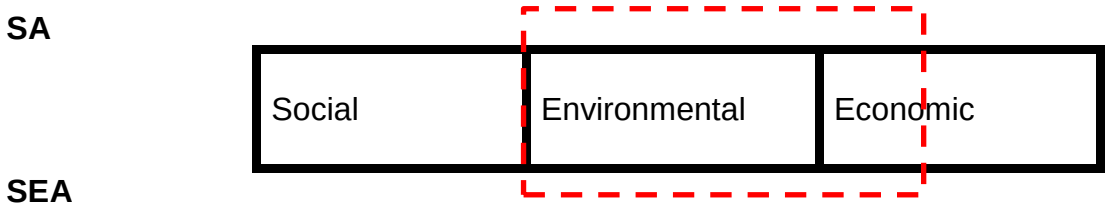


Relationship to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC

2.10 An SEA is a systemic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of plans and programmes to ensure that environmental issues are integrated and assessed at the earliest opportunity in the decision-making process. It is mandatory for local authorities to meet the requirements for both SA and SEA Directive, where applicable. The objective of this directive is: "To provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans, with a view to promoting sustainable development".

2.11 SEA is transposed into UK legislation through the Environment Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. As the guidance explaining this requirement makes clear, SA and SEA are a similar, yet distinct process involving a number of explicit steps. The differences between these processes lie in the fact that SEA focuses primarily on environmental effects whereas SA is concerned with the full range of environmental, social and economic considerations (see Figure 2 below).

Figure 2: The different areas covered by the SA and SEA processes



2.12 It is possible to combine the processes of SEA and SA, as they share a number of similarities. Guidance 3 published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) promotes a combined process (i.e. a process which assesses social, economic and environmental effects) and this is the approach that will be adopted for the emerging Local Plan. Whilst there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only SEA has a legal obligation to perform certain activities. These legal obligations have been and will continue to be adhered to throughout the combined SA and SEA for the Local Plan. The combined SEA and SA is referred to as SA throughout the remaining sections of this Scoping Report.

2.13 In 2005, DCLG produced a useful guidance document on undertaking SEA – '**A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive**' - much of which is of relevance to the SA process

Compliance with the SEA Directive

Where this report addresses the requirements of the SEA Directive details will be provided in a box like this.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

2.14 Regulation 48 of the Habitats Regulations 1994 requires that proposals are considered in the context of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EC). This stipulates that development which is likely to have an adverse impact on a Natura 2000 site may only proceed once it has been established that it is in the public interest and that appropriate mitigation and compensation measures have been approved by Natural England.

2.15 As part of the development of the Core Strategy, the Borough Council carried out a Screening Assessment to assess whether there would be any significant effects on protected European sites. Although there are no designated Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) or Special Protection Areas (SPAs) within the Borough, there are two SACs which are within 5km from the Borough's boundary. A variety of issues were considered including increased urbanisation, tourism, and air pollution. It was found that the Core Strategy would not have a significant adverse effect on these SACs.

2.16 However, the demand need figure for new homes across the Borough is significantly higher than what had been planned for through the Core Strategy. As such, a new Screening Assessment and potentially a new Appropriate Assessment may need to be undertaken.

2.17 The Council is currently scoping out the options of how to respond to the challenges of the identified OAHN figures. At this stage, the possible scale of development that will be planned for is not known and, as such, a new Appropriate Assessment will be undertaken to support the preparation of the preferred strategy.

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

Introduction

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

Compliance with the SEA Directive
"The relationship with other relevant plans and programmes" (Annex 1 (a))

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

Methodology

3.2 Joint working with partner authorities has identified a substantial list of PPPs that may influence the content of the plan. This list has been comprehensively reviewed, updated and rationalised by removing redundant or irrelevant policies, plans and programmes, so as to focus on those that are key and most recent.

3.3 The list is included in Appendix 1 Plans, policies and programmes, and is summarised in Table 1 below, therefore is not an exhaustive review of all potentially relevant plans, policies and programmes, but rather a sufficient, 'fit-for-purpose' review which sets out the main framework within which the Local Plan is being prepared. The identification of relevant PPPs is an on-going process and the list will be updated once new PPPs become available and will be included in any subsequent SA Reports.

Table 1: List of Plans, Policies and Programmes

General overarching	
International	European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150/EC) The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)
	European Sustainable Development Strategy (renewed 2006; reviewed 2009)
	European Union Environmental Action Programme to 2020

National Planning Acts (various) and associated regulations	Securing the future: delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development (2005)
	National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Ministerial Statement (22 July 2015) Consultation on proposed changes to national planning policy (2015)
County	Surrey Local Strategic Statement
Local	Epsom & Ewell Core Strategy (2007) Development Management Policies (2015) Plan E (Area Action Plan) (2011) Corporate Plan 2016-2020
Access and Equality	
International	United Nations Convention on Human Rights (1976)
	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
National	Equality Act 2010
	Laying the foundations: A housing strategy for England (2011)
	Planning Policy for Traveller sites (2012; updated 2015) Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 Housing and Planning Act 2016
County	Surrey Parking Strategy (2012)
	Surrey Cycling Strategy (2013)
	Surrey Local Transport Plan 3 (2014)
	Review of Surrey Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2014)
	Surrey Rail Strategy (2013) (and Position Statement 2016)
Local	Homelessness Strategy
Air quality and noise	
International	European Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) European Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)
National	Air Quality (England) Regulations 2015 (Draft Statutory Instruments) National Air Quality Strategy
Local	Air Quality Action Plan
Natural resources	
International	European Wastewater Treatment Directive (1991/271/EEC)
	European Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)
	European Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (97/11/EC)
	European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
	European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC)
	European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2002/91/EC)
	European Waste Framework Directive (2008)/98/EC)
	European Flood Risk Directive (2007/60/EC)
National	National Planning Policy for Waste (2014) Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)
	Flood Risk Regulations 2009 Flood and Water Management Act 2010 Future Water: The government's water strategy for England (2011) National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Strategy for England (2011)
	National Planning Policy Framework Technical Guidance (2012)
Regional	Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)

	Water Resources Strategy and Regional Action Plan for South East Region (2009)
	Water Company Water Resources Management Plans (Various)
	River Basin Management Plan Thames River Basin District River Basin Management Plan (2015)
	River Thames Scheme (2014) (updated July 2016)
County	Surrey Waste Plan – Core Strategy, Waste Development and Waste Development Control Policies (2008)
	Surrey Minerals Plan – Core Strategy and Primary Aggregates DPDs (2011)
	A Living Landscape for Surrey (2014)
Local	Contaminated Land Strategy
Climate change	
International	Convention on Climate Change and Biological Diversity: Earth Summit (1992)
	Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)
	Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (2012) Then Seventh Environment Action Programme of the European Community to 2020
National	Climate Change Act (2008) (as amended)
	Energy Act (2008)
	UK Renewable Energy Action Plan (2010)
	Planning our electric future: a White Paper for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity (2011) Infrastructure Act (2015)
County	Surrey Climate Change Strategy (2009)
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	
International	United Nations Convention (Ramsar) on Wetlands of International Importance (1971)
	European Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) (2009/147/EC)
	European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
National	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by Schedule 9 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000)
	Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)
	Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)
Regional	Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area – Delivery Framework (2009)
Local	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
Landscape	
International	The European Landscape Convention (2004)
Local	Epsom & Ewell Countryside Management Plan
Cultural heritage and the historic environment	
International	Granada Convention/Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985)
	The European (Valletta) Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (2000).

	Florence Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (2005)
National	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
	Heritage 2020: Strategic priorities for England's Historic Environment 2015-20
	Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: the Historic Environment in Local Plans
	Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in planning: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment
	Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: The Setting of Heritage Assets
Local	Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans
Economy	
National	The Plan for Growth (2011)
Regional	Gatwick Diamond Initiative Coast to Capital Strategic Economic Plan (2014) Coast to Capital European Structural and Investment Funds (2014 – updated 2016)
	Skills for Growth (2015)
Local	Economic Development Action Plan
Health and wellbeing	
County	Surrey Health and Wellbeing Strategy
	Surrey Emotional wellbeing and adult mental health strategy

Conclusions from the Plans, Policies and Programmes review

3.4 Following the review of the PPPs a number of important themes have been identified that will need to be acknowledged and taken into account when developing future objectives, policies and documents for the new Local Plan.

The key themes are:

- To incorporate the principles of sustainable development;
- To meet the Borough's development needs including housing, retail, offices, industry, warehousing and infrastructure;
- To make efficient use of land and buildings;
- To deliver high quality developments that enhance the character of local areas;
- To identify land to meet local housing needs and pitch requirements for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople;
- To meet the needs of an ageing population;
- To increase the supply of affordable housing, promote social inclusion, and tackle pockets of relative deprivation;
- To promote sustainable modes of transport and reduce the need to travel;
- To minimise the carbon footprint of the Borough by encouraging sustainable construction, the use of renewable energy, energy efficiency and prudent use of natural resources;

- Adapting and mitigating the effects of climate change;
- To minimise the risk of flooding from all sources, whilst not increasing flood risk elsewhere and ensure that residual risks are safely managed;
- To ensure that the scale and location of new development takes account of its impact on water resources and quality;
- To ensure that development takes account of its impact on and contributes towards improving air quality;
- To secure the protection and enhancement of the historic and natural environment;
- To avoid the net loss and work towards a net gain in biodiversity resources;
- To continue to protect the Green Belt; and
- To create a positive framework to support economic growth at both and local, sub-regional and regional level

4. Stage A2 – Collecting baseline information

4.1 It is important to identify the current state of the environment in the Borough in order to judge the impact and effectiveness of the local plan documents during implementation. This is achieved by establishing baseline data for the Borough that will provide a starting point for predicting and monitoring social, economic and environmental effects and identifying sustainability issues within the Borough. This baseline information helps set out alternative proposals and justify the local plan interventions needed to tackle local social, economic and environmental problems and challenges.

4.2 This Scoping Report updates the baseline data collected and included in the previous Scoping Reports, the aim being to produce a concise list of baseline data focusing on key indicators where information is readily available, can be kept up to date and demonstrates important local sustainability issues. This will be kept under review and additional indicators included as appropriate. The current baseline is set out in Appendix 2, while a summary is provided in Table 2 below.

Figure 3: Key for Summary of baseline data

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

Table 2: Summary of baseline data

SA Objectives and Indicators	Status
Access and Equality	
Percentage of pupils achieving five or more A*-C GCSEs	+
Level of qualification of those living in the district	+
Average rank for Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015	+
Net housing completions	!
5 year housing supply	!
New accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	-
Affordable housing completions	!
Number of vacant dwellings	+
Number of long-term vacant dwellings	+
Number of households on the housing register	!
Number of units delivered for older people	?
Average property price	!
Average monthly rent	!
Bedroom mix of new dwellings	?

Type of new dwellings	**?**
Proportion of fuel poor households	
Proportion of households with no central heating	
Proportion of travel to work by mode	**+**
Average distance commute to work	**-**
Levels of in / out commuting	**!**
Household's with a car / van	-
Average number of cars per household	**-**
IMD Geographical Barriers Sub-domain (physical proximity to local services) LSOAs in most deprived 10%	**-**
Travel time to nearest GP	**-**
Travel time to nearest hospital	**+**
Travel time to nearest primary school	**-**
Travel time to nearest secondary school	**+**
Broadband	**+**
Air, light and noise quality	
Number and extent of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	**-**
Annual average of NO_2 levels in AQMAs	**-**
Noise complaints	**+**
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	
Number and area of designated sites	**+**
Condition of SSSIs	**+**
Improved local biodiversity	**+**
Extent of ancient woodlands	**+**
Climate change	
Per capita emissions of CO_2	**+**
Number of properties at risk from flooding	**-**
Number of properties that receive flood warnings from the EA	**-**
Number of permissions granted contrary to EA advice	**+**
Households in receipt of ECO measures	**+**
Number of planning applications requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment	**+**
Cultural heritage and the historic environment	
Number of heritage assets	**-**
Statutory listed buildings at risk	**+**
Number of statutory listed buildings demolished	**+**
Conservation areas at risk	**!**
Registered parks & gardens at risk	**+**
Scheduled ancient monuments at risk	**+**
Conservation areas with a Character Appraisal and Management Plan (CAMP)	**+**
Economy	
Unemployment	**+**
UK Competitiveness Index ranking	
Count of new enterprises	**+**
Newly born enterprise survival	**+**
Annual change in employment floorspace	**!**
Amount of vacant employment floorspace	**-**

Proportion of people claiming out-of-work benefits	+
Earnings by residents and workforce	+
GVA per head	+
Jobs density	-
Health and Wellbeing	
Mortality from cancer, circulatory disease, stroke and suicide	-
Life expectancy	+
Percentage of people whose health is classed as bad or very bad	+
Percentage of physically active adults	+
Percentage of children that are obese	-
Crimes	+
Natural resources	
% of dwellings built on previously developed land	+
Dwelling densities	+
Allotments and plots	+
Agricultural land	?
Biological & chemical quality of rivers	? ?
Water abstraction status	?
Domestic water consumption	-
Electricity consumption	-
Number and amount of land classified as contaminated land	-
Number of planning permissions with a condition to remediate potentially contaminated land.	?
Amount of household waste	-
Reuse, recycling or composting of household waste	+
Gas consumption	!

Compliance with the SEA Directive

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

Summary of the review of baseline information

4.3 Following a review of the baseline information a number of important themes have been identified that will need to be considered when developing future documents for the Local Plan. These can be summarised as follows:

- The Borough is generally strongly performing on most indicators set against targets, historical trends or in comparison to neighbouring authorities and the county, regional and national averages. Indicators show that, on the whole, the Borough is affluent and has a high quality of life in comparison to other parts of the country.
- The Borough performs well in relation to SA objectives on biodiversity, flora and fauna; cultural heritage and the historic environment; the economy, and

health and well-being. For health and well-being, the Borough equals or exceeds targets and comparators on every indicator.

- In general the Borough has a slightly older population compared to the national average. Although the Borough has the one of the lowest vacant and long-term vacant dwelling rates in Surrey indicators show the Borough is struggling to meet additional housing and accommodation needs, especially with regards to affordable housing.
- The local economy is strong with low unemployment rates and high workplace earnings. There is also a large number of new start-up enterprises and high survival rate of new enterprises; higher than the sub-regional employment centres of Guildford and Kingston-upon-Thames. However, employment office floor space is being lost as under current economic conditions, it is preferable and more profitable to convert low quality office floor space, usually within town centres, into housing. This has been aided by Permitted Development Rights. Under access and equality, indicators relating to educational qualifications and levels of deprivation show the Borough is performing well, equalling and exceeding regional and national comparators.
- For deprivation, the Borough is the fourth least deprived local authority area in the Surrey. The proportion of children living in poverty is higher than some of neighbouring authorities although the percentage is below the Surrey average. However, there are wealth areas and pockets of deprivation but there is concern that the levels of deprivation within Borough may increase if barriers to housing are not addressed. It is noted that the number of residents claiming housing benefits has increased. However, in total this is lower than neighbouring authorities.
- Indicators show there are high levels of car ownership and use within the Borough with more than half of the Borough's working population travelling to work by car. That said travelling to work by car in Epsom & Ewell was below the Surrey average, with travelling to work by train significantly higher than the Surrey and national average due to the Borough's excellent rail links into central London. Working from home is below the Surrey but just above the national average.
- In Epsom & Ewell travel times to the nearest hospital are very good as the Borough benefits from having a centrally located hospital. Journey times to the nearest GP, primary and secondary schools are good compared to the Surrey average.
- Within the Borough, generally speak a slow and gradual reduction in Nitrogen Dioxide levels have been noted over the past decade or more and there have been no new major sources of emissions either transport related or industrial in nature. The Borough has one Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) within the Ewell High Street. This area is congestion 'hotspots' due to the limited capacity on the road network and, as such more Nitrogen Dioxide is likely to be produced.
- The Borough meets targets on the proportion of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting. Domestic consumption of gas and electricity is also higher than the national and regional averages.
- Carbon dioxide emissions are below both the Surrey and national average.
- The population of the Borough is relatively healthy, with higher than average life expectancy (males 81.7 and females 85.7 years). Mortality rates from cancer, circulatory diseases, strokes and suicide are all lower than the

national and regional average although are higher than the Surrey average. The percentage of benefit claimants is also lower than the national average and lower than most of the other Surrey authorities.

- The Borough has a diverse range of buildings and places which are of architectural or historic interest. As at August 2017, only 3 (out of 21) of the Borough's Conservation Areas are identified by Historic England as being at risk. It should be noted that the Council is currently seeking to have these removed due to disparities in how the Conservation Areas were appraised. No other historic assets are identified as being at risk. While these assets are protected through the planning system, the pressure for new development has the potential to impact on these.
- There is no land classified as contaminated (under the Part 2a of the Environmental Protection Area 1980, however, it is estimated that there are approximately 330 sites in the Borough which may be contaminated.
- 46 % of the Borough is Green Belt of which 44% is protected by high level environmental designations including two SSSIs which are both in favourable condition. 10 of the Borough's 13 SNCIs are under active management.
- The Borough benefits from good rail links to London and the surrounding areas. This is reflected by the data, which shows that a greater proportion of residents commute by train when compared to the Surrey and national averages. Car ownership is high which is indicative of the relative affluence of the Borough's residents. However, commuting levels in the Borough are higher (60%) compared to neighbouring authorities.
- Residents of the Borough are well qualified especially in comparison to national and regional performance. The local economy appears healthy with new business survival rates are higher compared to other Surrey authorities, regional and national averages. Gross Value Added per capita has also been steadily increasing. The number of residents working from home is not as high compared to some Surrey authorities and levels of in/out commuting for work are fairly high. The average weekly earnings for full time males and females working in the Borough is comparable to Surrey authorities and above the national and regional average.
- A high proportion of the Borough's working age residents are economically active. The number of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants is similar to Surrey authorities and is below the national average. Earnings are higher than the national and regional average.

5. Stage A3 – Identifying sustainability issues

5.1 Based on the conclusions from the plans, programmes and policies and the baseline data detailed in the previous sections, the following key sustainability issues have been identified for Epsom and Ewell.

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

Table 3: Summary of sustainability issues facing the Borough

Objective	Summary of Sustainability Issues
1) Housing to meet the needs of the population	The provision of housing is one of the most important issues affecting the Borough. Average house prices are extremely high and market rents in the Borough are increasing at 8% a year which is higher than the national average (1%). The high cost of housing is excluding even those on average incomes from entering the housing market. Need to deliver the right type of homes, the primary need is for 2 and 3 bedroom homes. There is a lack of affordable housing. The Borough's existing affordable housing stock turns over at roughly half the national average (SHMA June 2016). This low level of turnover, coupled with very limited overall stock of affordable rented accommodation means demand exceeds current supply.
2) Health & Wellbeing	Mortality rates from cancer, circulatory diseases, strokes and suicide are all lower than the national average although are higher than the Surrey average. The Borough's population increase and a higher proportion of older people will have a number of impacts including: Pressure on schools and community infrastructure. Ageing population brings with it a number of challenges for housing provision, health and social support. Provision and access to open space is generally good but there are no surplus provision. Increased population could lead to greater a pressure on existing assets & facilitates.
3) Archaeological, historic & cultural assets	There are only 3 (out of 21) conservation areas which are identified on Historic England's website

	as being 'at risk'. However, the Borough Council is seeking to have these removed from the risk register due to disparities in how the Conservation Areas were appraised. No other historic assets are identified as being at risk. While these assets are protected through the planning system, the pressure for new development has the potential to impact on these.
4) Travel & Sustainable Transport	Car ownership is high which is indicative of the relative affluence of the Borough's residents. High car ownership can lead to increased congestion and air pollution. In commuting levels are also fairly high (60%) compared to neighbouring authorities. Travel times to key services are generally good and it will be important to ensure accessibility to (and the provision of the services themselves) are maintained. Development pressure on land outside of the built up area could result in an increased level of traffic resulting from unsustainable travel patterns.
5) Making the best use of Previously Developed Land (PDL)	Historically, most housing and all other development has occurred on PDL. However, the supply of PDL is not sufficient to respond to housing demand.
6) Economic Growth	The number of residents working from home is not as high compared to some Surrey authorities and levels of in/out commuting for work are fairly high.
7) Employment Opportunities	Recruitment and retention is a concern for local businesses particularly for lower paid jobs due to the high cost of living locally. Pressure to redevelop employment land / convert office space for residential.
8) Green House Gas Emissions & Low Carbon Economy	Population growth will lead to greater greenhouse gas emissions.
9) Using Natural Resources Prudently	Pressure to build more homes will mean greater use of primary resources.
10) Climate Change	Development pressure on urban open/ green spaces could reduce opportunities for adaption measures.
11) Flooding	Development pressure on urban open/ green space and land outside the built up area could reduce natural storage.
12)Water quality & supply	Development pressure and increase in population will increase water consumption.
13) Land Contamination & Soil Quality	There are over 300 potentially contaminated sites (although not formally identified). New development on PDL create more opportunities for the

	remediation of contaminated land. However, remediation can be costly and can impact on viability or the provision of other planning obligations. Development pressure beyond the built up area could impact upon soil quality.
14) Air Quality, Noise & Light Pollution	The NO^2 levels at 26 areas within the Borough are monitored and in general there has been a gradual reduction, however Epsom High Street is under consideration for future designation as an AQMA. Development pressure, particularly beyond the existing built up area could have a negative impact as they would spread the impacts of increased noise, air and light pollution across the Borough, resulting in a lower number of tranquil areas.
15) Landscape character	Development pressure is intense and threatens natural resources including the Green Belt, open spaces and the wider landscape.
16) Biodiversity	3 of the Borough's 10 SNCIs are not under conservation management plan. The location and amount of development needs to be managed to ensure harm to the areas in which the protected species live are avoided and protected. The Borough's biodiversity resource is vulnerable to new developments and land management practises which could result in habitat loss and fragmentation. Increased population could lead to greater a pressure on assets that are not provided as part of the development sites such as Epsom Common and Horton Country Park.

6. Stage A4 – Developing the SA framework

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

Methodology

6.2 Good practice suggests that the number of SA objectives should be kept to the minimum amount required to carry out the appraisal effectively but not make it unmanageable. A joint exercise to review and update the framework was undertaken by the East Surrey authorities in April 2015. As a result, 16 SA objectives were agreed and these are set out in Table 4. This review followed on from previous iterations of the East Surrey Objectives agreed in the past.

6.3 The overall aim of the review was to provide a more streamlined assessment framework that is locally relevant, up-to-date and reflects the key sustainability issues East Surrey districts and boroughs are facing.

6.4 In addition to a joint review of the objectives, Epsom and Ewell has reviewed the accompanying indicators and decision aiding questions in order to provide a more concise, locally relevant framework for the assessment with clearer links to monitoring effects. As a result, a number of decision aiding questions were added or removed where it was considered to more accurately reflect the Core Strategy review which is being undertaken. Indicators have also been reviewed and amended or removed with a view to creating a clearer monitoring framework that can be easily updated.

Table 4: SA indicators

Objective	NPPF Theme	Decision aiding Questions: Will the option….
1) To provide sufficient housing to enable people to live in a home suitable to their needs and which they can afford.	**Social –** the objective accords with the NPPF theme by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations. **Economic** – the construction industry plays a significant economic and employment role within the area, therefore the objective will contribute to building a strong economy. High quality residential areas also create attractive areas for businesses to locate to.	• Boost the supply of housing? • Promote improvements in the availability and quality of the housing stock? • Help provide a supply of affordable homes to meet identified needs? • Help to reduce the number of homeless in the Borough? • Increase the amount of extra-care or enhanced sheltered accommodation? • Have a significant detrimental effect on the financial viability of delivering future housing?
2) To facilitate the improved health and wellbeing of the whole population.	**Social –** the objective will assist in supporting strong, vibrant, inclusive, safe and healthy communities.	• Help to improve the health of the community? • Improve access to health provision? • Encourage healthy lifestyles? • Enhance access to natural urban greenspace? • Help people to remain independent and provide assistance to single parents, the elderly, those with ill health or disability? • Reduce crime and fear of crime? • Help overcome social exclusion? • Help address the issues of deprivation and poverty?
3) To conserve and enhance, archaeological, historic and cultural assets and their settings.	**Economic –** the protection of historic and cultural assets will support the tourism economy and create attractive areas for businesses to locate to. **Social –** within the respective areas the objective will maintain a high quality built environment.	• Enhance the historic and cultural assets? • Continue to protect and/or enhance cultural assets? • Protect Registered Parks and Gardens? • Preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas and their setting? • Conserve important heritage assets buildings and townscapes? • Improve access to the authority's cultural assets? • Promote sensitive re-use of important buildings, where appropriate?
4) To reduce the need to travel, encourage sustainable transport options and improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	**Economic –** an inadequate transport system will have significant detrimental effects on the economy, therefore, this objective will ensure that the required transport infrastructure is provided	• Reduce the need to travel, especially by private motorised vehicles? • Provide charging infrastructure for electric vehicles?

	to assist in the building of a strong, responsive and competitive economy. **Social –** the objective will help create accessible local services. **Environmental –** sustainable transport will mitigate climate change and assist with the move to a low carbon economy.	• Reduce congestion or minimise unavoidable increases in congestion? • Reduce the need for car ownership? • Help provide walking/cycling/public transport infrastructure, including choice and interchange? • Be accommodated within the existing public transport constraints? • Reduce the need for road freight? • Improve access to the countryside and historic environments? • Improve access to key services (education, employment, recreation, health, community services, cultural assets)? • Enhance access to natural urban greenspace? • Provide safe pedestrian and cycle routes? • Improve the provision of affordable transport?
5) To make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	**Economic –** policies enabling the use of previously developed land will ensure that a responsive approach to land use is available. **Social –** the use of previously developed land for residential development will provide a significant supply of housing to help meet the needs of present and future generations. **Environmental –** the decision aiding questions for this objective will ensure that PDL will be reused provided that it is not of high environmental value.	• Encourage reusing PDL provided it is not of high environmental value? • Encourage the re-use of existing buildings? • Ensure that development is making the best use of land?
6) To support economic growth which is inclusive, innovative and sustainable.	**Economic –** the objective will contribute to building a strong, responsive, innovative and competitive economy. **Social –** a strong economy that keeps unemployment levels low will help support strong, vibrant and healthy communities. **Environmental –** the support of innovative technologies will assist in the move to a low carbon economy.	• Support sustainable growth and encourage the provision of a range of jobs that are accessible to residents? • Provide for the needs of businesses? • Provide for new or emerging sectors? • Facilitate flexible working practices? • Support the clusters or network of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries? • Increase the likelihood of local jobs being filled by local people? • Promote the viability, vitality and competitiveness of town / local

		centres and encourage their commercial renewal? • Facilitate and encourage the building of a skilled local workforce? • Encourage mixed-use development?
7) To provide for employment opportunities to meet the needs of the local economy.	**Economic –** the objective will contribute to building a strong, responsive and competitive local economy. **Social –** a local economy will support strong, vibrant and healthy communities. **Environmental –** promoting the local economy will reduce the need to travel and therefore mitigate against climate change.	• Provide for the needs of the economy, especially local business? • Encourage diversity and quality of employment? • Encourage rural diversification? • Provide for the needs of business in urban and rural areas (such as range of premises, land, infrastructure and services)? • Have a significant detrimental effect on the financial viability of delivery of future employment development?
8) To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and move to a low carbon economy.	**Economic –** the objective will contribute to building an innovative economy. **Social** –support long term positive impacts on the overall quality of life for current and future generations. **Environmental –** the objective will have significant environmental benefits as it will mitigate climate change.	• Reduce emissions? • Reduce the need for energy use? • Support de-centralised energy generation? • Facilitate the generation/use of renewable energy?
9) To use natural resources prudently.	**Environmental –** the prudent use of natural resources will greatly assist in the protection of the environment. **Social -** prudent use of natural resources supports long term positive impacts on the overall quality of life for current and future generations **Economic –** the objective will also promote long term positive impacts for businesses in the future as it seeks to protect finite natural resources.	• Encourage the use and supply of sustainable local products or services? • Help reduce the environmental impacts of products and services? • Reduce the use of primary resources, or create markets for recycled materials? • Encourage the efficient use of mineral resources? • Positively impact on residents lifestyle choices to encourage their prudent use of natural resources? • Promote reuse and recycling of materials? • Allow the efficient storage and collection of waste and allows for this to be managed close to where it arises? • Allow waste to be managed close to where it arises? • Minimise the production of waste?
10) To adapt to the changing climate.	**Economic –** the provision of adequate climate change resilient infrastructure will help to protect and future proof businesses within the area.	• Help in protecting the community from the increased extremes of weather, which are projected to occur more often with climate

	Social – adapting to climate change will help to maintain a healthy community. **Environmental –** protection of the environment plays a key role in the area adapting to climate change.	change (heat waves, drought and flooding)? • Reduce the opportunity to adapt in the future?
11) To reduce flood risk.	**Economic –** the objective will promote the provision of flood defence infrastructure and help to make local businesses resilient to flood events. **Social –** flooding can have a significant impact on the health and well-being of a community. **Environmental –** flood resilience will ensure that communities are able to adapt to climate change.	• Reduce the risk of fluvial, surface water, groundwater and sewer flooding to existing and future development? • Steer development away from areas at risk of flooding? • Reduce the risk of flooding to adjacent development? • Help to reduce the rate of run-off? • Encourage Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes? • Ensure that increased flooding extremes can be withstood?
12) To improve the water quality of rivers and groundwater, and maintain an adequate supply of water.	**Social –** improvements in water resources and supply e.g. drinking water provision **Environmental –** the objective will help to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently and minimise pollution.	• Improve quality and maintain an adequate supply of water? • Reduce pollution of groundwater, watercourses and rivers from run-off/point-sources? • Reduce the amount of nitrates/phosphates entering the water environment? • Provide adequate utilities infrastructure to service development to avoid unacceptable impacts on the environment? • Safeguard water resources to maintain an adequate level of river and ground water? • Reduce the demand for water? • Encourage water to be stored for re-use?
13) To reduce land contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity.	**Economic –** protection of high quality agricultural land will help to protect the rural economy. **Environmental –** the objective will contribute to the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.	• Reduce the risk of land contamination and protect good quality soil? • Reduce the risk of creating further contamination? • Help to remediate contaminated sites and where possible carry this out on-site? • Prevent soil erosion? • Minimise the loss of good quality agricultural land?
14) To ensure air quality continues to improve and noise and light pollution are reduced.	**Social –** improvements in air, noise and light pollution will support healthy communities. **Environmental –** the objective will help to protect the natural environment, improve biodiversity and mitigate against climate change.	• Reduce air, noise and light pollution? • Help improve air quality? • Support specific actions in designated AQMAs? • Reduce pollution from traffic? • Encourage the creation of tranquil areas?

		• Ensure that people are not exposed to greater levels of noise? • Help reduce light pollution?
15) To protect and enhance landscape character.	**Social –** the enhancement of the natural environment will support the community's health and social well-being. **Environmental –** the objective contribute to the protection and enhancement of our natural environment. **Economic –** character of the natural environment is a consideration within "smart growth" as they are attractive areas to locate to.	• Protect and enhance the landscape character areas within the authority area? • Protect and enhance the Authority's natural urban greenspace? • Protect the AONB , AGLV, and SAC? (remove?) • Protect significant views? • Protect and enhance landscape character? • Protect the urban fringe? • Protect the open countryside?
16) To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	**Social –** the enhancement of biodiversity will support the community's health and social well-being. **Environmental –** the objective will help to conserve and improve biodiversity.	• Prevent fragmentation, increase connectivity and create more habitats? • Secure enhancement in biodiversity in all new development? • Continue to protect formally designated areas of nature conservation? • Take account of the effects of climate change on biodiversity? • Adequately defend and enhance protected species? • Protect SSSI, SNCI and other designated biodiversity areas?

Internal compatibility of SA objectives

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

6.6 There are potential conflicts or problems with the compatibility of Objective 1 against Objectives 11, 13 and 15. This is down to the potential impact the provision of new housing could have on the environment. Although these conflicts have been identified they can be addressed through the appropriate mitigation methods i.e. innovative design, sustainable construction, making efficient use of urban land.

6.7 For some of the remaining objectives they may either have limited / manageable / avoidable impacts (e.g. Objectives 1 and 3 where new housing can be designed / located away from historically and culturally sensitive areas) or have no relation to the other objective at all (e.g. Objective 12 and 14 where air quality has no impact upon water quality and supply).

6.8 For some objectives there may well be a positive relationship between them e.g. Objectives 14 and 15, where protecting and enhancing the landscape character will help with conserving and enhancing biodiversity.

Figure 4: SA Objectives compatibility matrix

		SA Objectives															
SA Objectives		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1																
	2																
	3																
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	10																
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	14																
	15																
	16																

7. Stage A5 – Consulting on the scope

7.1 It is a statutory requirement that the Scoping Report be sent to the three Environmental Consultation Bodies2. This will take place and the Council will review any responses and act accordingly.

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

[2] Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England

8. What happens next?

8.1 The Council has drafted an Issues and Options Paper, which will be subject to sustainability appraisal. The results of the appraisal, alongside other relevant information and consultation comments, will be used to inform and guide the strategy and policies which will eventually form the pre-submission version.

9. Appendix 1 Plans, Policies and Programmes

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
General overarching:	
International	
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)	
http://www.un-documents.net/jburgdec.htm	
States a commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society. Key commitments: • Sustainable production and consumption. • Renewable energy & energy efficiency. • Production of chemicals in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. • Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005.	Plan policies to support the overall objectives.
European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150/EC)	
http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/som_en.htm	
Based on the EU aim of achieving balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening economic and social cohesion: • Economic and social cohesion. • Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage. • More balanced competitiveness of the European territory. • To achieve more spatially balanced development, these goals must be pursued simultaneously in all regions of the EU and their interactions taken into account.	Plan policies to support the overall objectives.
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006; reviewed 2009)	
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eussd/	

The overall aim of the Strategy is to identify and develop actions to enable the EU to achieve a continuous long-term improvement of quality of life through the creation of sustainable communities able to manage and use resources efficiently, able to tap the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy and in the end able to ensure prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion. It aims to: • Limit climate change and increase the use of 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.	Informs national legislation, UK Sustainable Development Strategy and targets, presenting a global perspective.
European Union Environmental Action Programme to 2020	
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/action-programme/	
Key objectives: • to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital • to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy • to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing • to make the Union's cities more sustainable • to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively. • The objectives, priorities and actions of the Programme should contribute to sustainable development in the candidate countries.	The Local Plan should support the primary areas of the action plan.
National	
Securing the future: delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/securing-the-future-delivering-uk-sustainable-development-strategy	
Aims: • Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone • Effective protection of the environment • Prudent use of natural resources • Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment • Increase investment in people and equipment for a competitive economy • Reduce the level of social exclusion • Promote a transport system which provides choice, and also minimises environmental harm and reduces congestion • Direct development and promote agricultural practices to protect and enhance the countryside and wildlife	Objectives to directly inform Local Plan objectives

• Increase energy efficiency	
UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development (2005)	
http://www.sd-commission.org.uk/data/files/publications/050307One%20Future%20-%20Different%20Paths.pdf	
• A framework that promotes all areas of the UK working together on shared goals: • Shared understanding of sustainable development • Common purpose outlining what we are trying to achieve and the guiding principles we all need to follow to achieve it • Sustainable development priorities for UK action, at home and internationally • Indicators to monitor key issues on a UK basis	An overall influence to ensure sustainable development. Consideration of the aims of sustainable development in policy making will help to achieve all of the SA/ SEA objectives.
Planning Acts (various), Localism Act and associated Regulations	
www.legislation.gov.uk	
To include the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Planning Act 2008 and Localism Act 2011. Combined they provide the legal framework for the preparation of development plans including requirements for consultation, sustainability appraisal and examination. The CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) provide the legal framework for the setting of a local levy on development to support the provision of infrastructure.	The Local Plan must be prepared in accordance with this legal framework.
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2	
New simplified national planning policy framework (NPPF) to replace previous planning policy guidance and statements. It aims to support economic growth but also to promote strong communities and the need to protect and enhance the environment, particularly the Green Belt. Core principles include: • Support a genuinely plan-led system and plan positively for growth • Presumption in favour of sustainable development • Secure high quality design standards • Green Belt is a constraint and may stop and Local Planning Authority from meeting its housing need • Take account of the roles and character of different areas • Support transition to a low carbon future • Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution • Prioritising the use of previously developed land • Promote mixed use development • Conserve heritage assets • Manage patterns of growth to make full use of public transport, walking and cycling • Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing and deliver facilities and services to meet local needs	The Local Plan must be in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework.

National Policy Statements EN1-EN6 (January 2013)	
https://www.gov.uk/guidance/consents-and-planning-applications-for-national-energy-infrastructure-projects	
Main points: • Overarching national policy statement (EN1) sets out need for all types of new energy infrastructure • Fossil fuel electricity generating infrastructure (EN2) provides primary policy for decision making on fossil fuel generating stations over 50MW • Renewable energy infrastructure (EN3) covers renewable energy for on-shore wind, biomass and waste generating infrastructure over 50MW and off-shore over 100MW • Gas supply infrastructure and Gas and Oil pipelines (EN4) • Electricity Networks (EN5) covers above ground power lines of 132KV and over • Nuclear power generation (EN6) covers nuclear generating stations over 50MW and lists the sites judged potentially suitable for deployment of new nuclear power stations by the end of 2025	The Local Plan needs to take account and be consistent with these statements. The SA objectives will need to take these into account.
Ministerial Statement: Local Plan (22 July 2015)	
http://www.parliament.uk/documents/commons-vote-office/July%202015/21%20July/8-Communities-and-Local-Government-Local-Plans.pdf	
Sets out that if a Local Planning Authority has not published a post NPPF Local Plan by March 2018 then the Government will intervene to arrange for the Plan to be written, in consultation with local people, to accelerate production of a Local Plan.	This could affect Elmbridge as the Core Strategy was adopted in 2011. This could affect the policies contained within the Local Plan.
Consultation on proposed changes to national planning policy (2015)	
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/482889/ConsultationNPPF_fin.pdf	
The topics covered in this consultation are: 1. Broadening the definition of affordable housing, to expand the range of low cost housing opportunities (paragraphs 6-12); 2. Increasing the density of development around commuter hubs, to make more efficient use of land in suitable locations (paragraphs 13-18); 3. Supporting sustainable new settlements, development on brownfield land and small sites, and delivery of housing agreed in Local Plans (paragraphs 19-33); 4. Supporting delivery of starter homes (paragraphs 34-54); and	Depending on which changes are adopted by the Government, the Local Plan will need to take account of and be consistent with them. The SA objectives will need to take these into account.

5. Transitional arrangements (paragraphs 55-58).	
County	
Surrey Local Strategic Statement	
The LSS has 4 main aims: • To consider housing need across Surrey • Have an up to date picture of the Green Belt • Assemble a picture of infrastructure requirements; • To consider economic growth across Surrey.	The Local Plan needs to consider the housing need of surrounding Surrey Authorities. The SA should consider the four aims of the Statement. Local Strategic Statement.
Local	
Corporate Plan 2016-2020 Sets the Council corporate vision, aims and priorities over the four-year period.	The Local Plan should help to deliver the aims of the Council's Corporate Plan
Epsom & Ewell Core Strategy (2007) It sets out a long-term vision, spatial strategy and core policies for shaping the Borough's development up to 2022.	Other documents forming part of the Local Plan will must be in accordance with the Core Strategy and seek to deliver its objectives. They should add detail to these overarching policies
Plan E (Area Action Plan) (2011) Sets out the vision for Epsom Town Centre as well as a suit of area specific policies and site allocations to assist in delivering the vision.	
Development Management Policies (2015) Sets out the Borough's policies for the control of development and use of land, primarily for use in the determination of planning applications, rather than a more strategic level.	

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	**How objectives and requirements might be taken on board**
Access and Equality	
International	
The UNECE Convention on Access to Information in Decision Making and Access to Justice for Environmental Matters (The Aarhus Convention) (1998)	
http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/pp/documents/cep43e.pdf	

Access to environmental information held by local authorities. Requirement for public participation in environmental decision-making.	Consultation on the Local Plan should ensure access to information and encourage participation in environmental decision making.
United Nations Convention on Human Rights (1976)	
http://www.hrweb.org/legal/undocs.html	
Details the basic civil and political rights of individuals and nations. The rights of an individual to: • Legal recourse when their rights have been violated, even if the violator was acting in an official capacity • The right to privacy and protection of privacy by law • Freedom of opinion and expression • Freedom of assembly and association	The Local Plan should not violate any human rights.
National	
Equality Act 2010	
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents	
Requires that regard is given to the desirability of reducing socioeconomic inequalities; reform and harmonise equality law and restate the greater part of the enactments relating to discrimination and harassment related to certain personal characteristics. • Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act • Advance equality of opportunity between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not. • Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not.	The Local Plan will need to ensure that it promotes equal opportunities. The SA objectives will need to promote Equality.
Laying the foundations: A housing strategy for England (2011)	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/housing/housingstrategy2011	
A radical new housing strategy to reignite the housing market. It sets out a package of reforms: • get the housing market moving again • lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future • support choice and quality for tenants • improve environmental standards and design quality	The Local Plan will need to ensure the delivery of sufficient housing and affordable housing.
Planning Policy for traveller sites (2012; updated 2015)	
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicytravellers	

Government's planning policy for traveller sites which aims to: • ensure Local Planning Authorities make own assessment of need • work collaboratively to meet need through identification of land including setting pitch and plot targets • plan for sites over a reasonable timescale • promote more private traveller site provision • reduce number of unauthorised developments • ensure accessibility to services and facilities • set criteria based policies • reinforces that unmet need and personal circumstances for traveller pitches does not constitute 'very special circumstances' that would outweigh any potential harm to the Green Belt and that Gypsy and Traveller sites are unsuitable development on Green Belt sites • States that those who have given up travelling permanently are no longer to be considered as a traveller in terms of planning, having regard for Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights and the best interest of the child.	The Local Plan should allocate sufficient pitches and plots to meet need and include criteria for assessing planning applications for Traveller sites and allocations. Evidence base should provide an assessment of need and identify a rolling five-year supply of deliverable sites.
Self-build and Customer Housebuilding Act 2015	
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/17/contents/enacted/data.htm	
An Act of Parliament that requires (in England): • 'relevant authorities' (which includes Local Planning Authorities) to keep a register of individuals and associations 'who are seeking to acquire serviced plots of land in the authority's area in order to build houses for those individuals to occupy as homes'. • Authorities have to have regard to the register when carrying out functions related to planning, housing the disposal of land and regeneration	The Local Plan may need to include a policy that enables the provision of self-build and custom built housing, having regard for the register the authority has already established.
Housing and Planning Act (2016)	
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2016/22/contents/enacted/data.htm	
Legislation that sets out a number changes to the planning system in England including: • The introduction of 'starter homes' which are to be sold to first time buyers below the age of 40 for at least 20% less than the market rate, capped at £250,000 outside, and £450,000 inside London • Making local Councils sell off 'high-value' Council homes • Introduces provisions to allow higher earning Council tenants to be charged higher rents • The introduction of 'permission in principle' for 'housing-led' development	The Local Plan will need to ensure the delivery of sufficient starter homes and enable to implementation of 'permission in principle' where appropriate.
County	
Surrey Educational Achievement Plan 2013-2017	

http://www.surreyi.gov.uk/Resource.aspx?ResourceID=1070&cookieCheck=true&JScript=1	
The vision of this plan is for 'Every child and young person contributes and achieves more than they thought possible' with 4 main aims: • Increasing participation and engagement in the best education for all children and young people in Surrey, which includes ensuring that there is fair access to a sufficient number of high quality places provided for children and young people in their locality from the ages of two to 19. • Supporting collaboration and partnership to improve outcomes and services for children and young people, through a more localised framework and compact for partnership working between us, parents, local education providers and other agencies. • Raising achievement and excellence and realising potential so that every early years and childcare setting, school, and college provides a good education and has the highest ambition for all their children and young people, and drives their own improvement to enhance life chances and reduce inequalities. • Preventing exclusion so that every early years and childcare setting, school and college is able and willing to address disadvantage and find approaches to education that can support all children and young people with additional needs.	The Local Plan should address the objectives of the Surrey Educational Achievement Plan and aim to support its implementation.
Surrey Local Transport Plan	
http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/roads-and-transport/surrey-transport-plan-ltp3/surrey-transport-plan-executive-summary	
Sets out objectives and targets, identifies problems and opportunities and Provides a strategy and implementation programme to move us in the direction of sustainability in Surrey. Objectives: • Effective transport: to facilitate end-to-end journeys for residents, business and visitors by maintaining the road network, delivering public transport services and, where appropriate, providing enhancements. • Reliable transport: to improve the journey time reliability of travel in Surrey. • Safe transport: to improve road safety and the security of the travelling public in Surrey. • Sustainable transport: to provide an integrated transport system that protects the environment, keeps people healthy and provides for lower carbon transport choices.	The Local Plan should address the objectives of the Surrey Local Transport Plan and aim to support its implementation.
Review of Surrey Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2014)	
http://www.ctc.org.uk/review-of-surrey-rights-of-way-improvement-plan-environmental-report	
The aims are to: • Provide a better signed, maintained and accessible network • Provide and protect a more continuous network that provides for the requirements of all users • Develop a safer network	Where possible the spatial plan needs to give people the option of taking short local journeys by foot or cycle and increase the use of the rights of way network.

• Increase community involvement in improving and managing the network • Improve promotion, understanding and use of the network There are a number of targets including: encouraging more children to cycle or walk to school, reducing congestion and improving health.	The SA objectives need to take this strategy into account.
Surrey Rail Strategy (2013) and Position Statement (2016)	
http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/environment-housing-and-planning/development-in-surrey/surrey-future/the-surrey-rail-strategy http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/94800/Surrey-Rail-Strategy-Position-Statement-2016-final.pdf	
Whilst Surrey County Council does not have a direct influence on the rail network the main objective for the study is to identify proposals for strategic investment that the Council, working with partners, can plan and deliver. Aims: • Maintain global competitiveness; • Drive economic growth; • Reduce impacts on the environment; • Accommodate sustainable population growth	The Local Plan needs to identify infrastructure improvements that could address the existing different issues and those that may arise as the result of future development. The SA objectives need to consider the contribution of rail in achieving sustainable development.
Surrey Cycling Strategy (2013)	
http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/roads-and-transport/surrey-transport-plan-ltp3/surrey-transport-plan-strategies/surrey-cycling-strategy	
Improve infrastructure for cycling by securing funding to develop high quality, joined up cycle routes, taking account of international best practice, utilising off road and quiet streets, and separating cyclists from motorised traffic on busy roads where feasible. Focus efforts on routes that connect where people live with where they work, shop and go to school and with rail and bus stations for longer journeys. Transport strategies will be developed for each authority that will set appropriate targets.	The Local Plan needs to consider cycling as an integral element of solutions to support economic growth, tackle congestion, improve personal mobility and address health problems associated with obesity and lack of physical activity. The SA objectives need to take this strategy into account.
Surrey Parking Strategy (2012)	
http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/roads-and-transport/surrey-transport-plan-ltp3/surrey-transport-plan-strategies/parking-strategy	

This strategy is designed to help shape, manage and deliver the county council's vision for parking: "*Provide parking where appropriate, control parking where necessary*" Objectives: • Reduce congestion caused by parked vehicles • Make best use of the parking space available • Enforce parking regulations fairly and efficiently • Provide appropriate parking where needed	Local Plan policies should address these objectives and deliver a local approach to managing parking provision.
Local	
Homelessness Strategy The homelessness strategy sets out our plans to prevent and tackle the causes of homelessness, support homeless households and ensure that there is sufficient accommodation available for those who do become homeless.	The Local Plan should support the strategic priorities and objectives in particular by including policies that help to deliver an increase in the supply of affordable housing.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	**How objectives and requirements might be taken on board**
Air quality and noise	
International	
European Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/noise/directive_en.htm	
The Environmental Noise Directive focuses on three action areas: • the determination of exposure to environmental noise • ensuring that information on environmental noise and its effects is made available to the public • preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary and preserving environmental noise quality where it is good The Directive requires Member States to prepare and publish (every 5 years) noise maps and noise management action plans for:	Local Authorities should be aware that the location of development can have an impact the effect noise has on people.

• agglomerations with more than 100,000 inhabitants • major roads (more than 3 million vehicles a year) • major railways (more than 30,000 trains a year) • major airports (more than 50,000 movements a year, including small aircrafts and helicopters)	
European Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)	
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:152:0001:0044:EN:PDF	
Introduce a common strategy to: • Avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment • Make information on ambient air quality available to the public • Maintain air quality where good and improve it in other cases. • Sets limit values for various pollutants	Local Authorities should be aware that the location of development can have a direct effect on improving air quality.
National	
Air Quality (England) Regulations 2015 (Draft Statutory Instruments)	
https://consult.defra.gov.uk/communications/laqm-review-next-steps/supporting_documents/The%20Air%20Quality%20England%20Regulations%202015aa.pdf	
These Regulations set out the air quality objectives to be achieved and are the same as those in the UK Air Quality Strategy 2007 which: • Contains a long term goal to remove all critical levels and load exceedances • Sets objectives and targets for all pollutants	Local Authorities should be aware that the location of development can have a direct effect on improving air quality.
Local	
Air Quality Action Plan The Council's action plan to improve the air quality relating the Air Quality Management Area designation.	The Local Plan should take account of the potential impact of the location of development on air quality and appropriate mitigation measured should be planned for or taken.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	**How objectives and requirements might be taken on board**

Natural resources	
International	
The European Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)	
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-nitrates/index_en.html	
The aim of the document is to reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and prevent further such pollution.	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 Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (97/11/EC)	
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/eia-legalcontext.htm	
Requires assessment of the effect of certain public and private projects on the environment.	Local Plan policies should support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that 'appropriate assessments' are carried out for sites in locations where development could adversely impact on the environment.
European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC)	
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm	
This document ensures that environmental consequences of certain plans and programmes are identified and assessed during their preparation and before their adoption.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive and deliver sustainable development.
European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html	
• The Directive is intended to enhance waterways and wetlands throughout Europe, to make sure we use water in a sustainable way, to reduce water pollution and to lessen the effects of floods and droughts. • The WFD will establish a strategic framework for managing the water environment and provides a common approach to protecting and setting environmental objectives for all ground and surface waters and the promotion of sustainable water use.	The Directive highlights the need to protect ground and surface water from incidental, as well as accidental pollution.

• The Environment Agency has general responsibility for ensuring the Directive is given effect and has to approve environmental objectives, programmes of measures and river basin management plans. • For surface water, the Directive requires that environmental objectives are based on the chemical and, more significantly, ecological status of the water body. For groundwater, quantitative and chemical objectives must be set • It also requires that statutory strategic management plans be produced for each River Basin District (RBD). • Requires all inland waters to reach 'good' status by 2015.	
European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2002/91/EC)	
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32002L0091&from=EN	
• 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. • Developing a long term European Union strategy. • 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.
European Flood Risk Directive (2007/60/EC)	
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/flood_risk/index.htm	
The Directive aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. The Directive requires Member States to first carry out a preliminary assessment by 2011 to identify the river basins and associated coastal areas at risk of flooding. For such zones they would then need to draw up flood risk maps by 2013 and establish flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and preparedness by 2015. The Directive applies to inland waters as well as all coastal waters across the whole territory of the EU.	Ensure that plan policies assist in directing development to locations at least risk of flooding and help to reduce overall flood risk
European Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)	
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/revision.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.	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 Waste Water Treatment Directive (1991/271/EEC)	
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-urbanwaste/index_en.html	

Aims to protect the environment from the adverse effect of waste water. The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive regulates the collection and treatment of waste water from our homes and from industry. It protects the environment from the negative effects of urban waste water and discharges from certain industrial sectors, such as food and drink processing plants. Some of these types of plants can produce waste that has a similar polluting effect as untreated sewage. It is implemented through the Urban Wastewater Treatment Regulations 1994.	Ensure that plan policies assist in protecting the environment from the adverse effects of waste water.
National	
National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) 2014	
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste	
This document sets out the government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable approach for resource management and use. Waste management facilities should aim to make a positive contribution to communities and to balance the need for waste management facilities with the interests of the community. Broadly, the NPPW requires waste planning authorities to: • Prepare local plans which identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams. • Identify in their local plans sites and / or areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities in appropriate locations • Assess the suitability of sites and/or areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities against certain criteria • First look for suitable sites and areas outside the Green Belt for waste management facilities • Monitor and report on the uptake of allocated sites in the local plan and the amount of waste recycled, recovered and sent for disposal	Although Elmbridge is not a waste planning authority the impacts of any proposed developments or policies that may affect the Borough that come from a subsequently prepared Waste Plan need to be taken into account.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents	
This Act sets up the framework for conservation of the natural environment, including establishing Natural England. It sets up the organisational structure for nature conservation and includes the main tools and legislation for achieving this.	The SA will need to comply with the requirements of this Act. The Local Plan should seek to protect the landscapes and priority species identified in the Action Plan.
Future Water: The Government's strategy for England (Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) (2011)	

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/future-water-the-government-s-water-strategy-for-england	
Future Water sets out how the government want the water sector to look by 2030: • Improved the quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continue to provide high levels of drinking water quality from taps • Sustainably manage risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water • Ensure a sustainable use of water resources, and implement fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges • Cut greenhouse gas emissions; and • Embed continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users.	Ensure plan policies support the implementation of the strategy.
Flood Risk Regulations 2009	
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/3042/pdfs/uksi_20093042_en.pdf	
Implements the EU Flood Risk Directive. Sets out responsibilities for County Councils and Unitary Authorities in relation to flood risk including: • Preparation of a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment Report including the identification of flood risk areas • Preparation of Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Maps • Preparation of Flood Risk Management Plans • By 2015 to have in place a Flood Risk Management Strategy	Ensure that plan policies assist in directing development to locations at least risk of flooding and help to reduce overall flood risk
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents	
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: Apply and monitor a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Maintain a register of local structures and features likely to have a significant effect on flood risk Act as Sustainable Drainage Approving Body	Ensure that plan policies assist in directing development to locations at least risk of flooding and help to reduce overall flood risk. Work with the County in securing SuDs on new developments.
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Strategy for England (2011)	
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/228898/9780108510366.pdf	
The strategy encourages more effective risk management by enabling people, communities, business, infrastructure operators and the public sector to work together to: • ensure a clear understanding of the risks of flooding and coastal erosion, nationally and locally, so that investment in risk management can be prioritised more effectively;	Ensure that plan policies assist in directing development to locations at least risk of

• set out clear and consistent plans for risk management so that communities and businesses can make informed decisions about the management of the remaining risk; • manage flood and coastal erosion risks in an appropriate way, taking account of the needs of communities and the environment; • ensure that emergency plans and responses to flood incidents are effective and that communities are able to respond effectively to flood forecasts, warnings and advice; • help communities to recover more quickly and effectively after incidents.	flooding and help to reduce overall flood risk
National Planning Practice Guidance (CLG, 2012)	
http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/	
This document provides additional guidance to Local Planning Authorities to ensure the effective implementation of the NPPF in relation to flood risk and minerals extraction.	Ensure that plan policies take account of the technical guidance on flood risk.
Written Statement (HCWS161) (2014) (Sustainable Drainage Systems)	
http://www.parliament.uk/documents/commons-vote-office/December%202014/18%20December/6.%20DCLG-sustainable-drainage-systems.pdf	
Sets out the Government's expectation is that sustainable drainage systems will be provided in new developments wherever this is appropriate. Expects local planning policies and decisions on planning applications relating to major development to ensure that sustainable drainage systems for the management of run-off are put in place, unless demonstrated to be inappropriate. Local planning authorities should consult the relevant lead local flood authority on the management of surface water; satisfy themselves that the proposed minimum standards of operation are appropriate and ensure through the use of planning conditions or planning obligations that there are clear arrangements in place for on-going maintenance over the lifetime of the development.	
Regional	
Water Resources Strategy and Regional Action Plan for South East Region (2009)	
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/289918/geho1209brlc-e-e.pdf	
Set out a series of actions to deliver a secure water supply and safeguard the environment. The strategy has 4 aims: • adaptation to and mitigation of climate change • a better water environment • sustainable planning and management of water resources • people valuing water and the water environment The strategy is supported by regional action plans.	Ensure that the scale and location of development takes account of its impact on water resources.

Water Company Water Resources Management Plans (Various)	
http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/sectors/32425.aspx	
Thames Water, Three Valleys and Sutton and East Surrey Water have produced Water Resources Management Plans that set out a package of measures to balance the demand and supply of water to 2035.	Ensure that the scale and location of development takes account of its impact on water resources.
River Basin Management Plan Thames River Basin District River Basin Management Plan (2015)	
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/thames-river-basin-district-river-basin-management-plan	
Focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. The Plan (which is renewed every 6 years) describes the river basin district, the pressures that the water environment faces and proposed actions. The environmental objectives of the WFD are: • to prevent deterioration of the status of surface waters and groundwater • to achieve objectives and standards for protected areas • to aim to achieve good status for all water bodies or, for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies, good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status • to reverse any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations in groundwater • the cessation of discharges, emissions and loses of priority hazardous substances into surface waters • progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants Section 3.4 of the Plan sets out a series of actions for local government in order to achieve the objectives.	Ensure that the scale and location of development takes account of its impact on water quality. Plans should take account of the specific actions outlined in section 3.4 of the Plan.
Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2009)	
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/thames-catchment-flood-management-plan	
Sets out the scale and extent of flooding now and in the future and sets policies for managing flood risk within the catchment. Elmbridge is listed as having between 2-5,000 properties at risk in a 1% annual probability of river flood.	Ensure that plan policies take account of policies within the plan to manage flood risk.
River Thames Scheme (2014) (updated 2016)	
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/river-thames-scheme-reducing-flood-risk-from-datchet-to-teddington/river-thames-scheme-reducing-flood-risk-from-datchet-to-teddington	
The River Thames Scheme is a long-term plan to manage flood risk in the Lower Thames area produced in partnership with the Environment Agency and other public bodies. The Strategy aims to reduce the risk of river flooding to 15,000 properties with a one per cent annual (1 in 100 year) chance of flooding from Datchet to Teddington. This includes: large scale engineering work to construct a new flood channel between 30-60m wide and 17km long, built in 3 sections:	Plans should support the delivery of the Strategy to ensure flood risk is reduced.

1: Datchet to Hythe End flood channel 2: Egham Hythe to Chertsey flood channel 3: Laleham to Shepperton flood channel improvements to 3 of the existing weirs on the River Thames installation of property level products for up to 1,200 homes to make them more resistant to flooding improved flood incident response plans creation of over 40Ha of biodiversity action plan habitat working with communities to raise flood awareness and support them in flood preparedness, response and recovery	
County	
Surrey Waste Plan – Core Strategy, Waste Development and Waste Development Control Policies (2008)	
http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/environment-housing-and-planning/minerals-and-waste-policies-and-plans/surrey-waste-plan/surrey-waste-plan-adopted-plan	
Sets out the spatial vision, objectives, strategic policies, site specific proposals and detailed policies Objectives: • to provide for sustainable management of Surrey's waste; • to help deliver sustainable development by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for; • to enable the provision of facilities to allow for net self-sufficiency in Surrey in accordance with the South East Plan; • to enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations without endangering health or harming the environment; • to protect the Green Belt but recognise the particular locational needs of some waste management facilities; • to reflect the concerns and interest of communities and the needs of waste collection and disposal authorities and business; • to protect the quality of Surrey's natural environment and heritage; and • to enable the provision of a range of waste technologies**.**	Ensure that policies are in accordance with the plan and relevant sites allocated on the policies map.
Surrey Minerals Plan – Core Strategy and Primary Aggregates DPDs (2011)	
http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/environment-housing-and-planning/minerals-and-waste-policies-and-plans/surrey-minerals-plan-core-strategy-development-plan-document	
Provides strategic policies and site-specific proposals for the period to 2026. Objectives: • Reduce demand for minerals • Safeguard the supply of minerals • Meet need for minerals • Address adverse impacts from minerals development on communities and the environment	Ensure that policies are in accordance with the plan and relevant sites allocated on the policies map.

• Address adverse impacts from the transportation of minerals • Restore mineral workings to the highest standards	
Aggregates Recycling Joint Development Plan Document (2013)	
https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/environment-housing-and-planning/minerals-and-waste-policies-and-plans/aggregates-recycling-joint-development-plan-document	
The Aggregates Recycling Joint Development Plan Document identifies suitable sites that could contribute to the future provision of aggregate recycling including temporary facilities at mineral sites. The suitability of sites for aggregates recycling needs to be considered as potential waste sites are reviewed.	The potential sites contained within this document need to be taken into account as part of the development of the Local Plan.
Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy and Waste Disposal Authority Action Plans	
https://www.surreywastepartnership.org.uk/our-strategy	
The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) focuses on the management of LACW waste, including; household waste from kerbside collections, household waste delivered to community recycling centres, and other waste collected by the authority such as school waste and a small proportion of commercial and industrial waste. The strategy sets targets for recycling, reducing and managing waste in the most sustainable and cost-effective way. The Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) Action Plan outlines how the Surrey County Council will meet its responsibilities to dispose of municipal waste, provide community recycling centres and produce the JMWMS.	The Plan will take to take account of the objectives and incorporate them and their aims where appropriate.
Surrey Strategic Partnership Plan 2010-2020	
http://www.waverley.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/3212/surrey_strategic_partnership_plan_2010-2020.pdf	
The overall aim of the strategic plan is to make Surrey a more sustainable place to live and work. The plan sets out how this will be achieved and includes targets for the ten priorities.	The Plan will take to take account of the objectives and incorporate them and their aims where appropriate.
Surrey Waste Local Plan 2018–2033 Issues & Options Consultation Report	
https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/97441/2016-08-26-I-and-O-Consultation-Report.pdf	
The new SWLP will help make sure that there continues to be sufficient capacity to manage waste in Surrey in the most sustainable way. The Plan will deal with all waste, but will focus on Local Authority Collected Waste household waste, Commercial and Industrial waste, Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste and Hazardous waste. The SWLP will include policies which set out how and where waste management can take place in Surrey in future. Amongst other things, these polices will identify sites which are suitable for hosting waste management facilities. This document sets out the vision and objectives and the Options for the Plan, and thus does not contain great detail regarding specific sites or locations.	The Plan will take to take account of the objectives and incorporate them and their aims where appropriate, particularly as more details emerge as the SWLP is developed.
A Living Landscape for Surrey (2014)	
http://www.surreywildlifetrust.org/what-we-do/living-landscapes	

Embed the principle of biodiversity conservation across the entire landscape; to address the 'oceans' separating the island hotspots as represented by already recognised wildlife sites (variously protected but nonetheless managed primarily for their nature conservation interest). Aims include: Wildlife that is abundant and flourishing, both in the countryside and towns and cities Whole landscapes and ecosystems have been restored Wildlife is able to move freely through these landscapes and adapt to the effects of climate change Communities are benefitting fully from the fundamental services that healthy ecosystems provide Everyone has access to wildlife-rich green spaces and can enjoy and be inspired by the natural world	The Local Plan needs to take a landscape scale approach to conservation. The SA needs to take the four critical themes into account: conservation; creation; connection; and celebration.
Local	
Contaminated Land Strategy (available upon request) The Council's aim reflects that of central government objectives, namely to identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and the wider environment. Whilst the Council has powers to deal with contaminated land it has other functions through which many of the aims of the Strategy will be achieved. These include the planning Development Management process which will ensure that land is safe and suitable for use upon redevelopment	The Local Plan needs to take account of land that is identified as contaminated, especially in relation to any allocations of land for redevelopment.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	**How objectives and requirements might be taken on board**
Climate change	
International	
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change	
http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.html	
Established to limit the emissions of greenhouse gases. • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels, 2008-12. • UK has an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12 and a national goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the objectives and targets of the Protocol.
Convention on Climate Change and Biological Diversity: Earth Summit (1992)	
http://publications.gc.ca/Collection-R/LoPBdP/BP/bp317-e.htm	

• Establishes the right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public organisations • Establishes the right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making • Establishes the right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respect to the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12, and 20% reduction by 2020 (as agreed by Kyoto Protocol); Reduce quantity of waste going to final disposal by around 20% on 2000 levels by 2010	Informs national legislation and targets and presents a global perspective
Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)	
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=URISERV:en0009&from=EN	
Sets a target for the UK to achieve 15% of its energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020. This compares to 3% in 2009.	Ensure that plan policies contribute to meeting the targets set out within the Directive
Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010/31/EU)	
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32010L0031&from=EN	
Under the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive: • energy performance certificates are to be included in all advertisements for the sale or rental of buildings • EU countries must establish inspection schemes for heating and air conditioning systems or put in place measures with equivalent effect • all new buildings must be nearly zero energy buildings by 31 December 2020 (public buildings by 31 December 2018) • EU countries must set minimum energy performance requirements for new buildings, for the major renovation of buildings and for the replacement or retrofit of building elements (heating and cooling systems, roofs, walls, etc.) • EU countries have to draw up lists of national financial measures to improve the energy efficiency of buildings	Ensure that plan policies contribute to meeting the aims set out within the Directive
The Seventh Environment Action Programme of the European Community to 2020	
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/action-programme/	
This Programme wants by 2050 to have the EU living within the earth's ecological limits and identified three key objectives: • to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital • to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy • to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing Four so called "enablers" will help Europe deliver on these goals: • better implementation of legislation • better information by improving the knowledge base	Ensure that plan policies contribute to meeting the targets set out within the Directive

• more and wiser investment for environment and climate policy • full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies Two additional horizontal priority objectives complete the programme: • to make the Union's cities more sustainable • to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.	
National	
Climate Change Act (2008) (as amended)	
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents	
The Climate Change Act contains provisions that will set a legally binding target for reducing UK carbon dioxide emissions by at least 26%by 2020 and at least 60%by 2050, compared to 1990 levels. Key areas: • Requires the Government to publish five-yearly carbon budgets as from 2008 • Requires the Committee on Climate Change to advise the Government on the levels of carbon budgets to be set, the balance between domestic emissions reductions and the use of carbon credits, and whether the 2050 target should be increased • Places a duty on the Government to assess the risk to the UK from the impacts of climate change • Provides powers to establish trading schemes for the purpose of limiting greenhouse gas	Ensure that plan policies contribute to meeting the targets set out within the Act.
Energy Act (2008)	
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/32/contents	
The Energy Act 2008 updates energy legislation to: • reflect the availability of new technologies and emerging • renewable technologies • correspond with the UK's changing requirements for secure energy supply • protect our environment and the tax payer as the energy market changes Secondary legislation will set a 2030 decarbonising target and a new target for homes in fuel poverty.	The Local Plan will need be based on an understanding of the spatial implications of the act locally. SA objectives will need to address the relevant parts of this Act.
Energy Act (2011)	
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/16/contents/enacted	
The Act has three principal objectives: • tackling barriers to investment in energy efficiency;	The Local Plan will need be based on an understanding of

• enhancing energy security; and • enabling investment in low carbon energy supplies.	the spatial implications of the act locally. SA objectives will need to address the objectives of the Act.
UK Renewable Energy Action Plan (2010)	
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47871/25-nat-ren-energy-action-plan.pdf	
Sets out measures for meeting legally binding target to ensure 15% of our energy comes from renewable sources by 2020. It puts forward a path to achieving this including the balance of technologies that is most likely to achieve the goal and makes reference to the UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009): • More than 30% of our electricity generated from renewables – much of this will be from wind power but biomass, hydro and wave will also play an important role • 12% of our heat generated from renewables – range of sources including biomass, biogas, solar and heat pumps • 10% of transport energy from renewables It sets out the Government's strategic role and legislation as well as a number of detailed actions.	Ensure that plans and policies contribute towards meeting the target.
Planning our electric future: a White Paper for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity (2011)	
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-our-electric-future-a-white-paper-for-secure-affordable-and-low-carbon-energy	
Sets out strategy for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity: • Long-term contracts for both low-carbon energy and capacity; • Institutional arrangements to support this contracting approach; • Continued grandfathering, supporting the principle of no retrospective change to low carbon policy incentives, within a clear rational planning cycle; and • Ensuring a liquid market that allows existing energy companies and new entrants to compete on fair terms	Ensure that plans and policies support the strategy.
Infrastructure Act 2015	
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/7/contents/enacted	
This Act of Parliament enables: • A new right to use land to exploit petrol or deep geothermal energy without notifying owners, which includes the right for hydraulic fracking under land. Previously access to these resources was by agreement. • Developers to pay financial contributions instead of delivering carbon-cutting measures on site.	The increased ease at which fracking may take place may require consideration in the Local Plan. Policy many need to be amended to reflect the change

	in ability to insist on carbon cutting measures on site.
County	
Surrey Climate Change Strategy (2009)	
http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/27169/Surrey-Climate-Change-Strategy-2009.pdf	
This report introduces a countywide Climate Change Strategy, which has been commissioned by the Surrey Climate Change Partnership (SCCP) as part of a climate change project funded by the Surrey Improvement Partnership (SIP). The context for the Strategy is established by explaining the roles of the SCCP, SIP and the climate change project. The Strategy has been designed to give strategic direction on climate change action and activity for local authorities within Surrey whilst recognising the different levels of existing activity and support for this agenda.	Ensure that plans and policies support the strategic direction on climate change action.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	**How objectives and requirements might be taken on board**
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	
International	
United Nations Convention (Ramsar) on Wetlands of International Importance (1971)	
http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=15398&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html	
• Lists wetlands of international importance based on ecological and hydrological criteria • Promotes the conservation and wide use of the wetlands included in the list	Take account of Ramsar site objectives
European Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) (2009/147/EC)	
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm	
• Protection, management and control of all species of naturally occurring birds. • Take measures to preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitat.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and the requirements of the Directive
European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm	
• Maintain or restore designated natural habitat types, and habitats of designated species. • Take appropriate steps to avoid degrading or destroying Special Areas of Conservation	Plan policies to support overall objectives and the requirements of the Directive
National	
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by Schedule 9 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000)	
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69	

Places a duty on all public bodies, including local planning authorities, to further the conservation and enhancement of the features by reason of which a Site of Special Scientific Interest is of special interest.	Plans should include policies for the conservation and enhancement of designated sites and provide criteria against which developments affecting designated sites will be addressed.
Biodiversity 2020	
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-a-strategy-for-england-s-wildlife-and-ecosystem-services	
Sets a series of high level outcomes to deliver the ambition of: "to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people." It also identified actions in 4 priority areas: • A more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea • Putting people at the heart of policy • Reducing environmental pressures • Improving our knowledge	Biodiversity needs to become part of development policy on sustainable communities, urban green space and the built environment, and this should be reflected in policies to promote biodiversity conservation and enhancement.
Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)	
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-natural-choice-securing-the-value-of-nature	
Outlines the Government's vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years with practical action to deliver that ambition. It aims to set a clear institutional framework to achieve the recovery of nature: • establish Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs) • create new Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs) • reforms to the planning system Specific actions include: • removing barriers to learning outdoors • creating a new Local Green Areas designation • establishing a Green Infrastructure Partnership • new phase of the Muck In4Life campaign	Plan policies should reflect the aims of the White Paper. In particular facilitate the designation of Local Green Areas and ensure a strategic approach to planning for nature within and across local areas.
Regional	
Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area – Delivery Framework (Joint Strategic Partnership Board, 2009)	
http://www.elmbridge.gov.uk/Elmbridge%20Borough%20Council/Planning/deliveryframeworkmarch2009.pdf	

Objectives are to recommend: • a consistent approach to the protection of the SPA from the significant effects of residential development • the type and extent of residential development that may have a significant effect either alone or in combination on the SPA • key criteria for the delivery of avoidance measures	Plan policies should take account of the joint approach to the protection of the SPA set out within the document.
Biodiversity Opportunity Areas: the basis for realising Surrey's ecological network (2015)	
https://surreynaturepartnership.files.wordpress.com/2014/11/biodiversity-opportunity-areas_surrey-nature-partnership_20151.pdf	
The policy approach to BOAs is to avoid, on principle, development that would compromise achieving the overarching purpose and specific objectives of a BOA. This involves protecting the designated and Priority habitats and species in the BOA, but consideration should also be given to whether development will affect existing or potentially improved habitat connectivity, both across and beyond it. This does not preclude all development within a BOA. Examples of offsetting measures that might be involved include: • Restoration or maintenance of Priority habitats through suitable management secured by planning obligations; • Priority habitat creation projects linking fragmented habitats; • Funding towards conservation initiatives on-going within the BOA, secured by planning conditions and obligations; and • Provision of capital items needed to secure biodiversity enhancements (such as fencing to allow grazing).	Plans should include policies for BOAs and provide criteria against which developments affecting designated sites will be addressed.
Local	
Local Biodiversity Action Plan An action plan to help ensure both the long- term protection and enhancement of biodiversity within our borough.	To ensure plan policies support the actions sets out within the LBAP

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	**How objectives and requirements might be taken on board**
Landscape	
International	
The European Landscape Convention (2004)	
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/landscape/default_en.asp	

Promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscape and organises European cooperation on landscape issues. The convention provides a set of guidelines to be transposed into national, regional and local regulations.	Plans should consider landscape strategies, recognise the value of landscapes and assist in achieving landscape quality objectives
Local	
Epsom & Ewell Countryside Management Plan Epsom Common Local Nature Reserve 100 year management plan (2016-2026) provides a regularly reviewed (10 years) 100 year approach to the management of Epsom Common to ensure the protection, maintenance and enhancement of the wildlife and heritage of Epsom Common whilst also ensuring good public access.	To ensure plan policies support the actions sets out within the management plan.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	**How objectives and requirements might be taken on board**
Cultural heritage and the historic environment	
International	
The European (Valletta) Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (2000)	
http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/143	
• To provide for the maintenance of an inventory of the country's archaeological heritage (article 2i) • To provide for archaeological participation in planning policies designed to ensure well-balanced strategies for the protection, conservation and enhancement of sites of archaeological interest (article 5ia); • To ensure that in development schemes affecting archaeological sites, sufficient time and resources are allocated for an appropriate scientific study to be made of the site and for its findings to be published (article 5iib)	Informs national legislation and targets and presents a global perspective
The European Granada Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985)	
http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/121.htm	
Recognises that the architectural heritage constitutes an irreplaceable expression of the richness and diversity of Europe's cultural heritage.	Informs national legislation and presents a global perspective.
Florence Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (2005)	
https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/199	

This Convention is based on the idea that knowledge and use of heritage form part of the citizen's right to participate in cultural life as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.	Informs national legislation and presents a global perspective.
National	
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents	
Act that sets out special controls in respect of buildings and areas of architectural or historic interest.	Ensure plans and policies take account of the Act and support its implementation.
Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46	
An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to ancient monuments; • to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters; • to provide for the recovery of grants under section 10 of the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1972 or under section 4 of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 in certain circumstances; and • to provide for grants by the Secretary of State to the Architectural Heritage Fund	Ensure plans and policies take account of the Act and support its implementation.
Heritage 2020: Strategic priorities for England's Historic Environment 2015-20	
http://www.theheritagealliance.org.uk/tha-website/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Heritage-2020-framework.pdf	
Primary objective is to manage, protect and promote our historic environment for public benefit. Others include: • by 2020 there will be ever more effective management of the historic environment through the planning system. • the historic environment will continue to demonstrate its role in promoting economic growth and be increasingly recognised as a positive contributor. • to have improved the resilience of historic assets to the impacts of climate change and social and economic forces of change. • Heritage's owners and government will jointly recognise the need to fund maintenance adequately • There will be a shared understanding of how best to adapt the built environment sympathetically, to secure its future and conserve its historic significance through new use. • The overall condition of the historic environment will be better than it is now and cherished assets will be in beneficial use. Heritage at Risk registers will help monitor progress.	The Local Plan should recognise the objectives and that repair and conversion are sustainable forms of development, protecting past investment of effort, energy and materials and minimising the need for new construction materials and waste. The SA should recognise the economic, environmental and social benefits of a well-managed and conserved historic environment.
Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: the Historic Environment in Local Plans	
https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa1-historic-environment-local-plans/	

The purpose of the document is to assist local authorities and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and PPG. It identifies strategic guidance for evidence collection, sourcing and application. It also advises on inappropriate development, conservation policies and management policies.	Plan policies should acknowledge the requirements given in the Advice. Plan policies should ensure that evidence collection also involves determining the value to society (significance) of sites. Sustainability Appraisal should include evidence for the historic environment
Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in planning: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment	
https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/	
Purpose of document is to assist local authorities and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and PPG. It highlights that development proposals affecting historic environment are more likely to gain permissions if they are designed with the understanding of the significance of the assets they may affect. The understanding of the nature, extent and level of significance are necessary. Discusses decision-taking regarding assets, extraction, engagement and consent.	Plan policies should acknowledge the requirements given in the Advice. Plan policies need to identify the significance of heritage assets that may be affected by development. Local authorities need to have access to Historic Environment Records
Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: The Setting of Heritage Assets	
https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/	
Purpose of document is to assist local authorities and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and PPG. It highlights the extent of the setting, curtilage, character and context of a historic place and recommends an approach for assessing the historic environment.	Plan policies should acknowledge the requirements given in the Advice. Plan policies should acknowledge the approach

	given for assessing the historic environment
Local	
Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans These documents provide written definition, analysis and appraisal of what makes an individual area special and identifies actions for protection and improvement.	To ensure plan policies support the actions sets out within the Character Appraisal documents.

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	**How objectives and requirements might be taken on board**
Economy	
National	
The Plan for Growth	
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/plan-for-growth--5	
The Government's economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. The Plan for Growth contains four overarching ambitions that will ensure the progress is made towards achieving this economic objective. Key implications for planning are; • Radical changes to the planning system to support job creation by introducing a powerful presumption in favour of sustainable development • Localise choice about the use of previously developed land, removing targets, while retaining existing controls on greenbelt land • Produce shorter, more focused and inherently pro-growth NPPF to deliver more development is suitable and viable locations • Clear expectations that decisions should prioritise growth and jobs • Powers to bring forward neighbourhood plans and development orders • Enterprise zones with lower levels of planning control • Speed up planning system and decision making • Extend permitted development rights	Ensure plans positively promote growth, deliver sustainable development and reflect local views.
Regional	
Coast to Capital Strategic Economic Plan (2014)	
http://www.coast2capital.org.uk/about-us/strategic-economic-plan.html#sthash.dJTJmWNZ.dpbs	

This Growth Deal will bring together local, national and private funding as well as new freedoms and flexibilities to focus on the three key priority areas identified in the Coast to Capital Strategic Economic Plan: • Enhance business support and skills • Accelerate research and innovation • Invest in transport, flood defences and resilience By 2021, this Deal will create at least 14,000 jobs and allow 5,000 homes to be built, as a contribution to Coast to Capital's 100,000 25 year target.	The Local Plan should support the Coast to Capital vision of growth and productivity gains. The SA needs to address the potential environmental challenges associated with economic growth.
Skills for Growth (2015)	
http://www.coast2capital.org.uk/images/Skills_Strategy_-_Skills_for_Growth_UPDATED.pdf	
Coast to Capital is unequivocal in its commitment to growth and internationalisation. It has identified a number of priority sectors that it expects to make the greatest contribution to delivering this: • Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering; • Environmental Technologies; • Financial & Business Services; • Health & Life Sciences; and • Creative, Digital & IT (CDIT) Coast to Capital's priority actions for skills have been identified as follows: Strategic Priority 1: Stimulate the demand for skills by encouraging business ambition. Strategic Priority 2: Ensure skills provision meets the needs of the coast to capital region's businesses, focusing on its priority sectors. Strategic Priority 3: Ensure people make informed decisions about their learning and career choices.	The Local Plan needs to recognise that education and skills are a key contributor to economic success. The SA needs to consider the importance of education and the development of skills
Gatwick Diamond Initiative A business-led partnership, run by people with proven commercial and economic development experience	The Local Plan should support the Gatwick Diamond vision of growth and productivity gains
Coast to Capital European Structural and Investment Funds (2014 – updated 2016)	
http://www.coast2capital.org.uk/images/CtoC_ESIF_Strategy_Refresh_Final_APRIL16_.pdf	
The priority areas are: • Delivering £3.3 billion in private & public sector investment • £559 million Local Growth Fund	The Local Plan should support the Coast to Capital vision of growth and productivity gains.

• 26,000 homes • £61m EU funding investment • 970,00m^2 employment space • Create an additional 60,000 jobs over 6 years	The SA needs to address the potential environmental challenges associated with economic growth.
Local	
Economic Development Action Plan The Epsom and Ewell Economic Development Strategy provides a framework for delivering sustained prosperity setting out the Council's ambitions, key priorities and related actions for the economic development across the Borough. It builds upon Local Plan policies that have consistently set out to create a healthy environment for economic development to take place.	To ensure plan policies support the actions sets out within the Economic Development Action Plan.
Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	**How objectives and requirements might be taken on board**
Health and Wellbeing	
County	
Surrey Health and Wellbeing Strategy	
http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/27294/UPDATED-health-and-wellbeing-strategy-doc.pdf	
Surrey's Health and Wellbeing Board is in place for NHS, Public Health, children's and adult's social care, local councillors and service user representatives to work together to improve the health and wellbeing of the people of Surrey. The five priorities it sets out are: • Improving children's health and wellbeing • Developing a preventative approach • Promoting emotional wellbeing and mental health • Improving older adults' health and wellbeing • Safeguarding the population	Ensure that plan policies support the priorities contained within the plan.
Emotional wellbeing and adult mental health strategy	
http://www.healthysurrey.org.uk/your-views/emotional-wellbeing-and-adult/	
The strategy aims to transform lives by making mental health everybody's business with parity of esteem to physical health. It aims to build a place that people feel proud and safe to live and where all people with mental health problems, their families and carers needs and basic rights are met, recognized and respected. The five priorities are to:	Where possible the Local Plan needs to assist in the delivery of the vision.

• Prevention, promotion and early intervention • Working better together • Partnership with service user and carers • Effective crisis care • Making recovery real	The SA objectives should consider not only physical health but also mental health.
Surrey's Physical Activity Strategy (2015-2020)	
http://www.activesurrey.com/activesurrey/uploads/documents/Strategy_2015_to_2020/Surreys_Physical_Activity_Strategy_A4_Leaflet_NEW.pdf	
This strategy aims to enable more residents of all ages to meet the Chief Medical Officers' physical activity guidelines so that by 2020 Surrey will be the most active county in England. This aims to be done by: • Supporting all children and young people to have an active start in life • Encouraging all adults to build activity into their everyday lives • Supporting older adults to live longer and more active lives	Where possible the Local Plan needs to assist in the delivery of the vision.

Appendix 2 - Baseline Information

Key

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

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators		Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
Access and Equality							
% of pupils achieving five or more A* to C GCSEs (by location of pupil residence)	65.4% rank 3 in Surrey	Elmbridge: 64.8% Mole Valley: 63.5%	Surrey average: 61.4%	No target	Positive	Epsom & Ewell is performing well	Surrey_i 3 Year Pooled Data, 2009-2011Surrey County Council
Qualifications: % of working age population qualified to NVQ2 and above (GCSEs and higher)	84.7%	Elmbridge 88.5% Mole Valley 89.3% Kingston 82.6%	South East 77.5% England 74.3%	No target	Positive	The Borough is above average	NOMIS data: ONS annual population survey
Qualifications: % of working age population qualified to NVQ4 and above (Degree and higher)	52.4%	Elmbridge 61.6% Mole Valley 48.0% Kingston 53.7%	South East 41.4% GB 38.2%	No target	Positive	The Borough is above average	NOMIS data: ONS annual population survey Jan 2016 – Dec 2016
Demographics of County		England	Surrey Avg	No Target	Neutral		Includes data from the 2011 Census Key Statistics data,

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators		Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
1. Total Population 2. Households 3. Area 4. % change since last census	75,102 29,784 3,407 12.0%	53,012,456 22,063,368 13,027,843 7.9%	102,945 41,436 15,113 6.9%				including age, gender, ethnicity, religion, disability, health and carers. Source: Office for National Statistics
Age of residents a) 0-4 b) 5-15 c) 16-17 d) 18-24 e) 18-64 f) 65+ g) 85+	 a) 6.2% b) 13.5% c) 2.6% d) 7.9% e) 61.0% f) 16.7% g) 2.6%	England a) 6.3% b) 12.6% c) 2.5% d) 9.4% e) 62.3% f) 16.3% g) 2.2%	Surrey a) 6.3% b) 13.0% c) 2.5% d) 7.7% e) 61.0% f) 17.2% g) 2.7%	No Target	Neutral		Includes data from the 2011 Census Key Statistics data, including age, gender, ethnicity, religion, disability, health and carers. Source: Office for National Statistics
Net additions to stock (net dwelling completions less other losses) (dpa = dwellings per annum)	2008/9 = 229 2009/10 = 110 2010/11 = 262 2011/12 = 293 2012/13 = 522 2013/14 = 280 2014/15 = 200 2016/17 = 209	No comparison data available		2007 Core Strategy sets a target of delivering 181 units per annum . The 2016 SHMA identifies a need of 8,352 new dwellings across the period 2015-2035. This equates to a needs figure of 418 new homes per annum.	Negative	The Core Strategy Housing target has consistently been met, however recent evidence of housing need from the SHMA shows a significantly increased demand for housing	Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) and Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators		Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
Number of years housing supply against: Core Strategy 2007 target and, Objectively Assessed Need (as identified in the SHMA)	Core Strategy = 6.9 years Objectively Assessed Need = 1.3 years	No comparison data available		National Policy requires Local Planning Authorities to demonstrate a 5 year housing land supply	Negative	Against the Core Strategy target, a 5-year housing land supply can be demonstrated, while against the OAN it cannot.	AMR and Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)
Affordable housing delivered per year. Net new dwellings and as a percentage of total new dwellings.	2008/9 = 41 (18%) 2009/10 = 46 (42%) 2010/11 = 49 (19%) 2011/12 = 73 (25%) 2012/13 = 207 (40%) 2013/14 = 77 (28%) 2014/15 = 58 (29%) 2015/16 = 102 (49%)	No comparison data available		The Core Strategy overall target of 35% of new dwellings to be provided as affordable (this equates to 63 per annum). The SHMA has identified a need for 274 affordable units per annum.	Negative	While the Core Strategy target has occasionally been met, affordable housing delivery falls far short of the need identified in the SHMA	AMR
Ratio of mean house price to mean income (full time workers, residence-based)	2008 = 7.91 2014 = 10.06	England 2008 = 7.19 2014 = 8.20	South East 2008 = 8.20 2014 = 8.83	No target	Negative	Affordability has worsened	SHMA

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators		Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
Ratio of mean house price to mean income (full-time workers, workplace-based)	2008 = 9.93 2014 = 13.95	England 2008 = 7.20 2014 = 8.20	South East 2008 = 8.84 2014 = 9.48	No target	Negative	Affordability has worsened	SHMA
Average house prices	2014=	Elmbridge= Mole Valley= Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames		No target	?	High house prices indicate a strong housing market and an attractive environment which is beneficial for existing residents, however they cause affordability problems especially for people who want to move to or stay in Epsom & Ewell and step onto the property ladder. House prices can be positive and negative depending on individual circumstance, as such the status is a '?'	SHMA

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
Average rents per unit type (studio, 1 bed, 2 bed etc..) and % change 2015 / 16	Median rents Studio = 650 1 bed = 850 2 bed = 1125 3 bed = 1500 4B+ = 1995 All = 1185 % change = 8%	South East% change=4 England % = 1 Elmbridge: Studio = 695 1 bed = 80 2 bed = 1195 3 bed = 1450 4B+ = 3080 All = 1250 % change = 9% Mole Valley: Studio = 653 1 bed = 790 2 bed = 1100 3 bed = 1413 4B+ = 2500 All = 1100 % change = 13% Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames: Studio = 750 1 bed = 995 2 bed = 1300 3 bed = 1600 4B+ = 2200 All = 1185 % change = 5%	No target	Negative	Rents have increased by 8% which is above the South East and national average.	SHMA Median rents April 2014 – March 2015 Source: VOA, Private Rental Market Statistics (May 2015)
Number of pitches provided for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople	Two sites with 23 pitches.	No comparison data available	No target Under new definition, there is zero	Neutral		Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2017 and Traveller Site availability Assessment 2017

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
against the requirements identified in the Traveller Accommodation Assessment			need for additional pitches.			
% of vacant dwellings (all dwellings)	2009 = 2.18% 2014 = 1.95%	All dwellings 2009: HMA = 2.96% Surrey = 2.64% England = 3.40% 2014: HMA = 2.27% Surrey = 2.27% England = 2.61%	No target	Positive	Below the Surrey average and HMA partners as well as the national figures.	Surrey-i / Council Tax
% of long term vacant dwellings in the Borough	2009 = 0.85% 2014 = 0.66%	2009: HMA = 1.27% Surrey = 0.96% England = 1.39% 2014: HMA = 0.62% Surrey = 0.74% England = 0.88%	No target	Positive	Below the Surrey average and HMA partners as well as the national figures.	Surrey-i / Council Tax
Number and type of units permitted for specialised forms of residential accommodation (inc extra care units)	EEBC 2010 – 2011 30 (3 affordable) Sheltered units (27 Private) 2011-2012 42 Sheltered units	Elmbridge 2015/16: 59 private sheltered units 2011-15: 0 private sheltered and extra care units Mole Valley : 2010-11=0 2011-12=4	No target	Positive		Planning Policy Team

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
	(12 HA) (4 shared ownership) 26 Private 2015 -2016 38 Sheltered units (Affordable)	2017 - 43 Care Homes				
Proportion of fuel poor households	2013: 7.9%	Elmbridge:7% Mole Valley: 7.3% Surrey: 7.2% South East: 8.1% England: 10.4%	No target	Neutral	Although below the national and south regional average, however this is above average for Surrey.	Surrey-i
Proportion of households with no central heating	2011: 1.7%	Elmbridge:1.4% Mole Valley: 1.8% Surrey: 1.6% South East: 2.4% England: 2.7%	No target	Neutral	Housing conditions across all tenures in the Borough are good. Although below the national and south regional average, however this is above average for Surrey.	Census
Proportion of households that are overcrowded (households with	2011: 6.8%	Elmbridge: 6% Mole Valley: 6.6% Surrey: 6.8% Kingston-upon-Thames: 5.8%	No target	Positive	Equal to the Surrey average but below the	Census

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
occupancy rating of -1 or less)		England: 8.7%			national average	
Number of households on the housing register	2287 - 01/04/2014 63% (1440) High priority. 2477 – 01/04/2015 70% (1728) High priority 2212 – 01/04/2016 71% (1576) High Priority. Since 2015 figures have reduced by 12% and from 2014 to 2016 by 3.4%. Currently reviewing the 2017 figures.	Elmbridge - 1,602 households. 4 households or less than 1% in priority need. Mole Valley : March 2015 = 429 March 2016 = 469 June 2017 = 485 South East: April 2006: = 195,700 April 2007: = 208,420 April 2008: = 203,200	High priority = Statutory reasonable preference category s 166A(3) of the Housing Act 1996.	Negative	Although reduced there is a high proportion of households in priority need.	Housing Team
Housing Benefit claimants	Mar 2017 = 2829 May 2017 = 2839	Elmbridge: March 2017 = 5517 May 2017 = 5494 Mole Valley: March 2017 = 3419 May 2017 = 3444 Kingston: March 2017 = 8779 May 2017 = 8773	No target	Neutral	Number of claimants has marginally increased	https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/webapi/jsf/tableView/tableView.xhtm

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators			Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
Average rank for Indices of Multiple (IMD) (where rank 11 is the most deprived) Deprivation	2015:313 out of 326 local authorities in England	Elmbridge: 322 Mole Valley: 305 Kingston-upon-Thames: 278			No target	Positive	Epsom & Ewell e is one of the least deprived authorities nationally. This trend has remained the same for a number of years	DCLG / Surrey-i
Proportion of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in most deprived 10% nationally.	2015: No LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally.	No LSOA's in most deprived 10% nationally for all above local authority comparators			No target	Positive	No Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) in the 10% most deprived nationally. This trend has remained the same for a number of years	DCLG / Surrey-i
Number of patients per GP	East Surrey 1,290 Surrey Downs 1,396	S.E England 1,461 England 1,365			No target	?	East Surrey Downs CCG below regional and national averages. Surrey Downs CCG slightly above the national average	GP workforce Census Content.digital.nhs.uk
Proportion of people who travel to work by mode:	2011 a) 6% b) 1.5%	Surrey Rank a)10	Surrey a) 7.7% b) 0.6%	England a)5.4% b) 4.1%	No target	Positive	A greater proportion of EEBC residents	2011 Census data

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators			Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
a) Work from home b) Underground Metro, Light Rail c) Train d) Bus e) Taxi f) Motorbike g) Driving car or van h) Passenger in car or van i) Bicycle j) On foot k) Other method	c) 20.3% d) 3.9% e) 0.6% f) 1.3% g) 52.1% h) 2.9% i) 2.5% j) 8.2% k) 0.6%	b) 1 c) 2 d) 2 e) 1 f) 2 g) 11 h) 10 i) 6 j) 7 k) 8	c) 13.6% d) 2.7% e) 0.3% f) 0.9% g) 59.3% h) 3.5% i) 2.2% j) 8.6% k) 0.6%	c) 5.3% d) 7.5% e) 0.5% f) 0.8% g) 57.0% h) 5.0% i) 3.0% j) 10.7% k) 0.6%			commute to work by train compared to the Surrey and national averages, and slightly less than the Surrey / England average drive a van or car.	This includes data from the 2011 Census on method of travel to work. Source: Office for National Statistics
Average distance commuted to work (km)	Epsom & Ewell: 13.1km	Elmbridge: 15.2km Mole Valley: 15.4km Kingston-upon-Thames: 12.6km	England & Wales: 15.0km South-East: 16.6km London: 11.2km		No target	Neutral	Since the last census, the distances travelled by residents to commute to work have been growing at a local, regional and national level. Due to EEBCs location close to London distances commuted to work by residents are on average less than those travelled by	2011 Census data

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators		Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
						residents living further out from London and in rural areas, explaining the high South-East average and low London average	
Levels of in-commuting and out-commuting	Commute to work in Epsom & Ewell: 60% Commute out of Epsom & Ewell to work: 50%	Commute to work in Elmbridge: 49% Commute out of Elmbridge to work: 55% Commute to work in Mole Valley 51% Commute out of Mole Valley to work: 46% Commute to work in Kingston: 49% Commute out of Kingston to work: 55%		No target	Negative	A higher percentage of workers commute in to Epsom and Ewell to work compared to the other authorities data has been provided for.	2011 Census data
Households with a car / van: a) % of households without a car / van b) % of households with 1 car / van c) % of households with 2 or more cars / vans	Epsom & Ewell: a) 14.4% b) 44.4% c) 41.2%	Elmbridge: a) 11.8% b) 42.4% c) 45.9% Mole Valley: a) 12.3% b) 39% c) 48.7%	Surrey: a) 13.1% b) 40.4% c) 46.4% England: a) 25.8% b) 42.3% c) 32%	No target	Neutral	High levels of car ownership compared to the national average, while ownership levels are slightly lower compared to the Surrey average.	2011 Census

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
					This probably reflects the affluence of residents and the good public transport available, particularly connecting the Borough to London.	
IMD Geographical Barriers Sub-domain (physical proximity to local services) LSOAs in most deprived 10%	2015: 2 of 44 (4.6%) LSOAs are most deprived. None are least deprived.	Elmbridge 9 of 81 (11.1%) LSOAs are most deprived; 3 LSOAs are least deprived 10%. Mole Valley: 1 of 54 (1.9%) LSOAs most deprived. 19 LSOAs least deprived 10% Kingston-upon-Thames: No LSOAs are most deprived. 40 out of 98 LSOAs least deprived.	To improve access to facilities and services	Positive	In the Surrey context there is good proximity to local services.	DCLG
% of major residential developments located within 30 minutes public transport time of health, education, retail and employment facilities.	2014/15: 100%	No comparison data available	Core Strategy All major residential developments should be within 30 minutes public transport time of health, education,	Positive	Facilitated by the Borough's size and compact nature of the urban area	AMR

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
			retail and employment facilities.			
Travel time in minutes to the nearest GP by: a) Public transport / Walking b) Cycling c) Car	2015 Epsom & Ewell: a) 11 b) 9 c) 8	2015 figs average in Surrey a) 11.0 b) 9.7 c) 7.7 Elmbridge a) 12 b) 10 c) 9 Mole Valley: a) 13 b) 10 c) 8 Kingston-upon-Thames: a) 8 b) 8 c) 7	No target	Neutral	While travel times are longer than Kingston they are generally comparable to the Surrey average	DfT – Journey times statistics
Travel time in minutes to the nearest Hospital by: a) Public transport / Walking b) Cycling c) Car	2015 Epsom & Ewell: a) 26 b) 19 c) 15	2015 figs average in Surrey: a) 39 b) 18 c) 18 Elmbridge: a) 47 b) 24 c) 22 Mole Valley: a) 46 b) 18 c) 20 Kingston-upon-Thames: a) 27	No target	Positive	Travel times are very good. Epsom benefits from having a hospital centrally located in the Borough.	DfT – Journey time statistics

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators		Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
		b) 17 c) 14					
Travel time in minutes to the nearest primary school by: a) Public transport / Walking b) Cycling c) Car	2015 Epsom & Ewell: a) 11 b) 9 c) 8	2015 figs average in Surrey a) 9.3 b) 8.7 c) 7.5 Elmbridge a) 11 b) 9 c) 8 Mole Valley: a) 13 b) 11 c) 8 Kingston-upon-Thames: a) 9 b) 8 c) 8		No target	Neutral	Journey times are slightly above the Surrey average but comparable to other authorities	DfT – Journey times to key services by local authority
Travel time in minutes to the nearest secondary school by: a) Public transport / Walking b) Cycling c) Car	2015: a)16 b)12 c)10	Elmbridge a)21 b)15 c)11 Mole Valley: a)23 b)18 c)12 Kingston-upon-Thames: a)13 b)10 c)9	2015 figs average in Surrey a) 17.7 b) 13.9 c) 10.0	No target	Positive	Journey times are good compared to the Surrey average and only marginally longer than Kingston.	DfT – Journey time statistics

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
Broadband performance (overall total of scores) (Score of 1 = good performance)	2013: Surrey: 6	London: 6 East Sussex: 10 West Sussex: 7 Hampshire: 6	No target	Positive	Surrey is In the top 40 authorities across the UK in terms of broadband performance.	Ofcom
Local bus services (passenger journeys per head of population)	Smallest dataset available at Surrey level: Data in millions: 2009/10 = 25 2010/11 = 25.8 2011/12 = 25.4 2012/13 = 24 2013/14 = 23.6 2014/15 =23.8 2015/16 =23	England Data in millions: 2009/10 = 88.8 2010/11 = 88.2 2011/12 = 87.8 2012/13 = 85.8 2013/14 = 86.7 2014/15 =85.6 2015/16 =82.7	No target	Negative	Slight downward trend at the Surrey level, although this is less pronounced than at the national level.	DfT data England figures contain London and other metropolitan areas which is likely to explain much higher level of journeys per head.
Air, light and noise quality						
Number and extent of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	1	No comparison data available		Neutral	Monitoring continues but no additional designations.	Environmental Health

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
Annual average of NO_2 levels in AQMAs		No comparison data available	National air quality objective for NO2 - 40 ug/m3	Positive	Gradual decrease	Environmental Health
Noise complaints	2016 = 333 2015 = 340 2014 = 478 2013 = 469	No comparison data available		Positive	The majority of these complaints are resolved without formal action being needed.	Environmental Health Number of noise complaints registered
Biodiversity, flora & fauna						
Area of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	2 no. Epsom Common (Local Nature reserve – largest LNR in Surrey) - Stones Road Pond (Great Crested Newts)	No comparison data available	No losses	Positive	There has been no loss to the number and area of sites	Natural England Designated Sites website EEBC monitoring information
Condition of SSSIs	Both sites in favourable condition	2016 Surrey 50.4% favourable; 47.67% unfavourable recovering; 1.1% unfavourable no change; 0.83% unfavourable declining. South East		Positive	100% favourable status exceeds Surrey, regional and national comparators.	Natural England Designated Sites website EEBC monitoring information

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
		50.31% favourable; 47.29% unfavourable recovering; 1.31% unfavourable no change; 1.02% unfavourable declining; 0.02% partially destroyed; 0.04% destroyed; 0.02% not assessed. England 38.55% favourable; 57.19% unfavourable recovering; 2.44% unfavourable no change; 1.74% unfavourable declining; 0.03% partially destroyed; 0.02% destroyed; 0.03% not assessed.				
Area of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) & condition	13 no. sites 10 of which are in active management	No comparison data available		Positive	Recent adoption of 100 year management plans	Surrey Nature Partnership Data Info from internal within EEBC
Local Nature Reserves: Area and condition	3 no. Local Nature reserves (LNR) Hogsmill 38 Ha Epsom Common 175 Ha, Horton Country Park 100 Ha all favourable condition. Also within EEBC are areas managed by	No comparison data available	No losses	Positive	Total LNR area in EEBC 360Ha = 10.6% of borough There has been no loss to the number and area of sites	EEBC monitoring data

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
	Surrey Wildlife Trust Priest Hill and Howell Hill . The Woodland Trust own two areas that are nature reserves which partially fall within the EEBC : Langley Bottom Farm Woodlands and Warren Farm.					
Extent of ancient woodlands	16 Ancient woodlands – 23 Ha = 0.7% of Borough. All woodlands cover 274.4 Ha = 8.1% of borough	Mole Valley 3237 Ha ancient (12.5 % of district) All woodland coverage 6881Ha = 26.6% of district Elmbridge 265.29Ha ancient (2.8% of district) All woodland 1416.7 Ha = 14.7% of district.	No net loss	Positive	The extent of the designation has increased.	Surrey Ancient woodlands Survey Report June 2011.
Climate Change						
Per Capita emissions of CO_2 (kt CO_2)	2005 = 5.5 2006 = 5.4	Surrey average: 2005 = 8.2 2006 = 8.1		Positive	Emissions are below the Surrey and	National Statistics

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
	2007 = 5.3 2008 = 5.2 2009 = 4.7 2010 = 4.8 2011 = 4.3 2012 = 4.5 2013 = 4.3 2014 = 3.8 2015 = 3.7	2007 = 7.8 2008 = 7.7 2009 = 7.1 2010 = 7.3 2011 = 6.7 2012 = 6.9 2013 = 6.7 2014 = 6.0 2015 = 5.8 National average: 2005 = 8.8 2006 = 8.7 2007 = 8.5 2008 = 8.2 2009 = 7.3 2010 = 7.5 2011 = 6.8 2012 = 7.1 2013 = 6.9 2014 = 6.2 2015 = 5.9			national averages	UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions 2005 to 2015
Number of properties at risk from flooding	Flood Zone 2-1100 Flood Zone 3-500	No comparison data available	No target	Neutral		GIS
Number of properties that receive flood warnings from the EA	TBC	No comparison data available	No target	Neutral		Environment Agency
Number of permissions granted contrary to EA advice	EEBC 2013-2014 0 2014-2015 0 2015-2016 0	Elmbridge 2014/15: 0 2015/16: 0	Core Strategy: 0	Positive	The way which the Environment Agency provides advise	AMR

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators		Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
						has changed, with Standard Advice notes for some forms of development within each Flood Zone. The Council ensures where a Standard Advice note is applicable, the proposal includes the advice given.	
Households in receipt of ECO measures	March 2016:23.6	Elmbridge: 23.6 Mole Valley: 19.0 Kingston-upon-Thames: 33.0	Surrey: 28.9 South East: 36.21	No target	Positive	Lower than county, regional and national proportion and lower than some neighbouring authorities	Former DECC
Number of planning applications requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment	2016/17: 0	2015/16: 0		No target	?	Historically low number of applications where an EIA was required.	Planning Policy
Cultural heritage and the historic environment							
Number of heritage assets (listed buildings,	2017: Listed buildings: 317	No comparison data available		Not to see a reduction in	Neutral	Locally listed building register	Planning Policy & GIS

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
conservation areas, historic parks and gardens, scheduled ancient monuments, locally listed buildings)	Conservation Areas: 21 Historic Parks and Gardens: 1 (Nonsuch Park) Scheduled ancient monuments: 2 (the site of Nonsuch Palace and its associated remains and St Mary's Church Tower in Ewell) Locally listed buildings: 72		these numbers		was updated in 2013	
Number and % of statutory Listed buildings at risk and number demolished	As at August 2017 = 0	No comparison data available	To see this figure reduce	Positive	Meets target	Historic England (HAR Register)
Number of statutory listed buildings demolished	As at August 2017 = 0	No comparison data available	For this figure to be 0	Positive	Meets target	Historic England (HAR Register)
Conservation areas at risk	As at August 2017 Epsom Town Centre CA condition: Poor	No comparison data available	To see this figure reduce	Negative	While a number of conservation areas are identified on the Historic England website, the	Historic England (HAR Register)

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators		Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
	Ewell Village CA condition: Very bad Horton CA condition:					Council is seeking to have these removed.	
Number of Registered Parks and Gardens at risk	As at August 2017 = 0	No comparison data available		For this figure to be 0	Positive	Meets target	Historic England (HAR Register)
Scheduled Ancient Monuments at risk	As at August 2017 = 0	No comparison data available		For this figure to be 0	Positive	Meets target	Historic England (HAR Register)
Number and % of Conservation Areas with an up to date Character Appraisal and Management Plan (CAMP)	All updated in 2009 and 2010	No comparison data available		To complete one for each CA.	Positive	All Conservation Area Appraisals and Management plans were updated in 2009 / 2010	AMR
Economy							
Percentage of economically active people that are unemployed	2015/16: 2.9%	Elmbridge: 3.3% Kingston upon Thames: 5.2% Mole Valley: 2.9%	London: 5.9% GB: 4.9% Surrey: 3.0% South East: 3.7%	No target	Positive	% economically active unemployed below regional and national averages, and levels of unemployment seen in London and	NOMIS

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators		Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
						neighbouring London& Surrey boroughs.	
UK Competitiveness Index ranking	2016: Ranked 45 of 379 local authorities	Elmbridge: 16 Guildford: 30 Mole Valley: 23 Runnymede: 25 Spelthorne: 48 Woking: 33 Kingston-upon-Thames: 52		No target	Positive	The Borough is	Centre for International Competitiveness – UK Competitiveness Index 2016
Count of enterprises 1.New enterprises 2.Loss of enterprises 3.Total enterprises	2014: 1.490 2.360 3.3,665	Elmbridge 1.1,255 2.865 3.9,200 Mole Valley 1.560 2.445 3.5,670 Kingston-upon-Thames 1. 1,270 2. 835 3. 8,520		No target	Positive	The count of enterprise data is considered positive given the size of the Borough.	ONS - Business Demography
Number and Proportion of new enterprise survival. 1-year survival (New in 2013) 3-year survival (New in 2011)	2014: 1yr: 490 (97%) 3yr: 250 (66.7%)	Elmbridge 1yr: 1,150 (93.1%) 3yr: 590 (60.2%) Mole Valley 1yr: 575 (95%)	Surrey 1yr: 7,875 (94%) 3yr: 4,445 (62.2%) London	No target	Positive	1 and 3 yr survival rates are higher than national and Surrey comparators.	ONS - Business Demography

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators		Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
		3yr: 350 (68.6%) Kingston-upon-Thames 1yr: 1,110 (93.7%) 3yr: 640 (56%)	1yr: 77,130(92.3%) 3yr: 35,630 (58%) UK 1yr: 323,810 (93.5%) 3yr: 158,140 (60.5%)				
Annual change in employment floorspace	2014/15: -11,285 sqm (net)	No comparison data available		Plan E (AAP) 6,000 sqm of new employment floorspace in the town centre 2026	Negative	Measures such as issuing Article 4 Directions has sought prevent the loss of the most viable office space to resident through PD conversions	AMR
Office to residential PD conversions	2016-2017 40.4% 2015-2016 4.0%	No comparison data available		Resist the loss of viable & occupied office space (in particular Grade A stock)	Negative	Measures such as issuing Article 4 Directions has sought prevent the loss of the most viable office space to resident through PD conversions	AMR
Amount of vacant employment floorspace	Reduced (no formal data source)	No comparison data available		Reduced 'churn' time	Neutral	Market signals indicate that vacancy rates	AMR

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
					for space in the highest demand is low and current demand is being unmet.	
Amount of retail floorspace gained/ within the town centre, and percentage within primary or secondary retail frontage	2014/15: The percentage of A1 units within the primary retail frontage remains above the 66% target identified in Plan E Policy E4 No yet met the target of 1,448 sqm of extra convenience floorspace	No comparison data available	Plan E sets capacity retail figures for convenience & comparison goods.	Neutral	Percentage of A1 units within the primary retail frontage remains above the 66% target identified in Plan E Policy E4 No yet met the target of 1,448 sqm of extra convenience floorspace	AMR
% of population aged 19-64 claiming working age benefits	2015 4%	Elmbridge = 3.9% Mole Valley = 4.6% R&B = 4.9% Surrey = 4.4%	No target	Positive	Higher than Elmbridge although mostly lower than other Surrey authorities and the Surrey average	Surrey_i
Number and percentage of resident population age 16-64 who are	250 0.5%	Elmbridge320 0.4 % Mole Valley210 0.4 % Kingston 890 0.8 % Reigate & Banstead 440 0.5%	No target	Positive	The amount of claimants is similar to other authorities and	NOMIS JSA claimants data

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators		Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) (JSA is available for people under pensionable age seeking full time employment)		South East 0.7% GB 1.1%				is below the national average	
Average weekly earnings for full time males and females working in the Borough	Epsom & Ewell £665.40	Elmbridge £ 715.70 Mole Valley £ 641.80 Kingston £705.50 R&B £ 629.20 South East £582 GB £ 541		No target	Positive	Earnings are comparable to Surrey authorities and above the South East and national average	NOMIS official labour market statistics – Labour market profile 2016 data
GVA per head	2014: East Surrey (Epsom & Ewell, Mole Valley, Reigate & Banstead, Tandridge): 30,429	West Surrey (Elmbridge, Woking, Guildford, Waverley, Spelthorne, Runnymede, Surrey Heath): 33,254 Surrey, East Sussex and West Sussex (3SC): 26,384	South East: 27,012 England: 25,367	No target	Positive	Higher 3SC, and regional and national averages.	ONS Data Explorer
Jobs density (ratio of jobs to working age population (16-64)).	Epsom & Ewell Total Jobs: 36,000 Density: 0.74	Elmbridge Total Jobs: 70,000 Density: 0.87	Surrey Total Jobs: 654,000 Density: 0.91	No target	Neutral	There are fewer jobs in the Borough than there are people,	NOMIS -2014

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators		Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
		Mole Valley Total Jobs: 50,000 Density: 0.99 Kingston-upon-Thames Total Jobs: 82,000 Density: 0.72	South East Total Jobs: 4,678,000 Density: 0.85 London Total Jobs: 5,600,000 Density: 1.02 England Total Jobs: 28,445,000 Density: 0.83			reflecting the compact nature of commercial and employment areas surrounded by residential areas and whereby residents commute elsewhere including into Inner London for employment opportunities. The jobs density in Epsom & Ewell more or less reflects the Surrey and regional averages.	
Health and Wellbeing							
Mortality as Directly Standardised Rates (per 1,000 population) from: a) All cancers b) All circulatory diseases c) Stroke	2012 to 2014 a) 236.7 b) 207.9 c) 62.9 d) 6.1	Surrey a) 244.6 b) 226.5 c) 61.9 d) 5.4 South East a) 261.6 b) 249.7		No target	Positive	Life expectancy for females is above the Surrey average and is equal to the Surrey average for males.	Surrey-i

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
d) Suicide		c) 64.1 d) 8.3 England a) 276.8 b) 267.3 c) 68 d) 8.2				
Proportion of children living in poverty*	2014 9%	Elmbridge = 8.8% Mole Valley = 7.4% Reigate & Banstead = 10.3% Surrey = 9.6%	No target	Neutral	% is higher than some neighbouring authorities although below the Surrey average	Surrey_i *proportion of children in families in receipt of out of work benefits where income is less than 60% of median income.
Proportion of children who are obese Yr 6 pupils	2014/15 12.6%	Elmbridge = 10.9 % Mole Valley = 11.4% R&B = 13.8 % Surrey = 13.2	Seek to decrease rates	Neutral	Rates are higher than some Surrey authorities but below the Surrey average	Surrey_i Public Health England Health Profiles
% of physically active adults	2015 61.7%	Elmbridge 66.0% Mole Valley 61.9 % R&B 55.7 % South East Region 60.2%	Increase levels of physical activity	Positive	Higher participation rates than the South East	Public Health England Health Profiles
Total recorded crime rates by police force area (per 1,000 people)	Surrey: 50.7	No comparison data available	No target	Positive		ONS Police recorded crime by offence group and police force area, English regions and Wales, number of offences, year ending March 2017
Natural resources						

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators		Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
% of dwellings built on previously developed land	2016/17 88.6% 2015-2016 98.5%	Elmbridge : 2015/16: 200 net additional units (5/6 or 83.3% of 240 total) Mole Valley : 2014-15=65%	South East: 2007-08 = 75%	No target	Positive	Local and national planning policies continue to promote development on previously developed land.	AMR
Average density (dwellings per hectare = dph)	2015/16: 80 dph 2014-2015: 20 dph (Includes Green belt development) 65dph excluding St Ebbas and West Park.	Elmbridge's density target 40 dph Mole Valley 2014-2015 29 dph 2013-2014 19 dph	All Sites England 2006 = 41 2007 = 44 2008 = 44	Development Management Policy DM11 Housing Density: maximum 40 dph subject to exceptions	Positive	80dph reflects the nature of the sites that have been delivered in the last reporting year.	AMR
Allotments and plots	12 Allotments (14.34ha) 850 of plots. Plus new site at Horton Land & West Park Road	No comparison data available		Audit of Open Space, Sport & Recreation Facilities and Assessment of Local Needs 2006 recommends a standard of	Positive	The audit and needs assessment identified there is no deficiency.	GIS

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
			0.16ha per 1,000 pop			
Agricultural land	No recent data available	No comparison data available	No target	?	There are pockets of Grade 3 (good to moderate) agricultural land.	Natural England Agricultural Land Classification Map
Biological & chemical quality of rivers	TBC	No comparison data available	No target	?		Environment Agency
Water abstraction status	2 locations within the Hogsmill where there are licences for water abstraction from groundwater 1 x small 100 cubic meters daily and 1 x large but to 2,500 cubic meters daily	No comparison data available	No target	?		Environment Agency
Average domestic water consumption (litres per person per day)	SES (formerly Sutton & East Surrey) Water 2012-13 = 161 2013-14 = 167 2014-15 = 161.1 2015-16 = 160.9	2015/16 Thames: 2,600M litres supplied per day Sutton and East Surrey Water: 161M litres supplied per day Affinity Water (Wey Region): 164.5M litres supplied per day	Target : 161.2 litres per person per day. By 2020, no more	Neutral	Increase in 2013-14 but currently meeting annual target and progression	SES Water – Performance Reports (Annual)

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators		Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
				than 156.9 litres per person per day.		towards 2020 target	
Electricity consumption (median consumption of electricity per KWh) 1) All domestic 2) Non domestic 3) All 4) Domestic consumption per household	1. 3,623 2. 8,404 3. 6,935 4. 4,353	Mole Valley 1. 3,899 2. 8,480 3. 8,917 4. 4,854 Elmbridge 1. 3,937 2. 8,472 3. 8,892 4. 5,397 Kingston-upon-Thames 1. 3,331 2. 7,157 3. 7,909 4. 4,007	England: 1. 3,203 2. 8,532 3. 3,283 4. 4,048	No target	Neutral	Domestic consumption is higher than national average, however is lower than neighbouring Surrey authorities.	Former DECC – sub-national electricity consumption data
Number and amount of land classified as contaminated land	EEBC – 0 –as defined under part 2a Environmental Protection Act 1980. BUT land suspect where they may be some contamination 330sites. Covering 236	Elmbridge – 0 contaminated land Mole Valley – 0 contaminated land requiring remediation and their landfill sites are in good condition.		No target	Positive	EEBC ‘s position is comparatively good with low amounts of contaminated land, alongside Mole Valley, compared with Elmbridge. Spelthorpe has many former =	Contaminated Land Officer & Surrey Board of Contaminated Land Officers.

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
	Ha 6.9% of borough				landfill sites and has very high levels of suspected sites.	
Number of planning permissions with a condition to remediate potentially contaminated land.	Data unknown	No comparison data available	No target	?	Aware of proactive approach taken by Environmental Health & Planning Colleagues.	Planning policy
Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of the population	2014/15 379.9	Elmbridge : 398.6 Mole valley : 381 Kingston : 367.9	Reduce	Neutral	Consistent with Surrey comparators. Further reduction should be sought.	DEFRA
% of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting	2016/14 48% and 55% since August 2017	2014/15 Elmbridge : 50.9% Mole valley : 55.6% Kingston : 45.7%	Increase	Positive	Over half of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting. One of the higher figures in the County but lower than some neighbouring authorities and Surrey as a whole.	DEFRA

SA Objectives & Indicators	Quantified Data (for EEBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators		Targets	Status	Trend/ Comments (EEBC)	Source
Gas consumption (average median consumption) 1) Domestic 2) Non-domestic 3) All	2014 1. 15,316 2. 142,282 3. 15,449	Mole Valley 1. 15,388 2. 120,716 3. 15,606 Kingston-upon-Thames 1. 13,215 2. 145,448 3. 13,359 Elmbridge 1. 15,537 2. 110,074 3. 15,921	England 1. 11,774 2. 153,860 3. 11,872 South East 1. 11,952 2. 143,036 3. 12,057	No target	Negative	Domestic consumption is above national and regional average but is comparative to other surrey authorities.	Former DECC - sub-national gas consumption data