

Woking Borough Council Local Development Framework
2001 – 2018



Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment
Scoping Report for the:

- Housing Implementation,
 - Planning Obligations,
 - Climate Neutral Development
- Outlook, Amenity, Privacy and Daylight, and
- Woking Town Centre Streets and Spaces

Supplementary Planning Documents

Consultation Document – March 2007

Non-Technical Summary

Purpose of this document

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is mandatory for Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS), Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. SA is an iterative process that identifies and reports on the likely significant effects of the plan and the extent to which implementation of the plan will achieve the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainable development can be defined.

This Scoping Report is the first stage of the SA process for the five SPDs being produced by Woking Borough Council.

The Scoping Report is essentially a technical document for use by professionals, and particularly the statutory consultees (see Appendix 4 for a full list of consultees).

The Scoping Report is a consultation document which seeks advice on the appropriate scope of the Sustainability Appraisal for five SPDs.

Contents of the document

This Scoping Report is the result of work carried out on the first stage (Stage A) of the SA process for the SPDs. The Report covers:

1. The key sustainability objectives of other relevant plans and programmes
2. The baseline data for Woking
3. The key sustainability issues for Woking
4. The Sustainability Framework (i.e. objectives and indicators)
5. The objectives of and the proposed options for the SPDs
6. An outline of the next stages in the SA of each SPD
7. An outline of the proposed level of detail of the Sustainability Report
8. Consultation questions

Next Steps

If you would like to comment on this Scoping Report, please do so in writing to:

Planning Policy
Woking Borough Council
Civic Offices
Gloucester Square
Woking
Surrey
GU21 6YL

Or via email to: planningpolicy@woking.gov.uk

Feedback received on the contents of this Scoping Report will be used to inform the SA of each of the five SPDs.

Draft SPDs will be published for consultation in September 2007. The SPDs will be accompanied by a Sustainability Report which will provide details about how the Sustainability Appraisal has been undertaken for each SPD.

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1.0 Introduction and Context Setting

- 1.1 Woking Borough Council is taking steps to replace its adopted Woking Borough Local Plan 1999 with a new Local Development Framework (LDF) as required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The LDF will comprise a series of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) which will be prepared in stages as set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme.
- 1.2 This document is the Scoping Report for a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the following SPD's:
1. Housing Implementation,
 2. Planning Obligations,
 3. Climate Neutral Development,
 4. Outlook, Amenity, Privacy and Daylight, and
 5. Woking Town Centre Streets and Spaces.
- 1.3 This Scoping Report is a consultation document for the four statutory environmental bodies and other relevant bodies with a sustainability remit or a local interest. A full list of consultees can be found in Appendix 4.
- 1.4 Table 1 below shows the proposed timetable for production of these SPDs.

Date	Action
29 th March 2007	SA Scoping Report to LDF Working Group
April – June 2007	Consultation on Scoping Report. Early stakeholder and community engagement
September – October 2007	Consultation on Draft SPDs and Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report.
January 2008	Adoption of SPDs.

Table 1: Timetable for production of SPDs

1.5 The Core Strategy

- 1.6 The Core Strategy is the first of the DPDs being produced by the Borough Council. The Core Strategy sets out the key elements of the spatial planning framework for Woking. It comprises a vision and strategic objectives for the area as well as a spatial strategy, a number of core policies and a monitoring and implementation framework. The Core Strategy was submitted to the Secretary of State in October 2006 and will be adopted in December 2007.
- 1.7 Table 2 overleaf lists the objectives of the Core Strategy Spatial Vision. These have been derived from the results of public consultation in September/ October 2004 on the draft Spatial Vision for Woking. Details of this consultation can be found on the Council's website: <http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/planning/ldf/sci/feedback>.
- 1.8 These objectives formed the basis for the development of Issues and Options which were subject to public consultation in June/ July 2006. Feedback from the consultation resulted in the development of a Preferred Option which, again, was subject to consultation in January/ February 2006. The Core Strategy was submitted to the Government Office in October 2006. All other Local Development Documents (LDDs) must be in conformity with the Core Strategy.

<p>The vision is of Woking as a sustainable (i.e. use of resources without being detrimental to the environment or impacting on the ability for future generations to use that resource), prosperous, attractive and inclusive community in an economically buoyant, growing region.</p> <p><i>Woking will continue to grow, as a result of its popularity as a place to live and work. The growth is managed, improves quality of life locally, and uses resources sustainably.</i></p>
<p>Objective 1: Woking Town Centre as a Growing Hub for the area - <i>A vibrant, high density, high quality environment in which to live, work, access major shops and services and enjoy leisure time.</i></p>
<p>Objective 2: Attractive Local Communities throughout the Borough - <i>providing convenient access to everyday shops and services, local community facilities, parks and open spaces.</i></p>
<p>Objective 3: Homes to suit all needs and pockets - <i>Enough new homes are built to meet Government targets, in a range of sizes and types to meet different needs. New developments are built at densities that make the best use of land in the urban area - but respect the context of Woking's leafy character. A significant proportion of new homes, for sale or rent, are priced to suit young families and those on lower incomes.</i></p>
<p>Objective 4: A Green Borough where the Countryside is never far away - <i>Open Green Belt land is not built on unless there is no other way to deliver key priorities. Green space and wooded areas are a feature of all parts of the Borough. Large areas of open space are rich in wildlife and accessible to the public. Biodiversity and the quality of the natural environment is protected and enhanced.</i></p>
<p>Objective 5: A busy buoyant economy - <i>with good quality offices, business parks and industrial areas, which meet the needs of modern business. These are mainly in major business and industrial areas, Woking town centre and local centres.</i></p>
<p>Objective 6: A Borough which leads the way on sustainable development and addresses climate change - <i>Much more use is made of renewable energy. New buildings are energy and water efficient. As a result the use of non renewable energy is reduced. Waste is dealt with in a sustainable, environmentally friendly way.</i></p>
<p>Objective 7: A high quality environment – <i>The quality of air and water is maintained and improved. The impact of noise and light is managed effectively.</i></p>
<p>Objective 8: Buildings and public spaces of which we can be proud - <i>Attractive buildings, in a range of styles, with public spaces where people feel safe and want to spend time.</i></p>
<p>Objective 9: Provision of key services keeps pace as the Borough's population grows - <i>This includes schools, healthcare, water supply, drainage and flood alleviation, leisure and community centres.</i></p>
<p>Objective 10: A transport system that enables people to get to jobs, services and other places they wish to visit safely, in a reasonable and consistent journey time. <i>Walking and cycling to the town centre, district and local centres, schools and other facilities are safe and convenient. Most people who live further away from the town centre can get to it by good frequent public transport. Onward journeys to major destinations can be made by train. Using a car is a choice not a necessity.</i></p>
<p>Objective 11: A Borough where the whole community has the opportunity to share in the general prosperity and high quality of life – <i>The Borough is made up of stable mixed communities with decent affordable housing. Everyone has good access to facilities, particularly the elderly, young people and those without access to a car.</i></p>

Table 2: Objectives of the Core Strategy Spatial Vision

1.9 Supplementary Planning Documents

1.10 Paragraph 1.2 explained that the Borough Council intend to produce five new SPDs. A brief description of each is provided:

1. Housing Implementation

The SPD will set the Council's approach to the provision of housing by amplifying the new affordable housing policy, including proposals for house types & sizes and planning obligations for affordable housing. It will also set out the Council's strategy for delivering housing in the Borough. In addition the SPD will provide guidance on mitigation from the impacts of development on the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area. The SPD will be produced in-house.

2. Planning Obligations

This SPD will explain how the Council will seek to ensure speed, transparency and consistency in securing planning obligations, supplementary to Core Strategy Policy GDC5 - Planning Obligations. It will indicate the likely infrastructure requirements and provide guidance on standard formulae. It will be produced in-house and will draw on the work of the Surrey Planning Collaboration Project.

3. Climate Neutral Development

This SPD will provide guidance on incorporating climate neutral technologies within new developments, supplementary to Core Strategy Policy GDC2 – Climate Neutral Development. It will be produced in-house.

4. Outlook, Amenity, Privacy and Daylight

This SPD will provide guidance on the Council's requirements for outlook, amenity, privacy and daylight to ensure this is achieved for new residential development and maintained for existing residential areas, supplementary to policy GDC1 – Design of New Development. It will replace the Outlook, Amenity, and Privacy SPG 2000. It will be produced in-house.

5. Woking Town Centre Streets and Spaces

The Woking Town Centre Streets and Spaces Strategy will provide guidance on managing growth in the town centre. It will be supplementary to policy DC2 – Strategic Approach to Design in Woking Town Centre. It will be produced by consultants.

1.11 Requirement for Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment of DPDs and SPDs

1.12 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is mandatory for Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS), Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

1.13 When preparing DPDs and SPDs, The Council must also conduct an Environmental Assessment in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC on the 'assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment' (the 'strategic environmental assessment' (SEA) Directive).

1.14 The Government has integrated the two requirements in to the one process of Sustainability Appraisal. The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. SA is an iterative process that identifies and reports on the likely

significant effects of the plan and the extent to which implementation of the plan will achieve the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainable development can be defined.

1.15 The Scoping Report

1.16 The SA guidance allows for a Scoping Report to cover more than one LDD, so long that it is clear within the document that all aspects of SA have been covered for each document. This Scoping Report is the result of work carried out on the first stage (Stage A) of the SA process for the SPDs. The Report covers:

9. The key sustainability objectives of other relevant plans and programmes
10. The baseline data for Woking
11. The key sustainability issues for Woking
12. The Sustainability Framework (i.e. objectives and indicators)
13. The objectives of and the proposed options for the SPDs
14. An outline of the next stages in the SA of each SPD
15. An outline of the proposed level of detail of the Sustainability Report

1.17 Consultation

1.18 This consultation is pursuant to Regulations of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. It also satisfies the requirements of ODPM guidance on Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks 2005.

1.19 The consultation on this Report seeks:

- To set the scope of the SA
- To verify the information presented
- Advice on the interpretation of the information within the Report
- Advice on the proposed Sustainability Framework
- The provision of additional relevant information.

1.20 In line with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 and the ODPM guidance on Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks 2004, key stakeholders have been consulted. These are listed in Appendix 4. The Report has also been made available to the wider community through the Council's website.

2.0 Relationship to Other Plans and Programmes

- 2.1 This first stage of the SA involves an assessment of how the SPDs are affected by other plans and programmes and sustainability objectives that may be laid down in policy or legislation. In particular, the first stage examines how the SPDs are affected by any key sustainability requirements of those plans, programmes and specifically their environmental objectives.
- 2.2 The various plans, strategies and other documents at international, national, regional, county and local levels have been identified, and their relationship to the various SPDs explored.
- 2.3 The review process has also identified issues that were covered in other plans and programmes and that need not be further addressed in the assessment of other plans and programmes on the SPDs. These are:
- Kyoto Climate Change Protocol (incorporated in to National 10 Year Transport Plan, National Air Quality Strategy, Integrated Regional Framework and other lower level documents)
 - European Habitats Directive, European Birds Directive (incorporated in to PPG9: Nature Conservation).
- 2.4 Those plans, strategies and other documents that remained have been examined. Appendix 1 shows the key objectives of each related plan and strategy and how they affect each SPD. This will enable potential synergies to be exploited and any inconsistencies and constraints to be addressed at a later stage.
- 2.5 Further analysis needs to be undertaken to identify any conflicts between the various plans and to further identify how SPDs will take the objectives of other Plans in to account. This work will be completed in time for consultation on the draft SPDs which will take place in September - October 2007.

Consultation Questions:

Q1. Are there any other relevant policies, plans and programmes that will affect or influence any of the SPDs?

Q2. Does your organisation have any other comments about the policies, plans and programmes and their relationships to these SPDs?

3.0 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 3.1 The purpose of the SA Framework is to provide a means by which the sustainability of the Local Development Documents can be appraised. The SA Framework will consist of objectives which, where possible, are expressed in the form of targets, the achievement of which should be measurable using identified indicators.
- 3.2 The proposed SA Objectives for Woking have been derived from sustainability objectives identified in other key documents, namely: 18 Themes for a Sustainable Woking; Woking's Community Strategy; The Integrated Regional Framework and the SEA Directive. The proposed objectives and indicators are shown in Table 3, overleaf. Full details of the derivation of the objectives and indicators can be found in Appendix 2.
- 3.3 Figure 1, overleaf, is the result of an exercise to determine the internal compatibility of the proposed objectives.

Consultation Questions:

- Q3. Does your organisation agree with the derivation and interpretation of the proposed objectives?
- Q4. Could further objectives be included for specific subject areas?
- Q5. Could any objectives be grouped together?
- Q6. Should any objectives be removed or altered?
- Q7. Are the indicators appropriate to the objectives?
- Q8. Should there be any additional indicators?
- Q9. Should any indicators be removed from the Framework?
- Q10. Does your organisation have any comments to make about the suggested targets?

Table 3: Proposed Objectives and Indicators for Woking Borough Council
Italics: additional indicators/ amended text from consultation process
~~Strikethrough~~: indicators/ wording removed through consultation process

Objective	Indicator
<i>Social</i>	
1. Provision of sufficient housing which meets the needs of the community and which is at an affordable price	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Housing completions compared to Structure Plan allocation b) Affordable housing provision c) Number of households on the housing register d) Number of unfit homes e) Proportion of new dwellings by size and type f) Average house price against average earnings (<i>lower quartile</i>)
2. Improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Percent of people who describe their health as good b) Percent of people who describe their health as not good c) Percent of people with a limiting long term illness d) Life expectancy e) Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer, accidents and suicide f) Number of people using sports/ leisure facilities and local parks and open spaces
3. To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment of public well-being, the economy and the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Amount of development permitted in the flood plain against the advice of the Environment Agency b) Construction of new flood defence measures. <i>Number of properties alleviated from flood risk.</i> c) No. of properties alleviated from flood risk d) Number of planning applications for new residential and commercial development incorporating a Sustainable Urban Drainage System e) <i>Area of floodplain development above the baseline</i>
4. Create and maintain safer and more secure communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of domestic burglaries per 1,000 population b) Number of Violent offences per 1,000 population c) Number of Vehicle crimes per 1,000 population d) Percent of local people who feel safe in their environment. e) Number of pedestrians killed or seriously injured
5. Encourage opportunities for decision making and information for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of times that the Council has consulted with the local community b) Percent of population who feel they can influence local decisions. c) Up to date Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) d) Percentage turnout at elections
6. Create and sustain vibrant communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Percent of people who say they are satisfied with their local area as a <i>place to live</i> b) Provision of community and leisure facilities. c) Number of areas within Woking that are in the top 20% deprived areas nationally. d) Provision of key services in the town and village centres e) <i>Proportion of convenience stores in local centres</i>
<i>Environment</i>	
7. Make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Percent of new dwellings on previously developed land b) Percent of new business floorspace built on previously developed land c) Amount of derelict land

	d) Housing densities in the urban area
8. Ensure that air quality continues to improve.	a) Number of days when air pollution is moderate or high b) Population living in an Air Quality Management Area
<i>8a. Prevent and Control Pollution</i>	a) Number of complaints to Environmental Health about odour, dust and noise. b) <i>Proportion of new developments adhering to ILE guidance on light pollution in part or in full.</i>
9. Conserve and enhance biodiversity.	a) Creation of new/ enhancement of existing habitats for <i>BAP priority species.</i> b) Condition of SSSIs, SNCIs, LNRs and pSPA c) <i>Length/ area of high quality hedgerows</i> d) <i>Achievement of BAP targets (including HAP)</i> e) <i>Population of farmland birds</i>
10. Protect, enhance, and where appropriate make accessible for enjoyment the natural, archaeological and historic environments and cultural assets and landscapes of Woking.	a) Number of listed buildings, <i>locally listed buildings</i> , ancient monuments and conservation areas b) No. of conservation area character appraisals. c) Number of Listed Buildings and ancient monuments at risk of decay d) Access to and use of the natural environment e) Quality of open spaces e) <i>Proportion Number of residents who are satisfied with cultural and recreational facilities</i> f) Number of properties open to the public on heritage days g) <i>Historic landscapes</i> h) <i>Number of sites in areas of high archaeological potential where development takes place without prior assessment.</i>
11. Maintain agricultural soil quality and reduce the number of sites that are contaminated.	a) Development on best and most versatile agricultural land b) Percent of Local Authority area inspected for contaminated land annually c) <i>Area of land affected by contamination brought back in to beneficial use</i>
12. Reduce the causes of climate change and prepare for its impacts	a) Emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption, transport, land use and waste management b) <i>Emissions of greenhouse gases from Council-run properties</i> c) Capacity during 'critical periods' to supply water without the need for restrictions
<i>Natural resources</i>	
13. Reduce the impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	a) Sustainable material components of EcoHomes and BREEAM assessed developments. b) Reduction of Ecological footprint c) <i>Number of local food producers from Woking area listed in the Surrey Produce Directory</i> d) Number of allotments in the Borough <i>and percent vacant</i>
14. Reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve management of waste.	a) Percent of total tonnage of municipal solid waste that has been recycled, composted, used to recover heat, power and other energy sources, and landfilled. b) <i>Total tonnage of waste produced.</i>
15. Maintain and improve the water quality of the region's rivers and groundwater, and to	a) Rivers of Good and Fair chemical and biological quality b) Per Capita Consumption of water c) Incidents of major and significant water pollution

achieve sustainable water resources management.	d) No of dwellings incorporating greywater/ rain water harvesting e) <i>Pressure on water resources</i>
16. Increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from sustainable renewable sources in order to ensure energy resources management.	a) Capacity for production of energy from sustainable renewable resources b) Carbon index <i>and SAP Ratings</i> for new buildings.
<i>Economic</i>	
17. Maintain high and stable levels of employment and productivity, encourage high quality low impact development and improve levels of skills, training and education for all.	a) Economic activity b) Number of jobs in the Borough c) Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefits d) Percentage increase <i>and decrease</i> in the number of VAT registered businesses in Woking e) Productivity: Gross Value Added (GVA) f) Percent of population of working age with GCSE or equivalent as highest qualification achieved. g) % of 16 year olds staying on in education h) Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy i) Number of people in vocational training j) Wages
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 local centres.	a) Number of businesses in rural areas b) Amount of commercial and industrial floorspace c) Amount of vacant commercial and industrial floorspace d) Vacant floorspace in the town and village centres e) Percent of older/ vacant commercial properties refurbished or replaced
19. <i>Minimise the adverse impact of emissions arising from the use of transport.</i>	a) Percent of people who travel to work by car b) Traffic volumes c) Number of planning permissions with Green Travel Plans d) Length of cycle tracks e) Monetary investment in public transport, cycling and walking
20. <i>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.</i>	a) No of live work units constructed b) <i>Level of planning obligations pooled and directed to transport improvement</i> c) Access to and frequency/ reliability of public transport d) Percent of new development built in the most accessible areas of the Borough as defined by the Public Transport Accessibility Model.

Figure 1: Internal Compatibility of Objectives

1																				
2	ü																			
3	x	ü																		
4	-	ü	ü																	
5	-	-	-	-																
6	-	ü	-	ü	ü															
7	ü	ü	ü	-	-	ü														
8	-	ü	-	-	-	-	-													
9	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	ü	ü											
10	-	ü	-	-	-	-	ü	-	-	ü										
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ü	ü	ü	-									
12	x	?	ü	-	-	-	-	x	ü	ü	-	-								
13	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ü	-	-	-	ü							
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	ü	ü	ü						
15	-	-	ü	-	-	-	-	-	ü	-	ü	ü	-	-						
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ü	-	-	-	ü	ü	ü	-				
17	-	-	-	-	ü	ü	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
18	-	-	-	-	-	ü	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ü		
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ü	ü	
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	ü	-	ü	-	-	-	ü	-	-	-	ü	ü	ü	ü
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Key:

ü	Compatible
x	Incompatible
-	No Link/ Insignificant
?	Uncertain/ Unknown

Objectives	Concern
1 vs 3 = X	Potential for competing land uses
1 vs 9 = X	Potential impact of increased housing on biodiversity and designated sites, particularly the SPA. Ongoing issue involving English Nature. Interim Strategy adopted July 2006.
1 vs 12 = X	Increase in housing has potential for increasing greenhouse gasses and increased demand on water resources. Could be addressed through sustainable construction measures.
1 vs 13 = X	Increase in housing has potential to increase consumption of resources. Again, could be addressed through sustainable construction measures.
2 vs 12 = ?	Impact of climate change on health? More information required.
7 vs 12 = X	Development/ growth generally has implications for demands on resources.
8 vs 14 = ?	Effect of waste management and disposal on air quality? More information required.
9 vs 14 = ?	Effect of waste management and disposal on biodiversity? More information required.

Table 4: Explanation of Results of Figure 1.

4.0 Baseline Data

4.1 Quantified baseline data has been collated for each proposed indicator. The data has come from a number of sources, primarily, the internet (for example, the Office for National Statistics and the Environment Agency), Surrey County Council and Woking Borough Council's own reports and data.

4.2 It should be noted that where there are gaps in the data, it is either because the Council is awaiting information, mainly from external sources, or because data is not available at present. Where the latter is the case, proposals for filling these gaps will be set out in plans for the monitoring and implementation of the SPDs.

4.3 Woking Borough

4.4 Situated in the heart of Surrey, Woking is a modern town born out of the railways and communications revolution, with excellent rail links to the South West and London Waterloo just 25 minutes away. For air connections, London Heathrow and London Gatwick are within 15 and 20 miles respectively. The M25 runs through the Borough with the M3 and A3 in easy reach.

4.5 The Borough of Woking covers 6,359 hectares. It mainly comprises a continuous urban area, centred on Woking Town Centre but stretching from Byfleet and West Byfleet in the east to Knaphill in the west, surrounded by open Green Belt countryside. Within the surrounding countryside there are small settlements, the largest of which are the villages of Brookwood and Mayford. The area protected by Green Belt comprises around 60% of the Borough.

4.6 Woking Town Centre is now a substantial shopping, commercial and entertainment centre. The development of The Peacocks has significantly improved shopping provision, and provided a modern theatre and cinema complex. These developments have enabled local residents to do more of their shopping and spend more of their leisure time within the Borough, rather than having to travel further afield.

4.7 A number of village centres in the Borough continue to perform a role in providing retail, commercial and community facilities for their immediate areas. However, the number of shops in the centres has been slowly declining as changes in shopping patterns have resulted in greater use of large free standing stores, particularly for food shopping.

4.8 The environment of Woking, both in the urban areas and the countryside, is generally of high quality. Nowhere in the Borough is more than 1.5 km from Green Belt land. The residential parts of the Borough have in many cases very large numbers of trees, and several areas are developed at a relatively low density. Some redevelopment and infill has taken place in these areas. The surrounding countryside includes large areas of common land, some of which are Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

4.9 A brief summary of the initial findings of the baseline data is set out below, under the four national aims of sustainable development.

Social progress that meets the needs of everyone

Six objectives have been proposed under this aim, it is suggested that these will be measured by a total of twenty-eight indicators.

- 1) *Provision of sufficient housing which meets the needs of the community and which is at an affordable price.* Analysis of the baseline data suggests that the Council is currently in a position to meet the targets set in relation to meeting housing provision as set out in the Structure Plan and has been providing the requirement for affordable housing as set out in the Woking Borough Local Plan 1999, but not in the Housing Needs Assessment. The Council's Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance requires the provision of a mix of types and tenures based on the Housing Needs Assessment.
- 2) *Improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.* The baseline data confirms that Woking's population is relatively healthy compared to the rest of the region and the national average. The key issue concerning this objective is the extent to which the LDF can influence the health and well-being of the population.
- 3) *To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment of public well-being, the economy and the environment.* No new development has been permitted in the floodplain against the advice of the Environment Agency since the adoption of the Local Plan in 1999. The key issue here is that floodplain boundaries are subject to change and there is an increased risk of flooding in the future due to the threat of climate change. Data will need to be collected on the construction of new flood defence measures and on the incorporation of sustainable drainage systems in new developments.
- 4) *Create and maintain safer and more secure communities.* It is proposed that two key sets of data be monitored to measure this objective: actual crime rates (collated from existing BVPI indicators) and fear of crime. Woking is currently not meeting set targets for vehicle crime, violent crime or domestic burglaries. Data on Fear of Crime will be available shortly. Again, a key issue concerning this objective is the extent to which the LDF can influence crime and fear of crime, other than through design.
- 5) *Encourage opportunities for decision making and information for all.* Around 32% of Woking's population agree that they can influence local decisions (Citizens Panel, 2004). This issue will be addressed through the development of a Statement of Community Involvement as part of the LDF process.
- 6) *Create and sustain vibrant communities.* Woking, 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 2004, 2 areas within Woking fell within the top 40th percentile: the Dartmouth Avenue area of Sheerwater and the Lakeview area of Goldsworth Park.

Effective protection of the environment

Six objectives have been proposed under this aim, it is suggested that these will be measured by a total of twenty-seven indicators.

- 1) *Make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings.* The Council is currently exceeding the national targets for development on previously developed land. Between 2000 and 2004 only 1.7% of residential completions were on Greenfield land. Since the publication of PPG3: Housing, targets for increasing housing densities in urban areas have been achieved – the average density of outstanding schemes at April 2006 was around 35 dwellings per hectare (278dph in the town centre).
- 2) *Ensure that air quality continues to improve.* Woking has good quality air and as a result Woking is fortunate in not having any established Air Quality Management Areas. The Council is currently awaiting further data about local air quality from the Environment Agency.
- 3) *Conserve and enhance biodiversity.* This objective will be measured through monitoring the condition of designated land (such as SSSIs) and the creation and enhancement of habitats for BAP priority species through planning contributions. The

Council is currently awaiting information about quality of designated sites from English Nature.

- 4) *Protect, enhance, and where appropriate make accessible for enjoyment the natural, archaeological and historic environments and cultural assets of Woking.* This objective is measured through indicators that monitor the number and quality of listed buildings and ancient monuments. Since 1999 an additional 19 buildings have been added to the Listed Building Register and 21 buildings have been removed from English Heritage's 'At Risk' register since 1994, however, 3 Locally Listed Buildings have been lost during this period. Through the PPG17: Open Space audit (February 2005) it was found that 80% of residents were satisfied with leisure and recreation facilities in the Borough.
- 5) *Maintain agricultural soil quality and reduce the number of sites that are contaminated.* The situation in Woking regarding the loss of the best agricultural land is favourable, with no planning applications being permitted on this land since the adoption of the Local Plan in 1999. Contaminated land has proved to be harder to measure, but it is proposed that monitoring will be carried out following the implementation of a new corporate IT system.
- 6) *Reduce the causes of climate change and prepare for its impacts.* Woking's Climate Change Strategy has set targets to reduce the amount of CO₂ equivalent emissions by 80% of the 1990 level by 2090 in steps of 10% up to 2050 and 5% from 2050 to 2090. Between March 2004 and March 2005, the Council purchased 11.4% of its electrical energy requirements from renewable sources and 82% of its electrical and thermal energy requirements from sustainable sources. Arrangements to collate more comprehensive information on this will be outlined in the proposals for monitoring the Climate Neutral Development SPD.

Prudent use of natural resources

Four objectives have been proposed under this aim, and it is suggested that these will be measured by a total of twelve indicators.

- 1) *Reduce the impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.* The Council is awaiting information from the Building Research Establishment about the availability of information about sustainable material components of EcoHomes and BREEAM assessed developments. [Woking's environmental footprint (in terms of CO₂ emissions reductions) has been reduced by 19% on 1990 levels. The Council has reduced the environmental footprint of its own buildings by 79%.]
- 2) *Reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve management of waste.* It is proposed that this is measured through monitoring of data which is already collected for BVPIs. Data shows that the amount of waste that is being recycled has increased since 2001, and continues to increase. There are two key issues related to this objective. Firstly, information about the amount of commercial and industrial waste that is recycled is unavailable, and secondly, waste issues are primarily dealt with at a county level through the Waste Local Plan.
- 3) *Maintain and improve the water quality of the region's rivers and groundwater, and to achieve sustainable water resources management.* The Council is currently awaiting data to measure this objective from the Environment Agency.
- 4) *Increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources.* It is proposed that information will be collated relating to the Carbon Index and SAP Ratings of new buildings (data from Building Control and the NHBC is awaited) and the capacity of new developments to produce energy from renewable sources, which is not currently monitored.

Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth

Four objectives have been proposed under this aim, and it is suggested that these will be measured by a total of twenty four indicators.

- 1) *Maintain high and stable levels of employment and productivity and improve levels of skills, training and education for all.* It has been found that Woking continues to perform well on many economic indicators compared to the rest of Surrey and nationally. Economic activity remains high, unemployment remains low at just over 1% and the working age population has good levels of qualification.

- 2) *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.* Vacancy rates for commercial and industrial premises across the Borough are currently at around 11% (2001). This compares to a rate of 19% in 1995 and of just 6% in 1999. The Council has been successful in maintaining the proportion of convenience shops in the town and village centres. Data about refurbishment and replacement of older, hard to let premises is not currently monitored.
- 3) *Minimise the adverse impact of emissions arising from the use of transport.* The proportion of people travelling to work by car increased by just over 4% between the 1991 and 2001 Census'. Data on traffic volumes and cycle tracks is currently being collated by the Council.
- 4) *Increase access to public transport and reduce congestion by providing jobs and services close to where people live or where they can access them by public transport.* Since the adoption of the Local Plan, the Council has permitted around 1/3rd of new development in the most accessible areas of the Borough as defined by the Public Transport Accessibility Level. Data on monetary investment in public transport is currently being collated by the Council.

Consultation Questions:

Q11. Does your organisation agree that the baseline information collected is relevant and of sufficient detail to support the SPDs?

Q12. Does your organisation agree that the baseline information collected is accurate?

Q13. Is there any baseline information that your organisation would like to see added?

5.0 Key Environmental and Sustainability Issues

- 5.1 This stage involves the identification of environmental and sustainability problems and is essential for providing a base for effects prediction and monitoring. It also provides an opportunity for defining key plan issues and developing sustainable plan objectives and alternatives.
- 5.2 This is by no means a full list of all the issues within Woking; it aims to highlight only the key issues.
- 5.3 The key sustainability issues for Woking have been derived from:
- § Analysis of baseline information
 - § Public consultation including questionnaires, workshops and focus groups
 - § Previous experience in dealing with other Council plans and programmes, for example, the Community Strategy.
- 5.4 The following sets out the key sustainability issues for Woking under the headings of Social, Environmental, Natural Resources and Economic. Many of these issues are cross-cutting and have been placed under these headings for the ease of discussion.

5.5 Social

Affordable housing

Provision of affordable housing is a key priority for Woking Borough Council. Average house prices in Woking are high at £280,061 in the 1st quarter of 2006, compared to the South East average of £228,762, although Woking's average house price is lower than the Surrey average of £318,980 for the same quarter (HM Land Registry). A recent update of the Housing Needs Assessment shows that the affordability of houses in Woking is exacerbated by the fact that the house price and earnings figures show that house prices are now more than 6.5 times average income. With many mortgage lenders unwilling or able to offer income multipliers of more than 3.5 to 4 times income, there is little chance of the average household being able to buy in Woking. This is especially true for people classified as 'key workers', earning on average only between 38.5 % and 49.5% of the income required to buy a lower quartile home worth in the region of £160,000 (Wilcox, 2003). In fact, the National Housing Federation looked at the likely salary required to buy an average property in Woking and suggest that a salary of £67,785 would be required to buy a property worth £249,732 (NHF, 2004).

The Core Strategy can address this issue by ensuring that requirements for housing numbers help to provide sufficient homes for all sections of the community. This has been reflected in the Core Strategy Spatial Vision Objective 3 and specifically through Policy H3: Affordable Housing, and will be supplemented by the Affordable Housing SPD.

Pockets of Deprivation.

The 2004 Indices of Deprivation show that for the multiple index (IMD Score) Woking has no single Super Output Area (SOA) within the 20 per cent most deprived areas when compared nationally. The lowest scoring area being in the 27th percentile with 72 per cent of the SOAs for Woking scoring in the top 20 per cent (least deprived) nationally. Woking 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. The Woking SOA's falling below the 40th percentile nationally and ranked in order of most deprived first, are :

Ranking	Ward in which contained	SOA description
1	Maybury & Sheerwater	The Dartmouth Avenue area of Sheerwater
2	Goldsworth East	Lakeview

This issue of social exclusion and accessibility for disadvantaged groups is addressed by the Core Strategy. This has been reflected in Core Strategy Spatial Vision Objective 10 and specifically through policies GB2: Safeguarded Long Term Development Sites, H3: Affordable

Housing (and the proposed Housing Implementation SPD), E1: Location of New Employment Generating Development, RET1: Location of New Retail Development, and LC1: Location of Recreation, Leisure and Community Facilities.

Floodplain

Approximately 897ha of the Borough (14%) lies within the flood plain. This affects around 3550 properties. The Core Strategy will address this through Policy ENV3: Areas at Risk of Flooding.

Provision of and Accessibility to Key Services

Woking's population has increased 3.7% between 1991 and 2001 (Census 2001), and it is anticipated that the Borough's population will increase a further 2.7% by 2016 (Surrey County Council). This will obviously have implications on the demand for essential services such as school places and health facilities and peoples ability to access these services. The Core Strategy addresses this issue by ensuring that demand for these facilities, particularly by vulnerable groups, is met, which will be aided by the Accessibility Planning Project being developed by Surrey County Council. These issues have been reflected in Core Strategy Spatial Vision Objective 9, and specifically through policies GDC5: Planning Obligations, GDC7: Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Capacity, and LC2: Loss of Existing Leisure and Community Facilities. The Planning Obligations SPD will assist in securing the necessary infrastructure associated with new development.

5.6 Environmental

A Green Borough

Woking's open space and 'green' environment is deemed a major strength of the Borough and one that should be protected. Around 60% of the Borough is covered by the metropolitan Green Belt which has policies restricting development so as to preserve the character of the countryside. The Core Strategy addresses the conflicts between economic and social development needs with the pressure of maintaining the Green Belt and the 'green' character of the Borough. This is specifically addressed by Core Strategy Spatial Vision Objective 4 and policies GDC6: Biodiversity, ENV1: National and International Nature Conservation Designations, and GB1: Green Belt.

Biodiversity

Woking has a rich and varied environment and contains over 30 areas which are designated for their ecological value ranging from the internationally important Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Sites of Special Scientific Interest centred on the Borough's heathland habitats to those areas which have a more local interest such as the Local Nature Reserve at White Rose Lane. These sites provide valuable habitats and together with other key features including canal and river corridors, hedgerows and ponds complete a comprehensive coverage of the Borough linking Statutory and non Statutory sites to provide stepping stones for wildlife from one habitat to another. Various rare species of flora and fauna protected by National and International legislation are found throughout the Borough. Trees and woodland are also important features of wildlife, landscape and amenity value and add considerably to the character of the Borough.

The Core Strategy addresses this issue by ensuring that biodiversity is not adversely affected by development. This has been addressed in Core Strategy Spatial Vision Objective 4 and policies GDC6: Biodiversity, ENV1: National and International Nature Conservation Designations (which will be supplemented by the Housing Implementation SPD), and GB1: Green Belt.

5.7 Natural Resources

Waste

For the period 2005/2006, Woking Borough Council narrowly missed its recycling target of 30% of household waste being recycled or composted, achieving 29% (19.7% recycled and 9.3% composted). In March 2006, the final phase of the wheeled bin implementation scheme was completed, all households are now included on alternate weekly collection of waste, which means that general waste is collected one week and recyclable items the next. As a result, there has been a significant improvement in the Borough's recycling rate, cumulative figures for 2006/2007 up to the end of November 2006 were 27.9% recycled and 12.8% composted, the target for 2006/2007 remains capped at 30%.

Issues of waste and generally dealt with by the Waste Local Plan/ Waste Development Framework, however, the Core Strategy can assist in the sustainable management of waste generation and disposal by prompting sustainable use and disposal of resources. This is reflected in Core Strategy Spatial Vision Objective 6 and the Surrey Waste Development Framework.

Reliance on fossil fuels for energy generation

The South East of England is expected to experience the most significant effects of climate change in the UK, with hotter, drier summers and milder, wetter winters. Addressing climate change is therefore a key issue for Woking Borough Council. The Council's Climate Change Strategy includes targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% of its 1990 level by 2090. The Core Strategy will need to address this issue, for example, by ensuring that development is energy efficient and climate neutral, and by promoting the installation of renewable energy systems. This is addressed in Core Strategy Spatial Vision Objective 6 and Policy GDC2: Sustainable Construction, which will be supplemented by the Climate Neutral Development SPD.

Water Usage

The amount of water used by households in the South East has increased over the past decade, as has the level of water extraction nationally. This, in conjunction with declining levels of precipitation, has led to the South East being one of the driest regions in the country. The Core Strategy addresses this issue by ensuring that future developments take in to account any additional demands on water. This is addressed by policy GDC7: Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Capacity, and ENV3: Areas at Risk of Flooding.

Car Use

Car ownership in Woking is very high, and travel by private car accounts for by far the largest numbers of journeys in the area. For example:

- 85% of Woking's households have access to a car
- 40% of households have more than one car
- more than 70% of people who travel to work in Woking get there by car.

This reflects the perceived speed, convenience, safety and comfort which using the car provides, when compared with the alternatives of public transport, walking and cycling. However, use of cars to this extent creates widely recognised problems, such as:

- **traffic congestion**, particularly in peak hours, which makes journey times longer and less reliable than they could be
- **air pollution, noise and disturbance** to local communities
- impact on the **safety** of all road users
- impact on **global warming** from emission of greenhouse gases
- reducing the **density** at which development can take place because of the large areas which have to be used for car parking.

This issue has been addressed in Core Strategy Spatial Vision Objective 9 and policies GDC3: Transport, Highway Safety and Vehicle Parking, and TRA1: Strategic Approach to New Transport Development.

5.8 Economic

Skills Shortages

Unemployment levels in Woking have remained low at just over 1% since early 2002. There have been losses of industrial and manufacturing floorspace over the past decade (see baseline) and an increase in office space. This has led to a skills mismatch which means that finding workers to fill jobs could prove to be more of an issue in future years, affecting the economic prosperity of the Borough. High house prices also mean that there may be a lack of keyworkers living in the area. Woking is also a net out-commuting Borough - more people leave the area for work than enter. This may also result in long distance commuting. The Core Strategy addresses this issue by supporting improvements in the skills base, delivering affordable/ keyworker housing, providing essential services (particularly education) and promoting 'smart growth'. This is addressed by various Core Strategy Spatial Vision Objectives and policies E1: Location of New Employment Generating Development, and E2: Proposals Involving the Loss of Employment Generating Development.

Consultation Questions:

Q14. Does your organisation agree that these are the key sustainability issues for Woking? Are you aware of any issues which should be added/ removed?

Q15. Does your organisation agree that the objectives, baseline and key issues provide an appropriate framework for the SA of these SPDs?

6.0 Testing the Objectives of the SPDs

- 6.1 The objectives of the SPDs set out what the plan is aiming to achieve in spatial planning terms. They set the context for development of options for the SPD.
- 6.2 The objectives of the SPDs must be in accordance with the principles of sustainability and must therefore be tested against the SA Framework. This will aid the refinement of the objectives of the SPDs and aid the identification of options.
- 6.3 Testing the objectives of the SPDs against those of the SA Framework will also help to ensure that the various SPD objectives are consistent with each other. Where there is conflict between objectives, the Council will need to make a decision about priorities.
- 6.4 The following sets out the objectives of each of the SPDs, as well as possible options, which will be tested against the SA Framework in Stage B of the SA process (see Table 4).

6.5 Housing Implementation

- 6.6 The overall objectives of the Housing Implementation SPD are to:

- a) Provide a clear framework for Council Officers, Elected Members, developers and the public to understand how housing is to be provided in the Borough
- b) Summarise national, regional and Local Development Framework policies relating to affordable housing, and outline the findings of Woking's housing needs assessments
- c) Set out the Council's approach to appropriate levels and distribution of affordable housing provision, taking into account housing needs assessments and housing potential study.
- d) Provide information to indicate the types of affordable housing which are of greatest need and/or are most appropriate for Woking
- e) Outline the processes and procedures which will be used to secure S106 agreements relating to affordable housing
- f) Set out the Borough Council's requirement for commuted sums for off-site affordable housing provision.
- g) Expand upon Core Strategy policy ENV1 'National and International Nature Conservation Designations' and provide guidance on how residential development can avoid adversely affecting the integrity of the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area
- h) Demonstrate that housing delivery can be achieved should the housing trajectory fail.
- i) Identify the approach to monitoring housing delivery.

- 6.7 It is proposed to test the following options:

- a) Not produce an SPD
- b) Produce an SPD that addresses the issue through developer contributions towards SANGS
- c) Produce an SPD that addresses the issue through contributions towards recreational management of SPA
- d) Combination of b and c.
- e) Produce an SPD including a tariff for affordable housing contributions
- f) Produce an SPD without a tariff for affordable housing contributions (to be covered in Planning Obligations SPD)

6.8 Planning Obligations

- 6.9 The objectives of the Planning Obligations SPD are:

- a) To take full advantage of the scope created by the new Planning Obligations Circular 05/2005 to use Planning Obligations to better respond to the priorities and needs of the Borough
- b) To set out the principles that guide the Council's approach to planning obligations
- c) To set out a scale of standard formulae and charges for a profile of needs that may be generated by a development and to justify these formulae and charges
- d) To set out the policy basis for the full range of planning obligations
- e) To set out the Council's procedures in dealing with planning applications which are likely to generate planning obligations and in drafting agreements that secure planning obligations
- f) To set out standard agreements and clauses that the Council will use in securing planning obligations
- g) To set out other fees / charges that the Council will impose in concluding planning obligations agreements
- h) To set out the Council's approach in discounting standard charges
- i) To indicate areas in the Borough where new development will generate needs that current services cannot meet.

6.10 It is proposed to test the following options:

- a) Do not produce a SPD, but rely on the current policy (this is the "business as usual option")
- b) Produce a SPD based on negotiating each case separately with developers
- c) Produce a SPD containing standards for developer contributions
- d) Produce a SPD containing a mixture of negotiation and standards

6.11 Climate Neutral Development

6.12 The objectives of the SPD are to:

- a) Provide additional information supplementary to Policy GDC2
- b) Achieve a 40% reduction in carbon emissions from new development (and zero carbon emissions on greenfield developments)
- c) Increase awareness of design options for reduced and zero carbon emissions
- d) Explain the methodologies to be used for calculating emissions reductions
- e) Set out the circumstances in which carbon offsetting will be acceptable, and how this will be calculated
- f) Provide a definition of best practice standards for energy efficiency in new developments and extensions to residential properties
- g) Provide advice on the use of building materials to reduce energy consumption
- h) Raise awareness of the potential impacts of climate change on buildings and external spaces, and provide guidance on design measures to adapt to climate change
- i) Provide design advice on the sustainable water management systems for reducing urban runoff and reduced consumption of water
- j) Provide guidance on the Council's requirements for storage of refuse and recycling containers
- k) Provide guidance on demonstrating minimisation of waste arising from demolition and advice on reuse and recycling of demolition materials.

6.13 It is proposed to test the following options:

- a) Do not produce an SPD but rely on policy GDC2
- b) Produce an SPD setting out the required standards only
- c) Produce an SPD setting out the standards and a compendium of other sources of information
- d) Produce an SPD setting out the standards and providing detailed guidance on meeting the standards, including further references and sources of advice

- e) Produce an SPD that sets a prescriptive approach to achieving 40% CO₂ emissions reduction either through exclusively using advanced energy efficiency measures or through renewable energy
- f) Produce an SPD that is non-prescriptive about the method for achieving 40% CO₂ emissions reduction, but describes a range of options.

6.14 Outlook, Amenity, Privacy and Daylight

6.15 The objectives of the SPD are to:

- a) Help to secure well designed housing layouts that will result in attractive and high quality residential environments, in accordance with the objectives of PPS1 and PPG3.
- b) Help in securing the more efficient use of land for development through the review of planning standards, in accordance with the objectives of PPG3.
- c) Help to promote sustainable energy consumption of new residential development by encouraging the design of layouts which make beneficial use of daylight and sunlight and reduce the impact of overshadowing, in accordance with the advice in the BRE guidance.
- d) Help to promote the design of residential environments for healthy living through ease of access to natural daylight and sunlight.
- e) Help to provide greater clarity and certainty over the assessment of high quality design for developers and designers when preparing development proposals.
- f) Help in supporting planning decisions to reject poor quality designs by providing clear design guidance which is adopted by the local planning authority, in accordance with PPG3.

6.16 It is proposed to test the following options:

- a) Do not produce a SPD, but rely on the current policy and the associated information set out in the current Supplementary Planning Guidance, but changing its status to that of an informal Planning Advice Note.
- b) Do not produce a SPD, but rely on the current policy and other external guidance such as the BRE guidance on 'Site Layout planning for sunlight and daylight'.
- c) Produce a SPD setting out broad design objectives outlining the various qualitative and quantitative measures which contribute to a high quality residential environment and require that developers demonstrate how these measures are satisfactorily addressed within the design and access statements which accompany the application.
- d) Produce a SPD setting out broad design objectives outlining the various qualitative and quantitative measures which contribute to a high quality residential environment and use this as a basis to negotiate a satisfactory solution for each site, depending on the individual merits and characteristics of the site context.
- e) Produce a wider topic based SPD on 'Site Layout Planning,' incorporating other related design matters, related to high quality sustainable development.

6.17 Woking Town Centre Streets and Spaces

6.18 The objectives of the SPD are to:

- a) To support the Spatial Strategy for Woking Town Centre as a location for major development and growing hub for the area to provide a vibrant, high density, high quality environment.
- b) To provide strategic guidance to help unlock the development potential of many under utilised in the centre and provide developers with confidence that their development will form part of a coherent and attractive network of streets and spaces, well

connected to key destinations. It is intended that this will add value and stimulate inward investment.

- c) To deliver a high quality network of streets and spaces throughout the Town Centre to reinforce a 'sense of place' and enhance its role as the primary focus for commercial, residential, civic and cultural activities in the Borough and provide for its immediate amenity needs. In particular the SPD will help to achieve:
 - i. A choice of safe, attractive and accessible routes into the heart of the Town Centre at all times of the day, evenings and at weekends.
 - ii. A linked network of coherent public spaces which have quality and create identity and a sense of place.
 - iii. A legible street pattern, with active frontages, which enhances character and function but can respond to changes in retail, commercial and social needs.
 - iv. Ease of access and parking whilst increasing pedestrian priority.
 - v. A unified selection of high quality surface material finishes street furniture and other landscape material for use in all public realm works and sites for public art.

6.19 It is proposed to test the following options:

- a) Do not produce a SPD, but rely on current Town Centre policies and evaluate proposals on their merit.
- b) Produce a broad based SPD outlining main objectives and setting out a range of tariffs specifically related to each, to secure improvements through negotiation of individual sites and developer contributions via legal agreements.
- c) Undertake a comprehensive Urban Design Strategy for the Town Centre and produce a 'Master Plan' SPD for the central area to direct developments in the area and secure improvements through negotiating the physical design of new development and associated off site works.
- d) Produce a comprehensive Urban Design Strategy for the Town Centre and produce a SPD which forms a 'design code' for the central area and associated tariff, such that only exceptions to the code require negotiation.

Consultation Questions:

Q16. Does your organisation agree with the methodology used for testing the SPD Objectives against the SA Framework?

Q17. Do you agree with the proposed options to be tested for each SPD?

Figure 2: Proposed Methodology for Testing the Compatibility of SPD Objectives and the SA Framework
 Key: ü Potentially Compatible, X Potential Conflict, - No link/ Insignificant, ? Unknown Relationship/ More Information Required

SPD Objectives	SA Framework Objectives			
	1	2	3	4...
1				
2				
3....				

7.0 Next Stages/ Future Consultations

7.1 The Table below shows the next stages that will be involved in producing the Core Strategy and the Sustainability Appraisal.

SPD Stage 2: Production – Prepare the Draft SPD
STAGE B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects
Developing the SPD Options Predicting the effects of the draft SPD Evaluating the effects of the draft SPD Considering ways to mitigate adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects Proposing Measures to monitor significant effects of implementing the SPD Continuing dialogue with key stakeholders
STAGE C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
Preparing the SA Report
STAGE D: Consulting on the Plan and SA Report
Consulting on the SA Report alongside the Plan Appraising significant changes
SPD Stage 3: Adoption
STAGE D: Cont.,
Making decisions and providing information.
STAGE E: Monitoring implementation of the plan
Finalising aims and methods for monitoring Responding to adverse effects

Consultation Questions:

Q18. Does your organisation have any comments to make about the content of the Sustainability Report for these SPDs?

Appendix 1
Relationship to Other Plans

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
International UN Convention on Human Rights	www.hrweb.org/legal/undocs.html	International agreement on human rights – details basic civil and political rights of national and individuals.	The rights of an individual to <u>Legal recourse when their rights have been violated, even if the violator was acting in an official capacity</u> The right to privacy and protection of privacy by law Freedom of opinion and expression Freedom of assembly and association	Ensure that the Core Strategy does not violate any human rights
European Directive Water Framework	2000/60/EEC	Legislation on environmental protection transposed in to national legislation and policy	Requires all inland waters to reach "good status" by 2015.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive
European Directive EIA	97/11/EC	Legislation on environmental protection transposed in to national legislation and policy	Requires assessment of the effect of certain public and private projects on the environment (including: human beings, fauna and flora; soil, water, air, climate and the landscape; material assets and the cultural heritage; the interaction between these factors)	Ensure that 'appropriate assessments' are carried out for sites in locations where development could negatively impact on the environment.
European Directive Energy Performance of Buildings	2002/91/EC	Legislation on environmental protection transposed in to national legislation and policy	Objective is to promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the Community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost-effectiveness.	Require application of good practice advice set out in Woking Borough Council's Climate Neutral Development Guide. In conformity with Draft Core Strategy Objective 24.
Aarhus Convention 1998 (The UN Economic	http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/aa	The Aarhus Convention establishes a number of	The right of everyone to receive	Production of a SCI. Production of Sustainability and

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters)	rhus/	rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective.	environmental information that is held by public. In addition, public authorities are obliged to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession. The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making. The right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general.	Environmental Report.
National				
Sustainable Development Strategy for the UK	www.sustainable-development.gov.uk	Statement of Government policy on sustainable development	Four key aims: social progress, effective protection of the environment, prudent use of natural resources, high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.	Provide a sustainable spatial vision. Provide sustainable spatial policies.
Sustainable Communities Plan	www.odpm.gov.uk	The Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities.	Key objectives: to address the housing shortage, to address the shortage of affordable housing, to ensure that social housing is brought up to a decent standard, to improve the local environment and protect the countryside.	Reflected in underpinning sustainable aim of the Plan.
Transport 10 Year Plan (2000)	www.dft.gov.uk	Government statement of policy on transport. Policy transposed in to Regional Transport Strategy for which the Car Parking SPD must be in conformity.	Strategy for transport: to tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport - rail and road, public and private - in ways that increase choice. Transport planning will be integrated at regional level by Regional Transport Strategies (RTS), as an integral part of	In conformity with Spatial Vision Theme 9.

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
			Regional Planning Guidance (RPG). These strategies will ensure that major transport investment is properly co-ordinated across transport modes and reflects wider land-use planning considerations, including major new housing development. They will also provide the regional context for Local Transport Plans. RTS should provide: regional priorities for transport investment and management, across all modes, consistent with other regional objectives; strategic guidance on the role and future development of railways, airports, ports and inland waterways in the region, for both passenger and freight, consistent with national policy; guidance on measures to increase transport choice, including the better integration of rail and bus services; public transport accessibility criteria for major developments; regional strategic guidance and co-ordination where necessary on other matters such as car parking standards and road-user charging.	
Urban White Paper (2000)	www.odpm.gov.uk	Vision of towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all, not just the few.	People shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders People living in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well	Policies should contribute to achieving these objectives

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
			<p>Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion</p> <p>Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential</p> <p>Good quality services - health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime - that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are.</p>	
Rural White Paper	www.defra.gov.uk		Aim is to deliver an improved quality of life for everyone in the countryside - as well as in cities and towns. Our vision is of: a living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services; a working countryside, with a prosperous and diverse economy, giving high and stable levels of employment; a protected countryside, in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy; and a vibrant countryside which can shape its own future and whose voice is heard by government at all levels.	TBC
Rural Strategy 2004	www.defra.gov.uk	Strategy on the challenges facing rural England following publication of Rural White Paper.	Outlines three key priorities for rural policy: economic and social regeneration; social justice for all and enhancing the value of the	TBC

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
UK Climate Change Programme	www.defra.gov.uk	Details of how the UK plans to deliver its Kyoto target to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5%, and move towards its domestic goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.	countryside. Improve business's use of energy, stimulate investment and cut costs; stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation; cut emissions from the transport sector; promote better energy efficiency in the domestic sector; improve energy efficiency requirements of the Building Regulations; continue the fall in emissions from agriculture and forestry; ensure the public sector takes a leading role.	Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives In conformity with Draft Core Strategy Objective 24.
Waste Strategy for England and Wales (2000)	www.defra.gov.uk	Statement of Government policy on sustainable management of waste and resources.	Local authorities will be required to meet statutory performance targets (BVPIs) for recycling. Decisions about waste management should be based on <i>BPEO</i> .	In conformity with Draft Core Strategy Objective 25. Waste is dealt with through the Waste Local Plan/ LDF.
National Air Quality Strategy (2000)	www.defra.gov.uk	Statement of Government policy on air quality	Requires Local Authorities to undertake a local air quality review on 8 identified air pollutants and prediction of levels in the future. Air Quality Management Areas can be established where it is expected that targets will not be met.	Consider how plan policies can contribute to the aims of the Strategy. Reflected in Draft Core Strategy Objective 6.
Energy White Paper (2003)	www.dti.gov.uk	Government statement on energy policy	Reduction of CO ₂ , maintain reliability of energy supplies, promote competitive markets and ensure that energy is affordable.	Reflected in Draft Core Strategy Objective 6.
PPG1 (1997) <i>PPS1 (Draft)</i>	www.odpm.gov.uk	Government policy on general planning policy and principles.	Primary aim of the planning system is to reconcile the needs for development and for sustainability. Locational needs of business must be taken in to account in development plans. Certain	Provide a sustainable Spatial Vision and sustainable spatial policies.

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
			planning applications must be accompanied by an environmental assessment. <i>Planning authorities must take an approach based on integrating the four aims of sustainable development: economic development; social inclusion; environmental protection; and prudent use of resources.</i>	
PPG2 (1995)	www.odpm.gov.uk	Government policy on Green Belts	To provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation near urban areas; to retain attractive landscapes, and enhance landscapes, near to where people live; to improve damaged and derelict land around towns; to secure nature conservation interest; and to retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses.	Maintain the Green Belt as a constraint on the Proposals Map. Conformity with draft Core Strategy Objective 16.
PPG3 (2000)	www.odpm.gov.uk	Government policy on housing.	Provide sufficient housing land but give priority to re-using previously-developed land within urban areas, bringing empty homes back into use and converting existing buildings, in preference to the development of Greenfield sites; create more sustainable patterns of development by building in ways which exploit and deliver accessibility by public transport to jobs, education and health facilities, shopping, leisure and local	Policy which sets 10 year housing provision. Allocate land for housing on the Proposals Map. In conformity with draft Core Strategy Objectives 1, 3, 12, 13, 14, 15.

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
			services; make more efficient use of land by reviewing planning policies and standards; place the needs of people before ease of traffic movement in designing the layout of residential developments; seek to reduce car dependence by facilitating more walking and cycling, by improving linkages by public transport between housing, jobs, local services and local amenity, and by planning for mixed use.	
PPG4 (1994)	www.odpm.gov.uk	Government policy on industrial, commercial development and small firms. This is due to be revised in 2005.	Requirement to undertake Environmental Assessment on likely environmental effects of major developments. Need for integration of environmental and economic objectives.	Set policies to promote economic growth and "smart growth". Allocate land for employment use on the Proposals Map. In conformity with Draft Core Strategy Objectives 2, 20, 21 and 22.
PPS6 (2004)	www.odpm.gov.uk	Government policy on town centres and retail development	A re-emphasis of the 'town centres first' objective; the need for a planned approach at both regional and local levels; the need for local planning authorities to plan for growth and growing town centres; the need to tackle social exclusion by ensuring access for all to a wide range of everyday goods and services; and the need to promote more sustainable patterns of development with less reliance on the car.	In conformity with Draft Core Strategy Objectives 1, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11.
PPS7 (2004)	www.odpm.gov.uk	Government policy on the countryside	Development in the countryside should both benefit economic	Ensure that policies balance the need for development and

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
			<p>activity and maintain or enhance the environment. Maintain or enhance the countryside and preserve its natural resources. Protect agricultural land.</p> <p>Objectives in line with Rural white Paper: thriving, inclusive and sustainable rural communities; sustainable economic growth and diversification; good quality, sustainable development that respects local distinctiveness and the intrinsic qualities of the countryside; and a high level of protection for our most valued landscapes and environmental resources.</p>	<p>environmental and nature conservation and protection. Ensure effective restoration where the character of the countryside is affected. Policies on the protection of agricultural land should be included. In conformity with Draft Core Strategy Objectives 16, 17, 18 and 19.</p>
PPG9 (1994)	www.odpm.gov.uk	Government policy on nature conservation	Policies must contribute to the conservation of the abundance and diversity of British wildlife and its habitats, or minimise the adverse effects on wildlife where conflict of interest is unavoidable, and to meet its international responsibilities and obligations for nature conservation.	Policies to be included that will ensure appropriate site selection and effective restoration to protect and enhance wildlife and conserve habitats. Nature designations illustrated on Proposals Map. In conformity with Draft Core Strategy Objectives 16, 17, 18 and 19.
PPG10	www.odpm.gov.uk	Government policy on planning and waste	Provision of a planning framework which enables adequate provision to be made for waste management facilities to meet the needs of society for the re-use, recovery and disposal of waste, taking account of the potential for waste minimisation and the particular needs in respect of special waste.	Core strategy should include policies on provision of integrated waste management facilities to meet the needs of the population. In conformity with Draft Core Strategy Objective 25.

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
PPS12 (2004)	www.odpm.gov.uk	Government policy on Local Development Frameworks	Local planning authorities should adopt an integrated approach towards sustainability appraisal and the requirements of the European Union Directive for strategic environmental assessment, to avoid unnecessary confusion and duplication.	TBC
PPG13 (2001)	www.odpm.gov.uk	Government policy on transport	Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and moving freight. Reduce the need to travel, especially by car.	Policies on sustainable modes of transportation should be included. Issues of proximity, access and road networks should be addressed with an aim to reduce the need to travel and encourage alternative modes of transport. In conformity with Draft Core Strategy Objectives 8, 31, 32, 33 and 34
PPG15	www.odpm.gov.uk	Government policy on planning and the historical environment	Protect the historic environment, listed buildings, conservation areas parks and gardens and the wider historic environment. Local Plans should clearly set out factors to be taken in to consideration when dealing with an applications effect on the historic environment.	Woking's historic baseline should be considered and policies included to ensure its protection. In conformity with Draft Core Strategy Objective 28.
PPG16	www.odpm.gov.uk	Government policy on archaeology	Protect nationally important archaeological remains and their settings. Where they are affected by proposals the planning authority must weigh the relative importance of the archaeology against other factors, including the need for the proposed development.	Ensure that there is a policy on the need to preserve archaeology and state presumption in favour of physical preservation. Not directly covered by a draft Core Strategy Objective.
PPG17 (2003)	www.odpm.gov.uk	Government policy on open space, sport and recreation	Support urban renewal, promote social inclusion and community	Undertaking of an audit of all open space, sport and recreation

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
			cohesion, and health and well-being; promote more sustainable development – open spaces, sports and recreational facilities.	facilities to assess provision in the borough and to inform policies. In conformity with Draft Core Strategy Objective 17.
PPS22 (2004)	www.odpm.gov.uk	Government policy on renewable energy	A clearer focus on assisting the UK to meet national and international targets for the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases, including the goal to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020. There are also new policies proposed on the use of regional targets for renewable energy, buffer zones, and an emphasis on clear, criteria based policies for use in regional planning guidance and development plans.	Reflected in Spatial Vision Theme 6. Could result in Borough wide umbrella policy for sustainable resource use and renewable energy.
PPG23	www.odpm.gov.uk	Government policy on planning and pollution control	Prevent pollution at source. Protection of the most vulnerable environments. Minimise risk to human health. Encourage the use of the most advanced technical solutions that can be cost-effectively applied.	Ensure that 'appropriate assessments' are carried out for sites in locations where development could negatively impact on the environment (i.e. EIA). In conformity with Draft Core Strategy Objectives 23.
PPG24	www.odpm.gov.uk	Government policy on planning and noise	Development proposals which included noisy uses should be sited away from land which is noise-sensitive. Planning authorities should consider whether it is practicable to control or reduce noise levels or to mitigate the impacts of noise through the use of conditions on planning applications.	Ensure that 'appropriate assessments' are carried out for sites in locations where development could negatively impact on the environment (i.e. EIA). Encourage suitable siting of development and use of mitigation measures. Maximise potential of planning conditions and obligations.

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
				Not currently addressed by any Draft Core Strategy Objectives.
PPG25	www.odpm.gov.uk	Government policy on development and flood risk	The susceptibility of land to flooding is a material planning consideration; the Environment Agency has the lead role in providing advice on flood issues, at a strategic level and in relation to planning applications; policies in development plans should outline the consideration which will be given to flood issues, recognising the uncertainties that are inherent in the prediction of flooding and that flood risk is expected to increase as a result of climate change; planning authorities should apply the precautionary principle to the issue of flood risk, using a risk-based search sequence to avoid such risk where possible and managing it elsewhere; planning authorities should recognise the importance of functional flood plains, where water flows or is held at times of flood, and avoid inappropriate development on undeveloped and undefended flood plains developers should fund the provision and maintenance of flood defences that are required because of the development; and planning policies and decisions should recognise that the consideration of flood risk and its management needs to be	Ensure flood constraints included in Proposals Map. In conformity with Draft Core Strategy Objectives 26.

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
			applied on a whole-catchment basis and not be restricted to flood plains.	
Mineral Planning Guidance Notes	www.odpm.gov.uk	Government policy on mineral extraction		Dealt with by Minerals Local Plan
Regional				
Regional Planning Guidance (RPG9, 2001) <i>Regional Spatial Strategy (South East Plan)</i>	www.go-se.gov.uk	Regional framework for preparation of local authority development plans	Consistent with national sustainability objectives. Specifically states for example that urban areas should be the focus of development, that development on Greenfield land should be avoided, that economic opportunities should be increased and that development should be designed to make sustainable use of the regions natural resources, etc.	Objectives of the core strategy should be based on the principles of sustainable development. Appropriate location of development, minimise use of transport, improve accessibility.
Regional Economic Strategy (RES, 2002)	www.seeda.co.uk	Formulated by SEEDA. 10 year framework for the delivery of the economic aspects of the RSDF.	States five objectives for the RES: competitive business, successful people, vibrant communities, effective infrastructure and sustainable use of natural resources.	Core Strategy should provide a strategic policy to promote economic growth. In conformity with Spatial Vision Theme 5.
Regional Transport Strategy	www.southeast- ra.gov.uk	Formulated by SEERA. Regional framework that will ensure that the investment programmes of local authorities, transport providers and other key stakeholders in the transport sector complement and support the wider regional objective of delivering a more	Priority will be given to investment in the transport system that supports delivery of the spatial strategy by: developing the network of regional hubs and spokes; facilitating urban renewal and urban renaissance as a means of achieving a more sustainable pattern of development; supporting the region's gateway function.	Core Strategy should be in conformity with the RTS. Reflected in Spatial Vision Theme 9.

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
		sustainable pattern of development.. Replaces transport chapter of RPG9.	Other relevant regional strategies, development plans and Local Transport Plans should ensure that their policies and proposals: encourage development that is located and designed to reduce average journey lengths; promote investment that achieves a rebalancing of the transport system in favour of non-car modes as a means of access to services and facilities; are consistent with, and supported by, appropriate mobility management measures.	
Regional Housing Strategy	www.southeast-ra.gov.uk	Formulated by the Regional Housing Board. Sets out how housing will be provided and funded across South East to 2006.	Five key themes: overall housing supply; affordability; regeneration and renewal; homelessness and supported housing; quality and sustainability of the housing stock.	In conformity with Spatial Vision Theme 3.
Regional Waste Strategy (2004)	www.southeast-ra.gov.uk	Formulated by SEERA. Will be incorporated in to the new Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS).	Vision for a region in which natural resources are used and managed efficiently so that by 2025: the amount of waste produced will be minimised; the overwhelming majority of materials will be re-used, recycled or have value recovered from them; and the environment will be protected and enhanced for future generations. Five tier waste hierarchy.	In conformity with Draft Core Strategy Objectives 25.
Regional Sustainable Development Framework (2001)/ Integrated Regional Framework (2004)	www.southeast-ra.gov.uk	An over-arching integrated policy document, to guide and help in the monitoring of the quality of life within the region, including objectives,	To ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a decent and affordable home. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities	Ensure that IRF objectives are incorporated in to the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
		targets and indicators.	in health. To reduce poverty and social exclusion and close the gap between the most disadvantaged communities and the rest. To stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas. To raise educational and achievement levels across the Region and develop opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work. To reduce crime and the fear of crime. To create and sustain vibrant communities. To encourage the development of, and participation in, cultural, creative and sporting activity, and a buoyant sustainable.	
County				
Surrey Structure Plan 2004	Surrey County Council	Forms part of development plan for Surrey, together with the local plans of the 11 Surrey districts, the Minerals Local Plan and the Waste Local Plan.	Key strategic aims of the Plan: to promote a high quality environment, to ensure that development does not add to the demand for movement and the provision of infrastructure and services beyond that which can be made available in an environmentally acceptable manner, to provide for the needs of the people of Surrey and to maintain and renew the wealth creating capacity of the County's economy.	Be in conformity with the Surrey Structure Plan.
Surrey Waste Local Plan (1997)	Surrey County Council	Part of the Development Plan for Surrey. Sets out policies for the use of land for the handling, treatment and disposal of waste arising in	Key objectives: the adoption of waste management practices which are consistent with the principles of sustainable development; the achievement of the Best	In conformity with Draft Core Strategy Objectives 23 and 25.

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
		<p>or brought into the County. Proposals for the management of waste should take full account of the County Council's aims and objectives in relation to waste management.</p> <p>County Council is currently consulting on the issues and options for the Waste LDF.</p>	<p>Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) for dealing with the waste stream in question; the encouragement of practices consistent with the hierarchy of waste management.</p>	
Surrey Minerals Local Plan (1993)	Surrey County Council	<p>Forms part of the Development Plan. Contains policies which provide for the supply of minerals and the required degree of environmental protection associated with minerals development. This Minerals Local Plan develops the general policies of the Surrey Structure Plan for individual minerals and where appropriate makes site-specific proposals for future development.</p>	<p>Minimise the environmental impact of mineral working by controlling working and by directing the industry to those areas most suitable to accommodate it.</p>	<p>Surrey County Council is the Minerals Planning Authority. In conformity with Draft Core Strategy Objectives 23.</p>
Surrey Rural Strategy (2003)	Surrey County Council	<p>Highlight rural issues for other strategies and plans to consider. For some topics the Rural Strategy proposes how specific programmes can be delivered in rural areas – for example services to conserve and enhance the countryside.</p>	<p>The objectives of the Rural Strategy are: to promote thriving rural communities with a high level of self reliance and access to high quality public services; to encourage a diverse and vibrant rural economy supporting stable levels of employment; to conserve the rural environment in sustainable ways, to enhance it where appropriate, and</p>	<p>Develop plan policies to reflect these issues.</p>

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
			improve biodiversity and enable local people and visitors to enjoy it for leisure and recreation; to ensure the active participation of all those concerned with actions to sustain communities, rural economy, rural environment and countryside access.	
Surrey Local Transport Plan (2000)	Surrey County Council	Method for local authorities to tackle transport issues. They are also a major means of securing funding for transport schemes. The LTP sets out objectives and targets, identifies problems and opportunities, and provides a strategy and implementation programmes to move us in the direction of sustainability in Surrey.	Objectives: Integration, Environment, Safety, Economy and Accessibility. Traffic reduction; Improved accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking; More walking, cycling and public transport use; Road casualty reduction; Reduced vehicle emissions; Increased proportion of major developments located in accessible urban centres; Improved condition of the highway network; Improved provision for freight transport.	In conformity with Spatial Vision Theme 9.
A Common Agenda for a Sustainable Surrey (2000)	Surrey Forum.	Formulated by the Sustainable Surrey Forum. A set of guidelines for a more sustainable future for Surrey.	Use natural resources wisely, promotes sustainable transport, protect and enhance the environment, encourage a successful local economy, care for and protect people, encourage successful communities, meet peoples differing needs.	Provide mechanism to achieve these aims and a spatial dimension to these aims.
Biodiversity Action Plan	www.surreywildlifetrust.co.uk (WBC a partner)		Aim to halt declines and restore biodiversity to a more sustainable condition	Show designations on Proposals Map. Include policy on nature conservation.

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
Surrey Heritage Strategy	www.surreycc.gov.uk	A partnership initiative. The strategy considers archives and local history, local archaeology, historic countryside and buildings, museums.	Aims to identify issues and promote actions which conserve, encourage interest in and enjoyment of Surrey's heritage in a sustainable manner.	TBC
Local				
Community Strategy	Woking Borough Council	Community Strategy for Woking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A strong community spirit with a clear sense of belonging and responsibility 2. A clean, healthy and safe environment 3. A transport system that is integrated and accessible, recognising Woking's potential as a transport hub 4. Access to quality and affordable housing for local people and key workers 5. A community which values personal health and well-being 6. Integrated and accessible local facilities and services. 	Provide mechanism to achieve these aims and a spatial dimension to these aims. Test of soundness that the Core Strategy has regard to the Community Strategy.
Sustainability Checklist	Woking Borough Council	Provides a methodology for checking policies meet sustainability criteria.	See Appendix 2 to this report	Ensure that 18 Themes are incorporated in to the SA Framework.
Housing Strategy 2002-2007	Woking Borough Council	Strategy produced by Woking Borough Council which aims to ensure that all Borough residents have	Meet the need for affordable housing, help keyworkers access accommodation, reduce homelessness and rough sleeping,	Provide mechanism to achieve these aims and a spatial dimension to these aims. Include a policy for housing need and

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
		access to a decent home suitable for their needs at a price they can afford within a sustainable community.	assist those who need supported housing, meet the needs of the BME community, improve the sustainability and quality of housing stock and maintain a high quality environment for the community, support crime reduction in the provision of housing, create balanced communities, deliver good quality accessible services to the public ensuring effective use of resources and promoting equal access, and maintain up to date and accurate information on housing and related issues to enable effective strategic planning.	delivery (including affordable housing).
Key Worker Housing Strategy 2003	Woking Borough Council	Developed by Woking Borough Council in order to assist in meeting the key aims of the Community Strategy regarding providing access to housing that is decent and affordable for local people and key workers.	Key aims: to ensure a balanced supply of housing to meet the need for rented, mid market and affordable home ownership for key workers; to provide the maximum number of homes for people with moderate income without the use of public subsidy; examination of the market to assess the viability of meeting overall housing requirements through revision of local plan policies to lower current affordable housing units threshold and increase unit requirements.	Provide mechanism to achieve these aims and a spatial dimension to these aims.
Local Cultural Strategy 2004	Woking Borough Council	Strategy produced by Woking Borough Council to fit in to the aims of the community strategy. Aims to identify how the Council can enrich the cultural life of the	Objectives to: encourage social inclusion; promote healthy lifestyles; enable lifelong learning and stimulate economic vitality.	TBC

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
		Borough for the benefit of the whole community.		
Community Safety Strategy 2002-2005	Woking Borough Council	Strategy produced by the Community Safety Partnership with the key aims of reducing crime and reducing fear of crime.	Several aims including the maintenance and improvement of the quality of the local environment to reduce opportunities for crime and to reduce the fear of crime; improvement of road safety in the borough.	The sustainable aim of the strategy will look to reduce social exclusion which will have a positive impact on crime reduction. Include policies on good design.
Climate Change Strategy	Woking Borough Council	Strategy produced by Woking Borough Council which sets out a number of measures that will enable successful adaption to the changing climate.	Three overarching themes: reduction of CO2 equivalent emissions; adaption to climate change and promotion of sustainable development. Planning and Regulation will particularly be responsible for: adopting the concept on an environmental footprint, declaring the borough climate neutral, setting up a climate change fund; producing a climate neutral development guide; introducing a local award scheme and incorporating policies to assist in the reduction of CO2 equivalent emissions.	In conformity with Spatial Vision Theme 6.
Climate Neutral Development Good Practice Guide	Woking Borough Council	Produced by Woking Borough Council following adoption of Climate Change Strategy.	Good practice guidance aimed at developers under 5 key themes: location and transport; site layout and building design; energy; sustainable drainage systems and water conservation/ recycling.	Encourage developers to take in to account the advice in the Guide. In conformity with Spatial Vision Theme 6.
Waste Management Strategy/ Zero Waste	Woking Borough Council			<i>To be summarised</i>

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy	Woking Borough Council	Prepared by the Council in response to the Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000.	Aims: to identify unacceptable risks to human health; to identify unacceptable risks to controlled waters; to protect designated ecosystems; to prevent damage to property; to prevent any further contamination of land; to encourage voluntary remediation of contaminated land; to encourage re-use of Brownfield land.	<i>To be summarised</i>
Countryside Strategy (1998)	Woking Borough Council	Council policies on dealing with protecting and enhancing the borough's countryside resource. Attempts to balance needs for recreation, economic land use, landscape conservation and biodiversity.	Protect and enhance the Borough's natural environment, ensure that there is equal opportunity for residents to have access to open spaces, wildlife and the countryside, broaden opportunities for the enjoyment of wildlife and the countryside whilst balancing recreational demand with the need to protect biodiversity, increase general awareness and understanding of issues relating to the Borough's countryside through publicity, education and community participation, and encourage, support and coordinate the works and involvement of the community, interest groups and public bodies.	<i>To be summarised</i>
Race Equalities Strategy	Woking Borough Council	Produced by Woking Borough Council to fit in with the key aims of the community strategy. Woking Borough Council's commitment to promoting	The council is required under the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 to eliminate unlawful racial discrimination; promote equal opportunities; promote good relations between people from	Production of an SCI. Test for racial equality in all policies.

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
Being Equal Policy	Woking Borough Council	<p>race equality.</p> <p>Produced by Woking Borough Council with the aim of enhancing both the quality and effectiveness of Woking's services in meeting the needs of everyone in the Borough.</p>	<p>different racial groups.</p> <p>Council is committed to: recognising that there are great gains, both social and economic, to be made from positively embracing the diversity of a community; providing a common policy framework to address the needs of socially excluded groups; developing coordinated equality plans and monitoring systems for both employment practices and service delivery; ensuring that all managers and service providers take responsibility for equality.</p>	<p>Production of an SCI. Test for equality in all policies. Production of an SCI. In conformity with Draft Core Strategy Objectives 35 and 36.</p>
Social Inclusion Strategy (draft)	Woking Borough Council	<p>Produced by Woking Borough Council to fit in with the aims of the Community Strategy with the aim to significantly reduce the incidence of social exclusion in the borough and to continue to reduce the gap between the most disadvantaged and least disadvantaged areas as measured by the indices of deprivation.</p>	<p>Regenerate areas – economically, environmentally or socially; Maximise opportunities for individuals and families on lower incomes; Promote equality of access to goods, services, information and facilities; Build capacity within the public, private and voluntary and community sectors; Improve the level of skills and qualifications; Eradicate discrimination; Improve the health & well being of residents. Build cohesive communities; Improve opportunities for participation in leisure and the arts; Tackle homelessness and improve living conditions; Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>	<p>Underpinned by sustainable aim of the Plan.</p>
Principles of Consultation	Woking Borough Council	<p>Produced by Woking Borough Council as a good</p>	<p>Listen to views without prejudging; take them in to account; be ready to</p>	<p>Production of a SCI.</p>

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
		practice document for consultation and engagement exercises.	be influenced; make a decision; explain reasons for the decision; state parameters or limits on the Council's freedom of action.	
Local Transport Plan	Surrey County Council	Method for local authorities to sort out how they intend to tackle transport issues. They are also a major means of securing funding for transport schemes. The LTP sets out objectives and targets, identifies problems and opportunities, and provides a strategy and implementation programmes to move us in the direction of sustainability in Surrey.	Traffic reduction; Improved accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking; More walking, cycling and public transport use; Road casualty reduction; Reduced vehicle emissions; Increased proportion of major developments located in accessible urban centres; Improved condition of the highway network; Improved provision for freight transport.	In conformity with Spatial Vision Theme 9.
Draft Parking Management Plan	Woking Borough Council and Surrey County Council	The amount and approach to pricing of public parking, on and off street in Woking Town centre and in other parts of the Borough; Parking Standards to be applied to new developments; Service Standards to be applied to the management of parking.	Ten key aims: As the town centre grows as a commercial centre, the proportion of all journeys made to it by car will reduce; All day parking will be encouraged in car parks further from the main shopping areas. Short stay parking will be encouraged in central car parks and on street; To set charges to meet the objectives of aiming for Council owned car parks to generate a commercial rate of return, supporting the vitality and viability of the town and village centres, and contributing to sustainability objectives; To enable most residents of the area in and around the town centre and their visitors, who do not have off street	In conformity with Spatial Vision Theme 9.

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
			<p>parking available, to park on street close to their homes throughout the day. At the same time to support the viability and vitality of the town centre commercial core and fringe commercial areas; To ensure that the parking controls are supported by well-managed enforcement.; to provide parking as cost effectively as possible to support the vitality and viability of the village and local centres and promote highway safety; The potential for Park and Ride will be kept under review. However, at present it is not thought that there is a critical mass to support a park and ride facility, and no suitable sites have currently been identified; To ensure parking is provided in accordance with parking standards. In the town centre and other locations well served by public transport the Council will work towards a progressive reduction in the maximum levels of parking permitted by the standards; The parking service shall wherever possible seek to meet the needs of all users and types of transport.</p>	

Other Plan/ Programme	Source	Relationship to Core Strategy	Objectives/ Requirements (n.b. note paragraph no.)	How Objectives/ Requirements may be Addressed in Core Strategy
Local Health and Social Care Plan	Surrey Heath and Woking PCT.	The Local Health and Social Care Plan describes the services that will be commissioned and provided for our population to achieve the national targets for NHS care up to March 2006.	Sets out how the Primary Care Trust and LA will work together to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the health of local people • Develop primary and community healthcare services • Commission services for local people 	The role of Core Strategy is limited. The LDF can ensure the provision of living and working accommodation for all groups of people.
School Organisation Plan	Surrey County Council	Lays out the policies and principles underpinning school organisation in Surrey. It forecasts the supply and demand for school places over the next five years and confirms a protocol for considering any review of school organisation.	The strategy document sites need in terms of accommodating new demand according to the geographic spread of demand. (This accounts for the fall in statutory education population as well as meeting new demands arising from Structure Plan allocations).	The LDF can ensure the demand for school places is accommodated through allocating land for educational institutions and seeking a contribution from developers.

Appendix 2

Derivation of Proposed Objectives and Indicators for Woking

18 Themes of a Sustainable Woking

1. Minimise resource use and waste
2. Minimise pollution
3. Accentuate biodiversity and access to the natural environment
4. Encourage a strong and diverse local economy
5. Encourage employment opportunities with good working conditions
6. Meets local needs locally
7. Promote good physical and mental health and treat poor health
8. Promote equality in health
9. Opportunities for education and information
10. Personal safety and property security
11. Access to affordable, balanced diet
12. Provision of appropriate housing
13. Access to transport that does not rely on the car
14. Access to informal leisure opportunities
15. Opportunity to be part of the community
16. Accentuate features which contribute to Woking's pride of place
17. Opportunities for decision making
18. Promote equality

Aims of the Community Strategy

1. A strong community spirit with a clear sense of belonging and responsibility
2. A clean, healthy and safe environment
3. A transport system that is integrated and accessible, recognising Woking's potential as a transport hub
4. Access to quality and affordable housing for local people and key workers
5. A community which values personal health and well-being
6. Integrated and accessible local facilities and services.

Integrated Regional Framework (IRF) for the South East

Social progress that meets the needs of everyone

1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home
2. To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment of public well-being, the economy and the environment
3. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health
4. To reduce poverty and social exclusion and close the gap between the most deprived areas in the South East and the rest of the region
5. To raise educational achievement levels across the region and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work
6. To reduce crime and fear of crime
7. To create and sustain vibrant communities
8. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities
9. To encourage increased engagement in cultural activity across all sections of the community in the South East

Effective protection of the environment

10. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including re-use of materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance
11. To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve
12. To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and ensure that the South East is prepared for its impacts

13. To conserve and enhance the region's biodiversity
14. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment the region's countryside and historic environment
15. To reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice and reducing the need for travel by car/lorry

Prudent use of natural resources

16. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste
18. To maintain and improve the water quality of the region's rivers and coasts, and to achieve sustainable water resources management
19. To increase energy efficiency, and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the region

Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth

20. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the region
21. To sustain economic growth and competitiveness across the region
22. To stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas
23. To develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge-based economy that excels in innovation with higher value, lower impact activities
24. To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector
25. To develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region

SEA Directive

1. Biodiversity, flora and fauna
2. Population and human health
3. Water and soil
4. Air
5. Climatic factors
6. Cultural heritage and landscape
7. Material Assets

Proposed SA Objective	Contribution to 18 Themes of a Sustainable Woking	Woking's Community Strategy	SEA Directive	IRF	Other Relevant Plans
<i>Social progress which meets the needs of everyone</i>					
1. Provision of sufficient housing which meets the needs of the community and which is at an affordable price	12	4	2, 7	1	PPG1: General Policies and Principles, PPS1 (draft): Creating Sustainable Communities, PPS12: Local Development Frameworks, PPG3: Housing, RPG9, The South East Plan, Surrey Structure Plan 1994, Surrey Structure Plan Draft 2004, Woking Borough Local Plan 1999, Woking Housing Strategy 02-07, Woking Housing Needs Assessment, Woking Keyworker Housing Strategy 2003, Housing Investment Programme
2. Improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	7, 8	5	2	3	PPG1: General Policies and Principles, PPS1 (draft): Creating Sustainable Communities, Woking Leisure Strategy
3. To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment of public well-being, the economy and the environment.	2, 10	2	2, 5, 7	2	PPG25: Development and Flood Risk, RPG9, The South East Plan, Surrey Structure Plan 1994, Surrey Structure Plan Draft 2004, Woking Borough Local Plan 1999
4. Create and maintain safer and more secure communities	10	1, 2	2, 7	6	PPG1: General Policies and Principles, PPS1 (draft): Creating Sustainable Communities Woking draft Social Inclusion Strategy 2004, Woking Community Safety Strategy 2004.
5. Encourage	9, 15, 17, 18	1	2	-	Statement of Community Guidance, Woking

opportunities for decision making and information for all					draft Social Inclusion Strategy, Principles of Consultation (local).
6. To create and sustain vibrant communities	6, 9, 15, 16, 18	1, 6	2	7	PPG1: General Policies and Principles, PPS1 (draft): Creating Sustainable Communities, Woking draft Social Inclusion Strategy 2004.
<i>Effective protection of the environment</i>					
7. Make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	1	-	7	10	PPG1: General Policies and Principles, PPS1 (draft): Creating Sustainable Communities, PPS12: Local Development Frameworks, PPG3: Housing, RPG9, The South East Plan, Surrey Structure Plan 1994, Surrey Structure Plan Draft 2004, Woking Borough Local Plan 1999.
8. Ensure that air quality continues to improve.	1, 2	2	2, 4, 5	11	National Air Quality Strategy, RPG9, The South East Plan, Woking Air Quality Review and Assessment
9. Conserve and enhance biodiversity.	3	-	1	13	Conservation Regulations 1994, PPG9: Nature Conservation, PPS9 (draft) Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, RPG9, The South East Plan, Surrey Biodiversity Action Plan
10. Protect, enhance, and where appropriate make accessible for enjoyment the natural, archaeological and historic environments and cultural assets of Woking.	3, 14	-	1, 6	14	PPG15: Planning and the Historical Environment, PPG16: Archaeology, PPG17: Open Space, Sport and Recreation, Surrey Heritage Strategy, Woking Leisure Strategy, Local Cultural Strategy
11. Maintain agricultural soil quality and reduce the number of sites that are contaminated.	1, 2, 3	2	3	-	The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000 , DETR Circular 02/2000 "Contaminated Land", PPG1: General Policies and Principles, PPS1 (draft): Creating Sustainable Communities, RPG9, The South East Plan, Surrey Structure Plan 1994, Surrey Structure Plan Draft 2004, Woking Borough Local Plan

					1999, Woking Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy
12. Reduce the causes of climate change and prepare for its impacts	1, 2	2	5	12	UK Sustainable Development Strategy, UK Climate Change Programme, PPG1: General Policies and Principles, PPS1 (draft): Creating Sustainable Communities, PPG22: Renewable Energy, Energy White Paper, RPG9, The South East Plan, Woking Climate Change Strategy, Woking Climate Neutral Practice Note.
<i>Prudent use of natural resources</i>					
13. Reduce the impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.	1	-	5	16	Woking Procurement Strategy
14. Reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve management of waste.	1	2	3	17	PPG10: Planning and Waste Management, Regional Waste Management Strategy, RPG9, The South East Plan, Waste Local Plan, Woking Waste Management Strategy
15. Maintain and improve the water quality of the region's rivers and groundwater, and to achieve sustainable water resources management.	1	2	3	18	A common Agenda for a Sustainable Surrey, Integrated regional Framework.
16. Increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources.	1, 2, 4	2	5	19	UK Sustainable Development Strategy, UK Climate Change Programme, PPG1: General Policies and Principles, PPS1 (draft): Creating Sustainable Communities, PPG22: Renewable Energy, Energy White Paper, RPG9, The South East Plan, Woking Borough Local Plan 1999, Woking Climate Change Strategy, Woking Climate Neutral Practice Note.

<i>Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth</i>					
17. Maintain high and stable levels of employment and productivity and improve levels of skills, training and education for all.	4, 5, 9	-	-	5, 20, 25	PPG1: General Policies and Principles, PPS1 (draft): Creating Sustainable Communities , PPG4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms, PPG6: Town Centres and Retail Development, PPS6 (draft): Planning for Town Centres, RPG9, The South East Plan, Regional Economic Strategy, Surrey Structure Plan 1994, Surrey Structure Plan Draft 2004
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.	4	-	-	23	PPG2: Green Belts, PPG4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms, PPG6: Town Centres and Retail Development, PPS6 (draft): Planning for Town Centres, RPG9, The South East Plan, Regional Economic Strategy, Surrey Structure Plan 1994, Surrey Structure Plan Draft 2004
19. Minimise the adverse impact of emissions arising from the use of transport.	6, 13	3	4, 5, 7	15	PPG13: Transport, RPG9, The South East Plan, Regional Transport Strategy Draft 2003, Surrey Structure Plan 1994, Surrey Structure Plan Draft 2004, Surrey Local Transport Plan, Woking Borough Local Plan 1999.
20. Increase access to public transport and reduce congestion by providing jobs and services close to where people live or where they can access them by public transport.	6, 13	3	4, 5, 7	15	PPG13: Transport, RPG9, The South East Plan, Regional Transport Strategy Draft 2003, Surrey Structure Plan 1994, Surrey Structure Plan Draft 2004, Surrey Local Transport Plan, Woking Borough Local Plan 1999.

Draft Decision-Aiding Questions

Objective	Indicator
<i>Social</i>	
1. Provision of sufficient housing which meets the needs of the community and which is at an affordable price	Promote improvements in the availability and quality of the housing stock? Provide dwellings to allow local residents to remain within their communities? Provide adequate supply of affordable housing? Provide for a range of sizes and types of dwelling? Provide adequate car parking?
2. Improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Provide safe routes to schools? Encourage safe and attractive provision for walking and cycling? Enhance access to attractive spaces for informal recreation? Ensure adequate access to community and leisure facilities for all?
3. To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment of public well-being, the economy and the environment.	Located development so as to avoid adding to flood risk and loss of natural floodplain? Make provision for flood defence measures? Encourage provision of SUDS?
4. Create and maintain safer and more secure communities	Contribute to a safe, secure built environment? Improve road safety? Use design to reduce crime and fear of crime? Provide safe pedestrian routes to public transport nodes?
5. Encourage opportunities for decision making and information for all	Decision making based on a good understanding of the access needs of residents and visitors? Statement of Community Involvement (SCI).
6. Create and sustain vibrant communities	Provide opportunities for people to interact? Provide a range of opportunities for local people?
<i>Environment</i>	
7. Make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	Encourage the development of previously developed land over Greenfield land? Encourage reuse of existing buildings? Promote sustainable construction measures in all new development? Encourage higher densities in the urban area?
8. Ensure that air quality continues to improve.	Where air quality is good or adequate, ensure the quality is maintained? Where air quality is poor, take proactive measures to improve it, particularly in AQMAs? reduce the quantity of pollutants released into the air Prevent unacceptable levels of noise or light pollution?
9. Conserve and enhance biodiversity.	Protect and enhance valuable wildlife habitats and species, both statutorily protected and those of local value? Avoid fragmentation of habitats and encourage enhanced

	<p>connectivity of habitats? Seek to secure enhancements to biodiversity in all new developments?</p>
<p>10. Protect, enhance, and where appropriate make accessible for enjoyment the natural, archaeological and historic environments and cultural assets of Woking.</p>	<p>Enhance access to sites of cultural interest, particularly by public transport? Preserve the setting and character of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, archaeological and historical structures and landscapes, e.g. parklands and gardens? Protect and enhance features that reflect the County Borough's distinctive heritage? Enhance the viability, vitality and attractiveness of urban centres and encourage their commercial renewal? Promote sensitive reuse of historic or culturally important buildings where appropriate?</p>
<p>11. Maintain agricultural soil quality and reduce the number of sites that are contaminated.</p>	<p>Prevent pollution of land and soils? Encourage remediation of contaminated land? Prevent soil erosion? Prevent loss of the best agricultural land?</p>
<p>12. Reduce the causes of climate change and prepare for its impacts</p>	<p>Reduce the quantity of greenhouse gases released into the air? Take into account the predicted effects of climate change?</p>
<i>Natural resources</i>	
<p>13. Reduce the impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products.</p>	<p>Minimise demand for primary minerals and aggregates? Source construction materials locally? Provide for the purchase of goods and use of services locally?</p>
<p>14. Reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve management of waste.</p>	<p>Reduce waste generation? Promote reuse and recycling of materials? Promote alternative methods to landfill for waste disposal? Facilitate development of recycling and processing enterprises? Provide for accessible recycling facilities?</p>
<p>15. Maintain and improve the water quality of the region's rivers and groundwater, and to achieve sustainable water resources management.</p>	<p>Reduce polluted runoff? Where possible encourage sustainable drainage solutions to control run-off and soil erosion? Safeguard water resources to maintain river flows and wetlands? Maintain and where possible improve surface and groundwater? Encourage sustainable water measures in all new developments?</p>
<p>16. Increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from sustainable renewable sources.</p>	<p>Reduce the number of trips made by private car or lorry (including provision of alternatives)? Support the development of renewable energy generation, while protecting the environment? Promote the use of renewable energy / fuels in all new development? Promote energy efficiency throughout the design of new development?</p>
<i>Economic</i>	
<p>17. Maintain high and stable levels of employment and productivity, encourage high</p>	<p>Provide for the needs of business (such as range of premises, land, infrastructure and services)? Provide for the needs of indigenous businesses and skills?</p>

<p>quality low impact development and improve levels of skills, training and education for all.</p>	<p>Encourage indigenous growth of SMEs? Encourage urban and rural diversification into key growth sectors? Encourage provision of jobs accessible to residents? Encourage diversity and quality of employment? Accommodation improved provision of education facilities? Facilitate and encourage the building of a skilled local workforce? Promote lifelong learning and training, accessible to all?</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Enhance the viability, vitality and attractiveness of urban centres and encourage their commercial renewal?</p>
<p>19. Minimise the adverse impact of emissions arising from the use of transport and, 20. Increase access to public transport and reduce congestion by providing jobs and services close to where people live or where they can access them by public transport.</p>	<p>Reduce road congestion? Enhance travel choice? Reduce the need to travel?</p>

Appendix 3

Baseline

Objective	Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/ Comparator	Issues/ Problems/ Constraints
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Social Progress					
1. Provision of sufficient housing which meets the needs of the community and which is at an affordable price	Housing completions compared to Structure Plan allocation	3,616 completions between 1991 and 2004 (WBC)	To meet Structure Plan requirement of 3,550 new dwellings by 2006	Structure Plan requirement met in February 2004. At April 2004, just over 1,860 new units could be identified to meet the requirement of 1,784 units by 2009 (WBC)	Requirement to meet emerging Structure Plan target of 3,340 new dwellings by 2016. Likely increase in housing requirement through South East Plan.
	Affordable housing provision	A total of 563 affordable units have been negotiated as part of planning permissions since 1995. All sites that have fallen within the threshold have achieved the level of affordable housing required at the time (WBC).	To provide at least 35% affordable housing on sites that fall within the threshold.	An average of 60 units per year delivered through the planning system since 1995 (WBC).	Majority of affordable units are 1 and 2 bed flats. The Housing Needs Assessment identifies a need for affordable family housing. Note that the Affordable Housing SPG 2004 sets targets for appropriate types and tenures.
	Number of households of the housing register	1,647 households on the register in April 2004 (WBC)	To reduce the number of households accepted as homeless and the number of households in housing need on the housing register	Increased from 1,226 in 2000 to 1,983 in 2003 (WBC). Improving situation.	
	Number of unfit homes	800 unfit private sector homes in Woking at last survey – 2.3% of Woking's housing stock (WBC)	To eliminate the existence of unfit homes	Improvement of 30% since 1993 survey (WBC).	
	Proportion of new dwellings by size and type	01/04/04 88% of outstanding residential units were 1 and 2 bedroom	Provide an appropriate mix of types and sizes of dwellings to meet the needs of the community	54% on completed schemes between 2000/04.	

Objective	Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/ Comparator	Issues/ Problems/ Constraints
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	Average house price against average earnings	Average house prices in Woking are high at £271, 441 in the 3 rd quarter of 2004, (HM Land Registry). A recent update of the Housing Needs Assessment shows that in Woking house prices are now more than 6.5 times average income.	No target set	Compared to the South East average of £227,900, although Woking's average house price is lower than the Surrey average of £312,669 for the same quarter (HM Land Registry).	
2. Improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percent of people who describe their health as good	74.4% of population of Woking describe their health as good (Census 2001).	To reduce death rates from preventable causes and improve other indicators of health and well-being over the long-term.	71.5% South East average. 68.8% national average (Census 2001).	The influence that the planning system can have on this is limited
	Percent of people who describe their health as not good	5.9% of population of Woking describe their health as not good (Census 2001).		7.1% South East average. 9% national average (Census 2001).	
	Percent of people with a limiting long-term illness	13% of population of Woking describe themselves as having a limiting long-term illness (Census 2001).		15.5% South East average. 17.9% national average (Census 2001).	
	Life expectancy	Males: 77.8 years Females: 82.1 years (ONS, 2002)		National average Males: 75.98 years Females: 80.64 years (ONS, 2002)	

Objective	Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/ Comparator	Issues/ Problems/ Constraints
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	Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer, accidents and suicide	Circulatory disease 2002: 76.3/100,000 Cancer 2002: 117.3/100,000 Accidents 2002: 18.1/100,000 Suicides: No data for Woking (Commission for Health Improvement)		Circulatory disease: 0.6% reduction on 2001 data Cancer: 8.8% increase since 2001 Accidents: 53% increase on 2001 Suicides: No data for Woking (Commission for Health Improvement)	
	Use of sports/ leisure facilities, local parks and open spaces	No data available at present.		Unknown.	Use of local parks and open spaces will be informed by the PPG17: Open Space, Sport and Recreation Audit.
3. To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment of public well-being, the economy and the environment.	Amount of development permitted in the floodplain against the advice of the Environment Agency	No development has been permitted in the floodplain against the advice of the Environment Agency (WBC).	No development to be permitted in the floodplain against the advice of the Environment Agency	Favourable situation.	Floodplain boundaries are subject to change.
	Construction of new flood defence measures	Awaiting data from Environment Agency	No target set	Awaiting data from Environment Agency	
	Number of planning applications for new residential and commercial development incorporating a Sustainable Urban Drainage System	This is not currently monitored at WBC	No target set	Unknown.	It is not currently a requirement for developers to consider incorporating SUDS in their schemes. Monitoring situation could improve following adoption of Climate Neutral Development Note.

Objective	Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/ Comparator	Issues/ Problems/ Constraints
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	Number of properties at risk of flooding	3552 dwellings are within Woking's flood plain.	No target set	Awaiting data from Environment Agency.	
4. Create and maintain safer and more secure communities	Number of domestic burglaries/ 1,000 population	03/04: 10/1,000 burglaries (BVPI 126)	03/04 target: 9.8/1,000	National 03/04: top quartile achieving 8.4/1,000	
	Number of violent offences/ 1,000 population	03/04: 12.7/1,000 violent offences (BVPI 127)	No target set	Surrey 03/04: 10.2/1,000	Possible that different definitions have been applied over time
	Number of vehicle crimes/ 1,000 population	03/04: 9.3/1,000 vehicle crimes (BVPI 128)	03/04: No target set 04/05: 9.3/1,000	National 03/04: top quartile achieving 9/1,000	
	Percent of local people who feel safe in their local environment	Woking 2004 – Percent of people who feel safe during the day: 50% very safe, 42% fairly safe, 6% neither safe or unsafe, 2% fairly unsafe, 0% very unsafe. During the night: 11% very safe, 42% fairly safe, 20% neither safe or unsafe, 20% fairly unsafe, 6% very unsafe. (Citizens Panel Questionnaire November 2004).	To reduce fear of crime	Unknown	

Objective	Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/ Comparator	Issues/ Problems/ Constraints
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	Number of pedestrians/ cyclists killed or seriously injured.	Woking: 32 people killed or seriously injured on the roads (DfT, 2002)	To reduce number of people killed or seriously injured on Woking roads.	Joint lowest number of KSI in Surrey (with Epsom and Ewell) in 2002. Total of 695 KSI in Surrey in 2002.	
	Number of times the Council has consulted with the community	No data at present. Data is being collated by WBC and is due for publication in early 2005.	No target set	Unknown	
	Percent of people who feel they can influence local decisions	Woking 2004: 3% strongly agreed that they could influence decisions in the local area, 29% agreed, 21% neither agreed nor disagreed, 29% disagreed, 17% strongly disagreed, 1% had no opinion. (Citizens Panel Questionnaire, November 2004)	No target set	Unknown	Possibility that this may be monitored nationally through BVPI.
	Up to date Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	There is no SCI in place at present	To have an adopted SCI by December 2006	Unknown	WBC is currently undertaking work on the SCI
6. Create and sustain vibrant communities	Percent of people who say that they are satisfied with their local area	2002: 84% (Quality of Life Indicators Pilot)	No target set	2002: average 86%, upper quartile 91, lower quartile 80.5%	

Objective	Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/ Comparator	Issues/ Problems/ Constraints
	Provision of community and leisure facilities	Woking 2004: 20% of the sample population stated that they expected community centre facilities to be provided locally and that currently these facilities were not adequate. 42% said that their needs were met locally. 8% did not expect needs to be met locally. 10% stated that current leisure facilities should be met locally and currently were inadequate. 38% stated that their needs were met locally and 35% said that they did not expect their needs to be met locally. (Citizens Panel Questionnaire, November 2004)	To meet the needs of the community	Unknown	This will be informed by the PPG17: Open Space, Sport and Recreation Audit.
	Number of areas within Woking that fall within the top 20% deprived areas nationally as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation	2004: No area within Woking appeared within the 20% most deprived areas nationally. Most deprived area was within the 27 th percentile (ODPM).	No target set	2001: Maybury and Sheerwater was in the top 10% most deprived wards nationally and was the most deprived ward in Surrey (ODPM). Situation improved.	Data now collated at sub-ward level, which makes comparing over time difficult.

Objective	Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/ Comparator	Issues/ Problems/ Constraints
	Provision of key services in the town and village centres	Woking 2004: 19% stated that current doctors surgeries should be provided locally and currently facilities were inadequate. 76% of those who stated that doctor surgeries should be provided locally said that provision was adequate. 18% stated that convenience shops should be provided for locally and that currently, provision was inadequate. 76% of those who stated that convenience shops should be provided locally said that current provision was adequate (Citizens Panel Questionnaire, November 2004)	Provision of appropriate level of key services in town and village centres	Unknown	
Environment					
7. Make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings	Percent of new dwellings built on previously developed land	03/04: 100%. Currently no outstanding planning permissions for residential development on Greenfield land (WBC).	National target as set out in PPG3: Housing is 60%	00/01: 91% 01/02: 97% 02/03: 100% (WBC). Situation improved following publication of PPG3.	

Objective	Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/ Comparator	Issues/ Problems/ Constraints
	Percent of new business floorspace built on previously developed land	03/04: 100%. Currently no outstanding planning permissions for commercial development on Greenfield land (WBC).	No business floorspace should be permitted on Greenfield land.	00-04: 100% with exception of McLarens (WBC).	
	Amount of derelict land	2002: 6ha (NLUD)	No target set	33ha of derelict land in Surrey – 17ha of which in Waverley. 6 of the 11 districts have no derelict land in 2003 (NLUD).	
	Housing densities in the urban area	Outstanding planning permissions at 01/04/04: 237dph Town Centre, 101dph District Centres, 26dph rest of urban area. Average 44dph.	National target as set out in PPG3: Housing is that new dwellings should be built at between 30 and 50dph and at higher densities in locations served by good levels of public transport.	99/00 (before publication of PPG3) average was 22dph. Situation improving.	
	Attractiveness of Woking as a place to live, work and visit	This is not currently monitored by WBC	No target set	Unknown	
8. Ensure that air quality continues to improve	Number of days when air pollution is moderate or high	Awaiting information from Environment Agency	Awaiting information from Environment Agency	Awaiting information from Environment Agency	Awaiting information from Environment Agency

Objective	Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/ Comparator	Issues/ Problems/ Constraints
	Population living in an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	None	None of Woking's population should live in a AQMA	Awaiting information from Environment Agency	
	Number of complaints to Environmental Health about odour, dust and noise	03/04: Odour = 32, Dust = 37, Noise = 820 (WBC)	To reduce the number of complaints to Environmental Health	Unknown	
	Proportion of new developments adhering to ILE guidance on light pollution in part or in full.	Not currently monitored by WBC	No target set	Unknown	
9. Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Creation of new/enhancement of existing habitats for BAP priority species	Not currently monitored by WBC	Targets to be inline with those set out in the Surrey BAP	Unknown	Effected by external factors such as climate change, flooding, availability of grazing stock and financial resources
	Condition of SSSIs, SNCIs, LNRs and SPA	Not currently monitored by WBC	Targets to be inline with those set out by English Nature	Unknown	
10. Protect, enhance and where appropriate make accessible for the enjoyment the natural, archaeological and historic environments and cultural assets of	Number of ancient monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas	2004: 4 x Grade I, 10 x Grade II*, 163 x Grade II buildings. 330 Locally Listed Buildings. 5 scheduled ancient monuments (WBC).	No target set	Increase of 19 listed buildings since 1999, 18 of which are tombs. Loss of 3 locally listed buildings since 1999 (WBC).	

Objective	Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/ Comparator	Issues/ Problems/ Constraints
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Woking	Number of ancient monuments and listed buildings at risk of decay	2004: 3 buildings 'at risk' – Muslim Graveyard at Horsell Common (Gave Risk), Lady Grove Farm House, Sutton Park (Medium Risk), Entrance Walls at Byfleet Manor (Low Risk)	Protection of ancient monuments and listed buildings.	1994: 24 buildings 'at risk'. Situation improved due to restoration.	
	Access to and use of the natural environment	No data available at present.	No target set	Unknown	This will be informed by the PPG17: Open Space, Sport and Recreation Audit. Encouraging access to the natural environment may conflict with objectives to protect nature conservation areas.
	Quality of open spaces	No data available at present.	No target set	Unknown	This will be informed by the PPG17: Open Space, Sport and Recreation Audit – Spring 2005
	No of properties open to the public on heritage open days	2004: 8 properties open	No target set	2001, 2002, 2003 only 2 buildings open. Situation improved.	

Objective	Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/ Comparator	Issues/ Problems/ Constraints
11. Maintain agricultural soil quality and reduce the number of sites that are contaminated	Development on the best and most versatile agricultural land	2004: None	To retain the best quality agricultural land	No planning applications have been permitted since 1999 that have involved the loss of more than 20ha of Grade 1, 2 or 3a agricultural land. Favourable situation.	
	Percent of Local Authority Area inspected for contaminated land annually.	No data at present	No target set	No data at present	Awaiting implementation of new corporate IT system. Proposed new BVPI.
12. Reduce the causes of climate change and prepare for its impacts	Emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption, transport, land use and waste management	LTP Target 5: No specific data available for Woking	Reduce the amount of CO2 equivalent emissions by 80% of the 1990 level by 2090 in steps of 10% up to 2050 and 5% from 2050 to 2090 (Climate Change Strategy)	Reduce vehicle emissions: LTP Target 5: LTP Annual Monitoring Report states that Surrey is on track to meeting target.	
	Capacity during 'critical periods' to supply water without the need for restrictions.	Awaiting information from Environment Agency/ Thames Valley	No target set	Awaiting information from Environment Agency/ Thames Valley	
Environment					
13. Reduce the impact of consumption by using sustainably produced and local products	Sustainable material components of EcoHomes and BREEAM assessed developments	Awaiting information from Building Research Establishment	No target set	Awaiting information from Building Research Establishment	
	Reduction of ecological footprint	Unknown	No target set	Unknown	Action from Climate Change Strategy yet to be implemented

Objective	Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/ Comparator	Issues/ Problems/ Constraints
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	Number of businesses producing food locally	Awaiting information from County Council	No target set	Unknown	
	Number of allotment plots in Borough	Woking 2004: 581 available plots in the Borough (note that plots vary in size) and a further 51 disused/ surplus. Total of 21.5 vacant plots and 41 people on waiting lists.	No target set	The amount of land designated for use as allotments has remained constant over the last 10 years – a new site was opened in Brookwood in 1994 and in 1995 a site of similar size in Maybury was lost. Allotment land at Eden Grove Road in Byfleet is currently being considered for housing use.	
14. Reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve management of waste	Percent of total tonnage of municipal solid waste that has been recycled composted used to recover heat, power and other energy sources land filled	2003/04: 14.4% recycled 5% composted None recovered for energy 80.5% landfilled	Target 2005/06: 24% recycled 12% composted	Overall, recycling rate increased from 17.2% in 2001/02 to 19.45% in 2003/04	Unable to measure destination of waste from construction, demolition, and industrial processes. This is an issue largely covered by the Waste Local Plan.
15. Maintain and improve the water quality of the region's rivers and groundwater, and to achieve sustainable water resources management	Rivers of Good and Fair chemical and biological quality	Awaiting information from the Environment Agency	Awaiting information from the Environment Agency	Awaiting information from the Environment Agency	
	Per capita consumption of water	Awaiting information from the Environment Agency	Awaiting information from the Environment Agency	Awaiting information from the Environment Agency	

Objective	Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/ Comparator	Issues/ Problems/ Constraints
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	Incidents of major and significant water pollution	Awaiting information from the Environment Agency	Awaiting information from the Environment Agency	Awaiting information from the Environment Agency	
	Water supply/ demand	Awaiting information from the Environment Agency	Awaiting information from the Environment Agency	Awaiting information from the Environment Agency	
	No of new dwellings incorporating greywater systems/ rainwater harvesting	No data at present	No target set	Unknown	It is not currently a requirement for developers to consider this. Monitoring situation could improve following adoption of Climate Neutral Development Note.
16. Increase in energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from sustainable renewable sources	Capacity for production of energy from sustainable renewable sources	Awaiting input from Energy Services	Awaiting input from Energy Services	Awaiting input from Energy Services	
	Carbon index and SAP Ratings of new buildings	Awaiting information from the NHBC	Awaiting information from the NHBC	Awaiting information from the NHBC	Building Control only receive information for between 30 and 40% of developments. Forthcoming revisions of the Building Regulations Part L.
Economic					

Objective	Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/ Comparator	Issues/ Problems/ Constraints
17. Maintain high and stable levels of employment and productivity, encourage high quality low impact development and improve levels of skills, training and education for all	Economic Activity	2001: 73.2% economically active (2001, Census).	Maintain high levels	A 30% increase since 1971 Census. 72% Surrey average, 66.9% national average (2001, Census). Forecasted that Woking's economically active population will increase from around 47,500 in 2001 to 50,500 in 2016 (SCC)	External factors such as interest rates.
	Number of jobs in the Borough	2001: 43,783 jobs in Woking (ABI).	Maintain high levels	1991: 38,390 jobs in Woking (ABI).	
	Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefits	January 2004: 1.2% of Woking's population claiming Job Seekers Allowance (Nomis)	Maintain low levels	January 2004: 1% Surrey, 1.6% South East, 2.6% Great Britain (Nomis). Woking 1993: 6.3% (WBC). Situation improved.	
	Percentage increase in the number of VAT Registered businesses	2002: 350 Start-ups and 345 closures in Woking (VAT Registrations, Nomis)	No target set	Surrey 2002: 4,305 start-ups and 4,560 closures (VAT Registrations, Nomis)	
	Productivity: Gross Value Added (GVA)	Awaiting information from Surrey County Council	Awaiting information from Surrey County Council	Awaiting information from Surrey County Council	
	Percent of population of working age with GCSE or equivalent as highest qualification achieved	2001: 21% (Census)	No target set	2001: 21% Surrey average, 19% national average (Census)	
	Percent of 16 year olds staying on in education	No data available at local level	No target set	Nationally, $\frac{3}{4}$ of 16-18 year olds participate in further education (DfES, 2003)	

Objective	Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/ Comparator	Issues/ Problems/ Constraints
	Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy	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)	To increase levels of literacy and numeracy.	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.	
	Number of people in vocational training	No data available at local level	No target set	In 2002/03, 40,300 NVQ's were awarded across the South East (DfES).	
	Wages	Woking 2003: Full time workers average: £636 gross weekly pay Males: £717 Females: £494	No target set	South East 2003: Full time workers average: £537 gross weekly pay Males: £602 Females: £428	
18. Provide a range of commercial development opportunities to meet the needs of the economy and in particular support and	Number of businesses in rural areas	2001: 693 businesses in rural Woking (ABI, Nomis)	No target set	1998: 631 businesses in rural Woking – a 10% increase in 4 years. There has been a 6% increase over the same period across the County.	

Objective	Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/ Comparator	Issues/ Problems/ Constraints
enhance economies of town and district centres	Amount of commercial and industrial floorspace	Woking 2004: 249,000m ² office floorspace, 162,000m ² factory floorspace, 128,000m ² warehouse floorspace (ODPM)	No target set	Woking 2000: 229,000m ² office floorspace, 174,000m ² factory floorspace, 125,000m ² warehouse floorspace (ODPM).	
	Amount of vacant commercial and industrial floorspace	2000/01: 11% vacancy	No target set	1995/96: 19% 1998/99: 6% 2000/01: Surrey average 7%.	
	Vacant floorspace in the town and village centres	<i>Town Centre:</i> 29% office floorspace vacant in summer 2004, 8% retail vacancy in Primary Shopping Area and 2% in Secondary Shopping Area in December 2003. <i>Village Centres:</i> 0% vacancy in all district centres with the exception of Byfleet at 5% in December 2003. 0% vacancy in local centres except for Rydens way which had 2 vacant units in December 2003. (WBC Survey)	To maintain low vacancy rates in the town and village centres	Retail vacancy rates in the town centre have fallen over recent years due to the refurbishment of Wolsey Place and the letting of more units in the Peacocks.	
	Percent of older/ vacant commercial properties refurbished or replaced	No data available? Check BC?	No target set	Unknown	

Objective	Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/ Comparator	Issues/ Problems/ Constraints
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	Proportion of convenience stores in town and village centres.	Levels vary across district centres from 19% in West Byfleet to 50% in Sheerwater. Levels also vary across local centres	No target set	The long term trend for decline in A1 and particularly convenience shops has halted since 2000.	
19. Minimise the use of unsustainable transport, increase access to public transport and reduce congestion by providing jobs and services close to where people live or where they can access them by public transport	Percent of people who travel to work by car	2001: 58.9% of Woking's population travel to work by car (Census)	Reduction in number of people travelling to work by car	2001: Surrey 59.9% 2001: national: 54.9% 1991: Woking: 63.3% Situation improving.	
	Traffic volumes	No data available	No target set	No data available	
	Monetary investment in public transport, cycling and walking	No data available	No target set	No data available	
	Access to and frequency/ reliability of public transport	No data available	No target set	No data available	
	Number of planning permissions with Green Travel Plans	No data available	No target set	No data available	
	Percent of new development built in the most accessible areas as defined by the Public Transport Accessibility Model.	No data available	No target set	Around a third of development has been located in the most accessible locations since 1999 as defined by the Public Transport Accessibility Level.	Planning permissions are currently measured against an out of date model.
	Length of cycle tracks	Awaiting information from County Council	No target set	Awaiting information from County Council	
	Number of live/ work units constructed	No data available	No target set	Unknown	

Objective	Indicator	Data	Target	Trend/ Comparator	Issues/ Problems/ Constraints
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Appendix 4:

List of Bodies Consulted on the Scoping Report

South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA)
South East England Development Agency (SEEDA)
Government Office for the South East (GOSE)
Surrey Heath (adjoining authority)
Runnymede (adjoining authority)
Elmbridge (adjoining authority)
Guildford (adjoining authority)
The Countryside Agency (statutory consultee for SEA)
The Environment Agency (statutory consultee for SEA)
English Nature (statutory consultee for SEA)
English Heritage (statutory consultee for SEA)
Highways Agency
Network Rail
Three Valleys Water
Thames Valley Water Property Services
Council for the Protection of Rural England
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Transco
Land Use Planning Team: Strategic Rail Authority
Woking Local Agenda 21
Service Areas within Woking Borough Council
Various Residents Associations and Local Interest Groups

