
Shaping Elmbridge A New Local Plan



**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability
Appraisal**

2020 Scoping Report

(Review of 2016 Scoping Report)



Elmbridge
Borough Council
... bridging the communities ...

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Non-technical summary

- 1.1 The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through better integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of planning documents. A SA Scoping Report forms the first stage in the SA process for documents forming part of the new Elmbridge Local Plan. This report updates the Scoping Report from 2016 that was prepared to support the new Local Plan.
- 1.2 The Elmbridge Local Plan sets out how the communities and places of Elmbridge will develop over the next 15 years. It will include draft strategic policies, development management policies and site allocations to guide future development and the use of land. The main objectives of the plan are to protect and enhance the quality of the environment, deliver homes for all, grow a prosperous economy and provide infrastructure and connectivity across the borough.
- 1.3 At this stage in the plan making process and after three regulation 18 consultations, it is considered appropriate to review the 2016 Scoping Report to ensure it provides an up to date and relevant framework for the assessment of draft planning policies for the new Local Plan. It takes account of the [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#) and the emphasis it places on achieving sustainable development.
- 1.4 The scoping report review follows each key task that was completed in 2016. These are:
- A1: Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives.
 - A2: Collecting baseline information.
 - A3: Identifying sustainability issues.
 - A4: Developing the SA framework which will be used to test policy and allocation options in the plan.
 - A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.
- 1.5 The above focusses on stage A of the SA process and will help to inform the remaining stages (B, C, D and E) of the sustainable appraisal for the local plan policies and site allocations¹.

Stage A1: Identifying and updating other plans, policies and programmes that may influence the content of the documents

- 1.6 This section of the report sets out all the current plans, policies and programmes that are relevant to the key SA themes. Although there have been many new plans, programmes and policies added to the list there has also been many plans deleted as they are no longer available or in use. The section uses highlighting and strike through to make this easier to identify.
- 1.7 New plans of particular relevance to the emerging Local Plan include:

¹ Please see paragraph 2.7 and diagram 1 of this scoping report for details of the SA process stages.

- The Environment Bill particularly biodiversity net gain
 - National design guide- to guide new design supplementary planning guidance
 - Elmbridge Economic Strategy - although this is likely to change following the 2020 global pandemic.
 - Elmbridge's Carbon Footprint report 2020.
 - Housing, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2020-2024
- 1.8 Detailed information on the content of these and how they will be taken on board in the SA and local plan policies is available at appendix 1.
- 1.9 It is also important to consider the strategic plans of neighbouring authorities as well as other key transport improvement schemes and county wide economic projects. Throughout local plan preparation and evidence base collecting, the council has worked actively and constructively with its neighbouring local authorities to understand their strategies for growth as well as large projects affecting their areas. Neighbouring local authorities planned housing and economic growth as well as the provision of infrastructure to support this are the key areas that are likely to affect sustainability conditions in Elmbridge.
- 1.10 Anticipated increases in road use from neighbouring authority's growth is the most significant area of concern. All surrey local authorities work with the transport authority Surrey County Council (SCC) to ensure the existing local road network can accommodate the planned housing and economic growth in each area. Or, if mitigation is required and how and when this will be delivered. Independent transport evidence alongside SCC Local Transport Strategy will help to identify whether the planned growth would impact on the local road network.
- 1.11 This section also features wider projects that are due to happen anyway like the Highways England M25 Junction 10 improvements. All the projects discussed would all have positive impacts on the plan.

Stage A2: Gathering and updating relevant baseline information to inform the documents.

- 1.12 This section of the report updates the baseline data collected and included in the previous 2016 Scoping Report. It produces a concise list of baseline data focusing on key indicators, so that this can be kept up to date to demonstrate important local sustainability issues. This is set out in detail at appendix 2. A table in the section provides a summary which includes both the 2016 and 2020 status to highlight the changes.
- 1.13 The results of this comparison are that many of the indicators have stayed the same since 2016. Some have improved and some have worsened. The following list show those indicators that are significantly below target and are a priority for action.
- New accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
 - Affordable housing completions
 - Number of vacant dwellings
 - Number of long-term vacant dwellings
 - Travel time to nearest hospital

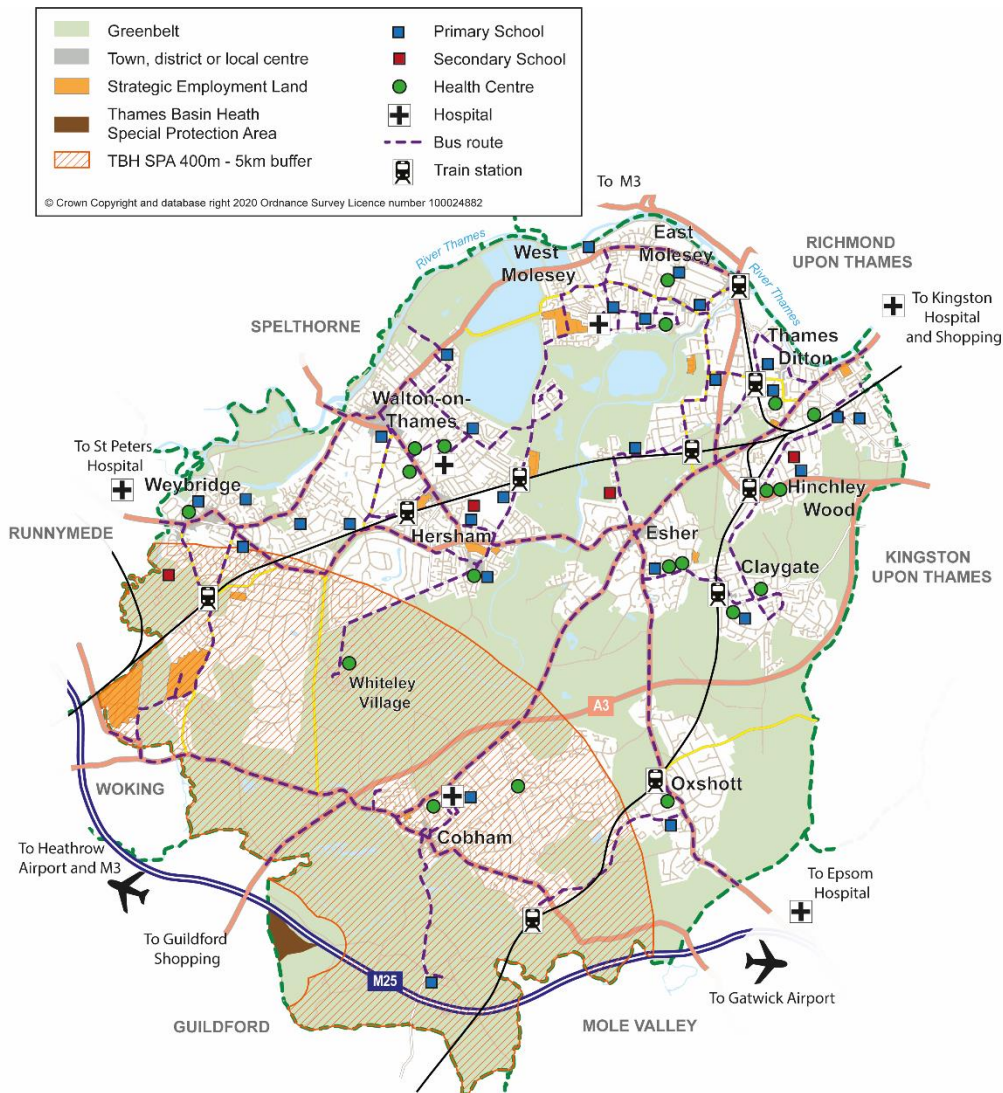
- Number of properties at risk from flooding
- Water abstraction status
- Amount of household waste

1.14 The following section (Stage A3) discusses these findings in more detail as the findings from this baseline data highlights the borough's key sustainability issues. However, it is also important to discuss the likely evolution of these sustainability issues without a plan and the next section uses the above baseline data to help identify these.

Stage A3: Identifying and updating social, environmental and economic issues and problems that need to be addressed.

1.15 This section identifies the key sustainability issues in the borough using the updated baseline data detailed in stage A2. Key spatial characteristics are mapped and include:

- Linear transport links to London and Guildford (A3 and two rail lines)
- Road links (M25 and M3) to Heathrow and Gatwick international airports
- 58% of the borough is Green Belt
- The Thames Basin Heath Special Protection area is located to the south west of the borough.
- The River Thames forms the north boundary.
- Elmbridge shares its border with two London authorities, Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames and the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames.
- Three NHS hospitals located outside the borough serve residents.
- Rail stations are not located in the borough's town or distinct centres.
- Two regional shopping centres (Kingston and Guildford) are located outside the borough.



1.16 This stage then goes on to present and analyse the data findings for the key sustainability themes. Specific maps relating to the theme help to provide the spatial dimension. The commentary discusses past trends and what sustainability aspects are expected to get better or worse. It also looks at what would happen without a plan, what schemes will happen anyway and the predicated results of these changes.

1.17 Summaries of the findings and the key issues facing the borough that will require action have been set out in the following key sustainability themes:

Access and Equality

- Lack of affordable housing and increasing house prices.
- Gypsy, Roma and Traveller pitches not being provided.
- Amount of vacant homes in the borough impacting housing provision.
- Increasing older population with social and health care needs.
- Pockets of deprivation with barriers to services and homes, crime and income deprivation affecting children.

- Accessibility of health and education facilities

Air, light and noise

- Planned growth, from the emerging local plan and alongside neighbouring local planning authorities plans, could put pressure on the local road network which could continue the past trend of air pollution and congestion.
- New electric vehicles and associated electric charging infrastructure may in fact reduce air pollution.
- Increased work from home changes could also help to reduce air pollution.

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

- Condition of local biodiversity and the boroughs SSSIs is below target.
- Recreational pressure, atmospheric pollution, water quality and resources and loss of functionally linked land on the Thames Basin Heaths SPA; South West London Water Bodies SPA / Ramsar and neighbouring authorities SACs² are issues that need to be addressed.

Climate Change

- Climate Emergency declared in 2019- borough has large ecological footprint.
- Increasing number of homes at risk of flooding.

Cultural heritage and historic environment

- Statutory listed buildings, conservation areas at risk and schedules ancient monuments at risk have stayed below target for the last four years.
- With planned housing growth in the borough's town and village centres, where the majority of heritage assets are located, a local plan policy that aims to enhance the borough's cultural heritage and historic environment is important to prevent this worsening.

The Economy

- Pressure on employment land use for housing.
- Online shopping an ongoing trend that will impact on the role of the borough's local shopping centres.
- The 2020 global pandemic will have a major impact on the local economy.

Health and Well-being

- Assess to green infrastructure, in particular public parks and children's play provision is needed in the borough.

Landscape

- The percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land in the urban area is

² Habitats Regulation Assessment, 2019.

declining which puts development pressure to build on the Green Belt.

Natural Resources

- Area of serious water stress
- Amount of household waste being produced.
- Previously developed land declining and housing densities low.

1.18 Understanding the borough's key areas for action will help to formulate the most effective draft policy to address these issues. It will also help to develop alternative options because some of these may require more stringent policies and it will be important to test whether any of these alternative approaches could have a negative impact of remaining SA objectives. Although the scoping report identifies key issues to explore when drafting policies, the development and reasoning behind these policies and alternative options will be discussed in the draft Local plan SA (stage B).

A4: Developing a framework for appraising the documents to identify the key sustainability effects.

1.19 The SA framework was reviewed and updated jointly by the East Surrey authorities in April 2015. As a result, 16 SA objectives were agreed, and these are set out below. This follows on from previous iterations of the East Surrey Objectives agreed in the past, e.g. those agreed in 2012. Since the 2016 scoping report, the objectives have not been updated and remain the same.

East Surrey Authorities Agreed Sustainability Objectives

1. To provide sufficient housing to enable people to live in a home suitable to their needs and which they can afford.
2. To facilitate the improved health and wellbeing of the whole population.
3. To conserve and enhance, archaeological, historic and cultural assets and their settings.
4. To reduce the need to travel, encourage sustainable transport options and improve accessibility to all services and facilities.
5. To make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings.
6. To support economic growth which is inclusive, innovative and sustainable.
7. To provide for employment opportunities to meet the needs of the local economy.
8. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and move to a low carbon economy.
9. To use natural resources prudently
10. To adapt to the changing climate.
11. To reduce flood risk.

12. To improve the water quality of rivers and groundwater and maintain an adequate supply of water.
13. To reduce land contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity.
14. To ensure air quality continues to improve and noise and light pollution are reduced.
15. To protect and enhance landscape character.
16. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.
- 1.20 In addition to a joint review of the objectives, accompanying indicators and decision aiding questions were originally created to provide a more concise, locally relevant framework for the assessment with clearer links to monitoring effects. These decision aiding questions, and indicators have been reviewed and updated and the results of these are included in appendix 3.
- 1.21 The SA for the site allocations will not use all of the SA objectives listed above. Objective 2, 8, 9 and 10 are not included because these will have been assessed at a strategic level. The scoring system for the site allocation policies is available at appendix 4.
- 1.22 Each draft policy and site allocation will be assessed against the scoring system below. The policy or site must represent a change to the current situation to score a plus or negative result. The policy or site allocation will not be scored with any proposed mitigation assumed to be in place. This instead will be discussed in the commentary.

Score	Description	Symbol
Significant positive impact	Significant positive change towards sustainability	++
Minor positive impact	Minor positive change towards sustainability	+
Neutral	The option contributes neither positively nor negatively towards the SA Objective	0
Minor negative impact	Minor negative change towards sustainability	-
Significant negative impact	Significant negative change towards sustainability	--
Uncertain	It is unclear whether there is the potential for a negative or positive effect on the SA Objective	?

A5: Consulting on the scope.

- 1.23 It is a statutory requirement that the scoping report be sent to the three Environmental Consultation Bodies³. An e-mail informing them of the review and providing the draft scoping report was sent on the 3 July for a six-week period ending on 17 August 2020. All three consultation bodies responded to the draft and provided comments. The letters received are available to read at appendix 5 – responses to the scoping report review. Appendix 6 also includes the changes made to the report as a result of comments made by the Environment Agency in particular.
- 1.24 Historic England stated that they were content that the scoping review for the Elmbridge Local Plan adequately covers the issues that may arise in respect of the potential effects of proposed development sites on heritage assets. A link to generic guidance on how Historic England will be involved in each SA stage was provided.
- 1.25 Natural England consultation response includes a number of plans and strategies to be included in stage A1 of the scoping report. It suggests that certain designations are taken into account when creating future site allocations and that the results of the Habitats Regulation Assessment should inform the SA. They also suggest the use of Defra’s Biodiversity Metric 2 for measuring and recording net gains.
- 1.26 The Environment Agency provide a detailed response to the scoping report. Advice is offered on the next stage of SA, particularly that reasonable alternatives and monitoring will need to be explained. How accumulative minor development will impact on flood risk, air quality and other environmental impacts will need assessing. Appendix 6 explains the more detailed comments and how these have been addressed in the report.

³ Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England

Introduction

- 2.1 The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of planning documents.
- 2.2 Under the [Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#) and [Localism Act 2011](#), the council is required to prepare a Local Plan. The Local Plan will throughout its evolution be subject to Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and where relevant, must meet the requirements of the [Strategic Environmental Assessment \(SEA\) Directive 2001/42/EC](#).
- 2.3 Elmbridge Borough Council is in the process of preparing a new Local Plan, which will provide the overall planning framework including spatial strategy, housing and economic strategy, site allocations and detailed planning policies for the period 2021 - 2036.
- 2.4 In December 2016, Elmbridge Borough Council published a [Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report](#) alongside the initial assessment of [Spatial Strategy Options](#). The scoping report brought together a 'scoping' of evidence base early in the plan-making process to identify significant problems, act as a base for future assessment and monitoring of effects and inform the identification of reasonable alternatives.
- 2.5 Consultation on the scoping report was undertaken during the Strategic Options consultation in 2016, with the relevant environmental authorities (Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England). The scoping report and responses from the authorities can be found on the [Strategic Options consultation webpage](#).
- 2.6 Carried out four years ago, there have been updates to the evidence base and national planning policy. Therefore, the scoping report must be updated so that this can inform and act as a base for the next stage in SA plan making, which is the preparation of the draft Local Plan.

The contents and main objectives of the plan

- 2.7 The Elmbridge Local Plan sets out how the communities and places of Elmbridge will develop over the next 15 years. Its contents include strategic policies, development management policies and site allocations to guide the development and use of land in the borough. It also defines the Green Belt and those areas that will be protected and enhanced for heritage or nature conservation purposes. Once adopted, the Local Plan will replace the 2011 Core Strategy and 2015 Development Management Plan.
- 2.8 The Local Plan main objectives are to protect and enhance the quality of the environment, deliver homes for all, grow a prosperous economy and provide infrastructure and connectivity across the borough. This scoping report review will help inform the draft policies content and SA process.

The Scoping Report Review

- 2.9 The diagram below explains the series of stages involved in Local Plan making and

sustainability appraisal. Whilst each stage consists of specific tasks, the intention should be that the process is iterative. The structure of this report will follow each key task that was completed in 2016:

- A1: Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives.
- A2: Collecting baseline information.
- A3: Identifying sustainability issues.
- A4: Developing the SA framework which will be used to test policy and allocation options in the plan.
- A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.

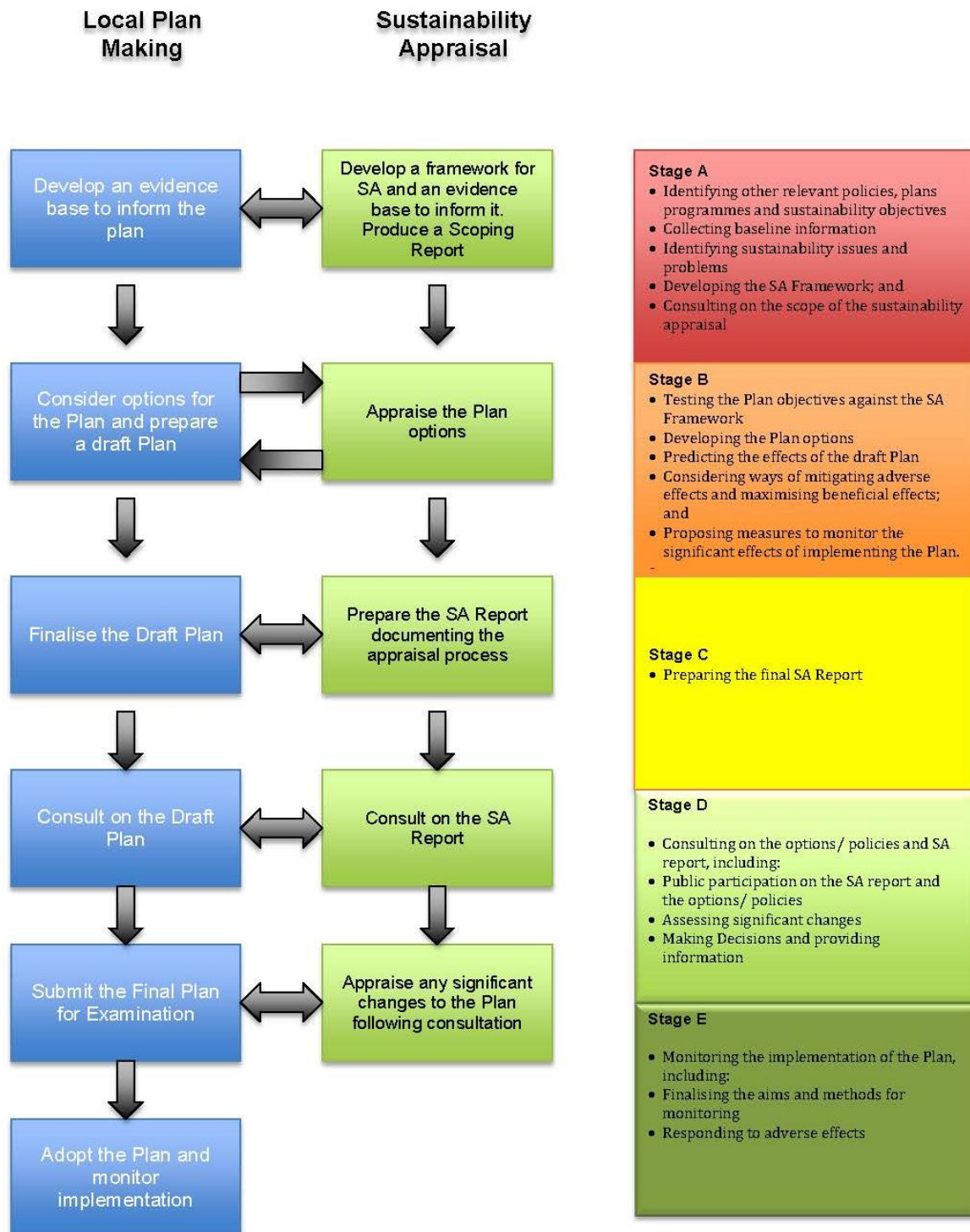


Diagram 1: Sustainability Appraisal and Plan Making Stages

Stage A1- Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives

- 4.1 To establish a clear and concise scope for the SA it is necessary to review the identified policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) that may influence the content of the Local Plan. This process was carried out in 2016 and has now been reviewed to ensure that it is up to date.
- 4.2 This process enables relationships to be identified that will allow potential synergies to be exploited and any inconsistencies and constraints to be addressed. It will also identify additional objectives and indicators, which will assist in analysing, and comparing economic, environmental and social impacts throughout the SA and help in identifying key sustainability issues.
- 4.3 Since the 2016 scoping report, there have been new plans, policies and programmes published. These are now added to the sustainability theme as set out below. The sustainability objectives for these additional reports and plans are discussed in appendix 1. Some plans, policies and programmes have been superseded, withdrawn or are no longer in publication.
- 4.4 Important evidence base documents, (such as the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and Landscape Sensitivity Study) that have been written to inform the Local Plan, are not included in this section but can be viewed on the [evidence to inform the local plan webpage](#). These contain important local information that will help when developing reasonable alternatives and draft policies.
- 4.5 As part of this 2020 review and to help identify these changes, the following has been applied:
- **Added** plans, policies and programmes are **highlighted in yellow**.
 - **Deleted** plans, policies and programmes are ~~shown as a strikethrough~~.

Table 1: Plans, Policies and Programmes reviewed

General overarching
International
European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150/EC)
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)
European Sustainable Development Strategy (renewed 2006; reviewed 2009)
European Union Environmental Action Programme to 2020
Sustainable Development Report: Transformations to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (2016)
Paris Agreement (2016)
National
Securing the future: delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) (unchanged)
UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development (2005)

Planning Acts (various) and associated regulations
National Planning Practice Guidance (as amended) (2014)
Ministerial Statement (22 July 2015)
Consultation on proposed changes to national planning policy (2015)
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Environmental Plan (January 2018)
National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019) and planning policy guidance
National Design Guide (2019)
County
Interim Surrey Local Strategic Statement 2016 – 2031 (December 2017)
Local
Elmbridge Core Strategy (2011)
Elmbridge Council Vision 2013-18
Development Management Plan (2015)
The Council Plan 2020/21

Commentary

- 4.6 Since the 2016 scoping report, a further two international plans have been added to the list. In terms of the national changes, the 2015 ministerial statement and the consultation on changes to national policy has been superseded with the 2019 National Planning Policy Framework and planning policy guidance. The national design guide has also been added to the generic cross cutting sustainability section as it addresses several themes from movement, nature, resources and health.
- 4.7 The table above includes various acts but does not list them. It is important to highlight here the importance of the Environment Bill 2019-12. It contains the targets to ensure the long term vision of the 25 Year Environment Plan is delivered.
- 4.8 Elmbridge's adopted Local plan is still in place, but the Council's vision has been updated with the latest Council Plan 2020/21.

Access and Equality
International
United Nations Convention on Human Rights (1976)
Aarhus Convention 1998 (UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision- Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters
National
Equality Act (2010)
Equality Framework for Local Government (2018)
Planning Policy for Traveller sites (2015)
Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act (2015)
Laying the foundations: A housing strategy for England (2011)
Housing and Planning Act (2016)
UK Government Housing White Paper: Fixing our broken housing market (2017)
DFE (2016) Strategy 2015 – 2020: World Class Education and Care (2016)
The Public Sector Bodies (Websites and Mobile Applications) (No.2) Accessibility Regulations (2018)
Health and Social Care Act (2012)
Care Act (2014)

Department for Transport -Gear Change: A bold vision for cycling and walking 2020
County
Surrey Parking Strategy (2012) (updated 2018)
Surrey Cycling Strategy 2014 to 2026
Surrey Local Transport Plan 3 (2014) (Updated 2018)
Review of Surrey Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2014)
Surrey Rail Strategy (2013) (and Position Statement 2016)
Transport Strategy for the South-East
Surrey Health and Wellbeing Strategy – To 2030
Surrey’s Accommodation with Care and Support Strategy (up to 2035)
Surrey’s Accommodation with Care and Support for People with Mental Health and/or Substance Misuse Needs (2018)
Local
Elmbridge Housing and Homelessness Strategy 2015-19
Housing, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2020-2024

Commentary

- 4.9 This theme deals with issues such as human rights and equality but also issues such as health and well-being, which can be achieved through people’s access to housing, education and care. It therefore has a range of plans and strategies to cover. There were no changes to the international plans and programmes, but nationally there were many updates to existing plans, particularly in relation to housing where the new government had made changes to the existing plans. Surrey County Council have also published documents relating to health and well-being as well as Elmbridge’s newly published housing strategy which supersedes the 2015-19 version.
- 4.10 This section also includes several existing documents on transport and accessibility including public transport and the encouragement of more sustainable transport methods. New documents include the government’s ‘Gear Change- a bold vision for cycling and walking’ and a regional transport strategy for the south east.

Air quality and noise
International
European Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)
European Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)
National
Air Quality (England) Regulations 2015 (Draft Statutory Instruments)
Air Quality Plan for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) in the UK (2017)
Clean Air Strategy (2019)
Local
Elmbridge Air Quality Action Plan (2011)

Commentary

- 4.11 There have been no new international plans or programmes relating to air quality or noise pollution published since 2016. Nationally, an air quality plan setting out the UK’s plan for reducing roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations was published in 2017 and a clean air strategy was published in 2019. This requires that all parts of government and society to improve air quality. Elmbridge Borough Council does

publish annual air quality status reports online and the 2011 air quality action plan is due to be updated in 2020.

Natural resources
International
European Wastewater Treatment Directive (1991/271/EEC)
European Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)
European Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (97/11/EC)
European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC)
European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2002/91/EC)
European Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)
European Flood Risk Directive (2007/60/EC)
National
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)
Waste Management Plan for England (2013)
National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)
Flood Risk Regulations (2009)
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2011)
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Strategy for England (2011)
National Planning Policy Framework Technical Guidance (2012)
Groundwater Protection (2017)
Resources and Waste Strategy (2018)
Regional
Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)
Water Resources Strategy and Regional Action Plan for South East Region (2009)
Water Company Water Resources Management Plans (Various)
Thames River Basin Management Plan (2015)
River Thames Scheme (2014) (updated July 2016)
County
Surrey Waste Plan – Core Strategy, Waste Development and Waste Development Control Policies (2008)
Surrey Minerals Plan – Core Strategy and Primary Aggregates DPDs (2011)
A Living Landscape for Surrey (2014)
Local
Elmbridge Contaminated Land Strategy (2015)

Commentary

- 4.12 There are no new international plans and programmes to be added to the natural resources theme. A waste management plan from 2013 has been added to the national plans and programmes. Since the 2016 scoping report, the government have published three documents covering water, waste and resources which are relevant for consideration. There have been no further regional, county or local plans to add to this theme.
- 4.13 The National Planning Policy Framework Technical Guidance (2012) has been superseded by paragraphs 155 to 165 in the 2019 NPPF and this is referenced in the general cross cutting themes and therefore have not been repeated here.

Climate change
International
Convention on Climate Change and Biological Diversity: Earth Summit (1992)
Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (2012)
The Seventh Environment Action Programme of the European Community to 2020
Energy Efficiency Directive (EU) 2018/2002
National
Climate Change Act (2008) (as amended)
Energy Act (2008)
UK Renewable Energy Action Plan (2010)
Planning our electric future: A White Paper for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity (2011)
Infrastructure Act (2015)
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (2017)
Clean Growth Strategy 2017 (updated April 2018)
County
Surrey Climate Change Strategy (2009)
Local
Elmbridge Energy & Sustainability Action Plan for 2014/2015
Carbon footprint report 2020

- 4.14 In 2018, as part of the 'Clean energy for all Europeans package', the new amending Directive on Energy Efficiency (2018/2002) was agreed to update the policy framework to 2030 and beyond. This document has now been added to the international plans and programmes list.
- 4.15 Since the 2016 scoping report the government have published a climate change risk assessment and clean growth strategy. These have been added to the national list of plans and programmes. Although available on the link above, the Surrey Climate Change strategy is no longer available to view online and so has been deleted. Additionally, the Elmbridge Energy and Sustainability Action Plan dates from 2014 to 2015 and there has been no subsequent updated document published.
- 4.16 The carbon footprint report was published in February 2020 and has been included in the local section.

Biodiversity, flora and fauna
International
United Nations Convention (Ramsar) on Wetlands of International Importance (1971)
European Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) (amended 2009/147/EC)
European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – Towards Implementation
National
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by Schedule 9 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000)
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2012)
Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

Regional / County

Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area – Delivery Framework (2009)

The State of Surrey's Nature (Surrey Nature Partnership) (2017)

Biodiversity Opportunity Areas: The basis for realising Surrey's ecological network (2019)
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Commentary

- 4.17 The EU Biodiversity Strategy has been added to the international list of plans, as it aims to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU and help stop global biodiversity loss by 2020. Additionally, the conservation of habitats and species regulations 2017 has been added to the national section as well as two county documents, that provide greater detail on the extent and condition of existing Biodiversity Opportunity Areas.

Landscape

International

The European Landscape Convention (2004)
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County

Surrey Landscape Character Assessment (2015)
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Local

Elmbridge Countryside Strategy 2007-2012.

Commentary

- 4.18 There is an additional document added in this theme. The Surrey Landscape Character Assessment is a comprehensive assessment of the landscape character of the county. It takes account of the framework of the National Character Areas recently reviewed by Natural England and describes variations in the landscape character at a county level.
- 4.19 The Elmbridge Countryside Strategy is out of date and no longer available online and so cannot be listed in this theme.

Cultural heritage and the historic environment

International

Granada Convention/Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985)

The European (Valletta) Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (2000).

Florence Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (2005)
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National

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Heritage 2020: Strategic priorities for England's Historic Environment 2015-20
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Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: the Historic Environment in Local Plans (2015)

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in planning: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (2015)
--

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017)
--

Local

Elmbridge Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Proposals

Elmbridge Heritage Strategy (2015)
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Commentary

- 4.20 There have been no new or withdrawn international, national or local plans, therefore no changes to make on this theme.

Economy
International
Europe 2020: A European Strategy for Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth. (EC 2010)
National
The Plan for Growth (2011)
Industrial Strategy: White Paper: Building a Britain fit for the future (November 2017)
UK Digital Strategy (2017)
Fixing the Foundations: Creating a More Prosperous Nation (July 2015)
Regional
Coast to Capital Strategic Economic Plan (2014)
Coast to Capital European Structural and Investment Funds (2014—updated 2016)
Skills for Growth (2015)
A Strategic Economic Plan for the Enterprise M3 Area 2018- 2030
Local
Economic Strategy 2019-2023

Commentary

- 4.21 A key international document was missing from the 2016 scoping report. This has now been added. Three national documents have been published since the 2016 scoping report and are now included in the section. Elmbridge Borough Council is not in the coast to capital local authority area and therefore three regional documents are not relevant. However, Elmbridge is part of the Enterprise M3 Area and so this plan has been added to the regional section. Additionally, a new economic strategy for Elmbridge has now been published.

Health and wellbeing
International
EU Green Infrastructure Strategy 2015
National
The Public Health White Paper 2010
Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation (2015)
Cities, green infrastructure and health
County
Surrey Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019
Surrey Emotional wellbeing and adult mental health strategy
Surrey's Physical Activity Strategy 2015-2020
Local
Elmbridge Active Everyday Physical Activity Strategy 2015-2020
Elmbridge Leisure Facilities Strategy 2017-2035
Elmbridge Playing Pitch Strategy 2019

Commentary

- 4.22 The EU Strategy on Green Infrastructure includes how access to this can enhance

the health and wellbeing of EU citizens. This has been included as a new document to the international section. The Government's document on 'Cities, green infrastructure and health', which is also concerned with towns, is also considered relevant to Elmbridge.

- 4.23 The national strategy a 'Sporting Future' was not included in the 2016 scoping report but is considered relevant to the theme health and wellbeing. Additionally, updated county and local documents have been published since the 2016 scoping report and are now included.

The expected impact of other plans / programmes from either Elmbridge or elsewhere that are likely to affect condition in Elmbridge.

- 4.24 Neighbouring local authorities planned housing and economic growth as well as the provision of infrastructure to support this are the key areas that are likely to affect sustainability conditions in Elmbridge. Throughout local plan preparation and evidence base collecting, the council has worked actively and constructively with its neighbouring local authorities to understand their strategies for growth as well as large projects affecting their areas.
- 4.25 Anticipated increases in road use from neighbouring authority's growth is the most significant area of concern. All Surrey local authorities work with the transport authority Surrey County Council (SCC) to ensure the existing local road network can accommodate the planned housing and economic growth in each area. Or, if mitigation is required and how and when this will be delivered. Independent transport evidence alongside SCC Local Transport Strategy will help to identify whether the planned growth would impact on the local road network.
- 4.26 This is also the case for the strategic road network. Highways England have also been engaged in the preparation of the evidence to ensure that our development proposals, and in combination of those of other authorities, will not have a severe impact on the network or an impact that cannot be mitigated.
- 4.27 Officers involved in Local Plan preparation have been in dialogue with relevant county officers as well as key infrastructure providers. This allowed informal discussions to take place to ensure there were no insurmountable issues arising from development options or other key matters that needed to be considered. Discussions will continue both formally and informally as the Local Plan progresses to submission.

Other plans and projects

- 4.28 **Surrey 2050 Place ambition:** The Surrey Local Authorities and their strategic partners have agreed to work together to ensure that Surrey continues to play a full part in the economic success of the country over the next 30 years, as a key driver of growth, innovation and skills in the national economy. This work will facilitate the delivery of 'good growth' and this will be supported through the draft Local Plan, resulting in a positive impact for the borough.
- 4.29 **Highways England M25 Junction 10/A3 Wisley interchange improvement project:** The project aims to reduce congestion, improve safety, support planned housing and economic growth and improve provision for pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders. This is likely to have a positive impact on sustainability in the borough, but it still requires work to ensure the impacts of the project to residents and areas

within the borough are properly mitigated.

- 4.30 **River Thames Scheme:** The River Thames Scheme will reduce flood risk to people living and working near the Thames, enhance the resilience of nationally important infrastructure, contribute to a vibrant local economy and maximise the social and environmental value of the river. This will have a positive impact on the sustainability condition, which is particularly important to address the flooding in the borough as this is highlighted as a priority for action in the baseline findings in the following section.
- 4.31 **Heathrow Airport 3rd Runway.** A judicial review in February and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the aviation industry has meant work on the third runway expansion has been scaled back. Any expansion of Heathrow is unlikely to happen until the end of the decade, while economic recovery takes precedent. This is not likely to affect the sustainability condition in Elmbridge at this stage.

Conclusion

- 4.32 Although there have been many new plans, programmes and policies added to the list there has also been many plans deleted as they are no longer available or in use. The 2016 scoping report set out the key themes emerging from the identified plans and much of this is still valid. New plans of relevance to the emerging Local Plan include:
- The Environment Bill particularly biodiversity net gain
 - National design guide- to guide new design supplementary planning guidance
 - Elmbridge Economic Strategy - although this is likely to change following the 2020 global pandemic.
 - Elmbridge's Carbon Footprint report 2020.
 - Housing, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2020-2024
- 4.33 More information on the content of these and how they will be taken on board in the SA and local plan policies is available at appendix 1.
- 4.34 It is also important to consider the strategic plans of neighbouring authorities as well as other key transport improvement schemes and county wide economic projects. Although these have been summarised above, more information can be found in the forthcoming duty to cooperate paper, evidence base documents and infrastructure delivery plans.

Stage A2 – Collecting baseline information

- 4.35 It is important to identify the current state of the environment in Elmbridge to judge the impact and effectiveness of the local plan documents during implementation. This is achieved by establishing baseline data for the borough that will provide a starting point for predicting and monitoring social, economic and environmental effects and identifying sustainability issues within the borough. This baseline information helps set out alternative proposals and justify the local plan interventions needed to tackle local social, economic and environmental problems and challenges.
- 4.36 This review updates the baseline data collected and included in the previous 2016 Scoping Report, with the aim being to produce a concise list of baseline data focusing on key indicators where information is readily available, so that this can be kept up to date to demonstrate important local sustainability issues. The current baseline is set out in detail at appendix 2. The table below provides a summary which includes both the 2016 and 2020 status to highlight the changes.
- 4.37 The following indicators have been deleted as they are not considered relevant to land use planning decisions: the percentage of pupils achieving five or more A*-C GCSEs, level of qualification of those living in the district, fuel poor households and households with no central heating.

Key

Symbol and colour	Description
+	Indicator is equal to or better than target or equivalent regional/national/international performance. Alternatively (where comparators are not available) historical trends show that the situation is improving.
-	Indicator is below target or equivalent regional/national/international performance. Alternatively (where comparators are not available) historical trends show that the situation is getting worse
!	Indicator is significantly below target or equivalent regional / national / international performance and is a priority for action.
?	Indicator status is unclear, there are no targets or comparators, or these cannot be assessed due to lack of data.

Access and Equality

SA Objectives and Indicators	Status 2016	Status 2020
Average rank for Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015	+	+
IMD Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in most deprived 10% nationally	+	+
Overcrowded households	+	+
Net housing completions	+	-
5-year housing supply	+	-
New accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	!	!
Affordable housing completions	-	!
Number of vacant dwellings	!	!
Number of long-term vacant dwellings	!	!
Number of households on the housing register	-	-
Number of units delivered for older people	-	-
Average property price	?	?
Average monthly rent	?	?
Bedroom mix of new dwellings	!	-
Type of new dwellings	+	+
Proportion of travel to work by mode	+	+
Average distance commute to work	-	-
Travel to work areas (TTWA)	?	?
Household's with a car / van	?	?
Average number of cars per household	?	?

IMD Geographical Barriers Sub-domain (physical proximity to local services) LSOAs in most deprived 10%	-	+
Travel time to nearest GP	-	-
Travel time to nearest hospital	!	!
Travel time to nearest primary school	-	-
Travel time to nearest secondary school	-	-
Broadband	+	+
Population profile	?	?
Households profile	?	?

Air, light and noise quality

SA Objectives and Indicators	Status 2016	Status 2020
Number and extent of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	-	-
Annual average of NO ₂ levels in AQMAs	!	-
Planning permission for floodlights with a condition to minimise pollution	+	+
Noise complaints	+	+

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

SA Objectives and Indicators	Status 2016	Status 2020
Number and area of designated sites	+	+
Condition of SSSIs	-	-
Improved local biodiversity	+	-
Extent of ancient woodlands	+	+
Number and area of SANGs	+	+

SANG capacity	+	+
Population of wild birds	+	-

Climate change

SA Objectives and Indicators	Status 2016	Status 2020
Per capita emissions of CO ₂	+	+
Number of properties at risk from flooding	?	!
Number of properties that receive flood warnings from the EA	?	?
Number of permissions granted contrary to EA advice	+	+
Households in receipt of ECO measures	+	+
Number of planning applications requiring an Environmental Impact Assessments	?	?

Cultural heritage and the historic environment

SA Objectives and Indicators	Status 2016	Status 2020
Number of heritage assets	+	+
Statutory listed buildings at risk	-	-
Number of statutory listed buildings demolished	+	+
Conservation areas at risk	-	-
Registered parks & gardens at risk	+	+
Scheduled ancient monuments at risk	-	-
Conservation areas with a Character Appraisal and Management Plan (CAMP)	+	+
Permissions with a condition recommended for an archaeological survey	?	?

Economy

SA Objectives and Indicators	Status 2016	Status 2020
Unemployment	+	+
UK Competitiveness Index ranking	+	+
Count of new enterprises	+	+
Newly born enterprise survival	+	+
Annual change in employment floorspace	-	-
Amount of vacant employment floorspace	-	-
Proportion of people claiming out-of-work benefits	+	+
Earnings by residents and workforce	+	+
GVA per head	+	+
Jobs density	-	-

Health and Wellbeing

SA Objectives and Indicators	Status 2016	Status 2020
Mortality from cancer, circulatory disease, stroke and suicide	+	+
Life expectancy	+	+
Percentage of people whose health is classed as bad or very bad	+	+
Percentage of physically active adults	+	+
Percentage of children that are obese	+	+
Crimes	+	+
Percentage of people who feel safe when outside in their local area	+	+

Access to green infrastructure	?	-
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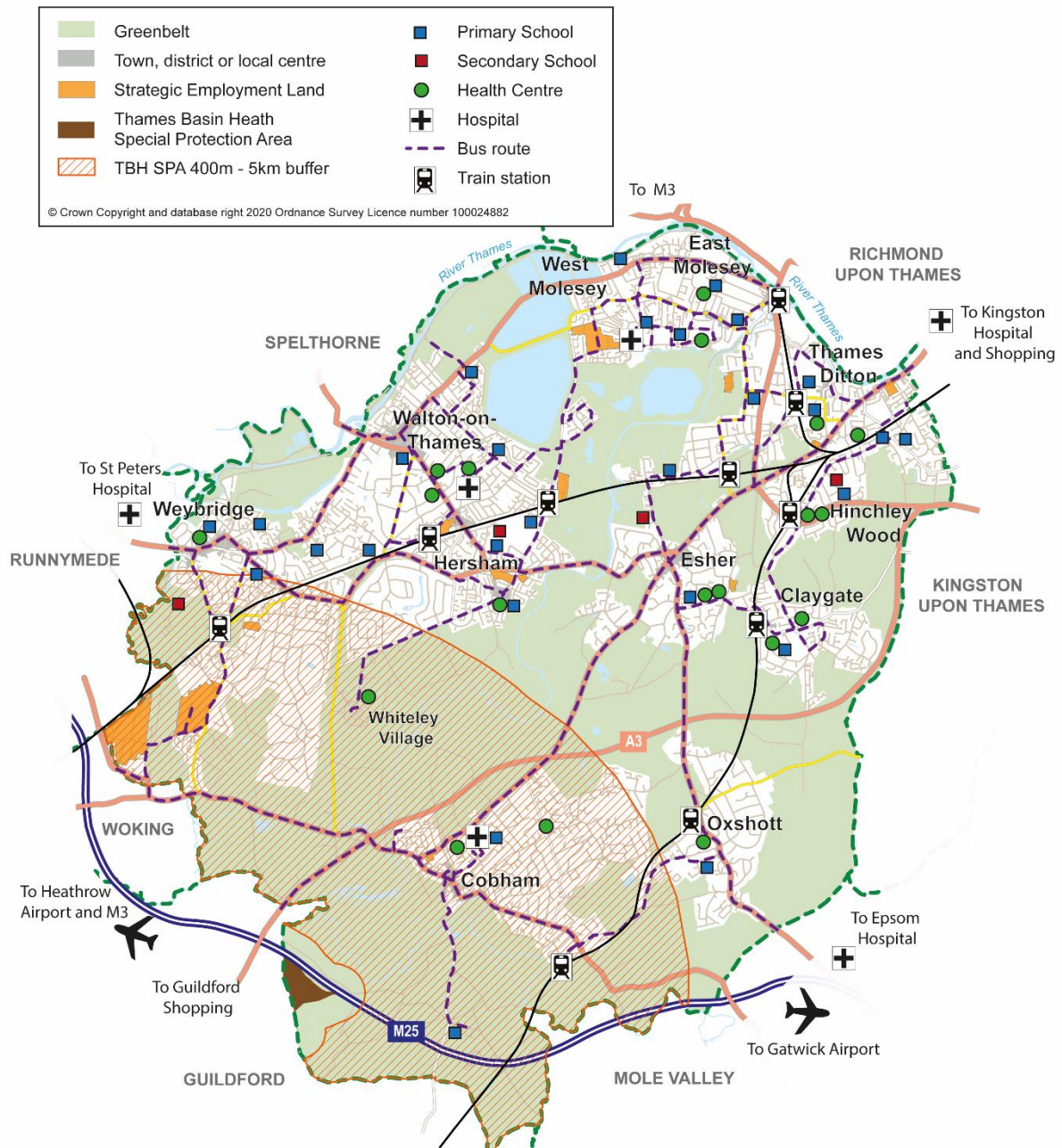
Natural resources

SA Objectives and Indicators	Status 2016	Status 2020
% of dwellings built on previously developed land	+	-
Dwelling densities	-	-
Allotments and plots	+	+
Agricultural land	?	?
Biological & chemical quality of rivers	+	+
Water abstraction status	?	!
Electricity consumption	-	+
Number and amount of land classified as contaminated land	+	+
Number of planning permissions with a condition to remediate potentially contaminated land.	?	?
Amount of household waste	!	!
Reuse, recycling or composting of household waste	+	+
Gas consumption	-	-

4.38 Appendix 2 sets out the findings and provides the detail to these results. Some include the 2016 data alongside more recent data so that a clear comparison can be seen. Other results include comparators using neighbouring authorities, regional results and national data. It also highlights any information that is not available or has not been updated since 2016. This approach does provide a comprehensive update to the sustainability issues in Elmbridge. Stage A3 discusses these findings in more detail as the findings from this baseline data highlights the borough's key sustainability issues. However, it is also important to discuss the likely evolution of this without a plan and the next section uses the above baseline data to help identify this.

Stage A3 - Identifying sustainability issues for the plan

- 5.1 It is important to identify the key issues that will require attention and will inform the plan-making process, including the draft plan SEA/SA assessment stage. This work was originally undertaken in the [2016 scoping report](#) and has previously informed the framework of SA objectives and the sustainability appraisals undertaken for the three regulation 18 consultations.
- 5.2 This section reviews the key sustainability issues in the borough using the updated baseline data detailed in the last chapter. Appendix 2 includes the detail such as the quantified data, comparators and trends. It is clear from this exercise that some sustainability issues from the 2016 scoping report still exist and have not improved while others have got worse. This chapter will explore these findings so that this can inform the remaining stages of the sustainability appraisal.
- 5.3 From the baseline data results, there are areas that require intervention or the borough's state of sustainability will worsen. Looking forward over the lifetime of the plan to 2036, the following section includes the likely evolution of the current state of sustainability without implementation of the plan and highlights what could change in that time. It also discusses underlying trends and projects that are likely to occur anyway, all which impact on the state of sustainability. This will help when developing the alternatives and assessing cumulative effects of draft plan policies.
- 5.4 Alongside the discussion on current sustainability issues, this section will also include maps that show the spatial dimension of the environmental / sustainability issue. This is helpful in providing an understanding of exactly where these constraints and opportunities are in the borough.
- 5.5 Before discussing each sustainability topic in detail, it is important to view the plan area and summarise its key spatial characteristics, which are:
- Linear transport links to London and Guildford (A3 and two rail lines)
 - Road links (M25 and M3) to Heathrow and Gatwick international airports
 - 58% of the borough is Green Belt
 - The Thames Basin Heath Special Protection area is located to the south west of the borough.
 - The River Thames forms the north boundary.
 - Elmbridge shares its border with two London authorities, Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames and the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames.
 - Three NHS hospitals located outside the borough serve residents.
 - Rail stations are not located in the borough's town or distinct centres.
 - Two regional shopping centres (Kingston and Guildford) are located outside the borough.



Access and Equality

- 5.6 The sustainability issues highlighted in the access and equality section relates predominately to meeting the borough’s housing need and housing provision.
- 5.7 Much of the data for access and equality has not been updated since the 2011 census, however journey times have been updated since the 2016 scoping report. As would be expected, there has been little change to this as no major transport infrastructure has been built and the borough’s existing access to and location of public places has not changed. The planned Highways England M25 Junction 10/A3 Wisley interchange improvement project is unlikely to change this situation

significantly.

5.8 The map below shows where key public services are located as well as the main transport links.

Map 1: Accessibility



5.9 Even though the net number of houses completed annually does meet the Core Strategy 2011 annual housing target, it falls significantly short of the housing need figure from the government's standard methodology, which was introduced by the new NPPF in 2018. As a result, the council cannot meet its 5-year housing supply which presents both social and economic sustainability challenges.

5.10 This becomes more apparent with affordable housing provision as the baseline data

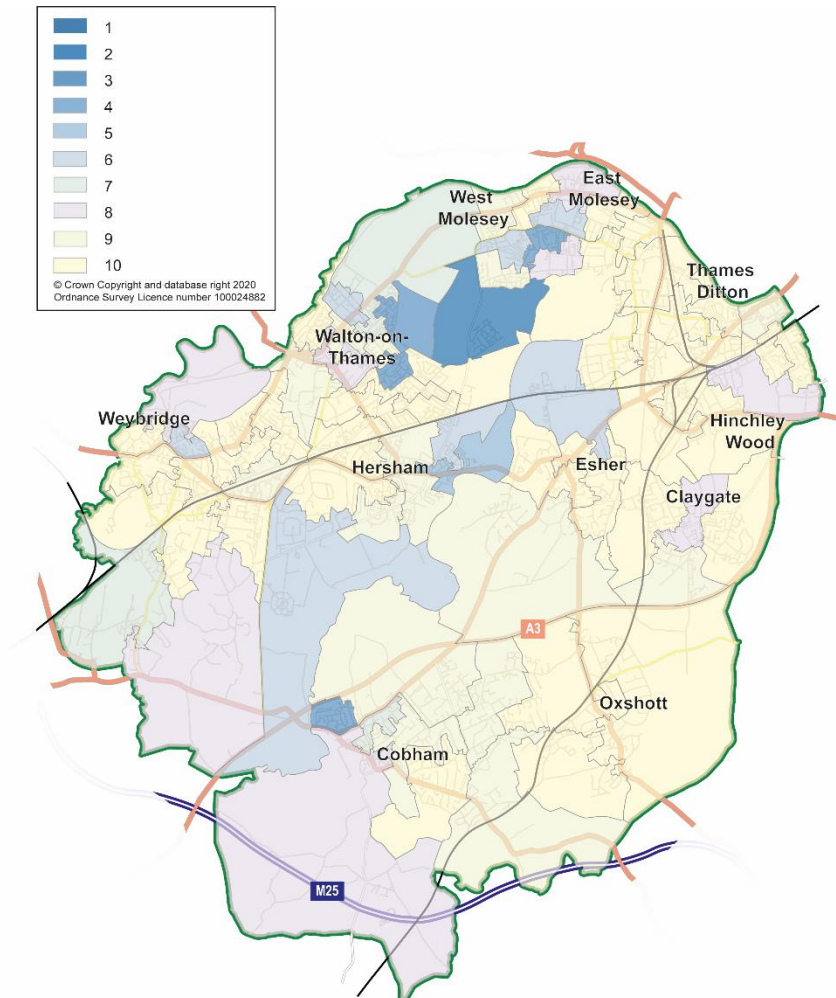
shows that the Core Strategy target is not being met. This is a sustainability issue that is getting worse and is a priority for action. Without a local plan, affordable housing delivery would get significantly worse particularly as the Government's white paper⁴ suggests sites of under 50 units would not need to provide affordable housing. As the borough has very few sites large enough to deliver 50 units, this would have detrimental social and economic impacts on the sustainability of the borough.

- 5.11 As well as this, no Gypsy, Roma or Traveller pitches have been delivered since the adoption of the Core Strategy or the 2016 scoping report. Lack of pitches in the borough has led to unauthorised encampments and a 3- year injunction. This lack of accommodation is a social sustainability issue that requires action.
- 5.12 Despite Elmbridge no longer having the highest number of vacant properties as its neighbouring authorities, it still has the second highest and therefore still requires improvement.
- 5.13 In terms of improving situations, there have been some positive changes in relation to housing mix. In 2016, the bedroom mix of new dwellings was significantly below target. Since then the situation is improving due to a change of emphasis in national policy that applied to all sites. A local development management advice note was published which explicitly advised developers to avoid inclusion of 4 bedroom and above properties unless it can be demonstrated that this is required to make efficient use of the land. This helped reinforce Core Strategy policy CS19 on housing mix and has since witnessed support at appeal highlighting the requirement and success of a local policy.
- 5.14 This also reinforces the fact that without a plan, market housing will dominate with the same four-bedroom detached dwellings already witnessed, house prices will rise, and the borough will continue its trend of being too expensive and inaccessible for low incomes families. Key workers such as teachers, police officers and social care workers would not be able to afford to live in the borough. This could result in a shortage of key workers, people moving away from the borough and in the worst-case scenario create a rise in homelessness.
- 5.15 The number of units delivered for older people is also below target and has not changed since 2016. Elmbridge is projected to see substantial increases in the number and proportion of people aged 65 and older between 2020 and 2035. Based on the ONS 2016 base population projections, the number of 65s and over are projected to increase by 9,500 over the period, a 37% increase on the 2020 figures⁵.
- 5.16 A 46% increase is projected for those 75 or over (5,900 increase) and 80% increase for those 85 or over (3,500 increase). The increase in more senior groups of the population are more likely to place serious demand on care and health services. While people are living longer, they have a shorter amount of time in which they are healthy, and their needs, including housing needs, increase in the later stages of their lives. This presents sustainability concerns in terms of access to housing, health and care providers.
- 5.17 In terms of deprivation and inequality, the borough of Elmbridge is ranked 310 out of

⁴ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government: [Planning for the Future](#), 6 August 2020.

⁵ Data taken from the Local Housing Market Assessment 2020.

the 326 local authorities in England⁶. With a rank of 1 being the most deprived, the borough is one of the least deprived authorities nationally and has no lower super output areas in the 10% most deprived nationally. However, the fact that the borough has seen a 12-place decrease in rank position suggests that deprivation has increased since 2015. The map below shows the areas that are experiencing greater deprivation in terms of accessibility, environment and education. These are darker in colour.



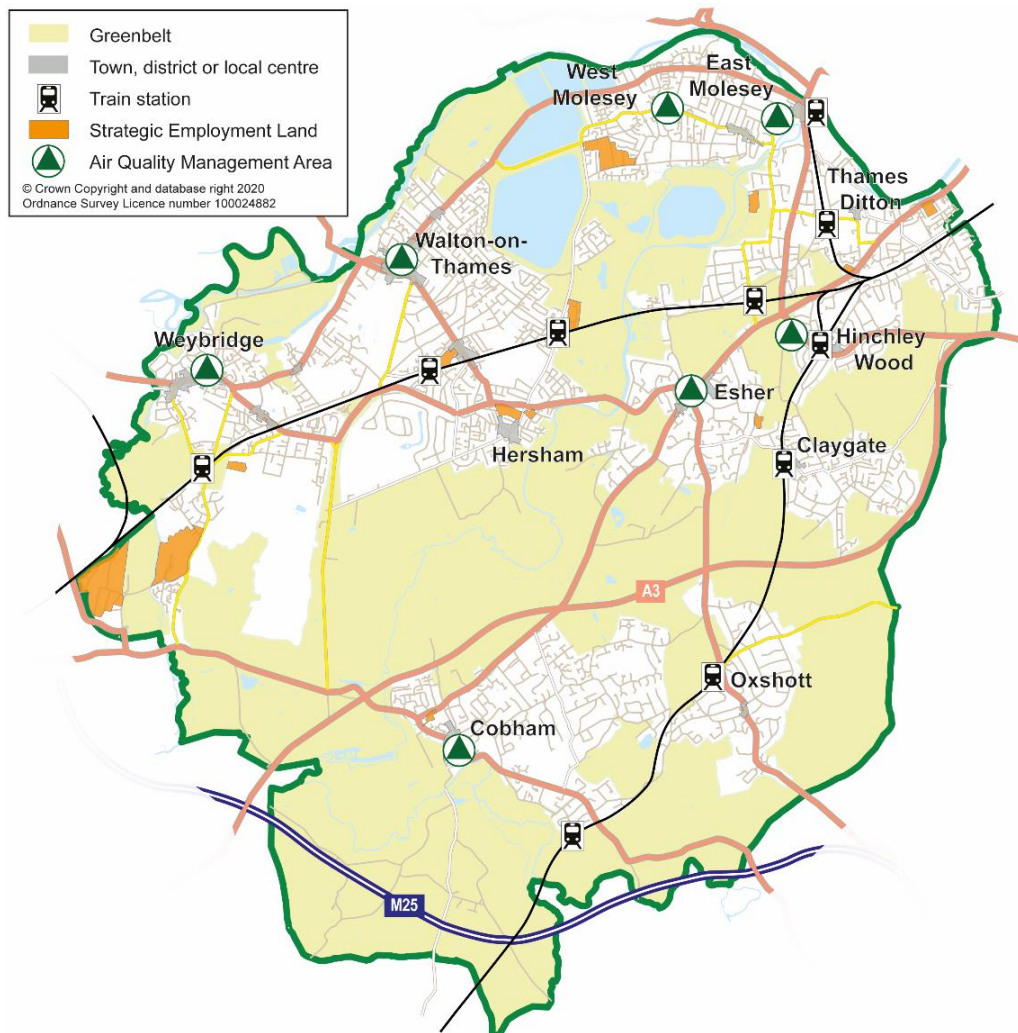
5.18 The two wards with the highest percentage of deprivation show that barriers to services and homes have increased since 2015 alongside crime and income deprivation affecting children. As the findings set out at appendix 2 show, there has been a small deduction in the borough’s wards that are most deprived in relation to physical proximity of local services since 2015.

⁶ English Indices of Deprivation: 2019

Air, light and noise quality

- 5.19 Vehicle emissions from traffic congestion, which was getting worse in 2016, has witnessed an improvement for this review. A decrease in NO₂ levels across all Air Quality Management Areas (with only one exceeding the national air quality objective) was reported. It is likely that this will continue to improve due to a drop-in diesel vehicle ownership and an increase in hybrid and battery electric vehicles.
- 5.20 The 2020 global pandemic is likely to change how people work with many more people working from home more regularly, which could reduce car use. However, not providing homes for the borough's key workers and low skilled workforce would result in more people commuting from other locations. This combined with the additional transport pressure from neighbouring local authority's growth strategies may increase road use and increase air pollution. It will be important to work with Surrey County Council and neighbouring authorities to make sure the road network can cope with the planned development.

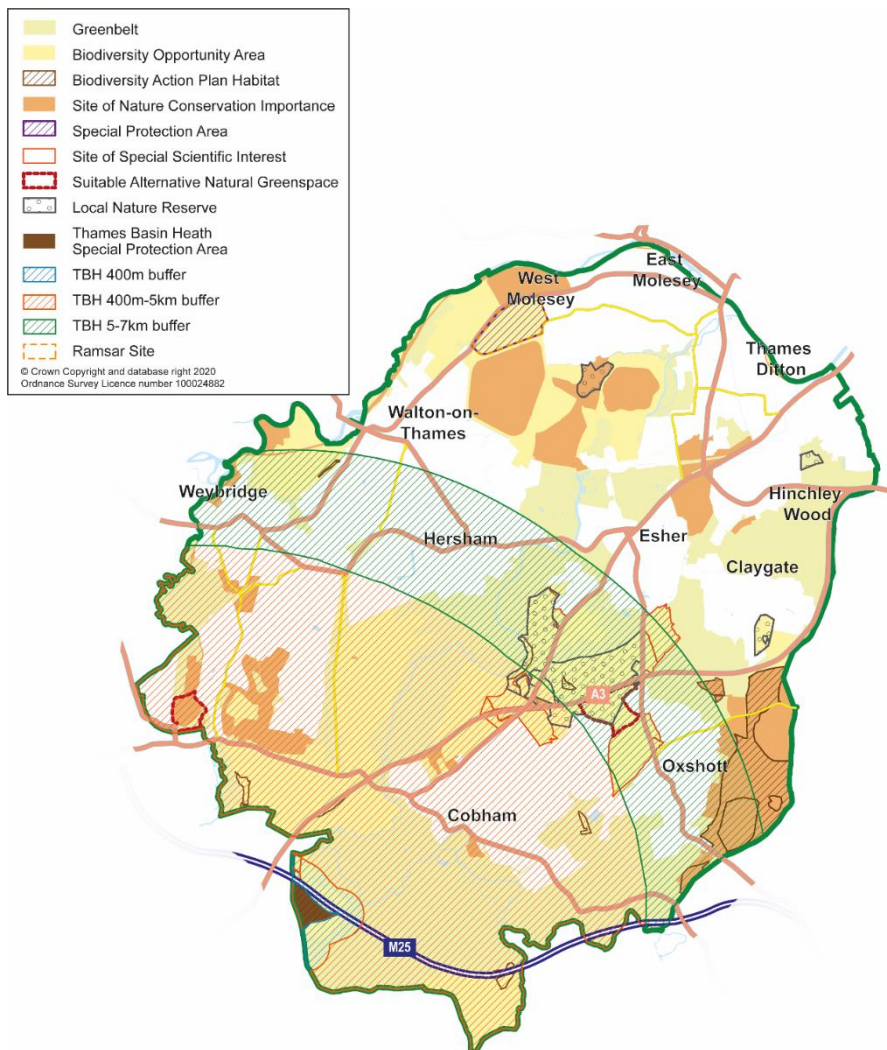
Map 2: Air quality



Biodiversity, flora and fauna

- 5.21 The Thames Basin Heath Special Protection Area (TBHSPA) is internationally important and supports landscape and distinctive flora and fauna that is under threat and in decline. It was designated in 2005 because of the presence of breeding populations of three bird species: Woodlark, Nightjar and Dartford Warbler. These birds' nest on or near the ground as a result they are susceptible to predation by cats, rats and crows, and to disturbance from recreational use, especially walking and dog walking.
- 5.22 The location of the heaths being to the south west of London on the M25/ A3 corridor has historically resulted in the area being subject to high development pressure. The TBHs is an area in decline; between 1904 and 2003 53% of the heathland has been lost with the remaining health fragmenting from 52 main parcels to 192 smaller parcels over the last century (Land Use Consultants 2005).
- 5.23 The decline in the Dartford Warbler territories and continual decline in Woodlark territories will also need to be prioritised as this has been getting worse since 2016. The location and amount of development needs to be managed carefully and there should be active measures to improve and expand the habitat areas to reverse the declines seen.
- 5.24 A form of mitigation to potential adverse impacts on the SPAs is through the provision of Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG). Providing SANG will support the delivery of new homes in the plan period whilst protecting environmental designations. Without a plan to allocate SANG and an avoidance strategy, housing development would put more pressure on the areas green space and increase visitor numbers to the TBH.
- 5.25 The baseline findings at appendix 2 do highlight that there has been no loss to the number and areas of designated sites in the borough, however there has been a slight decrease over two years in the proportion of Sites of Nature Conservation Interest in positive conservation management. This is important to prioritise as increasing local biodiversity is a key sustainability issue.
- 5.26 The population of wild birds and local biodiversity has seen a change to its status since 2016 and is now below target. Without a local plan policy on providing biodiversity net gains in development schemes, this could get worse.
- 5.27 The [Habitats Regulation Assessment \(HRA\) 2019](#) commissioned for the Options Consultation, sought to identify any aspects of the proposed options that may lead to adverse effects on the integrity of Special Areas of Conservations (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar sites. It concluded that although the options document does not provide a sufficient level of detail to determine the effect that the planned level of residential growth is likely to have on the identified European sites, it is likely that recreational pollution, atmospheric pollution, water quality and resources and loss of functionally linked land could occur. This could impact the borough's TBHSPA, South West London Water Bodies SPA / Ramsar and the Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), which are located outside the borough.

Map 3: Biodiversity

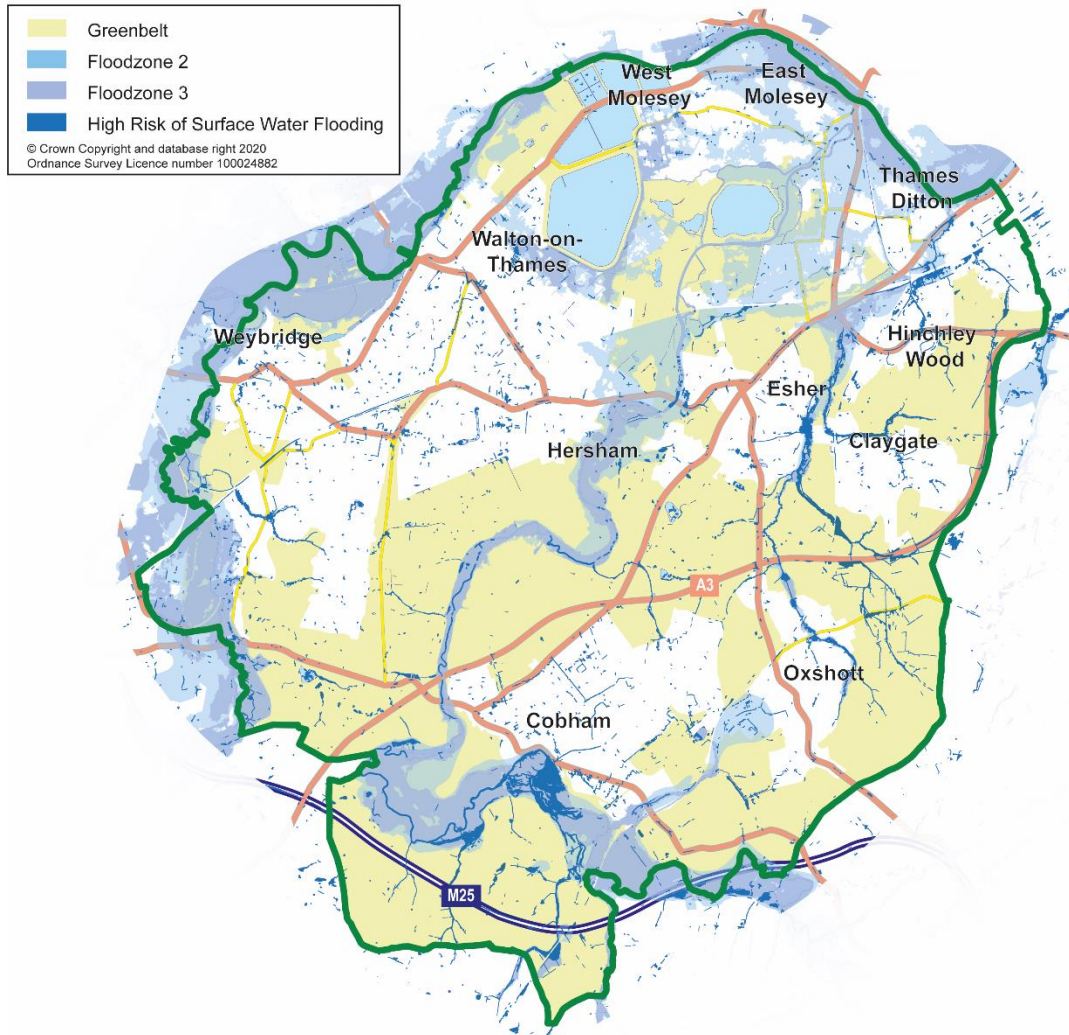


Climate Change

- 5.28 Even though the indicators have stayed consistent, the borough still has a large ecological footprint which is unsustainable. The council declared a climate emergency in July 2019 and is progressing a climate reduction action plan for reducing the council’s carbon emissions.
- 5.29 The map below highlights the borough’s flood risk zones, which have changed significantly with the most recent environment agencies map update. Increased numbers of homes are located within the flood zones 3a and 3b and homes at high and medium risk of surface water flooding. This is an ongoing trend in which the data confirms is getting worse.
- 5.30 31% of the borough properties are registered to the Environment Agency’s flood warning direct service to received flood warnings shows that flooding is a threat to many homes. It is essential that new development does not increase flood risk, from all sources of flooding, now or in a climate change future.
- 5.31 The baseline data clearly demonstrates that flood risk areas are increasing, and this

includes many more of the borough's properties in just four years. This has gone significantly below target and is a priority for action. Without a local flood risk policy this could have detrimental impacts on property and people living in Elmbridge.

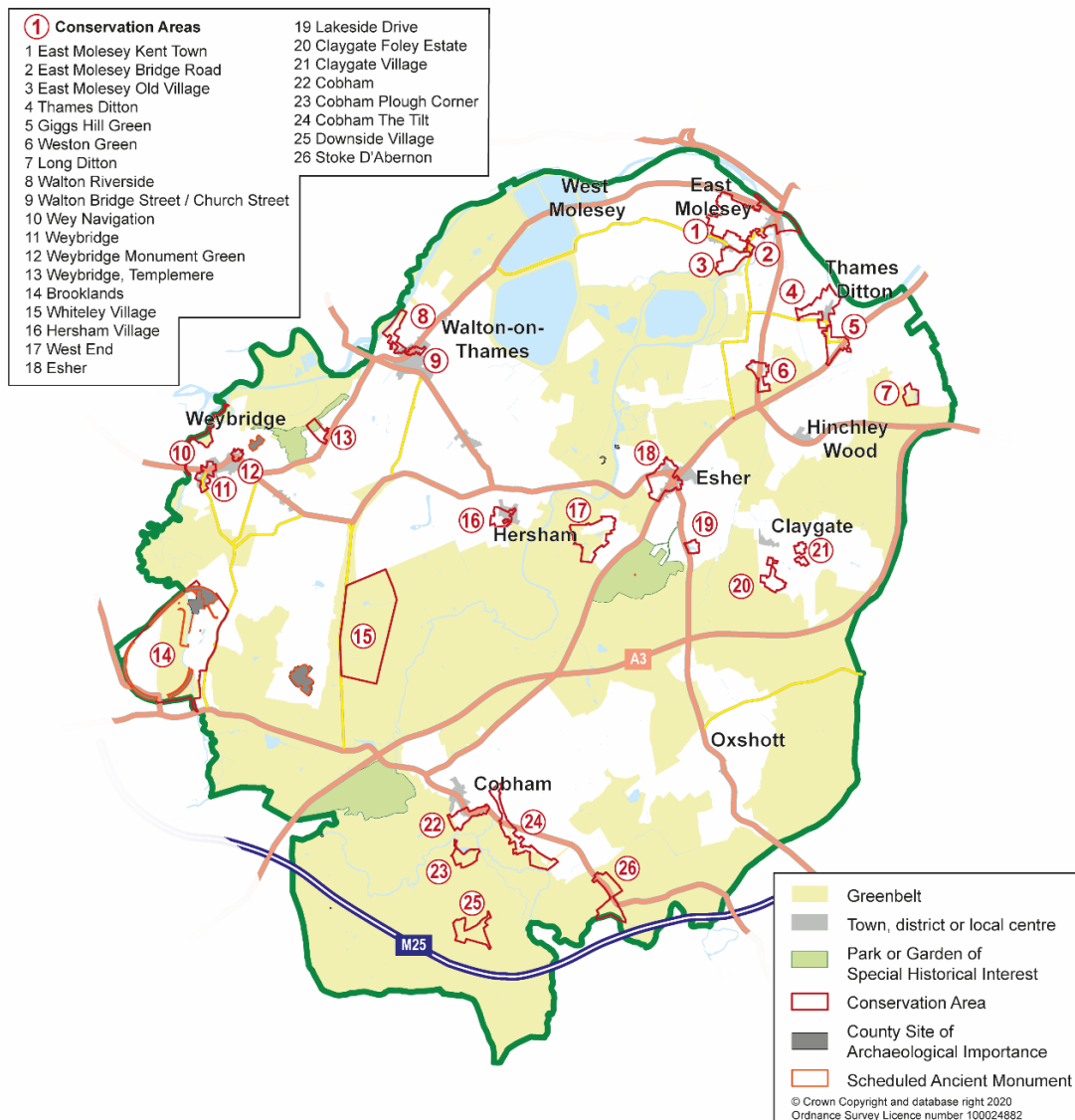
Map 4: Flooding



Cultural heritage and historic environment

- 5.32 The borough has gained another conservation area and carried out a survey of the listed buildings. The Heritage at Risk Register has also been updated and has noted that the Brooklands Racing Circuit has improved slightly in status.
- 5.33 Although there are no indicators that have worsened in this area, statutory listed buildings, conservation areas at risk and schedules ancient monuments at risk have stayed below target for the last four years. With planned housing growth in the borough's town and village centres, where the majority of heritage assets are located, a local plan policy that aims to enhance the borough's cultural heritage and historic environment is important to prevent this worsening.
- 5.34 The map below shows location of the borough's heritage assets.

Map 5: Heritage Assets

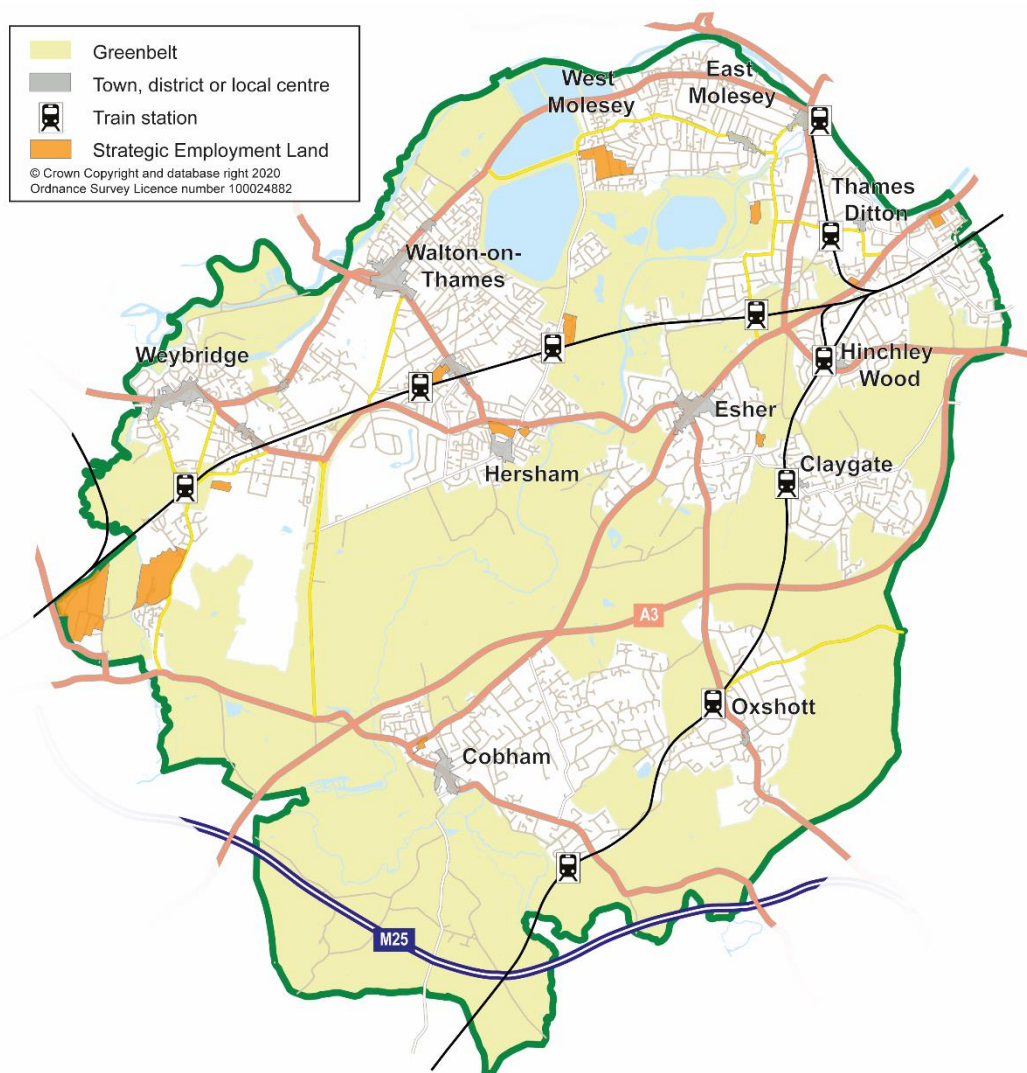


The Economy

5.35 The baseline data collected indicates that Elmbridge is still one of the most competitive localities in the region and nation. In 2019, it had recovered back to its original 15th position in the UK competitiveness index. There have been no significant changes to the status of the baseline data or previously identified sustainability issues for this review however the 2020 pandemic will have a major impact on the local economy and the impact from this will become apparent in future reviews.

5.36 The borough's local shopping areas are likely to change significantly as more people shop online. This is an ongoing trend, but it is likely that these centres will have greater social, community and leisure use in the future. A local plan policy will ensure that this can be achieved.

Map 6: Economy



Health and Well-being

- 5.37 There has been no significant change to the status of the health and well-being baseline data or previously identified sustainability issues in 2016. Evidence from the Open Space and Recreation Study 2014 concludes that the borough enjoys access to natural greenspace but has deficiencies in public parks and children’s play provision. These will need to be provided in new developments to ensure that people have access to local green space for their health and well-being⁷.
- 5.38 A local plan policy will allow important green infrastructure such as play space and local parks to be provided as part of new development schemes making sure everyone has access to green space for both physical and mental health benefits. Without a site allocation policy and local plan policy on play spaces, these could be

⁷ Maps of the borough’s Green infrastructure are available in the ORSA 2014 and forthcoming evidence on Green and Blue Infrastructure 2020.

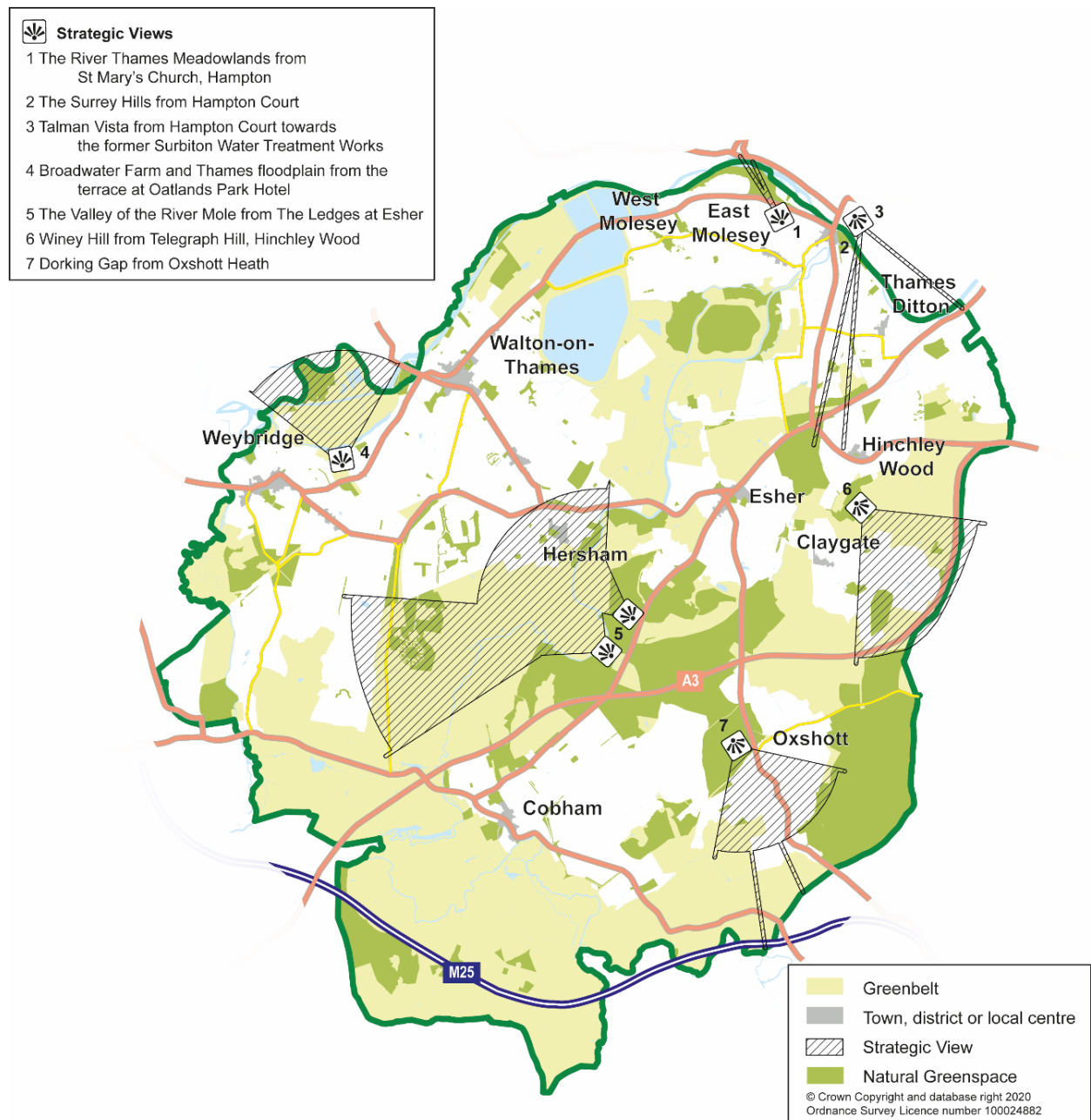
overlooked as developers maximise land for development.

Landscape

- 5.39 The map below shows the urban area and the borough's landscape setting, which consists of Green Belt land. Green Belt land covers 58% of the borough and its primary aim is preventing urban sprawl and maintain gaps between built up areas. As the baseline data shows the percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land (largely in the urban area) is declining which puts development pressure to build on the Green Belt.
- 5.40 Pressure to develop the Borough's Green Belt land has attracted very strong objection from the community as people feel this natural environment supports health and social well-being and has important environmental benefits⁸. Development on Green Belt land presents sustainability issues such as soil quantity, soil erosion, biodiversity losses and flooding. Without a local plan and specific environmental policies, it would be difficult to mitigate these potential negative effects.
- 5.41 The Landscape Sensitivity Study assesses the extent to which the character and quality of the landscape in the Borough is sensitive to change from the introduction of large scale residential and mixed-use development. The Landscape Sensitivity Study is an important evidence base document that will inform planning policy decisions, site allocations and articulate policies in the new Local Plan.
- 5.42 The borough's strategic views, which have been assessed and recommended to reduce in evidence prepared in 2019, are also shown. Provision of natural greenspace, from the 2014 Open Spaces and Recreation Assessment, are also included on the map below. Protecting the character of the natural environment is a consideration within 'smart growth' as this maintains the borough's attractiveness to locate. It will be important for the emerging local plan to include local policy to protect and enhance the boroughs landscape setting for both social, economic and environmental purposes.

⁸ Comments from the Strategic Options 2016 and Options Consultation 2019.

Map 7: Landscape



Natural Resources

5.43 As discussed in the landscape section above, there has been a decrease in the percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land which has changed the status of this indicator to a below target result. This is a key priority for the borough as the density indicator is also below target indicating that urban land is not being used efficiently. The likely evolution of this situation without a plan could result in less urban land and increasing pressure to develop the Green Belt, which has social and environmental impacts.

5.44 Elmbridge Borough is identified by the Environment Agency as falling within one of

the designated 'Areas of serious water stress' and planned growth (in addition to other pressures) is forecast to lead to an increasing supply demand deficit, according to the two main water suppliers in the Borough; Affinity Water (AWS) and Thames Water (TWUL)⁹. Both AWS and TWUL have highlighted several potential solutions to ensure sufficient water supply for the plan period and these will help to mitigate the impacts of development. Without a local plan, this could be more difficult to implement these mitigation strategies early at the development proposal stage.

- 5.45 The baseline data has indicated a reduction in electricity consumption, and this has changed the status to the situation improving. However, the amount of household waste is still significantly below target and a priority for action. Work will continue with the waste authority, Surrey County Council, to address this issue.

Conclusion

- 5.46 It will be important to consider these positive and negative changes as well as the existing priorities for action when developing the draft local plan policies and alternative options. These findings will also help inform the SA framework objectives decision aiding questions which are discussed in the next chapter.
- 5.47 To summarise the findings, these are the key issues facing the borough that will require action.
- Supply of affordable housing.
 - Supply of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Pitches
 - Amount of vacant homes in the borough.
 - Increasing older population with social and health care needs.
 - Previously developed land declining and housing densities low.
 - Accessibility of health and education facilities.
 - Condition of local biodiversity and the boroughs SSSIs
 - Recreational pressure, atmospheric pollution, water quality and resources and loss of functionally linked land on the Thames Basin Heaths SPA; South West London Water Bodies SPA / Ramsar and neighbouring authorities SACs¹⁰.
 - Increasing risk of flooding.
 - Pressure on employment land use.
 - Assess to green infrastructure- public park and children's play provision.
 - Pressure to develop Green Belt land.
 - Area of serious water stress
 - Amount of household waste being produced.
- 5.48 Understanding the borough's key areas for action will help to formulate the most effective draft policy to address these issues. It will also help to develop alternative options because some of these may require more stringent policies and it will be important to test whether any of these alternative approaches could have a negative impact of remaining SA objectives. Although the scoping report identifies key issues to explore when drafting policies, the development and reasoning behind these policies and alternative options will be discussed in the draft Local plan SA (stage B).

⁹ Elmbridge Water Cycle Study, 2019.

¹⁰ Habitats Regulation Assessment, 2019.

Stage A4 – Developing the SA framework

- 5.49 The SA framework sets out the structure and format for appraising and monitoring the implementation of the Local Plan. It was described in the 2016 Scoping report and has been used to assess the three regulation 18 local plan documents from 2016 to 2020.
- 5.50 The SA framework takes account of guidance that recommends the development of objectives and indicators. Objectives are set at strategic level and expressed in the terms of targets achievable through defined indicators taken from the baseline data.
- 5.51 The SA framework was reviewed and updated jointly by the East Surrey authorities in April 2015. As a result, 16 SA objectives were agreed, and these are set out below. This follows on from previous iterations of the East Surrey Objectives agreed in the past, e.g. those agreed in 2012. Since the 2016 scoping report, the objectives have not been updated and remain the same.

East Surrey Authorities Agreed Sustainability Objectives

1. To provide sufficient housing to enable people to live in a home suitable to their needs and which they can afford.
2. To facilitate the improved health and wellbeing of the whole population.
3. To conserve and enhance, archaeological, historic and cultural assets and their settings.
4. To reduce the need to travel, encourage sustainable transport options and improve accessibility to all services and facilities.
5. To make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings.
6. To support economic growth which is inclusive, innovative and sustainable.
7. To provide for employment opportunities to meet the needs of the local economy.
8. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and move to a low carbon economy.
9. To use natural resources prudently
10. To adapt to the changing climate.
11. To reduce flood risk.
12. To improve the water quality of rivers and groundwater and maintain an adequate supply of water.
13. To reduce land contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity.
14. To ensure air quality continues to improve and noise and light pollution are reduced.

15. To protect and enhance landscape character.

16. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.

5.52 Good practice suggests that the number of SA objectives should be kept to the minimum amount required to carry out the appraisal effectively but not make it unmanageable. Appraisals include commentary to explain whether certain SA objectives have been considered not relevant in relation to the policy.

5.53 The SA for the site allocations will not use all 16 SA objectives listed above. Objective 2, 8, 9 and 10 are not included because these are considered at the strategic level.

Indicators and decision aiding questions

5.54 In addition to a joint review of the objectives, accompanying indicators and decision aiding questions were originally created to provide a more concise, locally relevant framework for the assessment with clearer links to monitoring effects. These decision aiding questions, and indicators for the policies have been reviewed and updated and the results of these are included in appendix 3. The site allocation decision aiding questions and scoring system is available at appendix 4.

5.55 The 2016 SA scoping report included a list of areas which required further information. The table below sets out the areas that were missing information, whether this has now become available for the 2020 SA scoping report and how this could be included in the objectives or decision aiding questions.

Table 1: 2020 Update to missing information from 2016

Information that was considered missing in 2016.	2020 update and change to SA objective/decision aiding questions
Extent and condition of Biodiversity Action Plan habitats.	'The Basis for realising Surrey's ecological network 2019' lists the projects and action plans for Surrey and this includes sites in Elmbridge. This document contains Elmbridge's BAP habitats extent and condition. This will help with site allocation SA. The NPPF states that LPAs should minimise impacts on and provide net gains for biodiversity. This will need to be reflected in SA Objective 16's decision aiding question (see appendix 3 for revision).

	The Environment Bill requires development to deliver at least 10% improvement in biodiversity value.
Traffic flows	Traffic flows will be included in the Transport evidence 2020. The mapping will assist when assessing sites for allocation.
Road safety	This may be included in the Transport evidence 2020 and will assist with future site allocation work.
Measures to reduce flood risk	The Flooding SPD provides information regarding measures to reduce flood risk.
Sustainable construction – SuDS, energy efficiency, recycled materials	The council will be producing a design SPD with further information. Information regarding SuDs is included in the Flooding SPD. The current overarching PPPs contain important information which will aid the assessment.
Access to open space	The Elmbridge Open Space and Recreation Assessment 2014 includes information regarding access to the borough's green infrastructure. This will assist site allocation SA and answer objective 2 decision aiding question on whether the option /site would increase access to green infrastructure.
Ecological footprint	The council published a carbon footprint report in February 2020, which will assist with objective 8.
Mixed use developments	Mixed use development is recorded through monitoring of planning completions. This information will assist with many of the objectives but particularly objective 4 and 6.
Heritage indicators – locally listed buildings at risk and actions taken in response to breaches of listed building control	A 'buildings at risk' survey was carried out between 2016-2018, with several actions identified. This will assist with objective 3.

5.56 Much of the information set out above would be beneficial when considered sites for

allocation. Some do result in changes to the SA decision aiding questions. These changes are highlighted in appendix 3 where the full SA objective and decision aiding questions are featured.

- 5.57 Other information and evidence not mentioned above, will be available, such as viability and infrastructure provision. This again will help assist the sustainability appraisal of site allocations draft policies with alternative options and will be explained in the accompanying sustainability appraisal for those policies.

Stage A5 – Consulting on the Scope

- 5.58 It is a statutory requirement that the scoping report be sent to the three Environmental Consultation Bodies: Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England. An e-mail informing them of the review and providing the draft scoping report was sent on the 3 July for a six-week period ending on 17 August 2020. All three consultation bodies responded to the draft and provided comments. The letters received are available to read at appendix 5 – responses to the scoping report review. Appendix 6 also includes the changes made to the report as a result of comments made by the Environment Agency in particular.
- 5.59 Historic England stated that they were content that the scoping review for the Elmbridge Local Plan adequately covers the issues that may arise in respect of the potential effects of proposed development sites on heritage assets. A link to generic guidance on how Historic England will be involved in each SA stage was provided.
- 5.60 Natural England consultation response includes a number of plans and strategies to be included in stage A1 of the scoping report. It suggests that certain designations are taken into account when creating future site allocations and that the results of the Habitats Regulation Assessment should inform the SA. They also suggest the use of Defra’s Biodiversity Metric 2 for measuring and recording net gains.
- 5.61 The Environment Agency provide a detailed response to the scoping report. Advice is offered on the next stage of SA, particularly that reasonable alternatives and monitoring will need to be explained. How accumulative minor development will impact on flood risk, air quality and other environmental impacts will need assessing. Appendix 6 explains the more detailed comments and how these have been addressed in the report.

Progress and next steps

- 5.62 Elmbridge Borough Council has already begun the process of preparing a new Local Plan and have presented three Regulation 18 consultations:
- The Strategic Options (December 2016 -February 2017)
 - The Options Consultation (August 2019 – September 2019).
 - Creating our vision, objectives and the direction for development management policies 2020 (January 2020- March 2020)
- 5.63 The first consultation (the [Strategic Options consultation](#)) introduced the need to produce a new Local Plan and discussed where new homes could be located as well as possible approaches to other planning topics that the Local Plan must address.
- 5.64 The [Options consultation](#), held in September 2019, focused on the issue of housing and set out five different approaches as to where new homes could be located in the future.
- 5.65 This final regulation 18 consultation discussed the [vision, objectives](#) and policy topics the Local Plan must include. It addressed other important issues such as employment, town and local centres and the council’s approach to tackling climate change, as well as how to protect and enhance the environment and heritage assets. This consultation identified the key challenges and opportunities that the Local Plan must respond to and presented five objectives and three key policy directions that will shape the strategic and detailed policies that will be included in the new Local Plan.
- 5.66 All three regulation 18 consultations did not include site allocations. Detailed policies and specific sites along with alternative options will be assessed in a further SA at the next stage of the Local Plan process. The sustainability appraisals for each of the regulation 18 consultations are available to view [online](#).
- 5.67 The remaining stages in process are as follows,

Local Plan Stage	Sustainability Appraisal step
Preparation of Spatial Strategy and Policies including Site Allocations and Designations.	SA to assess and inform the preferred approach, site allocations and designations.
Publication of proposed submission plan for regulation 19 representation period.	Include prepared SA report. Consult with SA bodies.
Submission for Independent Examination.	A final SA report updated based on statutory and wider public representations

Examination in Public of submission version of the Local Plan.	This will include any revisions that may be found to be required made in light of results of examination
Adoption of the Local Plan by the council	This will include a final SA published alongside the adopted Local Plan

Conclusion

- 6.1 This SA scoping report review has identified the social, economic and environmental sustainability issues that will need to be addressed when preparing policy for the draft Local Plan.
- 6.2 Many of these issues have not changed since the scoping report was written in 2016, which emphasises the need for the new local plan to be more responsive to its environmental effects. The new local plan will seek to promote sustainable development through better integration of social, environmental and economic considerations and this scoping report review provides the evidence to do so.
- 6.3 The scoping report has underlined various sustainability issues that will need to improve to ensure better sustainability for the borough. These include tackling the borough's lack of affordable housing, responding to the climate change emergency and growing a prosperous economy.
- 6.4 As well as identifying those sustainability issues that need improvement, the report also highlights those which have improved. This confirms how local policy can be effective in achieving a more sustainable outcome. This was particularly relevant in the policy approach to housing mix.
- 6.5 This scoping report will help to identify, assess and choose the reasonable alternatives and preferred draft policies, which will assist in the formation of the local plan.

Appendix 1 – Plans, policies and programmes

Summary of plans, policies and programmes reviewed April 2020.

General overarching
International
European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150/EC)
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)
European Sustainable Development Strategy (renewed 2006; reviewed 2009)
European Union Environmental Action Programme to 2020
Sustainable Development Report: Transformations to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (2016)
Paris Agreement (2016)
National
Planning Acts (various) and associated regulations
Securing the future: delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) (unchanged)
UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development (2005)
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Environmental Plan (January 2018)
National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019) and supporting guidance
National Design Guide (2019)
County
Interim Surrey Local Strategic Statement 2016 – 2031 (December 2017)
Local
Elmbridge Core Strategy (2011)
Development Management Plan (2015)
The Council Plan 2019/20
Access and Equality
International
United Nations Convention on Human Rights (1976)
Aarhus Convention 1998 (UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters)
National
Equality Act (2010)
Equality Framework for Local Government (2018)
Planning Policy for Traveller sites (2015)
Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act (2015)
Housing and Planning Act (2016)
UK Government Housing White Paper: Fixing our broken housing market (2017)
DFE (2016) Strategy 2015 – 2020: World Class Education and Care (2016)
The Public Sector Bodies (Websites and Mobile Applications) (No.2) Accessibility Regulations (2018)
Health and Social Care Act (2012)
Care Act (2014)
Department for Transport -Gear Change: A bold vision for cycling and walking 2020

County

[Transport Strategy for the South-East](#)

[Surrey Parking Strategy \(2012\) \(updated 2018\)](#)

[Surrey Cycling Strategy 2014 to 2026](#)

[Surrey Local Transport Plan 3 \(2014\) \(Updated 2018\)](#)

[Review of Surrey Rights of Way Improvement Plan \(2014\)](#)

[Surrey Rail Strategy \(2013\) \(and Position Statement 2016\)](#)

[Surrey Health and Wellbeing Strategy – To 2030](#)

[Surrey's Accommodation with Care and Support Strategy \(up to 2035\)](#)

[Surrey's Accommodation with Care and Support for People with Mental Health and/or Substance Misuse Needs \(2018\)](#)

Local

[Housing, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2020-2024](#)

Air quality and noise**International**

[European Noise Directive \(2002/49/EC\)](#)

[European Air Quality Directive \(2008/50/EC\)](#)

National

[Air Quality \(England\) Regulations 2015 \(Draft Statutory Instruments\)](#)

[Air Quality Plan for Nitrogen Dioxide \(NO₂\) in the UK \(2017\)](#)

[Clean Air Strategy \(2019\)](#)

Local

[Elmbridge Air Quality Action Plan \(2011\)](#)

Natural resources**International**

[European Wastewater Treatment Directive \(1991/271/EEC\)](#)

[European Nitrates Directive \(91/676/EEC\)](#)

[European Environmental Impact Assessment Directive \(97/11/EC\)](#)

[European Water Framework Directive \(2000/60/EC\)](#)

[European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive \(2001/42/EC\)](#)

[European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive \(2002/91/EC\)](#)

[European Waste Framework Directive \(2008/98/EC\)](#)

[European Flood Risk Directive \(2007/60/EC\)](#)

National

[Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act \(2006\)](#)

[Waste Management Plan for England \(2013\)](#)

[National Planning Policy for Waste \(2014\)](#)

[Flood Risk Regulations \(2009\)](#)

[Flood and Water Management Act \(2010\)](#)

[Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England \(2011\)](#)

[National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Strategy for England \(2011\)](#)

[Groundwater Protection \(2017\)](#)

[Resources and Waste Strategy \(2018\)](#)

Regional

[Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan \(2009\)](#)

[Water Resources Strategy and Regional Action Plan for South East Region \(2009\)](#)

Water Company Water Resources Management Plans (Various)
Thames River Basin Management Plan (2015)
River Thames Scheme (2014) (updated July 2016)
County
Surrey Waste Plan – Core Strategy, Waste Development and Waste Development Control Policies (2008)
Surrey Minerals Plan – Core Strategy and Primary Aggregates DPDs (2011)
A Living Landscape for Surrey (2014)
Local
Elmbridge Contaminated Land Strategy (2015)

Climate change
International
Convention on Climate Change and Biological Diversity: Earth Summit (1992)
Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (2012)
The Seventh Environment Action Programme of the European Community to 2020
Energy Efficiency Directive (EU) 2018/2002
National
Climate Change Act (2008) (as amended)
Energy Act (2008)
UK Renewable Energy Action Plan (2010)
Planning our electric future: A White Paper for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity (2011)
Infrastructure Act (2015)
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (2017)
Clean Growth Strategy 2017 (updated April 2018)
Local
Carbon footprint report 2020

Biodiversity, flora and fauna
International
United Nations Convention (Ramsar) on Wetlands of International Importance (1971)
European Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) (amended 2009/147/EC)
European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – Towards Implementation
National
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by Schedule 9 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000)
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services (2012)
Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
Regional / County
Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area – Delivery Framework (2009)
The State of Surrey’s Nature (Surrey Nature Partnership) (2017)
Biodiversity Opportunity Areas: The basis for realising Surrey’s ecological network (2019)

Landscape
International
The European Landscape Convention (2004)
County
Surrey Landscape Character Assessment (2015)

Cultural heritage and the historic environment
International
Granada Convention/Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985)
The European (Valletta) Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (2000).
Florence Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (2005)
National
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
Heritage 2020: Strategic priorities for England's Historic Environment 2015-20
Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: the Historic Environment in Local Plans (2015)
Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in planning: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (2015)
Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017)
Local
Elmbridge Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Proposals
Elmbridge Heritage Strategy (2015)

Economy
International
Europe 2020: A European Strategy for Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth. (EC 2010)
National
The Plan for Growth (2011)
Industrial Strategy: White Paper: Building a Britain fit for the future (November 2017)
UK Digital Strategy (2017)
Fixing the Foundations: Creating a More Prosperous Nation (July 2015)
Regional
A Strategic Economic Plan for the Enterprise M3 Area 2018- 2030
Local
Economic Strategy 2019-2023

Health and wellbeing
International
EU Green Infrastructure Strategy 2015
National

The Public Health White Paper 2010
Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation (2015)
County
Surrey Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019
Surrey Emotional wellbeing and adult mental health strategy
Surrey's Physical Activity Strategy 2015-2020
Cities, green infrastructure and health
Local
Elmbridge Active Everyday Physical Activity Strategy 2015-2020
Elmbridge Leisure Facilities Strategy 2017-2035
Elmbridge Playing Pitch Strategy 2019

Additional plans, policies and programmes at March 2020: full table with objectives

General Overarching/ cross cutting

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme
International
Sustainable Development Report: Transformations to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (2016)
The UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development identifies 17 Sustainable Development Goals which seek to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address global challenges including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice. The goals call for action by all countries to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection.
Plan policies to support the overall objectives.
Paris Agreement (2016)
The central aim of this agreement is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change. To reach these ambitious goals, appropriate financial flows, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity building framework will be put in place, thus supporting action by developing countries and the most vulnerable countries, in line with their own national objectives.
Plan policies to support the overall objectives.
National
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Environmental Plan (January 2018)
The Plan sets out goals for improving the environment within a generation. Identified goals seek: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve clean air the UK by meeting legally binding targets to reduce 5 damaging air pollutants, halving the effects of air pollution on health by 2030; end the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040; maintain continuous improvement

in industrial emissions.

- To achieve clean and plentiful water
- To achieve a greater richness in plants and wildlife
- To reduce the risk of harm to people, the environment and economy from natural hazards including flooding, drought and coastal erosion.
- To ensure that resources from nature are used more sustainability and efficiently
- To conserve and enhance the beauty of our natural environment, making sure it can be enjoyed, used and cared for by everyone.
- To mitigate climate change whilst adapting to reduce its impact.
- To minimise waste, reuse and manage materials to minimise the impact on the environment.

Ensure that Local Plan policies contribute towards achieving the goals identified in the Plan.

[National Planning Policy Framework \(February 2019\) and supporting guidance](#)

To include the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Planning Act 2008 and Localism Act 2011, Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017, CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPG). Combined they provide the legal framework for the preparation of development plans including requirements for consultation, sustainability appraisal and examination. These aim to support economic growth but also to promote strong communities and the need to protect and enhance the environment. Core principles include:

- Support a genuinely plan-led system and plan positively for growth.
- Presumption in favour of sustainable development.
- Secure high-quality design standards.
- Take account of the roles and character of different areas including the Green Belt which presents five purposes of Green Belt.
- Support transition to a low carbon future.
- Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution.
- Prioritising the use of previously developed land.
- Promote mixed use development.
- Conserve heritage assets.
- Manage patterns of growth to make full use of public transport, walking and cycling.
- Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing and deliver facilities and services to meet local needs.

The Local Plan must be in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework

[National Design Guide \(2019\)](#)

The government's planning practice guidance for beautiful, enduring and successful places. It addresses the question of how we recognise well-designed places, by outlining and illustrating the government's priorities for well-designed places in the form of ten characteristics, these being:

- Context - enhances the surroundings
- Identity - attractive and distinctive
- Built Form - a coherent pattern of development
- Movement - accessible and easy to move around
- Nature - enhanced and optimised
- Public spaces - safe, social and inclusive
- Uses - mixed and integrated. Homes and buildings - functional, healthy and sustainable
- Resources - efficient and resilient
- Lifespan - made to last.

The local plan should seek to include policy reflecting the government's priorities for well-designed places.

[The Council Plan 2020/21](#)

The Council's 5-year vision is to be a responsive and effective Council, protecting and promoting the interests of residents and businesses and safeguarding our environment, while maintaining a community for all.

The Local Plan will seek to assist in the delivery of the vision.

Access and equality

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme
National
Equality Framework for Local Government (2018)
<p>The purpose of the Equality Framework for Local Government (EFLG) is to help organisations, in discussion with local partners including local people, review and improve their performance for people with characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010. The Local Plan will need to ensure that it promotes equal opportunities.</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to promote equality.</p>
UK Government Housing White Paper: Fixing our broken housing market (2017)
<p>Housing white paper and supporting documents setting out the government's plans to reform the housing market and boost the supply of new homes in England. Supporting technical documents set out how we should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• plan for the right homes in the right places.• build homes faster.• diversify the housing market.• help people now. <p>The Local Plan will need to take account of the White Paper.</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to take these into account.</p>
DFE (2016) Strategy 2015 – 2020: World Class Education and Care (2016)
<p>The government's strategy is to provide world-class education and care that allows every child and young person to reach his or her potential, regardless of background.</p> <p>The Local Plan will need to take this strategy into account.</p>
The Public Sector Bodies (Websites and Mobile Applications) (No.2) Accessibility Regulations (2018)
<p>The objective of the Directive is the establishment of a harmonised market for the accessibility of public sector bodies' websites and mobile applications. The Directive aims to make websites and mobile applications of public sector bodies more accessible to users, particularly persons with disabilities.</p> <p>The Local Plan will need to take this directive into account.</p>
Health and Social Care Act (2012)
<p>Government's approach to providing for Health Care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• to make provision about public health in the United Kingdom.• to make provision about regulating health and adult social care services.• to make provision about public involvement in health and social care matters, scrutiny of health matters by local authorities and co-operation between local authorities and commissioners of health care services.• to make provision about regulating health and social care workers.• to establish and make provision about a National Institute for Health and Care Excellence.• to establish and make provision about a Health and Social Care Information Centre and to make other provision about information relating to health or social care matters.• to abolish certain public bodies involved in health or social care.• to make other provision about health care; and for connected purposes. <p>Local Plan policies will need to provide for the health care needs of the District, recognising the County as the lead authority.</p>

[Care Act \(2014\)](#)

This Act introduces explicit reference to the provision of housing being part of the County Council's statutory duty to promote the integration of health and social care. In giving control to the individual for their care and support needs, the County has a statutory duty to offer residents needing care accommodation choices to meet their health and wellbeing needs, ensuring that there are flexible options available which will adapt as their support levels change.

Local Plan policies will need to provide for the health care needs of the borough recognising the County as lead authority.

[Department for Transport -Gear Change: A bold vision for cycling and walking 2020](#)

Gear Change – a bold vision for cycling and walking, is the UK Department of Transport's vision for reallocating street space and budget to cycling and walking.

The Local Plan will need to take this document into account.

County

[Transport Strategy for the South-East](#)

Transport for the South East's thirty-year strategy sets out how investment in better, more sustainable transport can help grow the region's economy, create new jobs, increase opportunity and quality of life and hit net-zero carbon emissions.

The Local Plan will need to take this document into account.

[Surrey Health and Wellbeing Strategy – To 2030](#)

The Health and Wellbeing 10-year strategy to 2030 signals an important shift to a more preventative approach, addressing the root causes of poor health and wellbeing - including poor housing and the environment, and not simply treating the symptoms. The Strategy sets out 3 key priorities:

- Helping people in Surrey to lead healthy lives.
- Supporting the mental health and emotional wellbeing of people in Surrey
- Supporting people in Surrey to fulfil their potential.

Ensure that plan policies support the priorities contained within the Strategy.

[Surrey's Accommodation with Care and Support Strategy \(up to 2035\)](#)

The strategy outlines what the County wishes to achieve in accommodation with care and support over the 20 years to 2035 focussing on public value and resident experience. The way that social care is evolving, and the focus is on helping surrey residents stay independent for longer. The Strategy outlines SCC's commitment to developing accommodation with care and support where needs are greatest across the county that:

- promotes independence and social inclusion
- works alongside other services and communities to meet an individual's needs
- has the infrastructure to deliver flexible care and support in a planned person-centred way
- provides dementia-friendly environments
- becomes the centre of vibrant communities for people to live and age well.

Where possible the Local Plan need to assist in the delivery of the vision.

[Surrey's Accommodation with Care and Support for People with Mental Health and/or Substance Misuse Needs \(2018\)](#)

This market position statement identifies the needs for and gaps in specialist accommodation for those with mental health or substance misuse issues. County wide needs are identified as

- Step down from hospital supported accommodation (short term accommodation with support to enable ongoing recovery)
- Short term crisis services: i.e. guest suites for people in crisis as a short-term option (72 hrs)
- Supported living
- Specialist support for people with complex or additional needs

The Plan should include policy for specialist housing helping to cater for more vulnerable members of society.

[Housing, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2020-2024](#)

This strategy sets out the borough's housing plans for 2020 to 2024. It contains the following 5 key priorities:

Priority 1 - Delivering more affordable housing.

We will work in partnership to deliver more affordable housing in Elmbridge and make the best use of all social housing stock

Priority 2 - Improving housing conditions and meeting need.

We will work with landlords to ensure safe, healthy and energy efficient homes

Priority 3 - Supporting older and vulnerable residents

We will support older, disabled and more vulnerable residents to live safe, healthy and independent lives

Priority 4 - Preventing homelessness & tackling Rough Sleeping

We will act to tackle rough sleeping and prevent homelessness

Priority 5 - Universal Credit & Welfare Reform: nobody left behind. Arranging support for those who need it most.

The Local Plan should support the 5 key priorities and will include policies that help deliver an increase in the supply of affordable housing and allocating sites to secure the delivery of additional affordable housing.

Air quality

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme

National

[Air Quality Plan for Nitrogen Dioxide \(NO₂\) in the UK \(2017\)](#)

This document is the UK air quality plan for bringing nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) air pollution within statutory limits in the shortest possible time.

Local plan policies will seek to reduce sources of air pollution and address any pollution issues should they arise.

[Clean Air Strategy \(2019\)](#)

This Strategy shows how the UK will tackle all sources of air pollution, making our air healthier to breathe, protecting nature and boosting the economy. It proposes goals to cut public exposure to particulate matter pollution as recommended by the WHO. It grants new local powers to take action in areas with an air pollution problem, supporting the creation of Clean Air Zones to lower emissions from all sources of air pollution, backed up with clear enforcement mechanisms. The Strategy seeks to reduce PM_{2.5} concentrations across the UK so that the number of people living in locations above the WHO guideline level of 10ug/m³ is reduced by 50% by 2025.

Local plan policies will seek to reduce sources of air pollution and address any pollution issues should they arise.

Natural Resources

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme
National
Waste Management Plan for England (2013)
A high-level document which is non-site specific. Identifies a longer-term vision of a zero-waste economy in which material resources are reused, recycled or recovered wherever possible.
Local Plan policies to encourage recycling and reuse of materials.
Groundwater Protection (2017)
Government guidance to understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none">•what groundwater is and how activity might affect it•permissions needed to discharge or abstract from groundwater•how vulnerable your location is to groundwater pollution•the designated groundwater protection zones This guidance is for planners, applicants for environmental permits and abstraction licences, and landowners concerned with the quality and quantity of groundwater.
This guidance will assist with SA objectives on groundwater.
Resources and Waste Strategy (2018)
This strategy sets out how to preserve material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy in England.
Local Plan policies to encourage recycling and reuse of materials.

Climate Change

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme
National
Energy Efficiency Directive (EU) 2018/2002
Establishes a binding EU target of 32.5% reduction in energy consumption by 2030 with a possible upward revision in 2023. No binding targets at member state level. Encourages efficiency measures through policies designed to promote energy efficient buildings as well as more efficient vehicles, cycling, walking and collective transport alongside urban planning that reduces demand for transport.
Ensure that plan policies contribute to meeting the targets set out within the Directive.
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (2017)
The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 is the most up-to-date and comprehensive analysis of the risks and opportunities posed by climate change to the UK.
Ensure plan policies assess the risks from current and predicated impacts of climate change.
Clean Growth Strategy 2017 (updated April 2018)
This Strategy sets out a comprehensive set of policies and proposals that aim to accelerate the pace of 'clean growth' i.e. deliver increased economic growth and decreased emissions. Policies include improving the energy efficiency of homes, accelerating the shift to low carbon transport, shifting freight from road to rail, and making cycling and walking the natural choice for shorter journeys.
Ensure that where possible Local Plan policies assist in accelerating the pace of 'clean growth'.
Local
Carbon footprint report 2020

The report will assist Elmbridge with the next steps of their climate emergency declaration and identifies a number of carbon reduction opportunities.

Ensure plan policies helped to reduce the council's carbon footprint.

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme

International

[EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – Towards Implementation](#)

The EU Biodiversity Strategy aims to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU and help stop global biodiversity loss by 2020. It reflects the commitments taken by the EU in 2010, within the international Convention on Biological Diversity.

Plan policies to support the overall objectives.

National

[Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017](#)

The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites (Special Protection Areas). It identifies protected Flora and Fauna. Schedule 2 covers animals. Under Regulation 42 certain species and their breeding sites/resting places are protected. Some of the more common animal species covered include all bats, the dormouse, otter, great crested newts, natterjack toad and pool frog.

Ensure that the Local Plan identifies and includes policies extending protection to SPAs and protected species.

County

[The State of Surrey's Nature \(Surrey Nature Partnership\) \(2017\)](#)

Provides a detailed overview of the County's varied habitats and species providing a baseline from which to measure future biodiversity trends and changes.

The plan should include policy on protecting and enhancing biodiversity.

[Biodiversity Opportunity Areas: The basis for realising Surrey's ecological network \(2019\)](#)

This provides useful contextual information on Surrey's BOAs and prescribes their specific use in strategic planning. Appendices profile each individual BOA as a 'Policy Statement', grouped by National Character Areas.

The Local plan to include policies for BOAs and provide criteria against which developments affecting designated sites will be addressed.

Landscape

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme

County

[Surrey Landscape Character Assessment \(2015\)](#)

The Surrey Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) is a comprehensive assessment of the landscape character of the county. It takes account of the framework of the National Character Areas recently reviewed by Natural England and describes variations in the landscape character at a county level.

Plans should consider landscape strategies, recognise the value of landscapes and assist in achieving landscape quality objectives.

Economy

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme
International
Europe 2020: A European Strategy for Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth. (EC 2010)
The overall aim of the strategy should be a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy delivering high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. The key objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation.• Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy.• Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion. The Local Plan should support sustainable economic growth.
National
Industrial Strategy: White Paper: Building a Britain fit for the future (November 2017)
This strategy seeks to boost productivity and earning power across the country by focusing on the five foundations of productivity: Ideas, People, Infrastructure, Business Environment, Places. Policies include financial incentives for innovation and investment, enhancing the skills base, investing in housing transport and digital infrastructure. Local Industrial Strategies will build on local strengths and deliver on economic opportunities. Ensure that where possible Local Plan policies assist in boosting productivity of local businesses.
UK Digital Strategy (2017)
Gives every individual, business and public premise across the country the right to request an affordable high-speed broadband connection Ensure plans positively promote access to information technology.
Fixing the Foundations: Creating a More Prosperous Nation (July 2015)
The government's economic policy to increase UK productivity growth across the next decade. Sets out a 15-point plan that the government will put into action to boost the UK's productivity growth, centred around two key pillars: encouraging long-term investment, and promoting a dynamic economy. It sets out the government's long-term strategy for tackling the issues that matter most for productivity growth. Including; <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning freedoms and more houses to buy.• make it easier for the market to roll out the fixed and mobile infrastructure the UK needs, including through proposals to reform planning rules on taller mobile masts.• Taking a decision on airport capacity in the south east. Ensure plans positively promote economic growth and productivity
Regional
A Strategic Economic Plan for the Enterprise M3 Area 2018- 2030
This strategy sets out an ambitious vision and target for growth for the Enterprise M3 area up to 2030 of 4% GVA growth per annum. Ensure the Local Plan helps to deliver the vision and target of the strategy.
Local
Economic Strategy 2019-2023
Sets out an economic strategy for the borough. Ensure the Local Plan helps to deliver the aims of the strategy.

Health and well being

Key objectives or requirements of the plan or programme
International
EU Green Infrastructure Strategy 2015
The EU Strategy aims to outline how to deploy a network of green infrastructure to help stop the loss of biodiversity and enable ecosystems to deliver their many services to people and nature. Ensure the Local Plan helps to deliver the aims of the strategy.
National
Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation (2015)
This cross-government strategy will tackle head on the flatlining levels of sport participation and high levels of inactivity in this country. Through this strategy, government is redefining what success in sport means, with a new focus on five key outcomes: physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development. In future, funding decisions will be made on the basis of the outcomes that sport and physical activity can deliver. Ensure that plans help to deliver the aims of the strategy.
Cities, green infrastructure and health
This paper looks at how to improve people's health and wellbeing in towns and cities through the delivery of comprehensive green infrastructure (GI). The local plan needs to ensure the link between people health and green infrastructure is made.
County
Surrey's Physical Activity Strategy 2015-2020
This strategy aims to enable more residents of all ages to meet the Chief Medical Officers' physical activity guidelines so that by 2020 Surrey will be the most active county in England. This aims to be done by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• supporting all children and young people to have an active start in life.• encouraging all adults to build activity into their everyday lives.• supporting older adults to live longer and more active lives. Where possible the Local Plan needs to assist in the delivery of the strategy.
Local
Elmbridge Leisure Facilities Strategy 2017-2035
The Vision for the Strategy is to ensure that there is an adequate supply of good quality facilities to accommodate a range of sports / physical activities to meet current and future levels of demand and to provide enhanced opportunities to increase the number of people participating in sport and physical activity. Where possible the Local Plan needs to assist in the delivery of the vision.
Elmbridge Playing Pitch Strategy 2019
This provides a baseline for current and future supply and demand assessments for each of the sports being considered and also set out a strategy towards playing pitch provision in the borough in the short, medium and long term, with clear sport; area and site-specific recommendations and prioritised action plan. Where possible the Local Plan needs to assist in the delivery of the strategy.

Appendix 2 – Baseline Information

Key

Symbol and colour	Description
+	Indicator is equal to or better than target or equivalent regional/national/international performance. Alternatively (where comparators are not available) historical trends show that the situation is improving.
-	Indicator is below target or equivalent regional/national/international performance. Alternatively (where comparators are not available) historical trends show that the situation is getting worse
!	Indicator is significantly below target or equivalent regional / national / international performance and is a priority for action.
?	Indicator status is unclear, there are no targets or comparators, or these cannot be assessed due to lack of data.

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Average rank for Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019	<p>2019: Ranked 310 out of 326 local authorities in England (A rank of 1 is the most deprived).</p> <p>2015: ranked 322 out of 326 local authorities in England (A rank of 1 is the most deprived).</p>	<p>2019 Epsom & Ewell: 299 Guildford: 296 Mole Valley: 293 Runnymede: 257 Spelthorne: 208 Woking: 279</p> <p>2015 Epsom & Ewell: 313 Guildford: 304 Mole Valley: 305 Runnymede: 280 Spelthorne: 233 Woking: 301</p>		+	<p>Elmbridge is one of the least deprived authorities nationally and has no Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) in the 10% most deprived nationally.</p> <p>Since 2015, all Surrey local authorities including Elmbridge have seen a decrease in rank position which suggests that deprivation has increased.</p>	Surrey-i
Proportion of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in most deprived 10% nationally.	2019: No LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally.	No LSOA's in most deprived 10% nationally for all above local authority comparators		+		
Proportion of households that are overcrowded (households with occupancy rating of -1 or less)	2011: 6%	<p>Epsom & Ewell: 6.8%</p> <p>Guildford: 7.2%</p> <p>Mole Valley: 6.6%</p> <p>Runnymede: 8.3%</p> <p>Spelthorne: 9%</p> <p>Woking: 8.9%</p> <p>Surrey: 6.8%</p> <p>Kingston-upon-Thames: 5.8%</p>		+	<p>Lower than the Surrey and national average as well as Surrey comparators, however, is higher than neighbouring London boroughs.</p> <p>There is currently no new data to confirm this is still the case.</p>	Census

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
		Richmond-upon-Thames: 3.8% England: 8.7%				
Annual net housing completions	2018/19: 353 dwellings	2011/12: 300 dwellings 2012/13: 264 dwellings 2013/14: 257 dwellings 2014/15: 273 dwellings 2015/16: 240 dwellings 2016/17: 267 dwellings 2017/18: 231 dwellings	Core Strategy – 225 dwellings per annum (dpa) from 2011 to 2026.	-	<p>Annual completions have generally been above annual target of 225 dwellings as set out in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>However, this housing target is now out of date. The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019), requires Local Plans to meet their housing need unless NPPF policies indicate otherwise. It requires the Council to calculate its local housing need using a national standardised methodology. The latest published Local Housing Need Figure for Elmbridge is 626 homes per year.</p> <p>While not a target, the housing need figure is significantly more than the core strategy target. The new local plan will include a housing target and therefore this baseline data will</p>	AMR / NPPF / LHMA

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
					change	
5-year housing supply	2018/19: 5- year housing supply of 3,738 units / 748 units per annum, equivalent to 3.13 years of supply against the local housing target.	No comparison data available	Rolling 5-year supply of deliverable sites	-	The Council does not have a 5-year housing land supply currently.	AMR
Number of pitches approved for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	4 temporary pitches have expired but a further application is being considered 2019/20.	No comparison data available	GTAA 2016: 9 pitches that meet definition.	!	No pitches have been delivered since adoption of the Core Strategy. Lack of pitches in Borough has led to unauthorised encampments and a 3-year injunction. The Council is currently undertaking a review of the 2016 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment.	AMR / GTAA 2016
Number of affordable housing delivered	2018/19: 57	2011/12: 70 2012/13: 36 2013/14: 67 2014/15: 104 2015/16: 78 2016/17: 4 2017/18: 73	Core Strategy 2011 - 1150 units by 2026 (77pa)	!	The average delivery since 2011 is below the Core Strategy target at 61.	AMR

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Number of vacant dwellings	2018: 1,556 2017: 1,495 2016: 1,609 2015: 1,519	2018 Epsom & Ewell: 642 Guildford: 1565 Mole Valley: 1003 Runnymede: 916 Spelthorne: 811 Woking: 1043 2015 Epsom & Ewell: 496 Guildford: 1,323 Mole Valley: 837 Runnymede: 633 Spelthorne: 717 Woking: 847		!	<p>Guildford BC now has the highest number of vacant dwellings in Surrey and highest long-term vacant dwellings however Elmbridge BC is still the second highest.</p> <p>There are various reasons why this is the case and the higher number of long-term vacant homes is largely down to issues regarding probate, homes in the process of being redeveloped and those having major refurbishment work undertaken. There is also an element of second homes.</p> <p>The number of long-term vacant dwellings in the borough has improved since 2015. However, this is not consistent enough particularly with high numbers in 2017.</p>	Surrey-i
Number of long-term vacant dwellings	2018: 458 2017: 551 2016: 496 2015: 477	2018 Epsom & Ewell: 248 Guildford: 494 Mole Valley: 385 Runnymede: 315 Spelthorne: 191				

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
		Woking: 346 2015 Epsom & Ewell: 152 Guildford: 369 Mole Valley: 265 Runnymede: 189 Spelthorne: 191 Woking: 224				
Number of households on the housing register and number and percentage in priority need	2018/19: 1835 Band A – 3 Band B – 125 All in priority need constitute to 7 % of all applicants on the housing register	2015/16: 1675 2016/17: 1674 2017/18: 2152 4 households or less than 1% in priority need (Band A).	To reduce the number of people on the housing register	-	There has been an increase in the number of households on the housing register since 2016. Only 3 households in Band A priority need despite high demand for affordable housing nationally.	Housing Team
Number of units delivered for older people	2018/19: 0 private sheltered units and 0 extra care homes	2011-15: 0 private sheltered and extra care units 2015/16: 59 private sheltered units 2016/17: 2 2017/18: 4	200 private sheltered units and 250 extra care units by 2021	-	New projects coming forward to deliver private sheltered homes addressing under delivery since 2011 but no extra care homes	AMR
Average house prices	January 2020:	January 2020: Epsom & Ewell: £463,931	No target	?	Despite a slight drop in house prices since 2016, Elmbridge still has the	Land Registry

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
	£588,488	<p>Guildford: £453,012 Mole Valley: £471,557 Runnymede: £412,742 Spelthorne: £368,126 Woking: £424,014 Kingston-upon-Thames: £483,250 Richmond-upon-Thames: £675,114 London: £476,588 England: £231,185</p> <p>July 2016: Elmbridge: £613,339 Epsom & Ewell: £468,323 Guildford: £432,259 Mole Valley: £473,592 Runnymede: £400,131 Spelthorne: £366,715 Woking: £401,014 Surrey: £443,131 South East: £313,315 Kingston-upon-Thames: £500,730 Richmond-upon-Thames: £685,448 London: £484,716 England: £232,885</p>	identified		highest average house prices in Surrey. The Borough has the tenth highest average property prices in the UK and the highest outside of London. High house prices indicate a strong housing market and an attractive environment which is beneficial for existing residents, however these high prices also cause affordability problems especially for people who want to move to Elmbridge and step onto the property ladder. House prices can be positive and negative depending on individual circumstance, as such the status is a ‘?’	

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Average Private Rental Market	2015/16: £1,845	Epsom & Ewell: £1,279 Guildford: £1,239 Mole Valley: £1,346 Runnymede: £1,294 Spelthorne: £1,133 Woking: £1,297 Surrey: £1,347 South East: £959 Kingston-upon-Thames: £1,453 Richmond-upon-Thames: £2,036 London: £1,727 England: £820	No target identified	?	Elmbridge has the highest average private market rents in Surrey, the South East and London. The Borough has the ninth highest average private market rents in the UK and the highest outside of London. High rents indicate a strong housing market and an attractive environment which is beneficial for existing residents, however these high prices also cause affordability problems especially for people who want to move to Elmbridge and step onto the property ladder. Rent levels can be positive and negative depending on individual circumstance, as such the status is a '?'	Valuation Office Agency
Bedroom mix of gross new dwellings	2018/19: Market: 462 1 bed: 130 (28%) 2 bed: 128 (28%) 3 bed: 84 (18%) 4+ bed: 120 Affordable: 57	2015/16: Market: 243 1 bed: 77 (32%) 2 bed: 42 (17%) 3 bed: 19 (8%) 4+ bed: 105 (43%) Affordable: 78	Core Strategy: Market Housing:3 0% 1, 2 & bed each. 10% 4+	-	Although there is still a high percentage of 4-bedroom plus properties being completed, this has reduced since the 2015 data and show that policy changes are beginning to work. For affordable housing, the target is	AMR

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
	1 bed: 24 (42%) 2 bed: 22 (39%) 3 bed: 11 (19%)	1 bed: 31 (40%) 2 bed: 40 (51%) 3 bed: 7 (9%)	bed AH: 65% 1 & 2 bed, 35% 3 & 4 bed		to deliver 35% of larger, family sized affordable homes but only 19% of affordable homes delivered had 3+ beds.	
Type of gross new dwellings	2018/19 Flat: 229 (46 AH) Detached: 112 Semi-detached: 66 (7 AH) Terraced: 55 (4 AH)	2015/16: Flat: 184 (72 AH) Detached: 96 Semi-Detached: 39 (6 AH) Terraced: 2 2014/15: Flat: 205 (84 AH) Detached: 136 (2 AH) Semi-Detached: 24 (5 AH) Terraced: 17 (13 AH)	No target identified	+	There is a good balance between flats and houses being delivered. Most homes delivered were flats which tend to be smaller, 1 to 3 beds, and more affordable.	AMR
Proportion of people who travel to work by mode 1. Work from home 2. Underground Metro, Light Rail, Tram 3. Train	2011: 1. 9.7% 2. 1% 3. 20.8% 4. 2.1% 5. 0.3% 6. 1.2% 7. 52.2% 8. 2.6%	See 2016 scoping report for 2011 comparators.	No target identified	+	A greater proportion of residents in both Elmbridge and Epsom & Ewell commute to work on by train and less by driving a car or van than in comparison to neighbouring authorities, Surrey and England. This is reflective of the two Borough's proximity to London and good rail	Census Data

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Bus, minibus or coach 5. Taxi 6. Motorcycle, scooter or moped 7. Driving a car or van 8. Passenger in a car or van 9. Bicycle 10. On foot 11. Other method 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. 3.2% 10. 6.2% 11. 0.7% 				<p>access.</p> <p>A greater percentage of residents in Elmbridge, as in Mole Valley, also work from home.</p> <p>The borough doesn't have a great number of people walking on foot to work than otherwise seen in Epsom & Ewell and Mole Valley, but this reflects the Surrey average.</p>	
Average distance commuted to work (km)	2011: 15.2km	Epsom & Ewell: 13.1km Guildford: 16.3km Mole Valley: 15.4km Runnymede: 13.4km Spelthorne: 11.9km Woking: 16.2km South-East: 16.6km Kingston-upon-Thames: 12.6km Richmond-upon-Thames: 12.8km London: 11.2km England & Wales: 15.0km		-	<p>Since the last census, the distances travelled by residents to commute to work have been growing at a local, regional and national level.</p> <p>Due to Elmbridge's location close to London in between Heathrow and Gatwick, distances commuted to work by residents are on average less than those travelled by residents living further out from London and in rural areas, explaining the high South-East average and low London average.</p>	Census

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Travel to work areas (TTWA)	2011: Guildford & Aldershot, and Slough & Heathrow	No comparison data available		?	Brooklands, Cobham, Oxshott, Stoke D'Abernon and Downside are within Guildford & Aldershot TTWA. The rest of the Borough is in the Slough & Heathrow TTWA	Planning Policy
Households with a car / van 1. Percentage of households without a car / van 2. Percentage of households with 1 car / van 3. Percentage of households with 2 or more cars / vans	2011 1. 11.8% 2. 42.4% 3. 45.9%	See 2016 scoping report for 2011 comparators	No target identified	?	High levels of car ownership reflecting affluence and local accessibility issues	Census

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Average number of cars per household	2011: 1.5	Epsom & Ewell: 1.4 Guildford: 1.5 Mole Valley: 1.57 Runnymede: 1.47 Spelthorne: 1.42 Woking: 1.43 Surrey: 1.51 South East: 1.35 England: 1.16		?	High levels of car ownership reflecting affluence and local accessibility issues.	Census
Geographical Barriers Sub-domain (physical proximity of local services) (part of Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019) - Proportion of LSOAs in most and least deprived 10% nationally.	2019: 4 of 81 (4.9%) LSOAs are most deprived; 2 LSOAs are least deprived 10%. 2015: 9 of 81 (11.1%) LSOAs are most deprived; 3 LSOAs are least deprived 10%.	2019: Epsom & Ewell: 1 of 44 (2.2%) LSOAs are most deprived. 4 are least deprived. Guildford: 7 of 84 (8.3%) LSOAs are most deprived. None are least deprived. Mole Valley: 7 of 54 (12.9%) LSOAs most deprived. 2 LSOAs	To improve access to facilities and services	+	There has been a small deduction in the Borough's wards that are most deprived in terms of physical proximity of local services since 2015. This reduction is also seen in the least deprived wards. This is common across the neighbouring authorities with some improvements being seen in Guildford, Epsom and Woking but Mole Valley, Spelthorne and Runnymede have witnessed increases.	MHCLG

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
		<p>least deprived 10%.</p> <p>Runnymede: 6 of 52 (11.5%) LSOAs are most deprived. None are least deprived.</p> <p>Spelthorne: 5 of 60 (8.3%) LSOAs is most deprived. None are least deprived.</p> <p>Woking: 9 of 61 (14.8%) LSOAs are most deprived. 1 LSOA is least deprived.</p>				
<p>Travel time in minutes to the nearest GP by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Transport / Walking 2. Cycling 3. Car 	<p>September 2017</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 13 2. 10 3. 9 	<p>Epsom & Ewell:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 13 2. 10 3. 9 <p>Guildford:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 16 2. 12 3. 10 <p>Mole Valley:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 17 2. 13 		-	<p>Travel time for Surrey authorities is greater than those in London boroughs. For each individual Surrey authority, travelling by car takes less time than cycling and public transport / walking. In Elmbridge travelling by public transport / walking takes slightly less time than the Surrey average with cycling taking slightly more time.</p> <p>Most of these figures have changed since 2015 by an increase in 1 or 2 minutes for some and 3 to 4 minutes</p>	<p>Journey time statistics -gov.uk</p>

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
		3. 10 Runnymede: 1. 13 2. 10 3. 9 Spelthorne: 1. 12 2. 10 3. 8 Woking: 1. 13 2. 11 3. 9 Surrey: 1. 15 2. 11 3. 9 Kingston-upon-Thames: 1. 10 2. 9 3. 8 Richmond-upon-Thames: 1. 9 2. 8			for Guildford and Mole Valley.	

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Travel time in minutes to the nearest Hospital by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Transport / Walking 2. Cycling 3. Car 	December 2017 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 47 2. 37 3. 25 	3. 8 Epsom & Ewell: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 27 2. 19 3. 16 Guildford: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 36 2. 29 3. 17 Mole Valley: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 47 2. 42 3. 22 Runnymede: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 34 2. 24 3. 16 Spelthorne: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 28 2. 21 3. 15 Woking: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 49 2. 38 3. 21 Surrey:		!	It takes longer to travel to nearest Hospital than in any of the neighbouring authorities by car and more than the Surrey average for all three modes. Travelling by car is quickest mode followed by cycling and then public transport / walking. This appears to have got worse since 2015 data for cycling and use of the car.	Journey time statistics -gov.uk

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
		1. 40 2. 33 3. 20 Kingston-upon-Thames: 1. 27 2. 19 3. 15 Richmond-upon-Thames: 1. 31 2. 24 3. 20				
Travel time in minutes to the nearest primary school by: 1. Public Transport / Walking 2. Cycling 3. Car	December 2017 1. 11 2. 9 3. 8	Epsom & Ewell: 1. 11 2. 9 3. 8 Guildford: 1. 11 2. 10 3. 8 Mole Valley: 1. 13 2. 11 3. 8 Runnymede: 1. 11		-	Travelling by car for all comparators is the same or quicker than cycling and public transport / walking for boroughs / districts in Surrey and neighbouring London Borough's. The county average reveals travelling by car and cycling take the same time on average. It takes a few minutes less to use public transport / walking in London boroughs than Surrey average.	Journey time statistics -gov.uk

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
		2. 9 3. 8 Spelthorne: 1. 10 2. 9 3. 8 Woking: 1. 9 2. 9 3. 8 Surrey: 1. 11 2. 10 3. 8 Kingston-upon-Thames: 1. 9 2. 8 3. 8 Richmond-upon-Thames: 1. 8 2. 8 3. 8				
Travel time in minutes to the nearest secondary school by:	December 2017 1. 22 2. 15	Epsom & Ewell: 1. 17 2. 12		-	Travelling by car is quicker than using other modes. In Surrey, it takes considerably more time to travel by	Journey time statistics -gov.uk

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
1. Public Transport / Walking 2. Cycling 3. Car	3. 11	3. 10 Guildford: 1. 19 2. 15 3. 12 Mole Valley: 1. 25 2. 18 3. 12 Runnymede: 1. 20 2. 15 3. 11 Spelthorne: 1. 15 2. 12 3. 10 Woking: 1. 18 2. 14 3. 10 Surrey: 1. 21 2. 15 3. 11			public transport / walk than to travel by car.	

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
		Kingston-upon-Thames: 1. 13 2. 10 3. 9 Richmond-upon-Thames: 1. 13 2. 10 3. 10				
Broadband performance (overall total of scores) (Score of 1 = good performance)	2013: Surrey: 6	London: 6 East Sussex: 10 West Sussex: 7 Hampshire: 6	To improve overall score	+	In 2013, Surrey is in the top 40 authorities across the UK in terms of broadband performance. Improved overall score down from 7 in 2012 and 11 in 2011. No new data is available.	Ofcom
Total population and projections	2018: 136,600	1981: 112,400 1991: 113,700 2001: 122,700 2011: 131,400 2012: 131,500 2013: 132,200 2014: 132,800 2015: 132,700 Projections in 2015:	No target identified	?	2015 was the first slight decrease in population totals and since then population projections are also decreasing.	Office of National Statistics.

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
		2027: 142,000 2037: 149,000 Projections in 2018: 2027: 137,537 2037: 136,665				
Number of households and projections	2019: 54,991	2029: 58,611 (Annual average growth is 362)		?	Projected increase of 3700 households between 2019 and 2029.	LHMA 2020
Number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)	2019: 7	2014: 7	To reduce	-	No increase or decrease	Environmental services
Annual average of NO2 within Esher High Street AQMA	2019: 34.7 µg/m3	2014: 43.5 µg/m3	National air quality objective for NO2 - 40 ug/m3	-	There has been a decrease in levels across all AQMAs, with only Hampton Court exceeding the national air quality objective. The situation appears to be improving	Environmental services
	2019: 30.6 µg/m3	2015: 52.9 µg/m3				
Annual average of NO2 within Walton High Street AQMA	2019: 31 µg/m3	2014: 41.5 µg/m3				
	2019: 41 µg/m3	2015: 47.1 µg/m3				
Annual average of NO2 within Walton Road, Molesey AQMA	2019: 26.5 µg/m3	2014: 38.1 µg/m3				
	2019: 26.3 µg/m3	2015: 44.7 µg/m3				
Annual average of NO2	2019: 33.1 µg/m3	2014: 46.7 µg/m3				

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
<p>within Hampton Court AQMA</p> <p>Annual average of NO2 within Cobham High Street AQMA</p> <p>Annual average of NO2 within Weybridge High Street AQMA</p> <p>Annual average of NO2 within Hinchley Wood AQMA</p>		<p>2015: 51.4 µg/m3</p> <p>2014: 42.4 µg/m3</p> <p>2015: 48.1 µg/m3</p> <p>2014: 41.4 µg/m3</p> <p>2015: 49 µg/m3</p> <p>2014:46.7 µg/m3</p> <p>2015: 46.2 µg/m3</p>				
Number of planning permissions for new floodlights that include a condition to minimise light pollution and spillage	2019/20: 1	<p>2014/15: 7</p> <p>2015/16: 2</p>	No target identified	+	Stable	Planning Policy
Number of noise complaints that did not result in serving an Abatement Notice.	2019/20: 538/539	<p>2013/14: 933/939</p> <p>2014/15: 937/946</p> <p>2015/16: 844/850</p>	No target identified	+	Less noise complaints in comparison to previous years. Only 1 complaint resulted in serving an Abatement notice, down significantly on previous years.	Environmental Health Team

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Number and area of designated sites (SSSIs, SNCIs, LNRs, SPAs)	2019 SSSIs - 445.5 ha (3 sites) SNCIs – 1003.55 ha (22 sites) LNRs – 243.15ha (5 sites) SPAs/Ramsar – 87.37ha (2 sites)	2015 SSSIs - 445.5 ha (3 sites) SNCIs – 1003.55 ha (22 sites) LNRs – 243.15ha (5 sites) SPAs/Ramsar – 87.37ha (2 sites)	No net loss	+	There has been no loss to the number and area (Ha) of designated sites.	Natural England
Condition of SSSIs	2018/19: Esher Commons: 57.18% Favourable and 48.82% Unfavourable Recovering Knight & Bessborough Reservoirs: 100% Favourable Ockham & Wisley	2016: Esher Commons: 20.33% Favourable and 79.67% Unfavourable Recovering Knight & Bessborough Reservoirs: 100% Favourable Ockham & Wisley		-	There has been no change to the unfavourable condition of Ockham and Wisley but there have been improvements to the condition of the Esher Commons SSSI.	Natural England/AMR

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
	Commons: 35.63% Favourable and 64.37% Unfavourable Recovering	Commons: 35.63% Favourable and 64.37% Unfavourable Recovering				
Proportion of SNCI's in positive conservation management	2018: 45%	2009: 43% 2010: 52% 2011: 52% 2012: 57% 2013: 59% 2014: 59% 2015: 59% 2016: 59% 2017: 45%	Increase proportion of sites in positive conservation management.	-	Slight decrease over two years in the proportion of sites in positive conservation management.	SCC/ AMR
Extent of ancient woodlands	2019: 265.29Ha		No net loss	+	There has been no loss of ancient woodland	
Number and area of SANGs	2019 Brooklands Community Park – 22	No comparison data available	To maintain the number of	+	There has been no change in the number and area of SANGs.	Planning Policy

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
	ha Esher Common – 19.6 ha		SANGs			
Capacity of SANGs	Brooklands Community Park – 1,104 dwellings Esher Common – 1,000 dwellings	No comparison data available.	To ensure sufficient SANG is available to mitigate new residential development	+	At 31 March 2020, an estimate of 845 dwellings of unallocated capacity.	Planning Policy
Population of wild birds on the TBH SPA (no. of territories) 1. Dartford Warbler 2. Nightjar 3. Woodlark	2018: 1. 265 2. 366 3. 112	2007: 1. 511 2. 289 3. 224 2008: 1. 464 2. 248 3. 150 2009: 1. 61 2. 296 3. 157 2010: 1. 38	To increase the number of territories	-	Decline in Dartford Warbler territories in recent years and continual decline woodlark territories since 2007.	AMR

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
		2. 326 3. 159 2011: 1. 47 2. 337 3. 161 2012: 1. 87 2. 320 3. 202 2013: 1. 118 2. 325 3. 135 2014: 1. 292 2. 355 3. 155 2015: 1. 451 2. 306 3. 137				
Per capita emissions (tonnes) of carbon dioxide	2017: 4.6	2005: 7.4 2006: 7.5 2007: 7.2 2008: 7.2 2009: 6.6 2010: 6.8 2011: 6.3 2012: 6.6 2013: 6.4 2014: 5.8	Core Strategy: Reduction of 20% on the 2005 baseline by 2016	+	Core Strategy target was met in 2014 with significant reduction in emissions in 2014. This reduction has continued with data up to 2017.	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
		2015: 5.1 2016: 4.8				
Number of properties at risk from flooding (live addresses). *	2020: Flood Zone 3b: 2,046 Flood Zone 3a: 4,490 Flood Zone 2: 14,929 High risk of Surface Water Flooding: 4,889 Medium risk of Surface Water Flooding: 11,606	2016: Flood Zone 3b: 662 Flood Zone 3a: 2,609 Flood Zone 2: 15,148 High risk of Surface Water Flooding: 1279 Medium risk of Surface Water Flooding: 4,075		!	A total of 37,960 properties at risk from fluvial and surface water flooding with 2,046 properties on functional flood plain (Flood Zone 3b). This has increased from the 23,772 and 662 reported in 2016. Numbers will change on a regular basis in accordance with updates to Environment Agency flood mapping and building of new properties.	GIS Team
Number of properties registered to the EA's Flood Warnings Direct Service to receive flood warnings. *	May 2020: Flood Zone 2 13,611 Flood Zone 3b 1,833 Flood Zone 3 4,213	No comparison data available		?	Accounts for 31% of all properties at risk from flooding.	Environment Agency
Number of permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice	2018/19: 0	2014/15: 0 2015/16: 0	Core Strategy: 0	+	The way which the Environment Agency provides advise has changed, with Standard Advice notes for some forms of development within	AMR

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
		2016/17: 2 2017/18: 0			each Flood Zone. The Council ensures where a Standard Advice note is applicable, the proposal includes the advice given.	
Households in receipt of Energy Company Obligation (ECO) measures per 1,000 households	March 2016: 27.7 households	Epsom & Ewell: 23.6 Guildford: 28.3 Mole Valley: 19.0 Runnymede: 25.2 Spelthorne: 42.1 Woking: 31.3 Surrey: 28.9 South East: 36.2 Kingston-upon-Thames: 33.0 Richmond-upon-Thames: 11.5 London: 33.1 England: 52.8		+	Lower than county, regional and national proportion and lower than some neighbouring authorities. There is no new data available.	Former DECC
Number of planning applications subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	2020/19: 1 2015/16: 0	2014/15: 1		?	Historically low number of applications where an EIA was required.	Planning Policy
Number of heritage assets	2018/19 Listed Buildings: circa 778 Conservation areas:	2016 Listed Buildings: circa 770 Conservation areas: 25	Not to see a reduction in these numbers	+	A new conservation area has been designated. There has been no harm or loss in recent years.	Planning Policy / Heritage / AMR

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
	26 Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest: 3 Scheduled Ancient monuments: 7	Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest: 3 Scheduled Ancient monuments: 7				
Number and % of statutory Listed Buildings at risk	2019: Very bad: 0 Poor: 2 – Former kitchen garden walls to Claremont House Brooklands Racing Circuit. Fair: 1 - Belvedere Good: 0	2015: Very bad: 1 – Brooklands Racing Circuit Poor: 1 – Former kitchen garden walls to Claremont House Fair: 1 - Belvedere Good: 0	To see this figure reduce.	-	3 Listed Buildings at risk out of approximately 750 in the Borough. Brooklands Racing Circuit risk has moved from very bad to poor. The assessment states that there is a repair scheme in progress.	Historic England – HAR register
Number of statutory Listed Buildings demolished	2018/19: 0	2014/15: 0 2015/16: 0	For this figure to be 0.	+	There has been one consent granted to demolish a heritage asset, this was for the redevelopment of the Walton Court site.	Planning Policy / Heritage

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
		2016/17: 0			.	
Number and % of Conservation Areas at risk	2019: Poor: 1 – Brooklands (low vulnerability)	2015: Poor: 1 – Brooklands (low vulnerability)	To see this figure reduce.	-	1 Conservation Area at risk out of 26 in the Borough. There has been no change on the previous year, however the HAR register states that this is improving.	Historic England – HAR register
Number of Registered Parks and Gardens at risk	2019:0	2015:0	For this figure to be 0	+	Out of 3, no Registered Parks or Gardens at risk. There has been no change on the previous year.	Historic England – HAR Register
Scheduled Ancient Monuments at risk	2019: Poor: 1 – Brooklands Racing Circuit Fair: 1 - Belvedere	2015: Very bad: 1 - Railway Straight Fair: 1 - Belvedere	For this figure to be 0	-	2 out of 6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments at risk. The Brooklands Racing circuit has a repair scheme in progress.	Historic England – HAR Register
Number and % of Conservation Areas with an up-to-date Character Appraisal and Management Plan (CAMP)	2019: 15 (58%)	2015: 13 (52%)	To see this figure increase	+	Over half of Conservation Areas have endorsed CAMPs.	Heritage / AMR
No. of permissions with a condition recommended for an archaeological survey.	2019/20: 8	2014/15: 6 2015/16: 16	No target identified	?	Number of permissions with archaeological survey increased in 2015/6 but has decreased in the last	Planning Policy

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
		2018/19: 11			two years.	
Percentage of economically active people that are unemployed	2018/19: 2.4% 2017/18: 2.8% 2016/17: 3.1% 2015/16: 3.3%	Epsom & Ewell: 2.8% Guildford: 2.6% Mole Valley: 2.7% Runnymede: 2.4% Spelthorne: 2.7% Woking: 2.4% Surrey: 2.4% South East: 3.3% Kingston-upon-Thames: 4.6% Richmond-upon-Thames: 3.8% London: 4.9% GB: 4.1%	No target identified	+	% economically active unemployed has seen a reduction since 2015. This reduction is seen across the neighbouring local authorities in Surrey and London, the county, region and national average. Alongside Woking and Runnymede, Elmbridge has the lowest unemployment percentage.	NOMIS
UK Competitiveness Index ranking	2019: Ranked 15 out of 379 local authorities.	Epsom & Ewell: 78 Guildford: 32 Mole Valley: 33 Runnymede: 22 Spelthorne: 59 Woking: 21 Kingston-upon-Thames: 45 Richmond-upon-Thames: 11	No target identified	+	The Borough is still one of the most competitive localities in the region and nation.	Centre for International Competitiveness – UK Competitiveness Index 2019.
Count of enterprises 1. New enterprises 2. Loss of enterprises	2018 1. 1,185 2. 1,105 3. 10,190	Epsom & Ewell 1. 480 2. 485 3. 4,295		+	There were more new enterprises in the Borough than any other Surrey comparator. There was also the greatest loss of enterprises in the	ONS - Business Demography

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
3. Total active enterprises	2014 4. 1,255 5. 865 6. 9,200	<p>Guildford</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 790 2. 790 3. 8,215 <p>Mole Valley</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 545 2. 525 3. 5,840 <p>Runnymede</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 550 2. 520 3. 4,920 <p>Spelthorne</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 615 2. 540 3. 5,195 <p>Woking</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 685 2. 615 3. 5,760 <p>Kingston-upon-Thames</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1,725 2. 1070 3. 10,335 <p>Richmond-upon-</p>			<p>Borough than any other Surrey comparator; however, the total of active enterprises in the Borough was the highest amongst Surrey comparators.</p> <p>The Borough has more enterprises than Guildford a major sub-regional employment centres but is below neighbouring London Borough Kingston-upon-Thames.</p> <p>Apart from Spelthorne, all local authorities have seen increases in active enterprises since the 2014 data.</p>	

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
		Thames: 1. 1,810 2. 1,550 3. 15,115 Surrey 1 7,775 2 7,260 3 71,815				
Number and Proportion of new enterprise survival. 1-year survival (New in 2013) 3-year survival (New in 2011)	2017: 1yr: 1140 (90.5%) 2015: 1yr: 1240 (87.6%) 3yr: 780 (55.1%) 2014 1yr: 1,150 (93.1%)	2015: Epsom & Ewell 1yr: 550 (90.2%) 3yr: 365 (59.8%) Guildford 1yr: 860 (88.7%) 3yr: 600 (61.9%) Mole Valley 1yr: 555 (87.4%) 3yr: 385 (60.6%) Runnymede 1yr: 500 (87.7%) 3yr: 330 (57.9%) Spelthorne 1yr: 700 (90.3%) 3yr: 410 (52.9%)		+	The percentage survival rate of enterprises in Elmbridge is one the lowest compared to neighbouring authorities. That said the number of business surviving is greater than any other Surrey locality. Elmbridge is the only borough / district amongst Surrey comparators where over 1,000 businesses survived their first year, also beating survival figures of enterprises in Kingston-upon-Thames.	ONS - Business Demography

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
	3yr: 590 (60.2%)	<p>Woking 1yr: 700 (92.1%) 3yr: 425 (55.9%)</p> <p>Surrey 1yr: 8,125 (89.2%) 3yr: 5,275 (57.9%)</p> <p>Kingston-upon-Thames 1yr: 1,235 (90.1%) 3yr: 780 (56.9%)</p> <p>Richmond-upon-Thames 1yr: 1,855 (91.6%) 3yr: 1230 (60.7%)</p> <p>London 1yr: 87,240 (86.4%) 3yr: 52,235 (51.8%)</p> <p>UK 1yr: 343,520 (89.7%) 3yr: 211,495 (55.3%)</p>				
Annual change in employment floorspace	2018/19 B1: 2,470 B2: 2,996 B8: 0	2015/16 B1: 2,996 B2: 0 B8: 233	No targets identified	-	There has been a continuous loss of office space in the last monitoring year.	AMR

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Amount of vacant employment floor space	2018/19 B1: 46,915 (93%) B2: 2,488 (4.9%) B8: 429.98 (0.86%)	2015/16: B1: 37,133 (38%) B2: 22,552 (23%) B8: 19,623 (20%)	reduce	-	The uses stated are those with the highest amount of vacant floor space in the Borough. Vacant offices (B1a) account for 93% of all vacant floor space in the Borough. This is due in part to the lawful change of use from offices to residential; a permitted development right first introduced in 2013.	AMR
Proportion of people claiming out-of-work benefits	March 2020: 1.3% July 2016: 0.5%	Epsom & Ewell: 1.2% Guildford: 1.0% Mole Valley: 1.1% Runnymede: 1.3% Spelthorne: 1.7% Woking: 1.3% Surrey: 1.3% Kingston-upon-Thames: 2% Richmond-upon-Thames: 1.8% South East: 2.2% GB: 3.1%	No target identified	+	Elmbridge is below Surrey, regional and national averages but in line with neighbouring boroughs. This has also increased since 2016.	NOMIS
Earnings (median full-time gross weekly pay) by residents and workplace	2019: Residence: £815.80 Workplace: £671.60	2019 Residence Epsom & Ewell: £768.70 Guildford: £736.90	No target identified	+	Significant difference between local earning potential and the earning potential of jobs elsewhere. Probably a factor and cause of commuting into	Surrey-I – Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
	2015: Residence: £743.60 Workplace: £625.20	Mole Valley: £591.60 Runnymede: £745.20 Spelthorne: £636.30 Woking: £691.90 Surrey: £728.30 South East: £636.00 England: £591.30 Workplace Epsom & Ewell: £548.80 Guildford: £651.60 Mole Valley: £652.70 Runnymede: £746.6 Spelthorne: £675.40 Woking: £719.30 Surrey: £662.10 South East: £613.50 England: £591.40			London. Workplace earnings higher than Surrey, regional and national average.	
GVA per head	2017: 35,685 2014: West Surrey (Elmbridge, Woking, Guildford, Waverley, Spelthorne, Runnymede, Surrey Heath): 33,254	2017: East Surrey (Epsom & Ewell, Mole Valley, Reigate & Banstead, Tandridge): 31,105 South East: 29,415 England: 28,096	No target identified	+	Higher than East Surrey, regional and national averages.	ONS

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Jobs density (ratio of jobs to working age population (16-64)).	2018: Total Jobs: 73,000 Density: 0.89	<p>Epsom & Ewell Total Jobs: 34,000 Density: 0.70</p> <p>Guildford Total Jobs: 98,000 Density: 1.01</p> <p>Mole Valley Total Jobs: 55,000 Density: 1.07</p> <p>Runnymede Total Jobs: 64,000 Density: 1.11</p> <p>Spelthorne Total Jobs: 47,000 Density: 0.76</p> <p>Woking Total Jobs: 57,000 Density: 0.92</p> <p>Surrey Total Jobs: 676,000 Density: 0.93</p> <p>South East Total Jobs: 4,937,000 Density: 0.88</p>		-	There are fewer jobs in the Borough than there are people, reflecting a predominantly residential area whereby residents commute elsewhere including into Inner London for employment opportunities. The jobs density in Elmbridge more or less reflects the Surrey and regional averages.	NOMIS

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
		<p>Kingston-upon-Thames Total Jobs: 96,000 Density: 0.83</p> <p>Richmond-upon-Thames Total Jobs: 111,000 Density: 0.89</p> <p>London Total Jobs: 6,148,000 Density: 1.02</p> <p>England Total Jobs: 30,493,000 Density: 0.87</p>				
<p>Mortality as Directly Standardised Rates (per 1,000 population) from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All Cancers 2. All Circulatory Diseases 3. Stroke 4. Suicide 	<p>2012-14:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 230 2. 235.7 3. 62.4 4. 5.7 	<p>Epsom & Ewell</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 236.7 2. 207.9 3. 62.9 4. 6.1 <p>Guildford</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 247.2 2. 226.9 3. 58.4 4. 2.9 <p>Mole Valley</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 235.1 2. 229.6 	<p>Over the long term, to reduce death rates from these diseases significantly</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Mortality rate from cancers lower than county, regional and national average.</p> <p>Mortality from circulatory diseases, stroke and suicide higher than county average but not regional and national average. Low mortality from stroke and suicide in Guildford responsible for lower county average, with Elmbridge obtaining a lower suicide</p>	<p>Surrey i</p>

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
		3. 60 4. 6.6 Surrey 1. 244.6 2. 226.5 3. 61.9 4. 5.4 South East 1. 261.6 2. 249.7 3. 64.1 4. 8.3 England 1. 276.8 2. 267.3 3. 68 4. 8.2			rate than Epsom & Ewell and Mole Valley and lower stroke mortality than Epsom & Ewell. This data has not been updated.	
Life expectancy	2015-2017: Male: 82.4 Female: 85.5 2014-2016: Male: 82.4 Female: 85.6 2012-2014: Male: 81.9 Female: 85.3	2015-2017 Epsom & Ewell Male: 82.1 Female: 85.8 Guildford Male: 81.9 Female: 84.9 Mole Valley Male: 81.5 Female: 85.4	No target identified	+	Continued increase for males and females in Elmbridge, higher than the national and regional life expectancy for both and marginally above the Surrey average life expectancy for both. Marginal variations above and below Surrey counterparts for male and female.	Surrey-I

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
		Runnymede Male: 80.6 Female: 84.3 Spelthorne Male: 80.7 Female: 84.2 Woking Male: 81.6 Female: 84.2 Surrey Male: 81.5 Female: 84.8 South East Male: 80.6 Female: 84.0 England Male: 79.6 Female: 83.1				
Percentage of people whose health is classed as bad or very bad	2011: 3.1%	Epsom & Ewell: 3.4% Guildford: 3.2% Mole Valley: 3.6% Runnymede: 3.7% Spelthorne: 4.1% Woking: 3.4% Surrey: 3.5% South East: 4.3%	.	+	Low numbers of people in the Borough class themselves as having bad or very bad health in comparison to other localities in Surrey and the regional and national average	Census

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Percentage of physically active adults	2017/18: 68%	England: 5.5% 2012: 57.7% 2013: 61.5% 2014: 64.9% 2015: 66.0%	Increase levels of physical activity by 1% year on year	+	A 3% increase on the previous year and an 18% increase since 2012; an average year on year increase of 5%. This is above the stated 1% increase target.	Public Health England Health Profiles
Proportion of children who are obese	208/19: 10.7% 2014/15: 10.9%	Epsom & Ewell: 11.7% Guildford: 12.2% Mole Valley: 11.7% Runnymede: 14.2% Spelthorne: 16.5% Woking: 14.6% Surrey: 12.9% South East: 16.8% Kingston-upon-Thames: 13.7% Richmond-upon-Thames: 10.7% London: 23.2% England: 20.2%		+	The borough has the lowest proportion of children considered to be obese when compared to neighbouring authorities and is the same as Richmond-upon-Thames. The proportion of children considered to be obese in Elmbridge is lower than the Surrey, London, regional and national average.	Public Health England Health Profiles
Total recorded crime rates by police force area (per 1,000 people)	Surrey 2018/19: 64.7 2015/16: 50.7	Hampshire: 81.8 Kent: 104.4 Sussex: 74.8 Thames Valley: 70.2 London Metropolitan: 102.3		+	Although there has been an increase since 2016, recorded crime rates in Surrey are lower than other neighbouring police forces.	ONS

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Percentage of people who feel safe when outside in their local area	2016: 86	2012: 83 2013: 90 2014: 83	85% of residents feel safe	+	Above target and an increase on last survey but not as high as residents feeling of safety in 2013. No new data is available.	EBC Community Safety Survey
Access to green infrastructure	2014: Public park provision – 6ha needed. Children’s play provision – 800sqm needed. Allotments- no additional space needed. Natural Greenspace – no additional needed.	-	-	-	Evidence from the OSRA states that there are access deficiencies to public parks and children’s play provision.	Open Space and Recreation Assessment (ORSA) Final Report, October 2014.

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land	2018/19: 241 net additional units or 68.7% of 353 total.	2015/16: 200 net additional units (5/6 or 83.3% of 240 total)	No target identified	-	Local and national planning policies continue to promote development on previously developed land. There has been a decrease in the percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land since 2016.	AMR
Dwelling densities	2018/19: Walton-on-Thames: 81.50dph Weybridge: 46.67dph Hersham: 76.50dph Molesey: 42.83dph Dittons: 59.72dph Esher: 31.63dph Cobham: 25dph Claygate: 16.3dph	2014/15: Walton-on-Thames: 72dph Weybridge: 30dph Hersham: 87dph Molesey: 65dph Dittons: 26dph Esher: 16dph Cobham: 34dph Claygate: 21dph 2015/16: Walton-on-Thames: 112dph Weybridge: 23dph Hersham: 73dph Molesey: 90dph Dittons: 42dph Esher: 51dph Cobham: 15dph Claygate: 14dph	Core Strategy – 40 dph	-	Density target not being met in Esher, Cobham and Claygate settlements which have low density areas and private residential estates. Weybridge and the Dittons have seen an increase in density from 2015 and 2016 to 2018 and 2019. On average across the Borough, density target is being met.	AMR

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Number of allotments and plots	2015: 20 Allotments and 1,398 plots (36Ha)	No comparative data available	0.26Ha of allotment land per 1,000 people.	+	OSRA shows there's no identified need for more allotments and plots. Currently meeting quality standard (target) – 0.27Ha per 1,000 people. There is no updated data to report.	OSRA & Council Allotment Records
Area and quality of agricultural land	Grade 1: 75ha Grade 2: 346Ha Grade 3: 1432Ha Grade 4: 427Ha	No comparative data available	N/A	?	Agricultural land makes up nearly a quarter of the Borough, mostly located to the south. The amount of high-grade agricultural land (grades 1 & 2) is minimal mostly located between Cobham and Hersham. Paragraph 112 of the NPPF states 'Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to use poorer quality land in preference to higher quality'.	GIS

<p>Biological & chemical quality of rivers (December 2015)</p>	<p>Mole – Horley to Hersham Ecological status: Moderate Chemical Status: Good</p> <p>Mole – Hersham to Thames confluence at East Molesey Ecological status: Moderate Chemical Status: Good</p> <p>Wey– Shalford to Thames confluence at Weybridge Ecological status: Moderate Chemical Status: Good</p> <p>Rhythe Ecological status: Poor Chemical Status: Good</p> <p>Thames – Egham to Teddington Ecological status: Poor Chemical Status: Good</p>	<p>No comparative data available</p>	<p>Ecological :Moderate Chemical: Good</p> <p>Ecological :Moderate Chemical: Good</p> <p>Ecological :Moderate Chemical: Good</p> <p>Ecological : Good Chemical: Good</p> <p>Ecological : Poor Chemical: Good</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>River quality of all the Borough's watercourses largely meet stated targets.</p> <p>There is no new data to report on.</p>	<p>Environment Agency</p>
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<p>Water abstraction status</p>	<p>April 2019: CAMS area- Weybridge AP Restricted water available; water resource available at least 30% of the time.</p> <p>December 2019 CAMS area – Kingston gauging station AP: Water not available; water resource available less than 30% of the time.</p> <p>Feb 2013: Mole CAMS area -Lower Mole AP: water available; water resource available at least 50% of the time.</p> <p>2020</p> <p>Thames: No change</p> <p>Sutton and East Surrey Water: No change</p> <p>Affinity Water: Information not available per region. 950 million across all regions.</p>	<p>Dec 2012: Wey CAMS area – Weybridge AP: water available; water resource available at least 50% of the time.</p> <p>May 2014: Thames CAMS area – Kingston gauging station AP: Water not available; water resource available less than 30% of the time.</p> <p>Mole CAMS: Not updated since 2013</p> <p>2015/16</p> <p>Thames: 2,600M litres supplied per day</p> <p>Sutton and East Surrey Water: 161M litres supplied per day</p> <p>Affinity Water (Wey Region): 164.5M litres supplied per day</p>		!	<p>The data collected here shows that water available has become restricted in the Wey CAMS area and water resources available has reduced from 50% to 30%. The situation is the same in the Thames CAMS area and no updated data is available for the Mole CAMS area.</p>	<p>Environment Agency –Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/collection/water-abstraction-licensing-strategies-cams-process</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env15-water-abstraction-tables</p> <p>Thames Water</p> <p>Sutton & East Surrey Water</p> <p>Affinity Water</p>
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SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
Electricity consumption (median consumption of electricity per KWh): 1. All domestic 2. Non-domestic 3. All 4. Domestic consumption per household	2018 1. 3,557 2. 6,345 3. 3,623 4. 5,036	2014 1. 3,937 2. 8,472 3. 8,892 4. 5,397	No target identified.	+	Domestic and non-domestic electricity consumption has reduced since 2014.	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy - sub-national electricity consumption data
Number and amount of land classified as contaminated land.	2019/20: 0	2014/15: 0 2015/16: 0	Zero	+	Currently there is no land within the Borough formally classified as 'Contaminated Land' under the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Note, this does not mean that there is no land within the Borough where ground contamination may be present.	Environmental Health
Number of planning permissions with a condition to remediate potentially contaminated land	2019/20: 48	2015/16: 33 2018/19: 44	No target identified	?	There has been an increase in the number of planning permissions with a condition to remediate potentially contaminated land.	Planning Policy
Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of the population	2018/19 452.10 2014/15 398.6	Epsom & Ewell: 408.8 Guildford: 360.0 Mole Valley: 409.5 Runnymede: 427.4 Spelthorne: 442.6	Reduce	!	Highest figure in comparison to neighbouring authorities. This has also increased since 2015.	LG Inform

SA Objectives and Indicators	Quantified Data (for EBC unless stated otherwise)	Comparators	Targets	Status	Trend/Comments (EBC)	Source
		Woking: 359.1 Kingston-upon-Thames: 460.9 Richmond-upon-Thames: 511.40				
Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting	2018/19 51% 2017/18 52.9% 2014/15 50.9%	Epsom & Ewell: 54.9% Guildford: 57.7% Mole Valley: 52.9% Runnymede: 42% Spelthorne: 43.9% Woking: 57.2% Surrey: 55.3% Kingston-upon-Thames: 49.4% Richmond-upon-Thames: 42.5%	Increase	+	Over half of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting. Figure is lower than some neighbouring authorities and Surrey as a whole. It is however higher than neighbouring London Boroughs.	LG Inform
Gas consumption (average median consumption) 1. Domestic 2. Non-domestic 3. All I	2018 1. 15,528 2. 110,784 3. 15,927	2014 1. 15,537 2. 110,074 3. 15,921	No target identified	-	Domestic gas consumption has decreased slightly since 2014 but non-domestic has increased	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy - sub-national gas consumption data

*In producing the figures for each of the flood zone, an extract of the gazetteer was produced to include only the approved, postally addressable properties (residential & commercial), cleaning the data to make sure it didn't include any records that had been incorrectly marked as postally addressable.

The BLPU extents that had been captured to this date (Phase 1-3) were matched to the above extract to make sure that only those extents for the properties that are postally addressable were included. In the next step the gazetteer extract was matched to the BLPU extents shapefile in order to gather those

properties that didn't have a corresponding property extent; these properties were matched to the OS MasterMap building footprints and where building footprints for the new developments hadn't yet been captured by the OS, a 10m buffer was applied. Everything was merged into one shapefile, for ease of processing.

For the next part of the analysis, the flood zones were excluded from one another, so that those areas in Flood Zone 3b that overlapped Zone 3a, were cut out and anything outside Flood Zone 3b were considered to be Flood Zone 3a only. Where Flood Zone 3a & 3b overlapped Flood Zone 2, these were cut out and anything outside them was considered to be Flood Zone 2 only. The same principle was applied to the Surface Water Flooding areas. A spatial filter was then applied to the property extents (including buildings and buffers) so that all those extents that intersected each newly created flood zone (even by sliver) were counted and the statistics (_count) collated into a single file.

Note that some of the flood zones didn't have smooth boundaries due to the flooding models that were used and therefore properties might have been overreported where the property extents only touched the flood zones.

Appendix 3 – Sustainability Framework including decision aiding questions

This table includes highlighted text to show where decision aiding questions have changed.

Sustainability Objective	NPPF theme	Decision aiding questions
<p>1</p> <p>To provide sufficient housing to enable people to live in a home suitable to their needs and which they can afford.</p>	<p>Social – the objective accords with the NPPF theme by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations.</p> <p>Economic – the construction industry plays a significant economic and employment role within the area, therefore the objective will contribute to building a strong economy. High quality residential areas also create attractive areas for businesses to locate to.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option significantly boost the supply of housing? • Will the option promote improvements in the availability and quality of the housing stock? • Will the option provide homes that are of a suitable size and type to meet identified needs? • Will the option help provide a supply of affordable homes to meet identified needs? • Will the option increase the supply of self-build and custom housing plots available? • Will the option increase the supply of pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople? • Will the option help to reduce the number of homeless in the Borough? • Will the option increase the amount of extra-care or enhanced sheltered accommodation? • Will the option have a significant detrimental effect on the financial viability of delivering future housing?

<p>2</p> <p>To facilitate the improved health and wellbeing of the whole population.</p>	<p>Social – the objective will assist in supporting strong, vibrant, inclusive, safe and healthy communities.</p> <p>Environmental - Green infrastructure provides access to nature for people which brings health and wellbeing benefits to residents that have access.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option help to improve the health of the community? • Will the option improve access to health provision? • Will the option encourage healthy lifestyles? • Will the option increase access to urban green space? • Will the option help people to remain independent and provide assistance to single parents, the elderly, those with ill health or disability? • Will the option reduce crime and fear of crime? • Will the option help overcome social exclusion? • Will the option help address the issues of deprivation and poverty?
<p>3</p> <p>To conserve and enhance, archaeological, historic and cultural assets and their settings.</p>	<p>Economic – the protection of historic and cultural assets will support the tourism economy and create attractive areas for businesses to locate to.</p> <p>Social – within the respective areas the objective will maintain a high quality built environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option enhance the historic and cultural assets? • Will the option continue to protect and / or enhance cultural assets? • Will it protect Registered Parks and Gardens? • Will it preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas and their setting? • Will it conserve important heritage assets, buildings and townscapes? • Will the option improve access to cultural assets? • Will the option promote sensitive re-use of important buildings where appropriate?
<p>4</p> <p>To reduce the need to travel, encourage sustainable transport options and improve accessibility to all services and</p>	<p>Economic – an inadequate transport system will have significant detrimental effects on the economy, therefore, this objective will ensure that the required transport infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option reduce the need to travel, especially by private motorised vehicles? • Will the option provide charging infrastructure for electric vehicles? • Will the option reduce congestion or minimise unavoidable increases in congestion? • Will the option reduce the need for car ownership?

<p>facilities.</p>	<p>is provided to assist in the building of a strong, responsive and competitive economy.</p> <p>Social – the objective will help create accessible local services.</p> <p>Environmental – sustainable transport will mitigate climate change and assist with the move to a low carbon economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option help provide walking / cycling / public transport infrastructure, including choice and interchange? • Will the option be accommodated within the existing public transport constraints? • Will the option reduce the need for road freight? • Will the option improve access to the countryside and historic environments? • Will the option improve access to key services (education, employment, recreation, health, community services, cultural assets)? • Will the option increase access to urban green space? • Will the option improve the provision of affordable transport?
<p>5</p> <p>To make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings.</p>	<p>Economic – policies enabling the use of previously developed land will ensure that a responsive approach to land use is available.</p> <p>Social – the use of previously developed land for residential development will provide a significant supply of housing to help meet the needs of present and future generations.</p> <p>Environmental – the decision aiding questions for this objective will ensure that PDL will be reused provided that it is</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option encourage reusing PDL provided it is not of high environmental value? • Will the option encourage the re-use of existing buildings? • Will the option ensure that development is making the best use of land?

	not of high environmental value.	
<p>6</p> <p>To support economic growth which is inclusive, innovative and sustainable.</p>	<p>Economic – the objective will contribute to building a strong, responsive, innovative and competitive economy.</p> <p>Social – a strong economy that keeps unemployment levels low will help support strong, vibrant and healthy communities.</p> <p>Environmental – the support of innovative technologies will assist in the move to a low carbon economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option support sustainable growth and encourage the provision of a range of jobs that are accessible to residents? • Will the option provide for the needs of businesses? • Will the option provide for new or emerging sectors? • Will the option facilitate flexible working practices? • Will the option support the clusters or network of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries? • Will the option increase the likelihood of local jobs being filled by local people? • Will the option promote the viability, vitality and competitiveness of town centres and encourage their commercial renewal? • Will the option facilitate and encourage the building of a skilled local workforce? • Will the option encourage mixed-use development? • Will the option enable appropriate business to operate from areas of green infrastructure and pay for GI upkeep?
<p>7</p> <p>To provide for employment opportunities to meet the needs of the local economy.</p>	<p>Economic – the objective will contribute to building a strong, responsive and competitive local economy.</p> <p>Social – a local economy will support strong, vibrant and healthy communities.</p> <p>Environmental – promoting the local economy will reduce the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option provide for the needs of the economy, especially local business? • Will the option provide employment opportunities beyond the scope of the Borough? • Will the option encourage diversity and quality of employment? • Will the option encourage diversification in the countryside? • Will the option provide for the needs of business across the Borough (such as range of premises, land, infrastructure and services)?

	need to travel and therefore mitigate against climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option have a significant detrimental effect on the financial viability of delivery of future employment development?
8 To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and move to a low carbon economy.	<p>Economic – the objective will contribute to building an innovative economy.</p> <p>Social –support long term positive impacts on the overall quality of life for current and future generations.</p> <p>Environmental – the objective will have significant environmental benefits as it will mitigate climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option reduce emissions? • Will the option reduce the need for energy use? • Will the option support de-centralised energy generation? • Will the option facilitate the generation / use of renewable energy? • Will the option use the most up-to-date best practice methods and materials?
9 To use natural resources prudently.	<p>Environmental – the prudent use of natural resources will greatly assist in the protection of the environment.</p> <p>Social - prudent use of natural resources supports long term positive impacts on the overall quality of life for current and future generations.</p> <p>Economic – the objective will also promote long term positive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option encourage the use and supply of sustainable local products or services? • Will the option help reduce the environmental impacts of products and services? • Will the option reduce the use of primary resources, or create markets for recycled materials? • Will the option encourage the efficient use of mineral resources? • Will the option positively impact on residents lifestyle choices to encourage their prudent use of natural resources? • Will the option promote reuse and recycling of materials?

	<p>impacts for businesses in the future as it seeks to protect finite natural resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option allow the efficient storage and collection of waste and allows for this to be managed close to where it arises? • Will the option minimise the production of waste? • Will the option allow for the most efficient use of water and the reuse of grey water on site? • Will the option use ecosystem services to reduce the need for resource use (e.g. vegetation provides urban cooling, so no need to use the air conditioner therefore reducing the use of electricity. Also collecting rain water to reduce the need for tap water)
<p>10</p> <p>To adapt to the changing climate.</p>	<p>Economic – the provision of adequate climate change resilient infrastructure will help to protect and future proof businesses within the area.</p> <p>Social – adapting to climate change will help to maintain a healthy community.</p> <p>Environmental – protection of the environment plays a key role in the area adapting to climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option help in protecting the community from the increased extremes of weather, which are projected to occur more often with climate change (heat waves, drought and flooding)? • Will the option reduce the opportunity to adapt in the future?
<p>11</p> <p>To reduce flood risk.</p>	<p>Economic – the objective will promote the provision of flood defence infrastructure and help to make local businesses more</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option steer development away from areas at risk of flooding? • Will the option reduce the risk of flooding from all sources to existing and future development? • Will the option reduce the risk of flooding elsewhere?

	<p>resilient to flood events.</p> <p>Social – flooding can have a significant impact on the health and well-being of a community.</p> <p>Environmental – flood resilience will ensure that communities are able to adapt to climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option help to reduce the rate of run-off? • Will the option encourage Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes? • Will the option ensure that increased flooding extremes can be withstood now and in climate change future? • Will the option ensure that residual risks are safely managed?
<p>12</p> <p>To improve the water quality of rivers and groundwater, and maintain an adequate supply of water.</p>	<p>Social – improvements in water resources and supply e.g. drinking water provision.</p> <p>Environmental – the objective will help to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently and minimise pollution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option improve quality and maintain an adequate supply of water? • Will the option reduce pollution of groundwater, watercourses and rivers from run-off / point-sources? • Will the amount of nitrates / phosphates entering the water environment be reduced? • Will the option provide adequate utilities infrastructure to service development to avoid unacceptable impacts on the environment? • Will the option safeguard water resources to maintain an adequate level of river and ground water? • Will the option reduce the demand for water? • Will the option encourage water to be stored for re-use? • Will the option provide a 10m buffer to watercourses? • Will the option positively impact the WFD status of a waterway?
<p>13</p> <p>To reduce land contamination and safeguard soil quality and</p>	<p>Economic – protection of high quality agricultural land will help to protect the rural economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option reduce the risk of land contamination and protect good quality soil? • Will the option reduce the risk of creating further contamination?

<p>quantity.</p>	<p>Environmental – the objective will contribute to the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option help to remediate contaminated sites and where possible carry this out on-site? • Will the option prevent soil erosion? • Will the option minimise the loss of good quality agricultural land?
<p>14</p> <p>To ensure air quality continues to improve and noise and light pollution are reduced.</p>	<p>Social – improvements in air, noise and light pollution will support healthy communities.</p> <p>Environmental – the objective will help to protect the natural environment, improve biodiversity and mitigate against climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option reduce air, noise and light pollution? • Will the option help improve air quality? • Will the option support specific actions in designated AQMAs? • Will the option reduce pollution from traffic? • Will the option encourage the creation of tranquil areas? • Will the option ensure that people are not exposed to greater levels of noise? • Will the option help reduce light pollution and as a result protect nocturnal wildlife?
<p>15</p> <p>To protect and enhance landscape character.</p>	<p>Social – the enhancement of the natural environment will support the community’s health and social well-being.</p> <p>Environmental – the objective contribute to the protection and enhancement of our natural environment.</p> <p>Economic – character of the natural environment is a consideration within ‘smart growth’ as they are attractive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option protect and enhance the landscape character areas within the Authority area? • Will the option protect and enhance the Authority’s urban green space? • Will the option protect strategic views and landmarks? • Will the option protect and enhance landscape character? • Will the option protect the urban fringe? • Will the option protect the open countryside?

	areas to locate to.	
<p>16</p> <p>To conserve and enhance biodiversity.</p>	<p>Social – the enhancement of biodiversity will support the community’s health and social well-being.</p> <p>Environmental – the objective will help to conserve and improve biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the option prevent fragmentation, increase connectivity and create more habitats? • Will the option secure enhancement in biodiversity net gain in all new development? • Will the option continue to protect and enhance formally designated areas of nature conservation? • Will the option take account of the effects of climate change on biodiversity? • Will the option adequately defend and enhance protected species and their habitats? • Will the option protect SSSI, SNCI and other designated biodiversity areas (e.g. SPA, SAC, Ramsar sites and irreplaceable habitat)?

Appendix 4 – Site Allocation Scoring System

SA Objectives	++	+	0	-	--
1. To provide sufficient housing to enable people to live in a home suitable to their needs and which they can afford.	Deliverable (1-5 Years) or Strategic Site (100+ units).	Contributing to meeting the housing requirement.	No housing is being proposed.	More than 1 dwelling is being lost by the proposed development.	More than 50 dwellings would be lost by the development proposal.
3. To conserve and enhance, archaeological, historic and cultural assets and their settings.	N/A	Development likely to have a positive impact on historic character.	No impact on archaeological, historic and cultural assets.	Impact on setting of archaeological, historic and cultural assets / partial loss of assets.	Complete loss of archaeological, historic and cultural assets.
4. To reduce the need to travel, encourage sustainable transport options and improve accessibility to all	Excellent 0 - 400m distance to bus stop with good / very good / excellent service; railway station;	Good 400m to 800m distance to bus stop with good / very good / excellent service; railway	Fair 800 - 1.2km distance to bus stop with good / very good / excellent service; railway station;	Moderate 1.2 - 1.6km distance to bus stop with good / very good / excellent service; railway station; major service and employment centre	Limited Over 1.6km distance to bus stop with good / very good / excellent service; railway station; major service and employment

<p>services and facilities.</p> <p>Criteria taken from accessibility standards in the Green Belt Boundary Review – Accessibility Assessment June 2019</p>	<p>major service and employment centre or locally significant employment area; primary school; secondary school; health centre / GP; dentist; nearest retail centre; local services; and publicly accessible green spaces.</p>	<p>station; major service and employment centre or locally significant employment area; primary school; secondary school; health centre / GP; dentist; nearest retail centre; local services; and publicly accessible green spaces.</p>	<p>major service and employment centre or locally significant employment area; primary school; secondary school; health centre / GP; dentist; nearest retail centre; local services; and publicly accessible green spaces.</p>	<p>or locally significant employment area; primary school; secondary school; health centre / GP; dentist; nearest retail centre; local services; and publicly accessible green spaces.</p>	<p>centre or locally significant employment area; primary school; secondary school; health centre / GP; dentist; nearest retail centre; local services; and publicly accessible green spaces.</p>
<p>5. To make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings</p>	<p>PDL on the site will be used.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Mix use of PDL and greenfield.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Greenfield.</p>

<p>6. To support economic growth which is inclusive, innovative and sustainable.</p> <p>Criteria taken from accessibility standards in the Green Belt Boundary Review – Accessibility Assessment June 2019</p>	<p>Excellent</p> <p>0-5km distance to major service centre / employment location or 0-2.5km distance to significant employment site.</p>	<p>Good</p> <p>5.1-10km distance to major service centre / employment location or 2.6-5km distance to significant employment site.</p> <p>The site is of a scale (over 0.25ha) to enable the development of new employment units as part of the development.</p>	<p>Fair</p> <p>10.1-15km distance to major service centre / employment location or 5.1-7.5km distance to significant employment site.</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>15.1-20km distance to major service centre / employment location or 7.6-10km distance to significant employment site.</p> <p>The site is not of a scale (under 0.25ha) to enable the development of a new neighbourhood which would improve access to and provision of additional services and facilities as well as employment opportunities.</p>	<p>Limited</p> <p>20+km distance to major service centre / employment location or 10+km distance to significant employment site.</p>
<p>7. To provide for employment opportunities to meet the needs of the local economy.</p>	<p>Creates a large new workforce / Strategic Sites (100+ jobs).</p>	<p>Creates new workforce in a single employment or retail use or business / midrange sites.</p>	<p>Only creates temporary construction jobs (not a new workforce) / smaller sites and modest additions.</p>	<p>Partial loss of jobs (existing employment use).</p>	<p>Loss of all jobs / partial loss of jobs in a strategic employment area.</p>

<p>11. To reduce flood risk</p>			<p>Flood Zone 1</p> <p>Low surface water flooding issues (1 in 1000 yr) on site and / or any risk affecting access.</p> <p>Medium surface water flooding issues (1 in 100 yr).</p>	<p>Mostly or all Flood Zone 2 / Flood Zone 3a and / or risk of 1 in 30-year surface water flooding on less than 20% site area.</p>	<p>In functional flood plain (FZ3b) or risk of 1 in 30-year surface water flood risk on more than 20% site area.</p>
<p>12. To improve the water quality of rivers and groundwater and maintain an adequate supply of water.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Site does not lie within a Groundwater Protection Zone.</p> <p>No waterbody on site.</p> <p>Existing infrastructure serves site and surrounding area.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Site lies in Groundwater Protection Zone.</p> <p>Water courses dissect site or water body on site.</p> <p>Water utility infrastructure not easily assessable.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<p>13. To reduce land contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity</p>	<p>Potentially contaminated land on site.</p> <p>Site contains non-agricultural & urban quality soils.</p>	<p>The site contains Grade 4 quality soil.</p>	<p>No potentially contaminated land on site.</p>	<p>Loss of Grade 3 quality soil.</p>	<p>Loss of Grades 1 & 2 quality soils.</p>
<p>14. To ensure air quality continues to improve and noise and light pollution are reduced.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Site location does not fall within a proposed or existing Air Quality Management Area or is not in proximity of a major highway network (M25 / A3).</p> <p>The site is in or adjacent to the built-up urban area - unlikely to be a noticeable intrusion from light or noise pollution.</p>	<p>The site is PDL or adjacent to the built-up urban land.</p>	<p>Site location is not within but adjoins a proposed or existing Air Quality Management Area or is in proximity of a major highway network (M25 / A3).</p> <p>The site is not located in or adjacent to the built-up urban area and therefore will increase perception of noise, light and air pollution.</p>	<p>Site location falls within a proposed or existing Air Quality Management Area and would require mitigation through design to resist existing pollution threats.</p>

<p>15. To protect and enhance landscape character.</p> <p>Assessment refers to the Elmbridge Borough Landscape Sensitivity Study 2019</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Site located in the urban built-up area with no local green space designation nearby.</p>	<p>Assessment shows low or moderate-low landscape character impact.</p> <p>Site is not covered or near a landmark or strategic view or local green space.</p>	<p>Assessment shows moderate landscape character impact.</p> <p>Site will impact on landmark, strategic view or local green space designation.</p>	<p>Assessment shows high or moderate-high landscape character impact.</p>
<p>16. To conserve and enhance biodiversity.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Site is in the built-up urban area or on PDL and not covered by any biodiversity designation.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Site is a partially greenfield land or partially covered by a biodiversity designation.</p>	<p>Site is in its entirety a greenfield or covered by a biodiversity designation.</p>

Appendix 5 – Responses to the scoping report

Response from Historic England



Historic England

Zoe Belton, Principal Planning Policy Officer
Policy and Strategy
Elmbridge Borough Council, Civic Centre,
High Street, Esher, Surrey, KT10 9SD

By email only to zbelton@elmbridge.gov.uk

Our ref: PL00705322

Your ref:

Telephone 020 7973 3700

Email e-seast@historicengland.org.uk

Date 10 August 2020

Dear Ms Belton

Elmbridge Local Plan Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Review 2020

Thank you for your email of 3 July 2020 inviting comments on the Scoping Report for the above strategic environmental assessment.

Historic England is a statutory consultation body in relation to the SEA Directive in regard to any matters affecting the historic environment. We are content that the scoping report review for Elmbridge local plan adequately covers the issues that may arise in respect of the potential effects of proposed development sites on heritage assets.

Historic England has prepared generic guidance with regards to our involvement in the various stages of the local plan process which you may find helpful in preparing the Sustainability Appraisal. This is available to download here:

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/sustainability-appraisal-and-strategic-environmental-assessment-advice-note-8/>.

This opinion is based on the information provided by you and for the avoidance of doubt does not affect our obligation to advise you on, and potentially object to any specific development proposal which may subsequently arise from this or later versions of the plan which is the subject to consultation, and which may, despite the SEA, have adverse effects on the historic environment.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "A. Byrne".

Alan Byrne
Historic Environment Planning Adviser



Historic England, 4th Floor, The Atrium, Cannon Bridge House, 25 Dowgate Hill, London EC4R 2YA
Telephone 020 7973 3700 HistoricEngland.org.uk

Please note that Historic England operates an access to information policy.
Correspondence or information which you send us may therefore become publicly available.



Response from Natural England

Date: 05 August 2020
Our ref: 321413



Zoe Belton
Elmbridge Borough Council
zbelton@elmbridge.gov.uk
BY EMAIL ONLY

Customer Services
Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

T 0300 060 3900

Dear Sir/Madam,

Consultation: Elmbridge Local Plan – 2020 Scoping Report, review of the 2016 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Thank you for your consultation request on the above dated 06 July 2020 which was received by Natural England on the same day.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Relevant Plans and Programmes

Natural England has not reviewed the plans listed. However, we advise that the following types of plans relating to the natural environment should be considered where applicable to your area;

- Green infrastructure strategies;
- Biodiversity plans;
- Rights of Way improvement plans;
- AONB Management Plans
- River basin management plans

Designated Sites

At this stage we cannot identify particular sites which may be significantly affected but suggest that the following designations, amongst others, are taken into consideration when creating any future site allocations:

- Special Area of Conservation (SAC);
- Special Protection Area (SPA);
- Ramsar Sites
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI); and
- Sites of 20 ha or more of best and most versatile agricultural land.

If site allocations have potential to affect European designated sites then a Habitat Regulation Assessment may be necessary. This should address the protection of relevant

designated sites, such as the Thames Basin Heaths SPA. The outcomes of this assessment should also inform future versions of the SEA.

Biodiversity Net Gain

In July last year the government released the [results](#) of a consultation period addressing whether net gain should be made a mandatory requirement for new development. It showed clear support for biodiversity net gain to be mandated within the scope of the Town and Country Planning Act. In the government's Spring Statement it was announced that it would mandate net gains for biodiversity in the upcoming environment bill.

This marks a sea change from 'no net loss', to an expectation that future developments will contribute in a positive and measurable way. A figure of 10% biodiversity gain will apply with a number of narrow exemptions for those sectors disproportionately affected.

We are supportive of the use of biodiversity net gain for development sites and would suggest the use of Defra's [Biodiversity Metric 2.0](#) for measuring and recording these net gains.

Biodiversity net gain is a key tool to help nature's recovery and is also fundamental to health and wellbeing as well as creating attractive and sustainable places to live and work in. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) highlights the role of 'policies and decision making to minimise impacts and provide net gains for biodiversity' (para 170).

Planning Practice Guidance describes net gain as an 'approach to development that leaves the natural environment in a measurably better state than it was beforehand' and applies to both biodiversity net gain and wider environmental net gains. For biodiversity net gain, the Biodiversity Metric 2.0, can be used to measure gains and losses to biodiversity resulting from development. We advise you to use this metric to implement development plan policies on biodiversity net gain. Any action, as a result of development, that creates or enhances habitat features can be measured using the metric and as a result count towards biodiversity net gain.

The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, along with partners, has developed '[good practice principles](#)' for biodiversity net gain, which can assist plan-making authorities in gathering evidence and developing policy.

For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter only please contact me on Alexander.Wilson@naturalengland.org.uk or 07584 475 804. For any new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

Yours Sincerely,

Alexander Wilson
Thames Solent Team
Sustainable Development

Response from the Environment Agency

creating a better place



Mrs Zoe Belton
Elmbridge Borough Council
Planning Policy
Civic Centre High Street
Esher
Surrey
KT10 9SD

Our ref: WA/2011/110334/SE-03/SP1

Your ref:

Date: 17 August 2020

Dear Zoe Belton

Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal 2020 Scoping Report (Review of 2016 Scoping Report).

Thank you for consulting us on the above local plan document, on 7 July 2020

We have reviewed the documents submitted and have the following general comments:

The role of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development by assessing the extent to which the emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives. Reasonable alternatives are only mentioned twice, in the introduction and conclusion of the scoping report. No details are provided in the body of the scoping report of how reasonable alternatives will be assessed. We would like to remind you that a discussion of reasonable alternatives must be included in the final SA of your Local Plan.

There is a section dedicated to indicators for monitoring but little information on the monitoring itself. The final SA must have a section on monitoring, including details on how the Plan will be monitored for sustainability and how the results will be reported.

We would like to highlight the importance of assessing accumulative impacts. The final SA must consider the sustainability of accumulative development, such as minor development, on issues such as flood risk, air quality and other environmental impacts.

The Flood Risk - Supplementary Planning Document (May 2016) referred to in this review needs updating with the current Flood Alleviation Schemes, including the Thames Flood Alleviation Scheme.

A terminology point; we would recommend the use of the term Green Infrastructure (GI) in place of green space, open space, and urban green space. GI covers a variety of nature based options to provide access to nature for people and habitat for wildlife. It is also consistent with the NPPF's use of terminology in paragraphs 20, 34, 91, 150, 171,

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and 181.

We have included several other general recommendations and specific comments directly on the Draft SA Scoping Report 2020 review for ease of locating them in the text.

The following are specific comments on the Draft SA Scoping Report 2020 review:

New Plans or Programmes

The first and most obvious new plan is the new Environment Bill/Act. An assessment of the upcoming requirements should be included in the SA.

Your updated SFRA should be included in this section. The SFRA needs to be updated to include data from the River Thames (Hurley to Teddington) 2019 model.

The Natural England MENE report provides data and information on the use and accessibility of natural green spaces in your area ([Microeconomic Evidence for the Benefits of Investment in the Environment 2 \(MEBIE2\) \(NERR057\), Natural England 2012](#)). This should be included as an indicator of wellbeing.

SA Objectives and Indicators (Table)

Climate change - Number of properties at risk of flooding

In the section 4.23 table (table not labelled) we question of the “?” in the table for the number of properties at risk of flooding. The data in Appendix 2 shows a marked deterioration. There is an increase from 662 properties in the floodplain (flood zone 3b) in 2016 to 2046 properties in 2020. We do not accept the statement that these numbers have increased due to mapping changes. These numbers have increased due to climate change predictions and increased development in the floodplain. The mapping is updated to show the best estimate of flooding given the data available. We feel this section should have a red !. This should be a key issue for your Plan to address.

Health and wellbeing

There is an additional indicator needed here. Access to natural green spaces provides benefits such as space to exercise, space to relax, space for quiet contemplation/mental health. These services will help tackle many of the issues raised in this section. There is a data set that can be used as the baseline data available from Natural England, the MENE report covers 10 years of data looking at GI use and availability. An exercise to map your accessible GI should be undertaken so that the future provision of GI can address any areas of deprivation. Natural England can help your consultants with this.

Natural Resources – Water abstraction status

We question the “?” in the table for water status. The Environment Agency has data, as do the water companies, on the use of our water resources. There is also information on Water Framework Directive (WFD) available for the question of quality. Please find the links below.

You can search via the Catchment Data Explorer for specific information. My understanding is that additional updated data will be issued in the autumn.

- The Thames River Basin Plan
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/thames-river-basin-district-river-basin-management-plan>
- Environment Agency's Catchment Data Explorer

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<https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/RiverBasinDistrict/6>

- Environment Agency's Abstraction Licensing Strategies (ALS)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/water-abstraction-licensing-strategies-cams-process>

Note: Look up Thames (map area 11), and scroll for Wey, Mole and London ALS documents

- Environment Agency's Water stressed Areas

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/244333/water-stressed-classification-2013.pdf

Note: EA's water stressed clarifications work completed a few years ago but still relevant and classified by water companies

- Water Company – water resource management plans

These are available by the websites for Affinity, Sutton & East Surry and Thames websites. These documents set out the water resource situation, and how each individual company will look to address shortfalls in supply.

The local Environment Agency teams (Thames and KSL IEP teams) can provide specific data where it is required.

Stage A3 - Identifying sustainability issues

Climate change

Paragraph 5.13 suggests that the increase of homes in the functional floodplain from 662 to 2046 is due to mapping changes. We would dispute this fact. The increases are due to additional development and climate change.

We recommend this section include a statement to say that development in the floodplain is a key sustainability issue for Elmbridge. Your Plan policies must recognise the flood risks faced by the residents located in the functional floodplain and should restrict all development, including minor development. Only those developments essential to society and that can mitigate for the loss of floodplain storage should be approved. This includes requiring flood storage compensation or mitigation for all extensions, garages, sheds and other types of permitted development. This is in line with the NPPF paragraph 163. If this is not covered in policy you are at risk of increasing flood levels and extents resulting in more people at risk of flooding.

Health and Wellbeing

Paragraph 5.17. Has the [MENE](#) data from Natural England been assessed for this section? Access to GI is an indicator of health and wellbeing. MENE can help you assess this in your area. GI mapping should be undertaken to inform where additional GI resources are needed to relieve area of GI deprivation which are often located in areas of multiple deprivation (poorer areas).

Landscape

Paragraph 5.18. You have stated that there are no indicators for the borough's landscape. It is our understanding that Natural England have produced Landscape Character Assessments for all of England. These will provide you with landscape indicators. In the decision aiding questions in Appendix 3 row 15 you refer to Landscape Character Assessments.

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Natural Resources

There is a paragraphs missing here. You have identified that management of water supply and water quality are emerging key issues for Elmbridge. A statement here about water supply and the ability of the environment to take waste water is required. A water cycle study may be required to provide you with baseline data for this section. Providing potable water will be a key issue in a climate change future and it is essential that you show any future development can be supplied with water at a sustainable rate. We also suggest that your Plan contains policies on water efficiency, for example "all new dwellings should be designed to use a maximum of 90L/person/day" or suitable level for your borough.

Stage A4 – Developing the SA framework

Paragraph 5.21 states that the SA framework described in the 2016 Scoping report will continue to be used. The draft SA of 'Creating our vision, objectives and the direction for development management policies 2020' did not meet minimum requirements set out in Annex 1 of SEA directive as transposed into Part 2 of the UK regulations. This would suggest that the framework needs significant reworking to meet the requirements. Please ensure that our comments supplied on the 15 January 2020 are considered again when considering the scope of the final SA.

East Surrey Authorities Agreed Sustainability Objectives

Point 16. To conserve and enhance Biodiversity. In order to future proof your Plan you will need to align your Plan with the new Environment Bill/Act. While the NPPF already requires a biodiversity net gain, the new Environment Act will require all development provide a minimum of 10% net gain. We suggest objective "16. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and deliver a 20% biodiversity net gain" or a suitable percentage for your borough.

Appendix 3 – Sustainability Framework including decision aiding questions

We recommend the addition of several questions to the "decision aiding questions" list. Please see the comments on the draft SA review for ease of locating them.

We hope you find these comments and information useful.

Kirsty Macpherson
Planning Specialist

Direct dial 02030256243
Email Planning_THM@environment-agency.gov.uk

End

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Appendix 6- Changes made to the report in response to comments from environmental bodies.

Changes	Para / Page
<p>Throughout the scoping report When discussing how the scoping report will assist with the drafting of policies, the text also includes reference and explanation as to how reasonable alternatives are going to be developed. However, the discussion of reasonable alternatives will be included in the next SA report for the draft Local Plan (stage B). Reference to Green Space has been changed to Green Infrastructure.</p>	Para 5.24
<p>Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and SA objectives.</p> <p>Additional plans and programmes added</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Bill/ Act included reference to this. • EU document on Green Infrastructure in health and well-being • National document on cities, green infrastructure and health • Included a regional plan on transport in access • Included national document- Dept of transport- gear change. 	Para 4.6 Para 4.23
<p>Collecting the baseline information 2020 status for properties at risk of flooding has changed. New indicator added for access to Green Infrastructure in health and well-being. Water abstraction data has been to appendix 2 which updates the table.</p>	
<p>Stage A3: Identifying sustainability issues for the plan Changed text to reflect EA suggestion on biodiversity. Flooding text has changed to reflect the indicator result and that it is now a priority for action. Added reference to GI indicator in the health and wellbeing section. Added additional text about the water stress added. Added more to the conclusion including a summary of the key area for priority action.</p>	
<p>Stage A4: Developing the SA framework Included reference to the biodiversity net gain requirement in the Environment Bill in table. Changed green space to green infrastructure in table. Deleted section titled 'Internal compatibility of SA objectives including figure 3 as this is not adding anything to the scoping report.</p>	Table 1 Deleted
<p>Progress and Next Steps Add consult with SA bodies in table</p>	Para 5.38
<p>Appendix 1 New PPPs added in the report have been listed here and their objectives and requirements.</p>	
<p>Appendix 2 Changed indicator result and commentary text for flooding to reflect</p>	

<p>increase of properties in flood zone 3a and 3b. Added indicator and more data to water abstraction section. Added indicator to health and wellbeing in terms of access to Green Infrastructure.</p>	
<p>Appendix 3 Add environmental NPPF theme to Objective 2. Add reference to GI in decision aiding question for objective 6. Add decision aiding question to objective 8. 2 decision aiding questions added to objective 9. Changed order and added text to decision aiding questions for objective 11. 2 decision aiding questions added to objective 12. Added text to the decision aiding question for objective 16.</p>	

Suggested changes that were not included

EA Comment	Council Response
<p>There is a section dedicated to indicators for monitoring but little information on the monitoring itself. The final SA must have a section on monitoring, including details on how the Plan will be monitored for sustainability and how the results will be reported.</p>	<p>The next stage of the SA will propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the plan. The final SA will also have a section on monitoring, and this represents stage E of the SA process.</p>
<p>We would like to highlight the importance of assessing accumulative impacts. The final SA must consider the sustainability of accumulative development, such as minor development, on issues such as flood risk, air quality and other environmental impacts.</p>	<p>This next stage of the SA will include predicting the effects of the draft plan including its short, medium- and long-term effects.</p>
<p>The Flood Risk - Supplementary Planning Document (May 2016) referred to in this review needs up dating with the current Flood Alleviation Schemes, including the Thames Flood Alleviation Scheme. The SFRA needs to be updated to include data from the River Thames (Hurley to Teddington) 2019 model.</p>	<p>This relates to updating the evidence base and does not impact on the scoping report. This is being discussed separately with the EA.</p>
<p>Your updated SFRA should be included in this section (New plans and programmes).</p>	<p>No other evidence base document is included in this section. A list of evidence base documents is now referred to in paragraph 4.4.</p>

<p>An exercise to map your accessible GI should be undertaken so that the future provision of GI can address any areas of deprivation. Natural England can help your consultants with this.</p>	<p>Reference will be made to the Green Infrastructure evidence base available which will include the mapping.</p>
<p>Paragraph 5.21 states that the SA framework described in the 2016 Scoping report will continue to be used. The draft SA of 'Creating our vision, objectives and the direction for development management policies 2020' did not meet minimum requirements set out in Annex 1 of SEA directive as transposed into Part 2 of the UK regulations. This would suggest that the framework needs significant reworking to meet the requirements. Please ensure that our comments supplied on the 15 January 2020 are considered again when considering the scope of the final SA.</p>	<p>The SA framework was reviewed and updated by the East Surrey Local Authorities in April 2015. Decision aiding questions can be changed to make sure that information is up to date and relevant to the borough. The council did take into account comments made by the EA to the first draft of the vision consultation and included reference to these comments in the decision aiding questions which have been included in the scoping report (See appendix 3). The SA framework does meet minimum requirements set out in Annex 1 of SEA directive as transposed into Part 2 of the UK regulations.</p>
<p>Point 16. To conserve and enhance Biodiversity. In order to future proof your Plan you will need to align your Plan with the new Environment Bill/Act. While the NPPF already requires a biodiversity net gain, the new Environment Act will require all development provide a minimum of 10% net gain. We suggest objective "16. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and deliver a 20% biodiversity net gain" or a suitable percentage for your borough.</p>	<p>Objective 16 should not include the target. It will be for the draft policy and alternatives to suggest targets that can be implemented. The purpose of the SA objective is to ensure that the option being tested can conserve and enhance biodiversity.</p>