



Annual Monitoring Report 2009

Appendices 1 - 4

**Reporting Period
1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009**

**Published
December 2009**



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Appendix 1

Relationship between Indicators and Objectives

Appendix 1: Relationship Between Indicators and Objectives

	Theme of Sustainable Development	Local Plan 1999 Objective	Significant Effects Objective
1) Business Development			
1a) Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type	Sustainable Production and Consumption	9	13, 17, 18
1b) Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas	Sustainable Production and Consumption	9	13, 17, 18
1c) Amount of floorspace by employment type, that is on previously developed land	Sustainable Production and Consumption	4	7
1d) Employment land available by type	Sustainable Production and Consumption	9	13, 17, 18
1e) Losses of employment land in i) employment/regeneration areas and ii) local authority area	Sustainable Production and Consumption	9	13, 17, 18
1f) Amount of employment land lost to residential development	Sustainable communities	8, 9	1, 13, 17, 18
2) Housing			
2a) Housing trajectory showing: net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is the longer; net additional dwellings for the current year; projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer; the annual net additional dwelling requirement; annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years' performance.	Sustainable communities	8	1
2b) Percentage of new and converted dwellings on	Natural Resource Protection and	4	1, 7

	Theme of Sustainable Development	Local Plan 1999 Objective	Significant Effects Objective
previously developed land.	Environmental Enhancement		
2c) Percentage of new dwellings completed at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> less than 30 dwellings per hectare; between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; above 50 dwellings per hectare. 	Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement/ Sustainable Production and Consumption	4, 8	1, 7
2d) Affordable housing completions	Sustainable communities	8	1
3) Transport			
3a) Amount of completed non-residential development within UCOs A, B and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework.	Climate Change and Energy/ Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement/ Sustainable Communities.	5, 13	19, 20
3b) Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s).	Sustainable communities	5, 13	6, 10, 19, 20
4) Local Services			
4a) Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development	Sustainable communities	10, 11, 12	6, 17, 18
4b) Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres	Sustainable communities	6, 10, 11, 12	6, 17, 18
4c) Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard	Sustainable communities	1	6, 10

	Theme of Sustainable Development	Local Plan 1999 Objective	Significant Effects Objective
(5) & 6) For Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities Only)			
7) Flood Protection and Water Quality			
7) Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.	Sustainable Consumption and Production/ Climate Change and Energy/ Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement	1	3
8) Biodiversity			
8) Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: change in priority habitats and species (by type); and change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.	Sustainable Consumption and Production/ Climate Change and Energy/ Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement	1, 3	9
9) Renewable Energy			
9) Renewable energy capacity installed by type	Sustainable Consumption and Production/ Climate Change and Energy/ Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement/Sustainable Communities.	Not explicitly covered by an LP objective	8, 12, 13, 16



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Appendix 2

Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Report

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Introduction

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

This Sustainability Appraisal accompanies the 2009 Annual Monitoring report and covers the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009.

OBJECTIVE 1: Provision of sufficient housing which meets the needs of the community and which is at an affordable price.

Indicator:	Housing completions compared to South East Plan (2009) allocation
Target:	To meet South East Plan target of 292 per year by 2026 (5,480 between 2006 and 2028).

Woking's housing allocation is set out in the South East Plan, the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the South East, which was published on 6 May 2009. This replaced Regional Planning Guidance Note 9 for the South East (RPG9).

The South East Plan allocation is 5,840 net additional dwellings between 2006 and 2026 and therefore an annual average provision of 292 net additional dwellings. This means that Woking's housing allocation in the five year period between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2014 is **1,460** dwellings.

In the three year period 2006-07 to 2008-09 1,086 net additional dwellings have been completed in Woking Borough (see fig 1 below). This works out at an average of 362 per year which is significantly ahead of the South East Plan annual average provision.

Completions

There were **1,086** net additional completions between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2009 including **362** between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009. This is ahead of the South East Plan targets.

Five Year Housing Land Supply (NI 159)

Paragraph 7 of Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3) requires Local Authorities to identify and maintain a rolling five year supply of deliverable land for housing. PPS3 considers a site to be *deliverable* if it is;

- available (site is available now),
- suitable (offers a suitable location for development now and would contribute to the creation of sustainable, mixed communities, and
- achievable (a reasonable prospect that housing would be delivered within five years).

The five year housing land supply is required to be monitored at least annually as part of the Annual Monitoring Report process to ensure a continuous supply.

Woking's housing land supply is made up of five elements:

- i. Allocations
- ii. Sites with outstanding planning permission
- iii. Sites where work has commenced
- iv. Sites with a resolution to grant planning permission
- v. Sites identified in the Housing Potential Study

Allocations

There is only one undeveloped site which remains in the Local Plan 1999:

- Maybury Allotments/ Monument Hill School playing fields = 30 units.

This site is not considered to be deliverable within the next five years so has been excluded from the calculation.

Sites with outstanding planning permission

At 1 April 2009 there was outstanding planning permission for a total of 715 new dwellings on sites which have been granted planning permission but where work has not yet commenced.

Historically Woking has experienced a very high rate of planning permission implementation at around 98%. Despite this, historic trends have not been used to assess the deliverability of sites; instead each site has been assessed individually in association with the applicant.

In April 2009, a questionnaire was sent to the applicant of each site where development has not yet started to determine the deliverability of each site in accordance with the criteria set out in paragraph 1.2 above. The response to this questionnaire and the follow-up phone calls was fairly poor. Anecdotal evidence suggests some sites have changed hands and some developers have gone out of business following the economic down-turn. 111 questionnaires were sent out and a response was only achieved from 40 applicants. Many of the responses were negative due to market conditions and uncertainty. The economic down-turn seems to have impacted confidence and many respondents stated this was the reason why they were unsure when development would go ahead on the site.

This exercise resulted in the Council finding just **68** of the 715 new dwellings to be deliverable within the next 5 years. This figure is very low compared with the historic trend of high rates of planning permission implementation so it is possible that more of these sites will be developed. However it is impossible to be precise as the effects of the economic downturn are yet to be fully reached.

Sites where work has commenced

At 1 April 2009 there are **821** dwellings left to complete on sites where building work has commenced. As work is in progress the sites have not been individually assessed for deliverability but have been assumed to be deliverable.

Sites with a resolution to grant planning permission

At 1 April 2009 the Council can identify 716 dwellings that have the potential to come forward from sites with a resolution to grant permission subject to legal agreement. **605** units are identified as deliverable through the monitoring questionnaire.

Sites identified in the Housing Potential Study

The Housing Potential identified a total of 702 units on five sites which have not yet been developed. However none of the five sites are known to be deliverable within the next five years so all have been excluded from the five year housing land supply calculations.

5 Year Housing Land Supply Conclusion

Woking's housing land supply for the 5 year period 2009/10 to 2013/14 is made up of:

- i. Allocations = **0** of 30 remaining
- ii. Sites with outstanding planning permission = **68** of 715 with permission
- iii. Sites where work has commenced = **821**
- iv. Sites with a resolution to grant planning permission subject to a legal agreement = **605** of 716 with resolution
- v. Sites identified in the Housing Potential Study = **0** of 702 identified

Woking therefore has a total housing land supply of **1494** dwellings, compared with the South East Plan annual average provision of 292 dwellings x 5 years, which suggests that provision should be made for **1460** dwellings during the five year period 2009-2014. This means that there is a nominal surplus of **34** dwellings. However housing delivery in Woking Borough has been at a higher rate than the annual average provision of 292 dwellings, which means that if this continues; the surplus figure will be higher.

Given the historically high rate of planning permission implementation in Woking, it is likely that significantly more of the sites with permission will be developed and therefore there will be a further surplus of dwellings in relation to the South East Plan allocation.

Indicator:	Affordable housing provision
Target:	a) To provide at least 40% affordable housing on sites of 15 units or greater (Source: Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (November 2006). b) To increase the supply of affordable housing both in numbers and as a proportion of total stock (Source: Integrated Regional Framework (IRF).

Since the adoption of the Local Plan in 1999 all sites that have fallen within the threshold have achieved the level of affordable housing required at the time (this was set at a percentage on sites of more than 25 units or 1 hectare) . The Table below shows provision annually. The vast majority of affordable units secured through planning have been 1 or 2 bedroom flats. The Council's Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2009, however, identifies a need for affordable family housing.

The Council's Affordable Housing SPG (adopted in 2004) set targets for appropriate types and tenures, and the negotiation of commuted sums in lieu of onsite provision, to help tackle this. This was replaced in November 2006 by national policy in the form of Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing which set out the targets outlined above.

Table 1: Off-site Affordable Housing Contributions

	No. of Units Completed	£ negotiated for off-site provision	£ collected for off-site provision
1999/2000	0		
2000/2001	26		
2001/2002	0		
2002/2003	11		
2003/2004	35		
2004/2005	38	£4.61m	£0.78m
2005/2006	95	£2.26m	£2.63m
2006/2007	39	£3.86m	£0.30m
2007/2008	29	£2.09 m	£1.69 m
2008/2009	45	£0	£0
	244	£10.73m	£3.71m

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

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

The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (published in February 2009) found average property prices in Woking are £334,725 which is 55% higher than the national average for England and Wales (second quarter of 2007). Between 2002 and 2007 (latest figures available) average house prices increased by 56%, this compares with an increase of 51% seen in the South East and a national increase of 65%. Entry level house prices are £142,000 for a one-bedroom property and £214,000 for a 2-bedroom property. Average (median) income for the Borough is £36,342 so it is no surprise than many people struggle with housing costs.

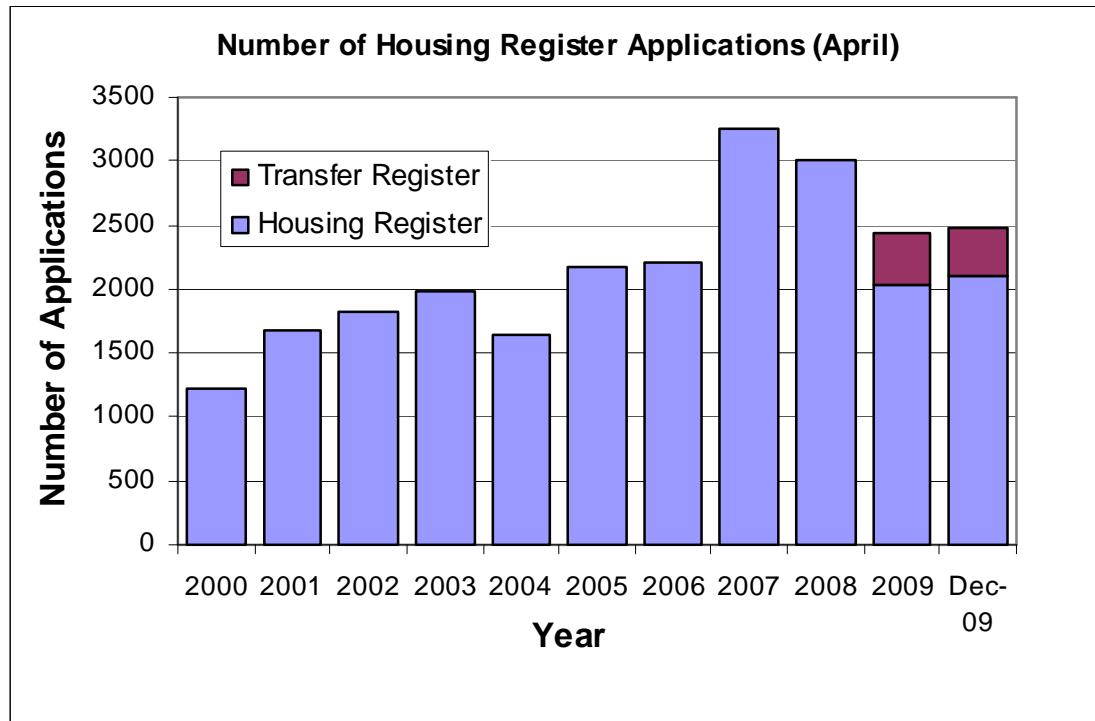
In the quarter April-June 2009 the average price of a house in Woking Borough was £294,318 compared to a UK average of £224,064. The Woking average is a fall of -13.2% from last year and -6.2% from the previous quarter (Land Registry Data). The average price of a flat was £176,451, a fall of -17.8% on last year and -15.9% from the previous quarter. The average price of a detached property is now £508,423 down -15.6% from 2007.

In 2001, there were 1,672 households on Woking's Housing Register. By 2007, this had risen to 3,244 (a rise of 94%). However the reason for this large increase in the number of applications since April 2006 is the introduction of Choice Based Lettings (CBL) in September. Not only does CBL encourage more people to apply but the change in policy also meant that nearly all suspended applications were made active.

Before May 2008 the Housing Register had not been through a full years processing for around 4 years. This may have resulted in a significant number of people being on the register who no longer require assistance from the Council. The review is carried out on a month by month basis and the re-registration process involves getting rid of a significant number of applications that are no longer required as people have moved on.

The April 08 figure of 3,005 applications includes approximately 420 transfer applications. By 31 March 2009 the number of total applications had fallen to 2,041 plus 393 transfer applications. The number of housing applications has fallen as the re-registration process has now been through a complete cycle and the numbers on the register have settled over the last 6 to 9 months. However the economic downturn seems to have had an impact and the number on the housing register was up to 2106 by 15 December 2009.

Chart 1: Number of Housing Register Applications



(Source: WBC HIP Returns)

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

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

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

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

Current figures are not available for public sector house conditions. An updated survey is expected in 2010. In 2001 80% of public sector homes met the decent homes standard and by 2007 this had risen to 91%. Between 2003/04 and 2007/08 the percentage on non-decent Local Authority dwellings had fallen from 24% to just 9%. The target for 2008/09 was to reduce this to 8.5%.

Table 2: % Non-decent Local Authority Dwellings

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
% Non-decent Local Authority Dwellings	19	19	14	9	-
% Change	9.5	14	33	50	-

The 2007 BVPI Tenants Survey showed that overall 85% were fairly or very satisfied with their accommodation (up from 82% in 2004) and only 8% were fairly or very dissatisfied (down from 11%). 78% described their property as in very or fairly good condition (up from 76% in 2004) and only 7% (down from 10%) said it was in fairly or very poor condition.

Table 3: Number of Rough Sleepers and Housing Service Prevention Homelessness

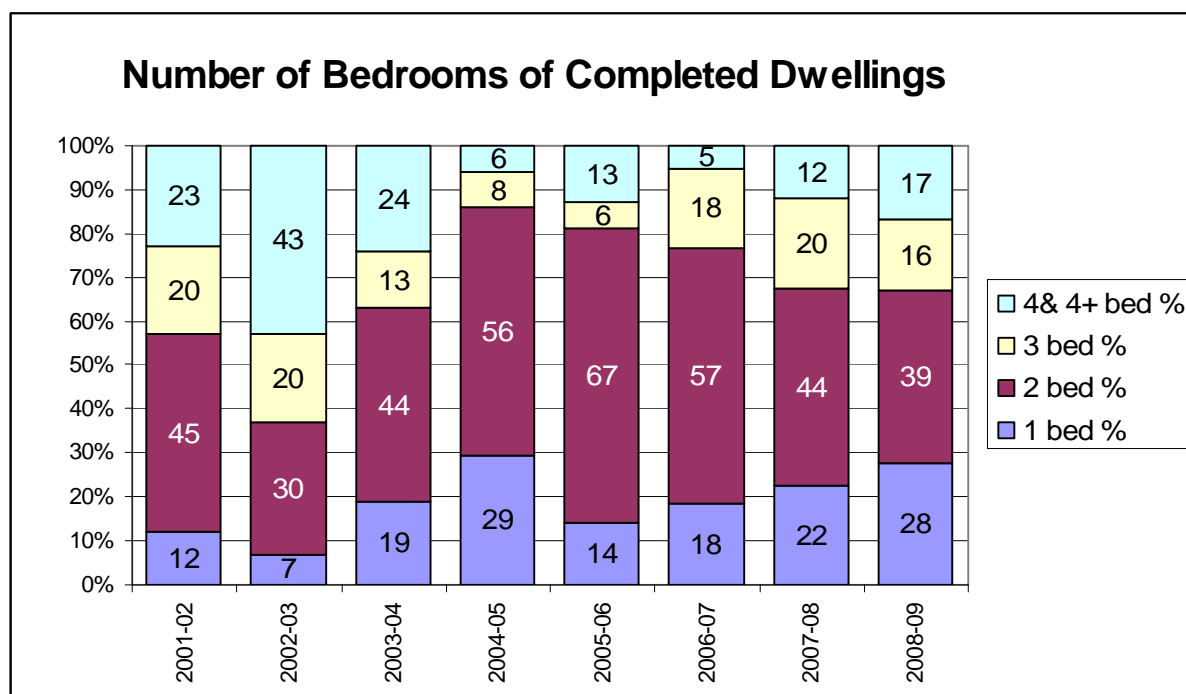
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
SO-015 (BV202)	Number of rough sleepers	1-10	2	1-10	1	1-10
SO-017 (BV213)	Housing Service Preventing Homelessness (%)	n/a	7	2	7	6.3

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

Table 4: % of Dwellings of Each Size on Completed Schemes

	1 bed %	2 bed %	3 bed %	4+ bed %	Total Dwellings
Completed schemes 2001-02	12	45	20	23	158
Completed schemes 2002-03	7	30	20	43	252
Completed schemes 2003-04	19	44	13	24	461
Completed Schemes 2004-05	29	56	8	6	270
Completed Schemes 2005-06	14	67	6	13	279
Completed schemes 2006-07	18	57	18	5	463
Completed schemes 2007-08	22	44	20	12	309
Completed schemes 2008-09	28	39	16	17	400

Chart 2: Percentage of Dwellings of Each Size on Completed Schemes



The Council's Housing Needs Assessment Update 2006 found that there was a greater need for affordable family housing than was identified in the 2001 study. The table below shows the total number of units completed by size since 2001. The Council's Affordable Housing SPG (2004) sets targets for types and sizes of new affordable dwellings, and also allows for provision of off site affordable family housing through the payment of a commuted sum. Since the adoption of the SPG £10.73m has been negotiated to provide off-site affordable housing. £3.71m of this has been collected.

Indicator:	Provision of accommodation for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople
Target:	10 pitches between 2006-2016 (South East Plan provisional target)

2006/2007 3 pitches provided*

2007/2008 0

2008/2009 0

2009/2010 (To date 7 pitches)

* However these were included in the base line figure and do not contribute towards the target of 10 pitches.

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

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

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

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

Indicator:	Life expectancy
Target:	There is no specific target.

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

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

Table 5: Description of Health

	Health is good (%)	Health is not good (%)	Limiting Long -Term Illness (%)	Life expectancy (years)
Woking	74.4	5.9	13	M: 77.8, F: 82.1
South East	71.5	7.1	15.5	-
England	68.8	9	17.9	M: 75.9, F: 80.6

(Source: Census 2001)

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

Table 6: Percentage of people visiting open spaces

	2005		2007	
	Use weekly (%)	Use monthly (%)	Use weekly (%)	Use monthly (%)
Natural/ Semi natural open space	25	28	21	27
Large areas of open countryside	21	29	21	30
Parks	23	26	28	26
Green corridors	24	28	24	30

(Source: PPG17 Audit, 2005 and 2008)

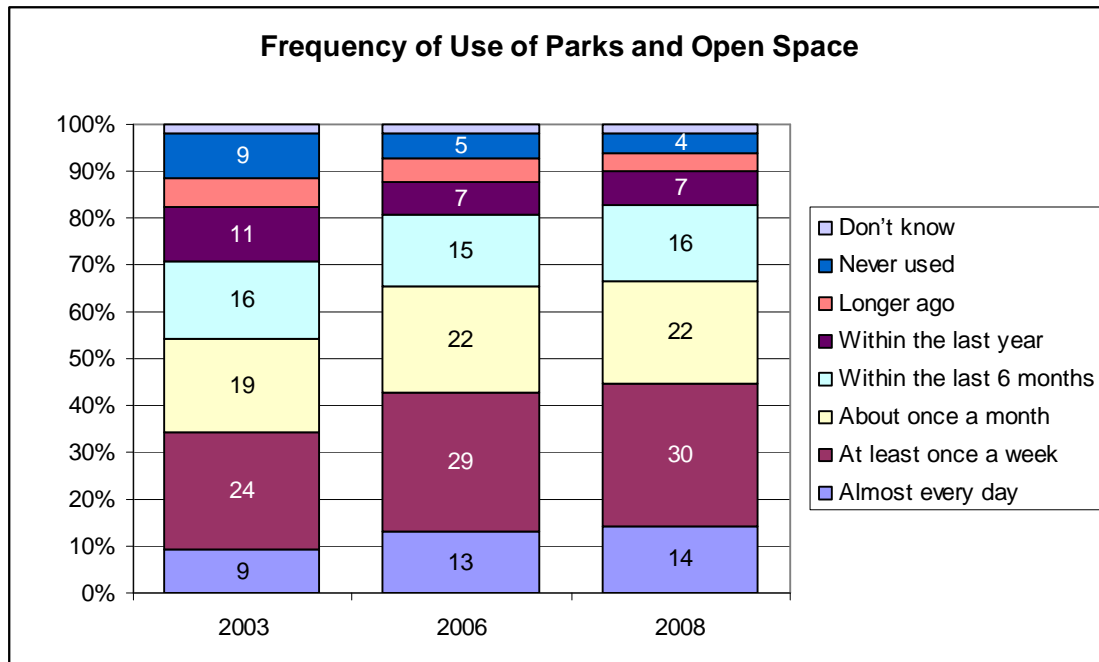
The WBC Place Survey 2008 showed that 44% of residents used parks and open spaces in the Borough at least once a week and a further 22% used them about once a month. This compares to 42% and 22% respectively in the Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) General Survey 2006 but shows a good increase of use on the 2003 results. These figures are fairly consistent with the 2005 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities Audit.

Table 7: Frequency of visits to open space

	2003	2006	2008
Almost every day	9	13	14
At least once a week	24	29	30
About once a month	19	22	22
Within the last 6 months	16	15	16
Within the last year	11	7	7
Longer ago	6	5	4
Never used	9	5	4
Don't know	2	2	2

(Source: WBC General Survey 2006 and Place Survey 2008)

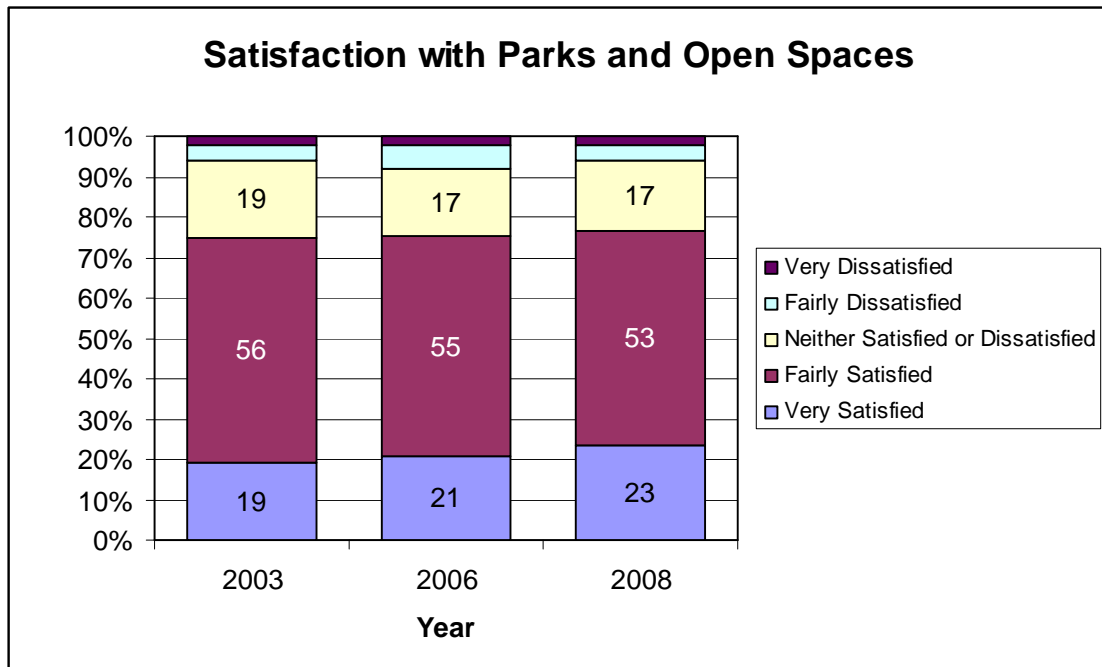
Chart 3: Frequency of Use of Parks and Open Space



(Source: WBC General Survey 2006 and Place Survey 2008)

Both the 2008 Place Survey and the 2006 BVPI General Survey showed that 76% of residents were very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the parks and open spaces in the Borough, up from 75% in 2003. The number of fairly or very dissatisfied residents has fallen from 8% in 2006 to 6% in 2008. Chart 3 below gives more details.

Chart 4: Satisfaction with parks and open space



(Source WBC BVPI Survey 2006 and Place Survey 2008)

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

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

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

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

This is not currently monitored by the Council; however, the proposed Hoe Stream Flood Relief Scheme will reduce the number of properties at risk.

At its meeting on 24 July the Council gave the go ahead for the Hoe Valley scheme. This scheme includes extensive flood protection in the Hoe Valley, removing 198 existing homes from the threat of flooding, removal of the former Westfield Tip, improvement to 63 acres of green space, new pedestrian and cycle facilities through the Hoe Valley and Woking Park, and new fit-for-purpose buildings for community groups currently located on the former Westfield Tip site.

The scheme also includes the provision of some 200 new homes, of which 153 will be in the former tip area. Work will not begin on the 153 homes until early 2010 or later, when market conditions for the sale of housing has improved.

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

Permission was granted for 292 dwellings in the reporting period. Of these 123 (42%) will be using SUDS.

OBJECTIVE 4: Create and maintain safer and more secure communities

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

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

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

The total number of crimes committed in Woking in October 2009 was 4.6 per 1000 people, compared to 6.4 per 1000 in October 2008. The average rate has also fallen from 5.6 (Aug-Oct 08) to 5.1 per 1000 (Aug-Oct 09 (source: Surrey Police). However the picture for 2008/09 vs 2007/08 is much less positive with domestic burglaries, violent crime and vehicles crime all rising.

Table 8: Total number of crimes per 1000 population

Per 1000 population	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	Target 2008-09	2008-2009	
Domestic Burglaries	11.4	7.5	6.6	4.7	n/a	6.1	L
Violent Crime	13.5	15.4	16.8	14.8	n/a	15.92	L
Vehicle Crime	7.7	8.7	8.0	6.8	n/a	8.1	L

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/ia/atlas.html>

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

Table 9: % of people who feel safe in their local environment

	Day time 2004 (%)	Daytime 2008 (%)	Night time 2004(%)	Night time 2008(%)
Very safe	50	40	11	7
Fairly safe	42	49	42	42
Neither safe nor unsafe	6	8	20	24
Fairly unsafe	2	3	20	19
Very unsafe	0	0	6	8

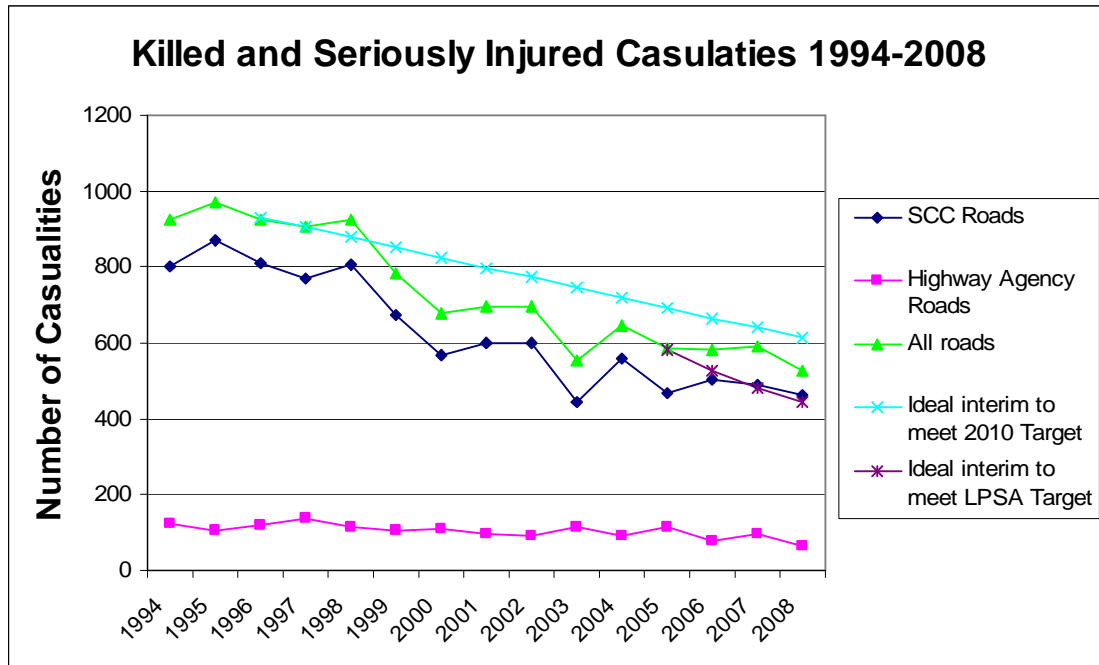
(Source: Citizens' Panel Questionnaire, November 2004 and 2008 Place Survey)

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

Currently at county level Surrey is not on track to meet the stretched target, but the indicator is on track to meet the national target of a 40% reduction by 2010.

The planning system can facilitate a reduction in the number of road users killed or seriously injured through policies which seek to ensure that developments are acceptable in terms of highway safety.

Chart 5: Killed and Seriously Injured Casualties and Performance against Road Casualty Reduction Targets 2008



Source: Surrey CC - Performance against Road Casualty Reduction Targets 2008

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

Indicator:	Up to date Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)
Target:	To have an adopted SCI by March 2007

At 31 March 2007, the Council had just adopted it's SCI, on target. The adopted SCI can be found at;

www.woking.gov.uk/council/planningservice/ldf/sci/sciadopted.pdf

The SCI will be updated in 2010.

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

This is not currently monitored by the Council.

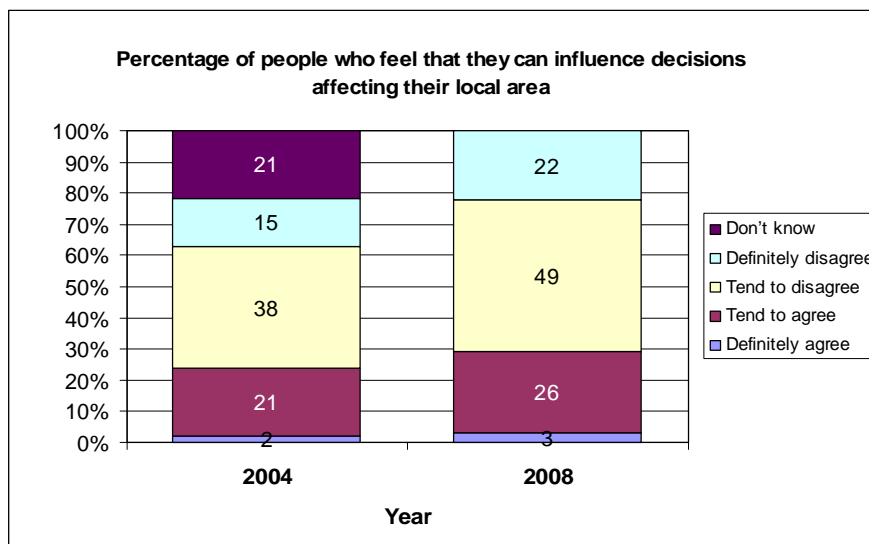
Indicator:	Proportion of people who feel they can influence local decisions
Target:	There is no specific target.

Table 10: Percentage of people who feel that they can influence decisions affecting their local area

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

(Source: WBC General Satisfaction Survey 2004 and Place Survey 2008)

Chart 6: Percentage of people who feel that they can influence decisions in their local area



The 2006 WBC BVPI General Survey and 2008 Place Survey asked residents about similar issues. Table 10 shows that although the number of people who agree they

can influence decisions has increased from 23 to 29%, the number of people who tend to disagree or definitely disagree has risen further from 53% to 71%. However the results are not directly comparable because the 2008 survey did not offer a “don’t know” option.

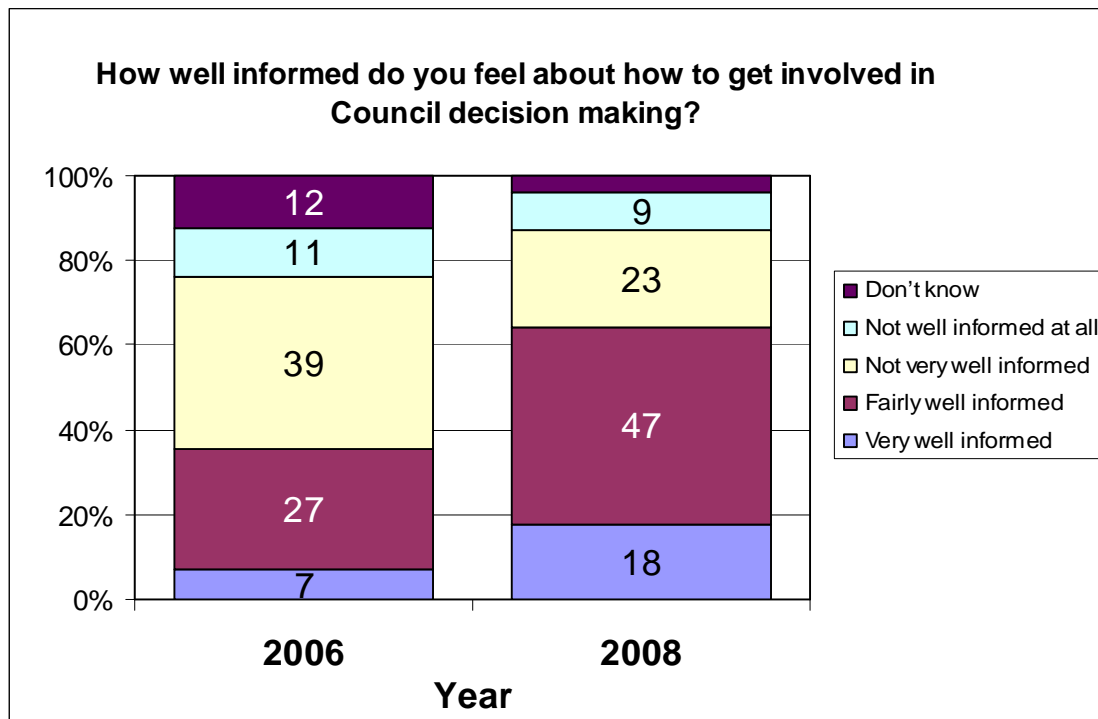
They were asked about how well informed they felt about various aspects of Council business. Only 35% felt very or fairly well informed about how to get involved in local decision making with 50% feeling not very well informed or not well informed at all.

Table 11: Percentage of people who feel informed about how to get involved in Council decision making

How well informed do you feel about how to get involved in Council decision making	2006 (%)	2008 (%)
Very well informed	7	18
Fairly well informed	27	47
Not very well informed	39	23
Not well informed at all	11	9
Don't know	12	4

(Source WBC BVPI General Survey 2006)

Chart 7: How well informed people feel about how to get involved in Council decision making



OBJECTIVE 6: Create and sustain vibrant communities

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

The 2002 Quality of Life Indicators Pilot found that 84% of Woking's residents were satisfied with Woking as a place to live, compared to the national average of 86%.

The 2008 Place survey found that 85% of people were satisfied with Woking as a place to live. This was made up of 18% who were very satisfied and 67% who were fairly satisfied. This is a significant increase from 2006 when 74% were satisfied with the local area as a place to live. This is made up of 11% who were very satisfied and 63% who were fairly satisfied. Only 4% of people in 2008 were dissatisfied with Woking as a place to live, compared to 10% in the 2006 survey.

Indicator:	Proportion of people who say they are satisfied with the provision of community and leisure facilities.
Target:	There is no specific target.

The 2004 Citizens' Panel Questionnaire found that:

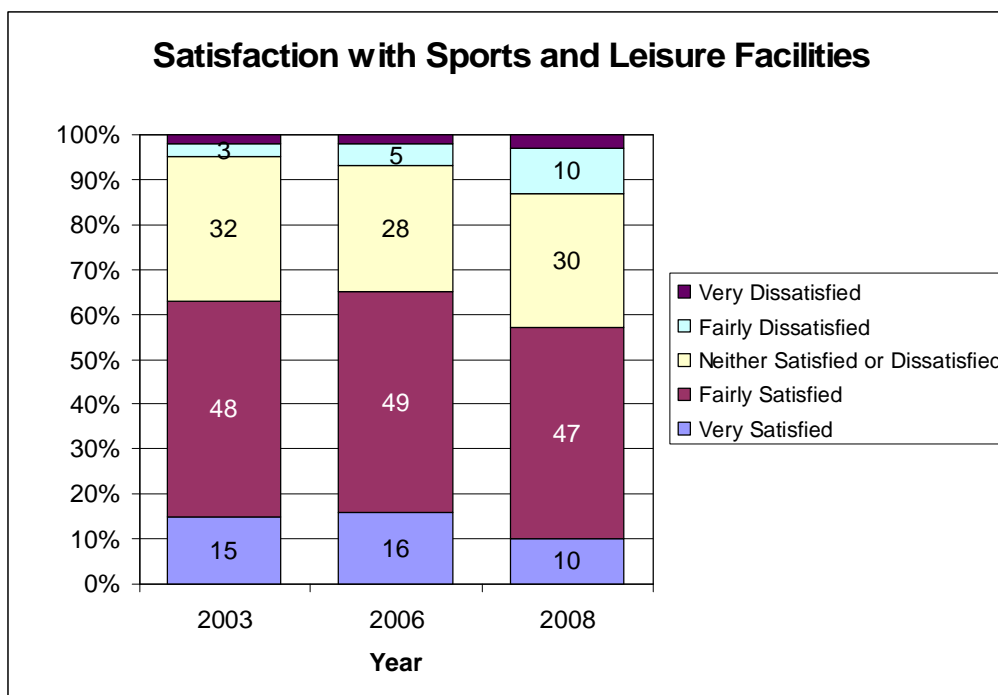
- 20% of residents expected community facilities to be provided locally and that currently they were not adequate
- 42% of residents felt that their needs were met locally
- 8% of residents did not expect their needs to be met locally

In contrast to the high levels of satisfaction with Woking as a place to live, the satisfaction levels with sport and leisure facilities has dropped significantly between 2006 and 2008. The percentage of people who were very satisfied has fallen from 16% to 10% and the percentage fairly satisfied has dropped from 49% to 47%. In 2006 7% were fairly or very dissatisfied but by 2008 this had risen to 13%.

Table 12: Percentage of people who feel satisfied with sport and leisure facilities

How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with sports and Leisure facilities?	2003	2006	2008
Very Satisfied	15	16	10
Fairly Satisfied	48	49	47
Neither Satisfied or Dissatisfied	32	28	30
Fairly Dissatisfied	3	5	10
Very Dissatisfied	2	2	3

Chart 8: Satisfaction levels with Sport and Leisure Facilities



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

Woking Borough, although rated as an area of low deprivation in national terms (Woking is in the top 10 per cent of the least deprived areas in the country), does contain areas and issues that are masked by the high levels of affluence. There are pockets of disadvantage and exclusion, sometimes concentrated in small areas that make it harder and more resource intensive to reach those affected. In 2007, four areas within Woking fell within the top 40th percentile, up from two areas in 2004 (table 30).

Table 13: Woking LSOA in the 40% most deprived nationally

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

(Source: IMD 2007)

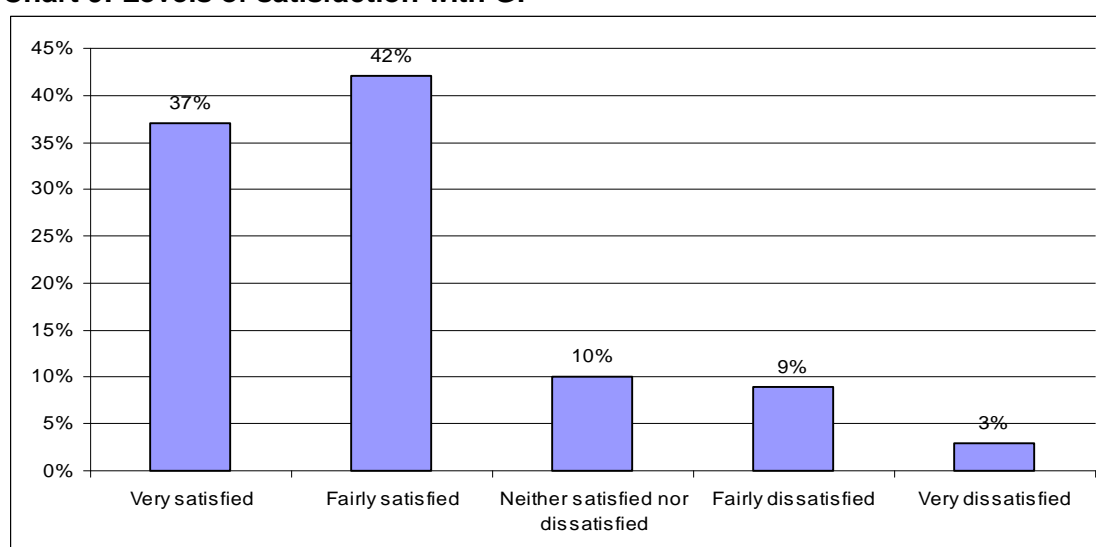
Indicator:	Provision of key services in the town and village centres
Target:	There is no specific target.

A survey of resident in 2004 found that:

- 19% state that doctors' surgeries should be provided locally and facilities inadequate.
- 76% of those who stated that doctors' surgeries should be provided locally said provision adequate.

The 2008 Place Survey found generally high levels of satisfaction with GP and local hospitals. 79% of people were fairly satisfied or very satisfied with their GP and only 12% were dissatisfied. 72% were very or fairly satisfied with their local hospital and 15% were dissatisfied.

Chart 9: Levels of satisfaction with GP



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

A survey of resident in 2004 found that:

- 18% state that convenience shops should be provided locally and that provision is inadequate.
- 76% of those who stated that convenience shops should be provided locally said provision was adequate.

The proportion of convenience stores in local centres range from 19% in West Byfleet to 50% in Sheerwater (WBC Survey December 2003).

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

Indicator:	Proportion of new dwellings built on previously developed land
Target:	National target as set out in PPG3: Housing is 60%

Table 14: Percentage of completions on greenfield sites

	% on Greenfield	
Completed schemes 01-02	4.8	J
Completed schemes 02-03	0.5	J
Completed schemes 03-04	0	J
Completed schemes 04-05	0	J
Completed schemes 05-06	0	J
Completed schemes 06-07	0	J
Completed schemes 07-08	1.6	J
Completed schemes 08-09	0	J
Outstanding Planning Permissions 01/04/2009 (excl appl subj to legal agreement)	%	J

(Source: WBC Monitoring)

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

2001-2009: No business floorspace was completed on greenfield land with the exception of the McLaren's building. At 1st April 2009 there were no outstanding planning permissions for business floorspace on greenfield land.

Indicator:	Amount of derelict land
Target:	There is no specific target.

There is 6ha of derelict land in Woking (Westfield Tip and Camphill Tip).

On 09/07/2007 an application was approved subject to a legal agreement to remediate Westfield Tip and erect 153 dwellings and community facilities.

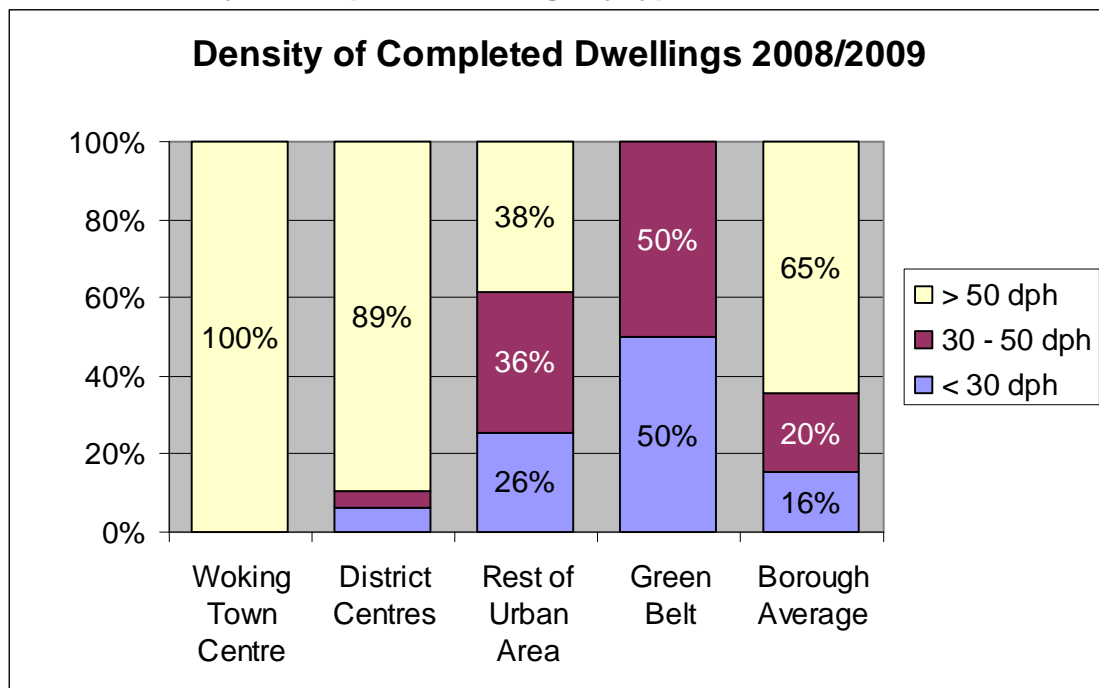
Indicator:	Housing densities in the urban area
Target:	National target as set out in PPG3: Housing is that new dwellings should be built at between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare (dph) and at higher densities in locations served by good levels of public transport.

Average housing density for completed dwellings in 2008/2009 was 40.7 dwelling per hectare (dph), up from 37.5dph in 2007/2008. This varied across the borough with the Town Centre average being 250 dph, district centres being 109 dph, Green Belt being 9 dph and the Rest of the Urban area being 39.5 dph.

Table 15: Completions by location

	Woking Town Centre	District Centres	Rest of Urban Area	Green Belt
Number of Completions	146	47	183	24
Average Density	523	65	28	7

Chart 10: Density of Completed dwellings by type and area



OBJECTIVE 8: Ensure that air quality continues to improve

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

No data available.

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

There are no AQMAs in Woking.

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

Table 16: Complaints to Environmental Health

	2004/2005	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/09	
Odour	37	28	35	28	J
Dust	7	2	6	10	L
Noise	651	566	479	517	L

Indicator:	Light pollution.
Target:	There is no specific target.

No data is available yet.

OBJECTIVE 9: Conserve and enhance biodiversity

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

No data available.

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

There are 16 SSSI areas in Woking. The condition of them has been surveyed by Natural England surveyed between 2004 and 2009, with 5 of the sites being surveyed in February 2009.

The condition is as follows:

Table 17: Condition of SSSI in Woking Borough

	Aug 2007	Oct 2008	Dec 2009
Favourable	2	2	2
Unfavourable condition but recovering	5	8	8
Unfavourable condition with no change	2	2	6
Unfavourable condition and declining	7	4	0

(Source English Nature Condition of SSSI units - compiled December 2009)

www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/reportAction.cfm?Report=sdr13&Category=C&Reference=1039

37 of Woking SNCIs areas were surveyed between 2003 and 2005. 14 were found to have declined in quality, 13 were considered to be stable, and 1 was considered to have improved. 9 were not included in the survey. A problem with SNCIs is that many are privately owned. The surveys are being updated by Surrey Wildlife Trust in 2009 and 2010.

The Woking Habitat Monitoring Project 2002 found that both White Rose Lane and Mayford Meadows Local Nature Reserves were in an unfavourable condition. There is no funding for LNRs, works are entirely reliant on volunteers.

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

No data available.

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

As part of ongoing countryside works programme various biodiversity enhancement projects were carried out during the 2008/2009 season.

These include:

- Part-subsidised the enhancement of two great crested newt breeding ponds on Horsell Common (Nov 2008).
- Further habitat improvements at Brookwood Country Park.
- Scrub clearance on heathlands and enhancement of Tiger Beetle habitat at Sheets Heath.
- Management of semi-natural ancient woodland at Woking Palace and provision of bat boxes.
- Removal of alien species.

(Source: Cultural and Community Development Team, WBC)

Indicator:	Population of farmland birds
Target:	There is no specific target.

No data available.

Indicator:	Woodlands Access Standard
Target:	No person should live more than 500m from at least one area of accessible woodland of 2ha; at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 20ha within 4km.

No data available.

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

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

Between 1999 and April 2008 there was an increase of 20 Listed Buildings in the borough – 18 of which are tombs.

In the current year one has been added - the old Fire Station, 40 High Street, Byfleet. In 2006/2006 the war memorial at All Saints Church Woodham was listed.

At 1 April 2008 there were;

4 Grade I buildings,
10 Grade II* buildings, and
165 Grade II buildings.

There were also 330 Locally Listed Buildings and 5 Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

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

Brookwood Cemetery has been added to the 2009 Heritage at Risk Register produced by English Heritage. The 2008 register did not contain any buildings or monuments at risk in the Borough. The registers states that the cemetery's condition is "Extensive significant problems", and its vulnerability is "high". The register states that the "scale of maintenance and restoration work required is immense with an urgent and immediate need for a conservation, repair and funding strategy with priorities."

Woking Palace (previously Low Risk) has been removed from the register by English Heritage and Lady Grove Farm House, Sutton Park (previously Medium Risk – building has been let and works have commenced.

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

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

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

Table 18: Percentage of residents who are satisfied with cultural and recreational facilities

	2003	2006	2009	
Sports & Leisure Facilities	63	65	57	L
Parks & open spaces	75	76	76	K
Theatres & Concert Halls	79	77	77	K
Libraries	-	75	76	J
Museums & Galleries	-	34	52	J

(Source 2006 BVPI Satisfaction Survey and 2008 Place Survey)

Indicator:	Historic landscapes
Target:	There is no specific target.

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

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

2001, 2002, 2003: 2 properties open

2004: 8 properties open.

2007: 9 properties open

2008: 13 properties open

2009: 16 properties open

Woking Palace, Old Woking

St Peter's Church, Old Woking

The Lightbox, Woking (Gallery and Museum)

Shah Jahan Mosque, Maybury

Muslim Burial Ground, Horsell Common

St Mary the Virgin, Horsell

Pegasus, Horsell

Brookwood Cemetery

Orthodox Church and Shrine of St Edward the Martyr, Brookwood

Surrey History Centre, Woking

St Mary the Virgin Church, Byfleet

Woking Electrical Control Room, Woking

Dhammakaya Centre for Buddhist Meditation

Church of St Edward the Confessor, Sutton Park

St Nicholas' Church, Pyrford

New Victoria Theatre, Woking

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

Table 19: Conservation Area Statistics

	Conservation Area BVIs	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	
BV219a	Total Number of Conservation Areas	26	26	26	24	L
BV219b	Conservation Areas - % with up-to-date character appraisals	35.0	34.6	20.0	8	L
BV219c	Conservation Areas - % with published management proposals	23.0	19.2	0	0	-

No CACs were produced in 2006/07, 2007/08 or 2008/09 due to lack of resources. Of the 9 Conservation Area Appraisals which we have produced 4 are now over 5 years old (2 expired in July 07) so now only 5 are up to date.

n.b. English Heritage are undertaking a Heritage Protection Review which may eventually change this requirement.

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

2008/09 – no development took place without prior assessment.

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

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

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

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

Table 20: Community Safety Indicators

	Annual Community Safety Indicators	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Target 08/09	2008/09	
BV216a	Identifying Contaminated Land – number of sites of potential concern	370	393	407	-	400	
BV216b	Information on contaminated Land - number	18	23	28	75	31	L
BV217	Pollution control improvements %	95	-	100	-	-	

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

No data available.

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

Indicator:	Emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption, transport, land use and waste management
Target:	Reduce the amount of CO ₂ equivalent emissions by 80% of the 1990 level by 2090 in steps of 10% up to 2050 and 5% from 2050 to 2090 (Source: WBC Climate Change Strategy)

1990: 1,060,000t of CO₂ equivalent emissions.

Reduce vehicle emissions: LTP Target 5: LTP Annual Monitoring Report states that Surrey is on track to meeting target.

As at March 2006, a CO₂ reduction of 82% was achieved across the Council estate and 21% across the Borough.

Indicator:	Emissions of greenhouse gasses from Council run properties
Target:	Reduce the amount of CO ₂ equivalent emissions by 80% of the 1990 level by 2090 in steps of 10% up to 2050 and 5% from 2050 to 2090 (Source: WBC Climate Change Strategy)

CO₂ equivalent emissions have been reduced by 81% across the Council's own buildings and 21% across the Borough as at 31 March 2006 against the 1991 baseline. (The Council calculates it as CO₂ equiv emissions rather than greenhouse gases).

Energy consumption across the Council has been reduced by 51% as at 31 March 2006 against the 1991 baseline. 2004 (Source: Energy Services at WBC).

The average SAP rating of local authority-owned dwellings is monitored annually by BV63. This has increased for the last five years. The SAP is an index of the annual cost of heating a dwelling to achieve a standard heating regime and runs from 1 (highly inefficient) to 120 (high efficient).

Table 28: Average SAP rating of local authority-owned dwellings

Year	Ave SAP Rating
2004/2005	69
2005/2006	71.48
2006/2007	75.9
2007/2008	77
2008/2009	77.03

Energy efficiency is, however, an element of the Code for Sustainable Homes and this may provide an appropriate substitute/proxy measure. In addition, the need to collect data for NI 186 (CO₂ emissions) may provide the basis for monitoring.

National Indicators for Climate Change

The national indicators are key issues for the Council's Climate Change Strategy. The Strategy is aligned with the Climate Change Act targets and reporting on the climate change indicators is a key requirement of the Strategy's action plan

The four indicators are:

NI 185 - CO2 reduction from local authority operations

NI 186 - Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the LA area

NI 187 - Tackling fuel poverty

NI 188 - Planning to adapt to climate change

The first round of reporting on the national indicators on climate change was for 2008/09. Monitoring figures are included in the Climate Change Strategy action plan is reported to the Climate Change Working Group every quarter.

NI 185 - CO2 reduction from local authority operations

Year	2008/09
Total Emission (kg)	16,657,112
Change from previous year	N/A first year of reporting

NI 186 - Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the LA area

Surrey Local Authorities are currently working jointly to gather evidence on activities.

NI 187 - Tackling fuel poverty

Below 35 SAP on benefits = 3.02%

Above 65 SAP on benefits = 36.43%

Sample size: 1,622 in receipt of means tested benefits out of 10,025 surveyed.

NI 188 - Planning to adapt to climate change

Reporting of this indicator is based on a self-assessment matrix. Woking recorded level 2 of the 4 levels in 2008/09

Indicator:	Capacity during 'critical periods' to supply water without the need for restrictions.
Target:	There is no specific target.

No data available. The Environment Agency does not monitor this in Woking. There are 25 licensed abstractions from controlled waters in Woking (Source: Environment Agency, 2005).

OBJECTIVE 13: Reduce the impact of consumption by using sustainably produced and local products

Indicator:	Proportion of housing achieving Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3, 4 and 5 and commercial buildings achieving BREEAM very good.
Target:	2008 to 2010: all new housing to achieve level 3 2011 to 2013: level 4 2013 to 2016: level 5 BREEAM very good

Very limited data available.

Breem offices assessments: 2002 - 1 (very good),
Breem bespoke, 2006 - 1 (excellent), total: 15

Indicator:	Number of local food producers from Woking area listed in the Surrey Produce Directory
Target:	There is no specific target.

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

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

The Woking Farmers Market has over 25 stalls selling produce ranging from cheese, bread, sauces, pickles to meats and fruit juices and give local residents the opportunity to buy fresh, locally produced goods direct from farmers and producers. All products sold at the Farmers' Market have been grown, reared, brewed, pickled, baked, smoked or processed by the stallholder. Farmers' Markets support the local economy.

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

There are 9 allotment sites in the Borough which are managed by 8 allotment societies (the two site sin Byfleet are managed by the same society. 14.7 hectares land designated as allotments which is divided into 749 allotment plots in the Borough.

In 2004 there were 21.5 vacant allotment plots. In 2008 this has fallen to zero and there were 153 people on the waiting lists (combined). By 2009 this had risen to 212 people with the longest lists in Horsell, which had 62 people on the waiting list, up from 43 in 2008 and West Byfleet with 38, up from 30 in 2008.

Table 21: Allotments in Woking Borough

Name	Number of Plots	Number of Vacant Plots	Number on Waiting List
Derrys Field, Old Woking	109	0	30
Eden Grove, Byfleet	57	0	20
Winern Glebe, Byfleet	33	0	10
West Byfleet	155	0	38
Goldsworth Park	90	0	20
Maybury	40	0	4
Sheerwater	53	0	8
Horsell	106	0	62
Knaphill	106	0	20
Total	749	0	212

In 2008 Horsell normally has the longest list and had to close their list for about a year as the wait for a plot had increased to more than 3 years. The long lists are thought to be driven by the increasing popularity of locally-grown organic food and more women (particularly those with children) becoming interested in cultivating an allotment.

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

Indicator:	Proportion of municipal solid waste that has been recycled (1), composted (2) used to recover heat, power and other energy sources (3) and land filled (4)
Target:	Waste Strategy 2007 sets national targets for the reuse, recycling and composting of household waste – of at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020

Table 22: Percentage of waste recycled and composted

	Recycled	Composted	Total	
2003/04	14.4	5.0	19.4	J
2004/05	15.4	8.2	23.6	J
2005/06	19.7	9.3	29.0	J
2006/07	27.2	11.2	38.4	J
2007/08	30.2	10.8	41.0	JL
2008/09	32.33	11.7	44.0	J

(Source WBC)

Indicator:	Total tonnage of household waste produced
Target:	There is no specific target.

Total household waste is estimated to increase annually at 2%, and dependent on population however this reporting year the amount collected fell by -4.9%.

Table 23: Kg of Household Waste Collected

	Kg of Household Waste Collected	% increase
2003/04	342	
2004/05	359	5.0%
2005/06	391	8.9%
2006/07	396	1.3%
2007/08	382	-3.5%
2008/09	363.3	-4.9%

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

Indicator:	Rivers of Good and Fair chemical and biological quality
Target:	By 2005 for 91% of river length to achieve compliance with Environment Agency River Quality Objectives (in line with national PSA) (Source: IRF – latest data available) The Environment Agency has just finished consultation new River Basin management Plan. This should be available in early 2010.

Table 24: River Quality

	Biological (good or fair)	Chemical (good)	Chemical (Fair)
1990	55.5	25.1	73.9
2004	100	14.1	85.9
2006	100	72.5	27.5

(Source: Environment Agency/DEFRA)

Indicator:	Consumption of water
Target:	130 litres per day

170 litres per person per day. High compared to the UK average of 150 litres per person per day (Water Conservation and Recycling, Good Practice WBC).

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

Thames region saw an overall -8% fall in water pollution incidents between 2008 and 2007. Category 1 incidents fell from 11 to 8 (-27%) incidents and category 2 incidents dropped from 41 to 34 (-17%). (Source Environment Agency).

Table 25: Water Pollution Incidents

Water Pollution Incident	Thames 2007	Thames 2008	% Change	Total 2007	Total 2008	% Change
Cat 1	11	8	-27	70	74	6
Cat 2	41	34	-17	452	368	-19
Cat 3	971	839	-14	8847	8218	-7
Cat 4	1285	1248	-3	11339	10603	-6
Total	2308	2129	-8	20708	19263	-7

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

16% of dwellings which were permitted in the reporting period (291 net additional) contained SUDS. This is down from 29% in 2007/08.

Indicator:	Pressures on water resources allocation
Target:	There is no specific target.

The Environment Agency state that there is considerable pressure on resources in certain parts of the catchment area; each application for abstraction is subject to a detailed assessment. No specific data is available, however.

Three Valleys Water reports that whilst Woking Borough, as part of the South East Region, is an area of severe stress water supply is not anticipated to be a problem if a new reservoir is completed in Oxfordshire. It is noted that water consumption is very high at 177 litres per day for non-metered properties compared with a national average of 150 litres.

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

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

Table 26: Renewable Energy

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Photovoltaic (PV) (solar) installed	254.6 kWp	524.42 kWp		613.42 kWp	613.42kWp
Wind capacity Installed	100 watts	800 watts	1000 watts	1000 watts	1000 watts
% of electrical energy requirements from renewable sources	11.4%	4%	-	2%	2%
% of electrical energy requirement met by sustainable sources	82%	94%	-	41%	60%

(Source WBC Climate Change Officer)

Indicator:	Carbon index and SAP Ratings of new buildings
Target:	10% reduction on 2005 baseline of 6.9 tonnes per capita by 2011. (Local Area Agreement 2008, NI 186)

Table 27: SAP Ratings of New Buildings

Year	Ave SAP Rating	% Completions Data Received From
1997/1998	69	
1998/1999	89	
1999/2000	76	
2000/2001	90	
2001/2002	75	
2002/2003	88	
2003/2004	87.5	
2004/2005	98.6	9%
2005/2006	96.7	3%
2006/2007	94.5	7%
2007/2008	84.8	3%
2008/2009	80.0	2.5%

Building Control does not receive information from all developments. Percentages for last few years are shown in the table above. Revision to Building Regulations Part L. Energy efficiency may be a better indicator.

Monitoring of SE2 and NRM11 and NRM12

The council has not previously formally monitored the implementation of carbon and energy planning policies, policy compliance having been subject only to occasional checking on site. ECSC have produced a report which summarises the analysis of planning consents that has been carried out by ECSC Ltd. for the Council for the period April 2008 – March 2009.

The scope of this monitoring and policy impact evaluation study relates to all planning consents for new development (1 dwelling or greater) issued between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009. A total of 87 planning consents were analysed and their outputs are presented below.

Baseline energy demand from new development

The total 'baseline' predicted energy consumption of all development granted planning consent is 12,494 MWh/year (megawatt hours per year). The baseline is calculated on the assumption that all development is built to current (Part L 2006) Building Regulations. The baseline is provided as a basis against which to compare the impact of planning policy (in other words, it represents a scenario based on no intervention by planning policies).

Baseline CO2 emissions arising from new development

The total energy demand of all new development, when expressed in terms of CO2 emissions is equivalent to 3,742 tonnes CO2/year. This reflects the relative carbon emissions associated with energy use for heating, hot water and electricity consumption in the all the new development granted planning consent, assuming all development is built to current Building Regulations.

Low and zero carbon energy to be generated within new developments

Only 25 (28%) of the schemes granted consent included proposals for meeting the council's policy requiring at least 10% of energy to be generated by from renewable sources on site. Furthermore, many of these were expressed in general terms referring only to the type of renewable energy technology proposed, without any evidence to demonstrate that the minimum target for renewable energy will be met, nor whether any feasibility assessment had been carried out. For this reason, it is not possible to draw any precise or accurate conclusions regarding how (or indeed whether) the policy will be met in most or all cases.

Net increase in energy demand

Calculations were carried out to estimate the total energy demand of housing and non-residential stock that is to be demolished as part of the development proposals granted consent. The type, age and gross internal floor areas of buildings to be demolished were used to model estimated energy consumption and carbon emissions

The total net increase in energy demand was calculated as follows:

Total predicted energy demand of all new development (assuming all developments achieve the minimum requirement for 10% of energy to be renewably generated)
minus total estimated energy demand of all stock to be demolished.

The net increase in annual energy demand is calculated to be 6,240 MWh/year.

Net increase in carbon emissions

Using the above formula the total net increase in carbon emissions arising from energy use in new buildings granted planning consent between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009 is estimated to be 1,692 tonnes CO2 per annum.

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

Indicator:	Economic active population
Target:	There is no specific target.

2001: 73.2% economically active (2001, Census). A 30% increase since 1971 Census. 72% Surrey average, 66.9% national average (2001, Census).

Table 29: All people economically active

Date	Woking	Woking (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Mar 99-Feb 00	48,000	86.4	83	78.5
Mar 00-Feb 01	49,000	84.3	82.9	78.3
Mar 01-Feb 02	52,000	88.7	82.6	78.3
Mar 02-Feb 03	49,000	85.6	82.8	78.3
Mar 03-Feb 04	45,300	77	82.1	78.2
Apr 04-Mar 05	50,400	84.9	82.1	78.3
Apr 05-Mar 06	48,800	83.9	82.3	78.3
Apr 06-Mar 07	48,900	81.7	82.1	78.6
Apr 07-Mar 08	47,300	78.6	82	78.7
Apr 08-Mar 09	53,000	86.5	82.5	78.9

Indicator:	Number of jobs in the Borough
Target:	There is no specific target.

Table 30: Number of Employee Jobs

Year	Woking (employee jobs)	South East (employee jobs)	Great Britain (employee jobs)
1995	37,571	3,062,032	22,728,869
1996	39,637	3,213,283	23,137,135
1997	39,194	3,334,119	23,747,609
1998	39,700	3,425,100	24,355,000
1999	43,400	3,598,100	24,827,400
2000	44,600	3,663,500	25,214,600
2001	44,100	3,663,800	25,490,300
2002	43,000	3,677,200	25,593,700
2003	47,800	3,627,500	25,710,600
2004	46,700	3,657,400	26,067,500
2005	47,600	3,752,300	26,496,600
2006	47,300	3,673,100	26,355,100
2007	45,700	3,730,300	26,602,200
2008	45,700	3,757,700	26,677,200

Source: ONS annual business inquiry employee analysis (Nomis website)

The ONS Annual Population Survey showed 45,700 in Woking Borough in 2006 however the ONS Annual Population Survey (Workplace Analysis) (ONS/ Nomis) showed 32,500 jobs in Woking (April 2008).

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

Woking's claimant count for September 2009 was **2.5%**, showing no rise from June, July or August but up from 2.4% in May and up from **1.7%** in January 2009. This compares to the South East average for September of **3.0%** (excluding London) and the Surrey average of **2.1%**. The national claimant rate for the month was 4.2%, showing no change from August.

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

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

Table 31: Number of Vat registered businesses in Woking Borough

Year	Registrations	Deregistration	Stock (at end of year)
1997	410	325	3,170
1998	400	275	3,295
1999	370	275	3,390
2000	350	320	3,415
2001	310	315	3,410
2002	335	305	3,440
2003	395	330	3,505
2004	375	295	3,580
2005	375	300	3,655
2006	360	290	3,730
2007	440	290	3,880

(Source: BERR - vat registrations/deregistration by industry, Nomis website)

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

No recent data available.

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

Table 32: Qualification of People of Woking Age in Woking Borough (Jan-Dec 2008)

	Woking (numbers)	Woking (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 and above	22,200	38.7	31.5	29
NVQ3 and above	32,100	55.9	50.8	47
NVQ2 and above	42,900	74.8	68.9	65.2
NVQ1 and above	45,800	79.8	83.4	78.9
Other qualifications	5,700	9.9	7.7	8.7
No qualifications	5,900	10.2	8.9	12.4

Source: ONS annual population survey

Table 33: Percentage of Working Working Population with Different Levels of Qualifications

Date	NVQ 4 and above	NVQ3 and above	NVQ2 and above	NVQ1 and above	Other Qualifications	No Qualifications
Mar 99-Feb 00	31	49.6	68	77.6	11.8	10.6
Mar 00-Feb 01	31.3	48.9	70.2	83.3	-	#
Mar 01-Feb 02	34.9	45.2	59.7	75	11	14
Mar 02-Feb 03	31.2	48.6	66.5	82.3	-	9.9
Mar 03-Feb 04	30.2	49.8	71.1	86.9	5.3	7.8
Jan 05-Dec 05	44.2	56.9	74.2	84.5	-	10.3
Jan 06-Dec 06	40.2	56.1	71.8	80.3	9.8	9.9
Jan 07-Dec 07	41	59.1	76.4	80.9	9.1	10
Jan 08-Dec 08	38.7	55.9	74.8	79.8	9.9	10.2

Source: ONS annual population survey

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

No local data available. Nationally, $\frac{3}{4}$ of 16-18 year olds participate in further education (DfES, 2003)

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

Literacy: 20.2% of adults aged 16-60 have poor literacy.
 Numeracy: 19% of adults aged 16-60 have poor numeracy. (2001, Basic Skills Agency)
 Literacy: 18.6% Surrey population aged 16-60 have poor literacy. Numeracy: 17.3% Surrey population aged 16-60 have poor numeracy.
 (2001, Basic Skills Agency). Woking had higher level of poor literacy and numeracy compared to the Surrey average in 2001.

Indicator:	Number of people in vocational training
Target:	There is no specific target.

No data available.

Indicator:	Gross weekly salary (£)
Target:	There is no specific target.

Table 34: Gross Weekly Pay

Gross weekly pay	Woking 2007	Woking 2009	South East 2007	South East 2009
Full time workers (ave)	£533.3	£589.6	£499.6	£536.6
Males	£598.2	£692.1	£558.8	£589.3
Females	£480.8	£478.2	£421.6	£454.0

Source: NOMIS - ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis

OBJECTIVE 18: Provide a range of commercial development opportunities to meet the needs of the economy and, in particular, support and enhance the economies of town and district centres

Indicator:	Number of businesses in rural areas
Target:	There is no specific target.

2007: 884 businesses in rural Woking (ABI, Nomis)
 Rural is defined as the most rural wards in Woking Borough which are: Brookwood, Mayford and Sutton Green, Horsell East, Pyrford and Old Woking.

2001: 693 businesses in rural Woking (ABI, Nomis).
 1998: 631 businesses in rural Woking – a 10% increase in 4 years.

Indicator:	Amount of commercial and industrial floorspace
Target:	There is no specific target.

Table 35: Business Floorspace in Woking Borough

Location	Site Area (HA)	Floorspace Totals (sqm)*			
		Industrial	Offices	Mixed (B1c/B2/B8)	Total
Woking Town Centre	77	0	140,863	0	140,863
Employment Sites	117	228,678	36,811	91,265	356,754
District Centres	51	0	17,681	10,911	28,592
Total	245	228,678	195,355	102,176	526,209

Source: LSH Site Survey Data 2009

* Office net internal area/ industrial gross internal area

Table 36: Commercial and Industrial Floorspace

Commercial and Industrial Floorspace (000m ²), 2008 (2005 Revaluation)	
Commercial Offices	218
Factories	173
Warehouses	134
Total	525

Source: Communities and Local Government, ONS, 2009

Indicator:	Amount of vacant commercial and industrial floorspace
Target:	There is no specific target.

2009: 19.0% Vacancy
 2007: 16.5%
 2000/01: 11%
 1995/96: 19%
 1998/99: 6%

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

Table 37: Vacant Floorspace in Woking Borough 2005 and 2007

	Total Floorspace (m ²) 2005	Vacant Floorspace (m ²) 2005	Vacant (%) 2005	Total Floorspace (m ²) 2007	Vacant Floorspace (m ²) 2007	Vacant (%) 2007
Byfleet Village Centre	14760	3062	20	14800	800	5
West Byfleet	18380	4190	22	19180	4340	23
Butts Road	2290	0	0	2290	0	0
Byfleet Industrial	81550	20090	25	81550	2400	30
Camphill	14190	280	2	14190	1800	13
Forsyth Road	77970	11290	15	77970	4570	6
Goldsworth Park	38450	25460	66	38580	24260	63
Goldsworth Road IE	1550	0	0	1550	0	0
Lansbury	10840	1800	17	10840	0	0
Monument Way West	18110	2300	13	18110	640	4
Monument Way East	10870	220	2.	10870	0	0
Old Woking	24100	1580	7	24100	5370	22
Poole Road	4120	160	4	4120	0	0
Robin Hood Works	2380	930	39	2380	210	9
Woking Business Park	18260	2810	15	22440	14720	66
Woking Town Centre	238490	52870	22	241190	19930	8
Rest of Urban Area	17380	12840	74	5930	1400	24
Green Belt	47750	6470	14	46930	2280	5
Totals / Averages	641440	146350	23	636990	104440	16

Table 38: Vacant Floorspace in Woking Borough 2009

EMPLOYMENT SITE	FLOORSPACE TOTALS (SQ M)			VACANCY TOTALS (SQ M)				
	INDUSTRIAL	OFFICES	MIXED	VACANCY (%)	INDUSTRIAL	OFFICES	MIXED	TOTAL
EMPLOYMENT SITES/INDUSTRIAL ESTATES								
Forsyth Road		20,304		61.0%		12,359		12,359
	40,359			5.0%	1,905			1,905
Monument Way East								
- Woking Business Park	22,633			39.0%	8,859			8,859
- Balance			11,975	0.0%				0
Monument Way West			16,761	12.5%			2,107	2,107
Goldsworth Park Trading Estate	38,322			7.8%	3,000			3,000
The Lansbury Estate			8,974	9.0%			815	815
Old Woking Industrial Estate								
- Westminster Court & Grosvenor Court		4,453		45.0%		2,044		2,044
- Balance	20,374			1.0%	200			200
Poole Road, Butts Road & Cherry Street	8,258			2.0%	185			185
Robin Hood Works	2,317			0.0%				0
Goldsworth Road Industrial Estate	2,223			0.0%				0
Byfleet Industrial Estate	57,380			20.0%	11,427			11,427
Camphill Industrial Estate								
- Apex Court		1090		53.0%		582		582
- Balance	9,200			13.0%	1,172			1,172
Green Belt	27,612	10,964	42,140	25.0%	12,106	7,979	88	20,173
Rest Of Urban Area			11,415	0.0%				0
WOKING TOWN CENTRE								
Woking Town Centre		140,863		22.2%		31,385		31,385

DISTRICT CENTRE								
Byfleet District Centre			7,757	16		0	1,214	1,214
West Byfleet District Centre		13,256	0	25		3,347	0	3,347
Goldsworth Park District Centre		1,551	0	44		677	0	677
Horsell District Centre		1,236	0	8		100	0	100
Knaphill District Centre		1,638	0	19		313	0	313
Sheerwater District Centre		0	0	0		0	0	0
St Johns District Centre			3,154	17		0	524	524
REST OF URBAN AREA								
Rest of Urban Area			11,415					0
Total								
	228,678	195,355	113,591					102,388

Source LSH, 2009

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

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

2001: 58.9% of Woking's population travel to work by car (Source: Census).
 2001: Surrey 59.9%
 2001: national: 54.9%
 1991: Woking: 63.3%
 Situation improving.

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

Woking peak traffic volumes (07:00-10:00):
 2006/07 % of 2005/06 value - 100
 2007/08 % of 2006/07 value – 103

The result is slightly higher than the target of no increase but this may be within the limits of uncertainty and, on average, there is no measurable increase. Therefore the indicator is considered to be on track.

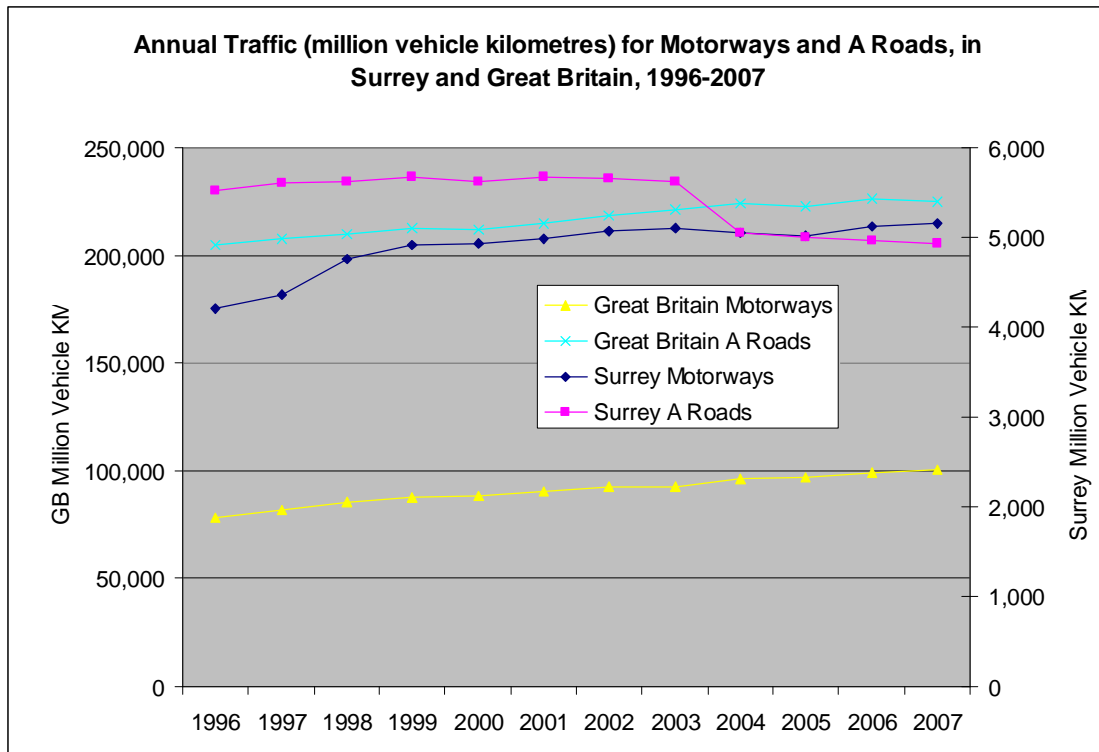
Table 39: Annual traffic (million vehicle kilometres) for Motorways and A Roads, in Surrey and Great Britain, 1996-2006

	Surrey		Great Britain	
	Motorways	A Roads	Motorways	A Roads
1996	4,205	5,513	78,300	204,400
1997	4,362	5,603	82,100	207,500
1998	4,757	5,622	85,700	210,000
1999	4,919	5,669	87,800	212,600
2000	4,926	5,629	88,400	211,700
2001	4,980	5,680	90,800	215,100
2002	5,072	5,654	92,600	218,600
2003	5,106	5,615	93,000	221,000
2004	5,053	5,054	96,600	224,100
2005	5,009	5,002	97,000	223,000
2006	5,124	4,971	99,200	226,000
2007	5,152	4,924	100,600	224,800

From 2004 a new methodology, as approved by DfT, has been used for Surrey roads, using data from the DfT's National Road Traffic Survey

Source: Transport Statistics for Surrey: Movement Monitoring Report 2007/08., Appendix IV

Chart 11: Annual Traffic (millions of vehicle kilometres) for Motorways and A roads in Surrey and Great Britain



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

In the reporting year 2008/09 £1,120,344 was agreed in S106 by the Council toward public transport and highway improvements improvement including highways. £101,675 was collected in the period.

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

Monitoring to begin in April 2010.

Indicator:	Length of cycle tracks
Target:	TBC

Existing on carriage way

- Cycle Lanes in Woking 7.2km 2005
- Shared Footways 9.3km
- Signed only routes 37.3km

(Source: Surrey CC)

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

Indicator:	Number of live work units constructed
Target:	There is no specific target.

At 1 April 2009: None.

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

In the year 2007/08 £124,214 was agreed in S106 by the Council toward public transport and highway improvements improvement including highways. £130,168 was collected in the period.

In the reporting year 2008/09 £1,120,344 was agreed in S106 by the Council toward public transport and highway improvements improvement including highways. £101,675 was collected in the period.

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

South West Trains Performance Boards Charter Results: 4 weeks from 12 October 2008 to 8 November 2008: Performance against Passengers' Charter standards

Table 40: South West Trains Performance

	South West Trains Charter Standards	Perf. 4 weeks to 12 Dec	Ave Perf. 52 weeks to 12 Dec
Main Line			
Punctuality	89.0	81.1	93.5
Reliability	99.0	99.0	99.7
Suburban Service			
Punctuality	92.0	87.1	94.9
Reliability	99.0	97.9	99.5

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

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

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

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

In the reporting year (2008.2009) 71% of residential development within PTAL zones 5-7, compared to 69% in the previous year.

Table 41: Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of Key Services

Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s).		
	2007/2008	2008/2009
GP	96.4%	98.7%
Hospital	80.8%	71.2%
Primary School	100%	98.5%
Secondary School	72.6%	75.3%
Area of Employment	92.2%	95.2%
Major Retail Centre (Woking Town Centre)	98.0%	92%



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Appendix 3

**Woking Borough Local Plan 1999 Policies
Saved and Not Saved September 2007**

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 planning policies from the Woking Borough Local Plan 1999 were saved for three years from 28 September 2004, the date of commencement of Section 38 of the Act.

On 25 September 2007, the Council received a direction from the Secretary of State, through the Government Office for the South East (GOSE) that the majority of the policies in the Local Plan can continue to be saved and used until they are replaced. 14 policies were not saved because they were out of date, unnecessary, were not consistent with or repeated national policies.

Local Plan Policies which were NOT saved – September 2007

Policy Number	1999 Local Plan Policy Title/Purpose	Reason that policy has not been saved
HSG1	Housing Target Allocation	Target is now out of date
HSG3	Identified Sites	Referred to sites for 2001-2006. Now out of date and sites have been developed.
HSG4	Identified Sites	Site has now been developed.
HSG7	Windfall Sites	Not consistent with current national policy.
HSG17	Gypsy Sites	Not consistent with current national policy.
CUS3	Provision of Community Facilities within the Brookwood Hospital Core	Site has now been developed.
GRB2	New Buildings within the Green Belt	Repetition of National Policy. Planning Policy Guidance 2: Green Belts
GRB3	The Re-Use of Buildings in the Green Belt	Repetition of National Policy. Planning Policy Guidance 2: Green Belts
GRB5	Loss of Agricultural Land	Repetition of National Policy. Planning Policy Guidance 2: Green Belts
MON1	General Monitoring	Statement of intent to carry out required monitoring is unnecessary.
MON2	Employment Generating Development	Statement of intent to carry out required monitoring is unnecessary.
MON3	Housing Supply	Statement of intent to carry out required monitoring is unnecessary.
MON4	The Economic Well Being of Woking Town Centre and The District and Local Centres.	Statement of intent to carry out required monitoring is unnecessary.
MON5	Environmental Indicators	Statement of intent to carry out required monitoring is unnecessary.

Local Plan Policies which were saved – September 2007

Policy Number	Policy Title/Purpose
NE1	SSSIs & SPAs
NE2	Nature Reserves and SNCIs
NE3	Protection of Undesignated Sites
NE4	New Areas of Nature Conservation Value
NE5	Species Protection
NE6	Canals and River Corridors
NE7	Escarpments
NE8	TPOs
NE9	Trees within Development Proposals
NE10	Landscape Design
NE11	Flood Plain
BE1	Design of New Development
BE2	Crime Prevention
BE3	Access for Disabilities
BE4	Environmental Pollution
BE5	Development near sources of noise
BE6	Energy Conservation
BE7	Protection of Urban Open Space
BE8	Conservation Area Designation and Enhancement
BE9	General Policy on Conservation Areas
BE10	Demolition of Listed Buildings
BE11	Alterations and Additions to Listed Buildings
BE12	The setting of Listed Buildings
BE13	Change of Use of Listed Buildings
BE14	Locally Listed Buildings
BE15	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
BE16	Areas of High Archaeological Potential

Policy Number	Policy Title/Purpose
BE17	Historic Parks, Gardens and Nurseries
BE18	Advertisements
BE19	Illuminated Signs
BE20	Illuminated Adverts
BE21	Adverts in Conservation Areas
BE22	Shop Fronts
GRB1	Control of Development in the Green Belt
GRB4	Infill Development in Mayford Village
GRB6	Safeguarded Sites, HSG5 – Moor Lane & HSG6 - Brookwood
HSG2	Identified Sites
HSG5	Moor Lane, Westfield
HSG6	Brookwood Farm
HSG8	Loss of residential land and buildings
HSG9	Small Dwellings
HSG10	Affordable Housing through New Build
HSG11	Flats above Shops
HSG12	High Density Residential Area
HSG13	Housing for people with disabilities
HSG14	Elderly Persons
HSG15	Houses in Multiple Occupation
HSG16	Conversions
HSG18	Residential Development in Urban Areas
HSG19	Density and Site Coverage
HSG20	Urban Areas of Special Residential Character
HSG21	Outlook, Amenity, Privacy and Daylight
HSG22	Plot Subdivision – infilling and back land
HSG23	Extensions
HSG24	Annexes to Dwellings

Policy Number	Policy Title/Purpose
EMP1	General Considerations
EMP2	New Business Development in District and Local Centres
EMP3	New Business Development in the Urban Area
EMP4	Industrial (Class B2) Development
EMP5	Warehousing and Distribution (Class B8) Development
EMP6	Broadoaks
EMP7	Loss of B1, B2, and B8 Uses
EMP8	Development to Provide for Small Firms and Mixed Development
EMP9	Hotel Development
EMP10	Residential to Overnight Accommodation
SHP1	The Shopping Hierarchy
SHP2	Major New Retail Development
SHP3	New Retail in District Centres
SHP4	Retail Service Areas of District Centres
SHP5	Change of Use outside Retail Service Areas of District Centres
SHP6	New Development and Change of Use in Local Centres
SHP7	Change of Use of Isolated Shops
SHP8	A3 Uses
SHP9	Amusement Centres etc
SHP10	Farm Shops
REC1	Formal Recreation Open Space Provision
REC2	Open Space in major housing developments
REC3	Loss of land in Formal Recreation Use
REC4	Loss of Informal Recreational Open Space
REC5	New Recreational/Arts Development
REC6	Loss of Buildings in Recreational Use
REC7	Intensification of Use of Land in Formal Recreational Use
REC8	Horse Keeping and Riding Facilities

Policy Number	Policy Title/Purpose
REC9	Golf Development
REC10	Noisy and Disruptive Activities
REC11	Improved Informal Recreational Provision
REC12	Allotments
REC13	Public Rights of Way
REC14	Recreational Use of River Valleys
REC15	Basingstoke Canal
REC16	Brookwood Canalside Country Park
REC17	Woking Palace Country Park
CUS1	Location and Provision of Community Facilities
CUS2	Loss of Community Facilities
CUS4	Knaphill Library
CUS5	Sheerwater Health and Community Centre
CUS6	Change of Use of Residential to Community Facilities
CUS7	Schools
CUS8	Renewable Energy
CUS9	Combined Heat and Power Stations
CUS10	Recycling Collection Points
CUS11	Telecommunications
CUS12	Domestic Satellite Receiving Antennae
MV1	General Principles
MV2	Transport Strategy
MV3	Movement Implications of Development
MV4	Improvements to Transport Infrastructure
MV5	Environmental Impact of Traffic
MV6	Design of New Roads
MV7	Access to A Class Roads
MV8	Roadside Facilities

Policy Number	Policy Title/Purpose
MV9	Off Street Parking
MV10	Public Off Street Parking
MV11	Horsell Village Car Park
MV12	Cycle Parking Standards
MV13	Park and Ride
MV14	Commuter Parking
MV15	Rail Network and Interchange Facilities
MV16	Servicing
MV17	Pedestrian Facilities
MV18	Cycle Facilities
MV19	Heavy Goods Vehicles
MV20	Bus Services
MV21	Bus Priority Measures
MV22	Motorway Widening
MV23	Major Highway Improvements in the Town Centre
MV24	Bisley Common to Brookwood Cross Roads
MV25	Chertsey Road/Monument Road Link
MV26	Route Management Studies
MV27	Minor Highway and Transport Improvements
WTC1	Design in Town Centre
WTC2	Height of Buildings
WTC3	Space between Buildings
WTC4	Development Fronting Victoria Way
WTC5	Design of Development Fronting Basingstoke Canal
WTC6	Public Art
WTC7	Residential Accommodation in Development Schemes
WTC8	Residential Density
WTC9	New Business Development in Woking Town Centre

Policy Number	Policy Title/Purpose
WTC10	Conversion of Outmoded Office Buildings
WTC11	Goldsworth Road Regeneration Area
WTC12	Hotel Development
WTC13	New Retail in Town Centre
WTC14	Primary Shopping Area
WTC15	Secondary Shopping Area
WTC16	Goldsworth Road
WTC17	Basingstoke Canal Parkway
WTC18	Highway Proposals in the Town Centre
WTC19	Public Transport Hub at Woking Station
WTC20	Provision for Public Transport
WTC21	Car and Cycle Parking
WTC22	Pedestrian and Cycle Facilities
WTC23	Additional Commuter Car Parking
WTC24	Proposals Sites in the Town Centre
VCN1	Village Centres
VCN2	Scale of Development
VCN3	Community Benefit: Environmental Enhancement
VCN4	Community Benefit: Improvements to Accessibility
IMP1	Site Assembly
IMP2	Land Acquisition to meet the identified needs of the Community
IMP3	Planning Benefits



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Appendix 4

**SPA Mitigation Agreed and Collected
1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009**

Appendix 4: SPA Mitigation Agreed and Collected 01/04/08 to 31/03/09

App_No	Address	Description	Decision Date	Decision	Status	Monies agreed	Total Received
2006/0033	Uad Padmore & Sons Workshops, St Johns Mews, St Johns	Dem ex comm (B2) buildings & erect 5 houses & B1 comm building	02/11/2007	Permitted	Completed	£7,500.00	£7,915.00
2006/0790	Cornerways, 184, High Street, Old Woking	Dem existing bungalow + erect 6 dwellings (2x 3 terraces)	19/01/2009	Permitted	Outstanding	£3,800.00	£4,147.00
2006/0814	The Clock House, 192, High Road, Byfleet	Part dem of existing buildings + erect 24 dwellings (8 apart in conv listed building + 16 new)	03/04/2007	Permitted	Started	£19,270.00	£20,311.36
2006/1057	Woodhayes, 105, Old Woking Road, West Byfleet	Dem existing buildings + erect 12 flats (10 x 2 bed + 2 x 3bed)	02/01/2007	Permitted	Started	£7,270.00	£7,270.00
2007/0143	Keel Cottage, 10, Woodham Road, Horsell	Dem existing house + erect 2 new houses	26/10/2007	Permitted	Completed	£1,794.98	£1,794.98
2007/0178	Wickens, 13, Bylands,	Dem existing house + erect 3x 5bed det houses	22/04/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£1,750.00	£0.00
2007/0510	56-58, Maybury Road,	Dem 56-58 + erect 14 units with new access off grove road	30/11/2007	Permitted	Started	£15,500.00	£15,500.00
2007/0595	Ockenden Venture, Constitution Hill,	Dem existing charity hq + erect 20 flats (vari to landscape cond)	03/07/2007	Permitted	Completed	£11,200.00	£11,378.00
2007/1008	23, Monument Road,	Conv of house into 2 x two bed flats.	07/04/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£1,150.00	£1,150.00

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2007/1146	5-15, Westfield Road, Westfield	Dem number 7 + erc 11 dwellings	24/04/2008	Permitted	Started	£7,620.00	£0.00
2007/1151	Former Modo House & Rlc House, Rosemount Avenue And Pyrford Road, West Byfleet	Amm to 2007/1064 + 2007/0474 erect 58 flats and one b1 / a3 unit	22/04/2008	Permitted	Completed	£2,300.00	£0.00
2008/0051	Land Adj To, 4, Studland Road, Byfleet	Erec a 2 bed dwell	29/06/2008	Permitted Subject to Legal Agreement	Completed		£0.00
2008/0086	Plot 1, Blackhorse Nurseries, Blackhorse Road, Brookwood	Dem existing buidlings + house and erc 1 x 5bed detached houses	03/04/2008	Permitted	Started	£1,750.00	£0.00
2008/0096	Plot 3, Blackhorse Nurseries, Blackhorse Road, Brookwood	Dem existing buidlings + house and erc 1 x 5bed detached houses	19/06/2008	Permitted	Started	£1,750.00	£0.00
2008/0129	Former Esso Petrol Station, 131 - 139, Goldsworth Road,	Redevelop former petrol station to erect 14 flats A2/B1(a)/D1 at grnd floor	10/04/2008	Permitted Subject to Legal Agreement	Outstanding	£13,700.00	£0.00
2008/0140	Sayes, Woodlands Road, West Byfleet	Dem existing dwelling + erc 2 detached dwellings	17/04/2008	Permitted	Completed	£875.00	£875.00
2008/0182	Land Rear Of The Bungalow, 188, St Johns Road, St Johns	Erec a detached 3 bed bungalow	10/06/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£1,520.00	£1,520.00

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2008/0186	Wishel Lawn Tennis Club, Fircroft Close,	Dem clubhouse + courts + erec 6 houses	02/09/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£4,560.00	£0.00
2008/0230	Bolberry Cottage, Ridgway Road, Pyrford	Renewal of outline perm 2001/0989 + 2005/0184 for erection detached dwelling	01/05/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£875.00	£875.00
2008/0244	62 + 62a, Westfield Road, Westfield	Dem existing house + outbuildings + erec 6 flats in 2 blocks	09/01/2009	Permitted	Outstanding	£1,725.00	£1,725.00
2008/0285	33, Old Woking Road, West Byfleet	Change of use of 1st& 2nd flr from offices to 3x 1bed flats	20/05/2008	Permitted	Started	£1,275.00	£1,275.00
2008/0297	Land To Side Of, 25, Loop Road, Kingfield	Erec 1 x 3 bed det dwelling	22/05/2008	Permitted	Completed	£760.00	£760.00
2008/0305	101, Oyster Lane, Byfleet	Dem existing chalet bungalow + erect 2 semi-det 3 bed houses	31/07/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£760.00	£0.00
2008/0318	Willows & Coom Lodge, Sheerwater Road,	Dem 2 existing dwellins & erec 2 blocks of flats (1x 8 flats + 1x 6 flats)	10/06/2008	Permitted Subject to Legal Agreement	Outstanding	£15,500.00	£0.00
2008/0322	Sandringham, Guildford Road,	Dem 2 office blocks + erec one office block & one block of 14 flats	10/06/2008	Permitted Subject to Legal Agreement	Outstanding	£7,600.00	£0.00
2008/0328	Little Beeches, 250, Old Woking Road,	Dem of existing dwelling and erec of pair of semi-det dwellings	30/09/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£875.00	£875.00

App_No	Address	Description	Decision Date	Decision	Status	Monies agreed	Total Received
2008/0336	Plum Tree Cottage, 28, Abbey Road, Horsell	Dem of existing bungalow and erec 2 x 4 bed semi-det houses	10/06/2008	Permitted	Started	£1,750.00	£1,750.00
2008/0339	Lanterns, 67, Egley Road,	Dem existing property & erec 3 det dwellings	11/11/2008	Permitted	Started	£1,635.00	£0.00
2008/0438	Queens Head Pub, 40-42, High Street, Old Woking	Dem. Of public hse & erec 2 storey bldng. Comprising 4 x 2 bed & 5 x 1 bed flats	01/09/2009	Permitted Subject to Legal Agreement	Outstanding	£4,425.00	£4,425.00
2008/0536	Pinegarth, 13, Parvis Road,	Dem of existing dwelling and erec a 3 storey building of 6 x 2 bed flats	16/07/2008	Permitted Subject to Legal Agreement	Outstanding	£3,450.00	£0.00
2008/0585	White Cottage And Cypress, Mount Hermon Road,	Dem existing properties + erec 11x 2 bed flats + 1x1 bed flat dem of existing properties + erec of 11 x 2 bed apartments with parking and landscaping	14/10/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£13,500.00	£0.00
2008/0622	145, Goldsworth Road,	Dem existing building + erec 4 dwellings (zed factory devel)	31/07/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£3,700.00	£0.00
2008/0630	Elmbridge House, 18, Elmbridge Lane, Kingfield	DEM OFFICE BLOCK + EREC 6X4BED HOUSES AND 4x3bed HOUSES	05/09/2008	Permitted Subject to Legal Agreement	Outstanding	£8,290.00	£0.00
2008/0681	23a, High Road, Byfleet	Change of use of 1st floor from b1 (office) to 2 bedroom flat	26/08/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£1,150.00	£1,150.00

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2008/0697	25a, Chobham Road, Knaphill	Dem existing dwelling + erec 2 det 4bed houses	23/09/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£1,750.00	£0.00
2008/0712	St Olaves, Bonsey Lane, Westfield	DEM BUNGALOW AND EREC 2x DET DWELLING + GARAGES	31/07/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£875.00	£875.00
2008/0743	248, Old Woking Road,	Dem. Bungalow & garage. Erect pair of 4 bed semi det houses.	30/09/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£875.00	£875.00
2008/0752	Lotala, 5, Camphill Road, West Byfleet	Dem of bungalow + erec terrace of 3 houses (3 storey)	06/10/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£1,750.00	£1,750.00
2008/0781	Land to Front of Stargroves, Romanella + Kingswood, Dartnell Avenue, West Byfleet	Dem existing dwellings + erec 5 det houses + garages	03/09/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£3,500.00	£3,500.00
2008/0807	Land Adj, 120, Station Road, West Byfleet	Cou from light indus to resid and erec of 1 bed detached bungalow	10/06/2009	Permitted	Outstanding	£425.00	£425.00
2008/0815	13, Smile Place,	Sub-division of plot 19 to create 2 separate dwellings (now 20 dwellings not 19)	06/11/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£1,520.00	£1,520.00
2008/0834	Land To R/O, 31, Station Road, West Byfleet	Erection of 6 x 2bed flats with associated parking	08/10/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£3,450.00	£0.00
2008/0858	Cranford, Pond Road, Hook Heath	Dem of exist dwelling + erec 2 det houses + gar	30/09/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£875.00	£0.00

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2008/0867	Land Forming Part Of, 134, Old Woking Road, Old Woking	Const. 2 storey bldg for mixed use a1 & a5. 1 x 1 bed & 1 x 2 bed flats at 1st floor	26/09/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£1,000.00	£1,000.00
2008/0907	Land Adj To 43, Highclere Road, Knaphill	Demolish ext. Grge & cons. & replace with 1 x 2 bed dwelling	23/10/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£1,150.00	£1,150.00
2008/0909	Land To Rear Of, 22, Woodham Road, Horsell	Erec of 2 x 2 storey 4 bed houses with access from russetts close	24/10/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£3,500.00	£3,500.00
2008/0929	160, Broadway, Knaphill	Dem bungalow + erec 1 pair of 3 bed semi-det houses	23/10/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£1,520.00	£1,520.00
2008/0982	1, Quartermaine Avenue, Westfield	Conv of 3bed house into 2x 1bed flats. Plus extensions.	20/11/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£425.00	£425.00
2008/1023	Site Of Former United Reform Church, York Road,	Dem existing church buildings + erec 9 dwellings	03/03/2009	Permitted	Started	£15,060.00	£0.00
2008/1026	The College Arms, 17, College Road,	Erection of 5 x 2 bed & 8 x 1 bed flats following demolition of existing public house	15/12/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£12,550.00	£0.00
2008/1054	33, Chertsey Road,	Chu of 1st & 2nd floor from offices to residential and the erec of a 2nd flr ext	24/03/2009	Permitted	Outstanding	£3,430.00	£0.00
2008/1090	23-24, High Street,	Chu of grd flr of no. 23 to (a3). Conv of office space on 1st flr to 3x 1bed + 1x studio flats	25/11/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£3,330.00	£0.00

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2008/1130	11, The Broadway,	Chu of basement + grd from A1 to A3 and chu of 1st, 2nd + 3rd floors from office (B1) to residential (C3) 2x studio, 2x1bed & 1x2 bed flats	18/12/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£4,410.00	£4,410.00
2008/1140	12, Ashley Road,	Dem bungalow + erec terrace of 3xhouses	03/12/2008	Permitted	Outstanding	£2,670.00	£2,670.00
2008/1152	Copper Beech, Old Woking Road,	Dem bungalow + erec 2x det 4 bedroom dwellings	07/01/2009	Permitted	Outstanding	£875.00	£875.00
2008/1195	Land To The Rear Of, 34-40, Well Lane, Horsell	Construction of a det 3 bedroom house	08/01/2009	Permitted	Outstanding	£1,520.00	£1,520.00
2008/1204	Land Rear Of, Haroldene And Hillside, Anchor Hill, Knaphill	Erec a 3 bed dwelling	13/01/2009	Permitted	Outstanding	£1,520.00	£1,520.00
2008/1231	Byfleet Youth Club, 44, High Road, Byfleet	Dem existing building + erec 14 apartments	17/02/2009	Permitted	Started	£16,100.00	£16,100.00
2008/1254	Kings Court, Church Street East,	Dem office building + erec 7 flr office building + 14 residential units in separate blk (amm to 2007/0892 to incl A1/A2/ A3/B1/D1 at grd flr	17/02/2009	Permitted	Outstanding	£13,700.00	£0.00
2008/1256	Rose Lodge, Barton Close, Knaphill	Redevelopment to provide a 24 bed residential care home facility (C2)	25/02/2009	Permitted	Outstanding	£10,920.00	£10,920.00

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2008/1290	3 & 5, Egley Road,	Dem 3 egley rd + erec 3x 4 bed houses + 1x 5bed house	19/03/2009	Permitted	Outstanding	£2,625.00	£2,625.00
2008/1321	54, Hermitage Road, St Johns	Dem of exist dwell & erec of 2 x 3 bed semi-det dwellings	10/02/2009	Permitted	Started	£760.00	£875.00
2008/1369	Greysands, 551, Woodham Lane,	Erec 2 det dwellings	27/02/2009	Permitted	Outstanding	£3,500.00	£3,500.00
2009/0042	26, Queen Elizabeth Way,	Erec new end of terrace dwelling	19/03/2009	Permitted Subject to Legal Agreement	Completed	£575.00	£575.00
						£286,739.98	£146,826.34