

ANNEXE A

OTHER PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND OBJECTIVES

DOCUMENT	SOURCE	IMPLICATIONS FOR LDF	OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS	IMPLICATIONS FOR SA
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International context				
Kyoto Climate Change Protocol (2005)	http://unfccc.int/resourcement/docs/convkp/kpeng.html	Established to limit the emissions of greenhouse gases.	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels, 2008-12. UK has an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12 and a national goal to a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.	Requirements incorporated into UK Climate Change Strategy and PPS1. Targets relevant to monitoring.
UN Convention on Human Rights	www.hrweb.org/legal/undocs.html	International agreement on human rights which details basic civil and political rights of national and individuals.	The rights of an individual to Legal recourse when their rights have been violated, even if the violator was acting in an official capacity. The right to privacy and protection of privacy by law Freedom of opinion and expression. Freedom of assembly and association	Consider whether DPDs violate Human Rights and that appropriate consultation takes place.
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)	http://www.earthsummit2002.org/	States a commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society: Poverty eradication; Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development	Key commitments: Sustainable production and consumption; Renewable energy & energy efficiency; Produce chemicals in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects on human health and the environment; Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005.	Commitments to be reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.
European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC (1999)	http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/somen.htm	Based on the EU aim of achieving a balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening economic and social cohesion.	Economic and social cohesion; Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage; More balanced competitiveness of the European territory; To achieve more spatially balanced development, these goals must be pursued simultaneously in all regions of the EU and their interactions taken into account.	Objectives to be reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.

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European Sustainable Development Strategy (2001)	http://europa.eu.int/comm/sustainable/welcome/index_en.htm	A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Strategy for Sustainable Development; requires that economic growth supports social progress and respects the environment, social policy underpins economic performance, environmental policy is cost effective.	Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy; Address threats to public health; Combat poverty and social exclusion; Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society; Manage natural resources more responsibly; Improve the transport system and land use management.	Objectives to be reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.
European Biodiversity Strategy (1998)	http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/docum/9842sm.htm	To anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source; Actors in the relevant policy areas to assume the responsibility for the impacts of their policies on biodiversity	Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; Integrate as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	Refer to UK and Surrey Biodiversity and Habitat Action Plans
The European Communities Directive 92/43/EEC, on the Conservation of Natural and Semi-Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora – The Habitats Directive (EU, 1992)	http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1374	Member states must take measures to maintain in 'a favourable condition', the selected sites, or take action to restore them; Conserve threatened habitats and species; Designate Special Areas of Conservation; Encourage management of features which are of major importance for wild flora and fauna. The Habitats Directive is transposed into UK law in the Conservation.	Promote the maintenance of biodiversity by taking measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance. In applying these measures take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics. Article 10 of the Directive and Regulation 37 of the Habitats Regulations.	Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework. Where undertaken, Appropriate Assessment to inform SA. This is a key issue for the Borough.
The European Communities Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979) – The Birds Directive (EU, 1979)	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/pdf/1979/en_1979L0409_do_001.pdf	Member states must take measures to maintain sites in 'a favourable condition', or, where necessary, take action to restore them. Prevent or avoid the destruction and pollution of bird habitats of certain identified species. Designates Special Protection Areas. See also 'Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC' (EU 2000).	The Government's Public Service Agreement target: 95% by area of Sites of Special Scientific Interest will be in favourable (or unfavourable recovering) condition by 2010. Meet SSSI, SPA, SAC and Ramsar objectives.	Requirements of the Directive to be reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework. Target relevant to monitoring. This is a key issue for the Borough.
European Directive	http://europa.eu.int/	Reducing water pollution by nitrates.	No targets	Water pollution to be reflected in the

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Nitrates 91/676/EEC (1991)	comm/environment/water/water-nitrates/index_en.html	Preventing further such pollution. Identify Nitrate Vulnerable Zones and establish and implement action programme in order to reduce water pollution from nitrogen compounds		sustainability appraisal framework. Monitoring where identified as a significant issue.
European Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC)	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/ambient.htm	Avoid, prevent or reduce concentrations of harmful air pollutants and limit values and / or alert thresholds set for ambient air pollution levels	Various air quality targets set for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead – targets to be met by years ranging from 2001 to 2010	Air Quality to be reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework. Monitoring where identified as a significant issue.
European Directive Water Framework 2000/60/EEC	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/wfd/index.htm (links to EA advice)	Enhance waterways and wetlands, use water in a sustainable way, reduce groundwater pollution, lessen the effects of floods and droughts, protect and restore aquatic ecosystems. Environment Agency to prepare River Basin Management Plans by 2009 to promote sustainable water management.	Requires all inland waters to reach "good status" by 2015. For groundwater, achieve 'good' status, and identify and reverse any significant and sustained upward trend in the concentration of any pollutant.	Water quality to be reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework. Monitoring where identified as a significant issue. In appraisal, recognise link with biodiversity.
European Waste Framework Directive (1975, amended 1991)	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/thematicstrategy/index.htm	Waste is to be disposed of without causing danger to humans, the environment, the countryside or places of interest. Noise and odour to be minimised	See UK strategy for targets	Waste to be reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework. Monitoring where identified as a significant issue.
European Directive EIA 97/11/EC	http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/eia/home.htm	Policy to include provisions for EIA.	Requires assessment of the effect of projects on the environment.	The outcome of appraisal would inform project level EIA.
European SEA Directive 2001/42/EC (2001)	http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm#legal	Ensure that the environmental consequences of certain plans and programmes are identified and assessed during their preparation and before their adoption.	No targets	Undertake SEA as part of SA.
European Directive Energy Performance of Buildings 2002/91/EC	http://ec.europa.eu/energy/demand/legislation/buildings_en.htm	Policy to include energy efficiency requirements. Promote the improvement in energy performance of buildings, taking into account conditions, requirements and cost-effectiveness.	Targets in Building Regs and PPS1.	Energy efficiency to be reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework. Monitoring where identified as a significant issue.
Valetta Convention (European Convention on the protection of	http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/143.htm	Identify, define and protect important archaeology.	Recognises importance and clarifies definition of this resource.	Archaeological and architectural heritage to be reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.

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Archaeological Heritage)				Monitoring where identified as a significant issue.
European Noise Directive 2000/14/EC	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/noise/home.htm	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive: strategic noise maps, inform and consult public, measures to reduce noise.	Regulations transposed into Environmental Health powers. PPG 24 includes Noise Exposure Categories.	Noise control to be reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework. Monitoring where identified as a significant issue.
Aarhus Convention 1998: The UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters.	http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/aarhus/	Requires environmental information to be made available and public participation.	Establishes the right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public. The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making. The right to challenge public decisions that have been made without respecting these rights.	Production of Sustainability Report in consultation with relevant organisations, and in accordance with Government Guidance and the Statement of Community Involvement.
European Directive of Public Access to Environmental Information 2003/4/EC	www.ico.gov.uk/.../environmental_info_reg/detailed_specialist_guides/european_directive_(eur-lex).pdf	LDDs to be publicly available and to conform to UK consultation procedures.	Dissemination of environmental information to the public to help decision making and lead to a better environment	SARs to support LDDs.
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme 2002 to 2012 (1600/2002/EC)	http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/newprg/	Priority Areas are Climate Change, Nature and Biodiversity, Environment and Health and Quality of Life, and Natural Resources and Waste.	Consolidates other Directives.	See other Directives.
Landfill Directive 99/31/EC (1999)	http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/waste/landfill_index.htm	Support the Surrey Waste Local Plan.	Sites classified into three categories: hazardous, non-hazardous or inert; higher engineering and operating standards; biodegradable waste diverted away from landfills, certain hazardous and other wastes prohibited from landfills; and pre-treatment of wastes prior to landfilling	Waste to be reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework. Monitoring where identified as a significant issue.
National context				
Securing the Future: Sustainable Development Strategy for the UK	www.sustainable-development.gov.uk	DPDs to further the five principles and four priorities. Principles: Living within environmental limits; a strong, healthy and just society; a strong, stable and sustainable economy; using sound science responsibly, ensuring sound evidence	In addition, sets key indicators: GDP, investment in public, proportion of working age people who are in work, Qualifications at age 19, expected years of healthy life, homes judged unfit to live in, level of crime,	SA Framework to reflect these objectives and indicators. SA Report to comment on these issues where significant.

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		supports policies; and promoting good governance. Priorities: sustainable consumption and production, climate change and energy, protection of natural resources and enhancement of environment, sustainable communities.	emissions of greenhouse gases, days when air pollution is moderate or high, road traffic, rivers of good or fair quality, new homes built on previously developed land, waste arisings and management, satisfaction with quality of life	
Sustainable Communities Plan, 2003	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1139868	LDF to deliver housing, particularly affordable homes and key worker housing, protect green belt, provide and improve quality of open space	Programme of action for delivering improved housing and communities, speed up planning, increased funding for affordable homes and key worker housing, new growth areas, decent homes and homelessness, protecting green belt and open space.	SA Framework to include affordable and key worker housing, green belt and open space.
Sustainable Communities in the South East (2003)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1163452	LDF to deliver housing, particularly affordable homes and key worker housing, protect green belt, provide and improve quality of open space, and improve accessibility.	The document identifies the key issues for communities in the South East as housing supply and affordability, countryside protection, quality of environment accessibility.	SA Framework to include affordable and key worker housing, green belt, open space and accessibility.
Transport 10 Year Plan (2000)	http://www.dft.gov.uk/press/speeches/statements/statements/tenyearplanfortranspor	Requirements relevant to LDF set out in Surrey Local Transport Plan 2, 2006/07 to 2010/11	Tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport and increasing choice, integrated at regional level Public transport accessibility criteria for major developments; guidance and co-ordination where necessary on other matters such as car parking standards and road-user charging.	SA Framework to include accessibility to services by bus and rail and the improved management of transport infrastructure and parking
White Paper: The Future of Transport, a network for 2030 (July 2004)	http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/fot/	Requirements relevant to LDF set out in Surrey Local Transport Plan 2, 2006/07 to 2010/11	Fund more than 50 Home Zones around England by April 2006, roll out travel school plans to every school in England by 2010, 20% reduction in emissions of carbon dioxide by 2010, to put the UK on path for a 60% reduction by 2050, by 2012, at least 600 new buses coming into operation each year will be clean, low-carbon vehicles.	Ensure that sustainability objectives address transport and accessibility issues relating to development, including more environmentally friendly alternatives.
Planning &	http://www.opsi.gov	Develop a plan-led land-use planning	LDF to integrate new measures such	SA Report to inform and support each

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Compensation Act 1991	uk/acts/acts1991/Ukpga_19910034_en_1.htm	framework.	as planning obligations, demolition control, fish farming and environmental assessment, development by local authorities, listed buildings and conservation areas. Changed procedures for development plans for a plan-led land-use planning system.	LDD.
Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/20040005.htm	Set out a flexible and responsive planning framework.	No indicators	SA Report to inform and support each LDD.
White Paper: The Future of Rail, July 2004	http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/rail/	Set a planning framework for dealing with rail infrastructure.	To provide a single point of accountability for the network's performance, allow closer working between track and train and provide for greater devolved decision making	SA Framework to include rail transport
White Paper: The Future of Air Transport (December 2003)		Set a planning framework for dealing with rail infrastructure.	Recognise the importance of air travel to economic prosperity and acknowledge people's desire to travel further and more often by air. Seek to reduce and minimise the impacts of airports on those who live nearby, and on the natural environment. To minimise the need for airport development in new locations by making best use of existing capacity where possible.	SA Framework to include air transport
Urban White Paper 2000	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1127167	A strategy and policies which support the vision of the White Paper.	Vision of towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all.	SA Framework to include good design and planning (environmentally sustainable way, less noise, pollution and traffic congestion), social and economic inclusion and accessible services; and to consider how well consultation has involved the community
Rural White Paper - Our Countryside: The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England 2000	http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/ruralwp/default.htm	A strategy and policies which support the vision of the White Paper.	Aims to deliver an improved quality of life for everyone in the countryside. A living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services; a working	SA Framework to include quality of life, communities, access to services, competitive and sustainable economies, landscape, biodiversity.

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			countryside, with a prosperous and diverse economy, giving high and stable levels of employment; a protected countryside, in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy; and a vibrant countryside which can shape its own future.	
England Rural Development Programme (South East)	www.defra.gov.uk	A strategy and policies which support integrated schemes which protect and improve the countryside, develop sustainable enterprises and to help rural communities to thrive.	A viable rural economy which supports a spectrum of lifestyles and protects and enhances the high quality and diverse environmental characteristics	Ensure that sustainability objectives reflect the environmental objectives of the programme
Rural Strategy 2004	www.defra.gov.uk	Strategy addressing the challenges facing rural England following publication of Rural White Paper.	Outlines three key priorities for rural policy: economic and social regeneration; social justice for all and enhancing the value of the countryside.	Ensure objectives reflected in the SA Framework
UK Climate Change Programme (currently under review)	www.defra.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to deliver the Kyoto target to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5%, and move towards the domestic goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.	Improve energy efficiency; stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation; cut emissions from the transport sector; continue the fall in emissions from agriculture and forestry; ensure the public sector takes a leading role.	SA Framework to include energy efficiency and renewable energy capacity.
Waste Strategy for England and Wales (2000)	www.defra.gov.uk	Support the Surrey Waste Local Plan.	Local authorities will be required to meet statutory performance targets (BVPs) for recycling.	SA Framework to include waste.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland and Wales (2000)	www.defra.gov.uk	LDDs to support primary objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To make sure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public places, which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life. ▪ Requires local authorities to undertake a local air quality review on 8 identified air pollutants and prediction of levels in the future. ▪ Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) can be established where it is expected that targets will not be met. 	Targets include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulphur dioxide 20ug/m3 • Nitrous oxides 30ug/m3 • Particles (PM10) 40ug/m3 • Nitrogen dioxide 40ug/m3 	SA Framework to include air quality.

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Energy White Paper (2003)	http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/whitepaper/page39534.html	LDDs to support energy policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050, (recommended by the RCEP, with real progress by 2020) To maintain the reliability of energy supplies To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated 	Reduction of CO ₂ , maintains reliability of energy supplies, promote competitive markets and ensure that energy is affordable.	SA Framework to include energy efficiency and production.
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1991), as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)	www.defra.gov.uk	Statutory protection for designated sensitive areas and species, including bats	Imposes a duty under Section 28G on Borough Councils to conserve and enhance the designated flora and fauna of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	SA Framework to include biodiversity.
PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive planning to achieve sustainable development objectives and proactive management of development. Plans to set clear visions for communities and help to integrate the wide range of activities relating to development and regeneration. The need for the planning system to be transparent, accessible and accountable, and to actively promote participation and involvement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary aim of the planning system is to reconcile the needs for development and for sustainability. Locational needs of business must be taken into account in development plans Certain planning applications must be accompanied by an environmental assessment Planning authorities must take an approach based on integrating the four aims of sustainable development: economic development; social inclusion; environmental protection; and prudent use of resources. 	SA Framework to incorporate principles of PPS1.
Planning Gain Supplement Consultation Draft 2005	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	LDF will set context and detail for use of Planning Obligations. The PGS regime is being considered to partly replace the planning obligations (Section 106) system after 2008.	The PGS local collection and redistribution of the revenue raised by HM Treasury. A significant majority of PGS revenues will be recycled directly to the local level for local	SA Report to consider implications and priorities of PGS.

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			priorities, but a significant proportion would be used to deliver regional as well as local infrastructure. PGS to be calculated at the time of the full planning permission, the amount would be payable upon commencement of development.	
Circular 05/05	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	Consider the use of planning obligations as a means of ensuring the full impact of development is dealt with. The Planning Obligations SPD will consider the issue in greater detail.	To make development acceptable where it might otherwise not be and where conditions can not secure this alone. Obligations must be relevant to planning, necessary, directly related and reasonable, not a betterment levy. Encourage joining-up across all public sector infrastructure providers; formulae and standard charges, standard agreements/undertakings, and unilateral undertakings. Scope covers affordable housing, mitigating the impact and providing community or other infrastructure. Plan led.	Consider implications and priorities of Planning Obligations.
National Procurement Strategy (2003)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	Local authorities have a legal and moral duty to ensure that they get good value for money.	Adopt and monitor a corporate procurement strategy.	No issues for SA.
PPS1 2005	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	Plans to set clear visions for communities to secure enduring progress against the UK's emissions targets, delivering zero carbon development and resilience to the climate change now accepted as inevitable.	Development in locations with potential for a realistic choice of access by means other than the private car; the capacity of existing and potential infrastructure to service the site or area in ways consistent with cutting carbon emissions and successfully adapting to likely changes in the local climate; socially cohesive communities with appropriate community infrastructure; limit the effect on biodiversity and support capacity for adaptation; new and existing opportunities for open	Consider the risks involved with the likely changes to the climate; impact on the landscape and townscape; renewable and decentralised energy; and accessible locations.

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			space for urban cooling; and, Consider decentralised renewable energy supply systems and allocating sites for renewable/low-carbon energy sources; avoid policies that set stringent requirements for minimising impact on landscape and townscape; and, ensure that a significant proportion of the energy supply of substantial new development is gained on-site and renewably and/or from a decentralised, renewable or low-carbon, energy supply.	
Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	Plans to set clear visions for communities to secure enduring progress against the UK's emissions targets, delivering zero carbon development and resilience to the climate change now accepted as inevitable.	Contribution to delivering the Climate Change Programme; secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions; patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable; reduce the need to travel especially by car; sustain the distribution of habitats and species; reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and respond to the concerns of business.	PPS1 objectives reflected in the SA Framework.
Building a Better Environment: A guide for developers	http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GETH1106BLNE-ee.pdf	The LDF could make reference to this document so that developers will be able to use it as a starting point for managing the environmental issues affecting their site.	Gives developers practical advice on each of the environmental issues that may affect a site, from reducing flood risk through to creating green space.	SA Framework to include managing the risk of flooding and surface water, using water wisely, wildlife and green space, preventing pollution, managing waste.
Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development, December 2006	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1505157	Planning policy will regulate the locations siting and design of development, complementary to Building regulations, which will deal with conservation of fuel and power, health and safety and accessibility in buildings. It will be BR that	Secure reductions in emissions from the domestic sector through promoting energy efficiency and the production of energy from a renewable source.	Climate change is a key issue. The SA should include consideration of the implications of the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency; reduction in carbon emissions; the implications of the

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		will set an overall energy / carbon target for dwellings. LA's should encourage the use of new technologies and building systems. Where it can be demonstrated and there are locally specific opportunities for requiring higher levels of building performance these should be set out in a DPD.	By 2010 a 25% improvement in the energy/carbon performance set in building regulations will be required. By 2013 a 44% improvement. By 2016 all new housing will be zero carbon.	locations of development, including flooding; and enabling communities to contribute effectively to tackling climate change. SA should recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change.
Code for Sustainable Homes: A step-change in sustainable home building practice	http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/england/professionals/en/1115314116927.html	Code compliance is presently voluntary. Strategy and Policy in the LDF should encourage home builders to follow the Code's principles.	Sets minimum standards at each level of the code for energy/CO ₂ and water. Sets minimum standard at Code entry level for materials, surface water run-off and waste. Not yet mandatory.	SA to consider energy/CO ₂ ; water; materials; surface water run-off; waste; pollution; health and well-being; management; and ecology.
Planning Policy Guidance 2 Green Belts (1995)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	To provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population; opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation near urban areas; retain attractive landscapes, and enhance landscapes, near to where people live; improve damaged and derelict land around towns; secure nature conservation interest; and to retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses.	Reaffirms the specific purposes of including land in Green Belts, with slight modifications. Seek to specify objectives for the use of land in Green Belts; confirm Green Belts must be protected, advises on defining boundaries and on safeguarding land for longer-term development needs. Maintain the presumption against inappropriate development within Green Belts and refines the categories of appropriate development.	Ensure Sustainability Objectives recognise the importance of the Green Belt.
Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	Set out a housing implementation strategy that describes the approach to managing delivery of the housing and previously-developed land targets and trajectories. Within an overall strategy which identifies land for 15 years, assess and demonstrate the extent to which plans fulfil the requirement for a five year rolling supply of deliverable land. High quality housing, mix of tenure and price, in all areas, and in suitable locations. A flexible, responsive supply of land with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RSS Affordable Housing target for region and housing market area. ▪ LPA affordable housing target, reflecting the definition in Annex B. ▪ LPA to set separate targets for social rented and intermediate affordable housing. ▪ LPA to set clear rural targets. ▪ LPA to specify the size and type. ▪ The notional minimum site threshold is 15 dwellings, but this can be lower where viable and practicable, including in rural areas 	SA to use Housing Market Assessment and Housing Land Availability Assessment. Appraisal to consider implications and priorities for design quality (character and materials, layout, scale, density and access), accessibility, safety, housing density, affordability, size and tenure;

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		<p>efficient and effective use of land.</p> <p>Appropriate measures, should monitoring and review demonstrate that objectives are not or risk not being met. An indication of management actions that may need to be taken in these circumstances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The national annual target is for 60% on previously developed land. A regionally set target should reflect this and the LPA target reflect the regional target. ▪ The RSS to set a regional housing density target. 	
Delivering Affordable Housing, November 2006	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1504795	Consider: provision of intermediate market housing, social rented housing, particularly family sized housing, developer contributions, grant funded products (eg HomeBuy), housing aimed at first time buyers, ambitious but realistic affordable housing targets and thresholds given site viability. A good mix of tenures on new developments.	Everyone should have the opportunity of a decent home, which they can afford, within a sustainable mixed community	SA to use Housing Market Assessment and Housing Land Availability Assessment. Appraisal to consider affordable housing target and threshold, and tenure mix; and to consider appropriate monitoring.
Planning Policy Guidance 4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms, November 1992	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	Encourage continued economic development compatible with government environmental objectives. Increased emphasis on the need for development plans to take account of both the locational demands of business wider environmental objectives. Emphasise how local authorities can help small firms through the planning system.	<p>New development can be encouraged in locations that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimise the length and number of trips by motor vehicle ▪ Can be served by energy efficient modes of transport ▪ Will not add unacceptably to congestion 	SA Framework to include economic development and support for small firms.
Planning Policy Statement 6 Planning for Town Centres (March 2005)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	<p>Identify strategy for centres in the area and their role based on a sequential test. Assess the need for floorspace for retail, leisure and other key town centre uses; identify deficiencies or gaps in provision and assess capacity for existing centres to accommodate new development.</p> <p>Criteria based policy required for assessing and locating other development proposals for sites not allocated in the plan. Detailed guidance given on relevant considerations. Local Strategies should be developed to ensure equality of access to local facilities. Town centre strategies should be prepared</p>	A re-emphasis of the 'town centres first' objective; the need for a plan-led approach at both regional and local levels; the need for local planning authorities to plan for growth and growing town centres; the need to tackle social exclusion by ensuring access for all to a wide range of everyday goods and services; and the need to promote more sustainable patterns of development with less reliance on the car.	The SA Framework should include vitality of centres and accessibility of services.

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		<p>drawing together planning, design and management of centres.</p> <p>Consider higher density and mixed use developments in and adjoining town centres, with a diversity of uses encouraged including planning for the evening economy, distinguishing primary and secondary frontages and encouraging markets.</p> <p>Provide for a range of facilities in local centres and local shops to meet day to day needs, remedy deficiencies in provision and promote social inclusion.</p>		
<p>Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas, August 2004</p>	<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104</p>	<p>LDFs should steer development in the countryside to benefit the economy whilst enhancing/maintaining the environment and preserve its natural resources, including protecting agricultural land.</p>	<p>Raise quality of life and the environment in rural areas through the promotion of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Thriving, inclusive and sustainable rural communities; ▪ Sustainable economic growth and diversification; ▪ Good quality, sustainable development (local distinctiveness and the intrinsic qualities of the countryside; high level of protection of landscapes and environmental resources). ▪ Promote more sustainable patterns of development and support an urban renaissance ▪ Make sustainable improvements in the economic performance of all English regions and, over the long term, reduce the persistent gap in growth rates within and between the regions ▪ Promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors. 	<p>The SA Framework should include supporting strong, diverse and adaptable rural communities.</p>

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PPG8 Telecommunications (August 2001)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall objective is to facilitate the growth of new communications systems in order to provide people with a wider choice, while protecting human health and keeping environmental impact to a minimum. 	No targets	Requirements of national planning policy reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.
Planning Policy Statement 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	<p>LDFs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure the conservation and enhancement of the abundance and diversity of British Wildlife and its habitats, and to meet its international responsibilities and obligations for nature conservation. Contribute to urban renaissance by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments Conserve, enhance and restore geological diversity Should identify relevant international, national and local nature conservation interests and designations. Design policies to provide for adequate development and economic growth whilst ensuring effective conservation of wildlife and the natural environment. The LDF has made adequate provision for the above points 	Indicators include: population of wild birds, condition of SSSIs, number and area of SNCIs, LNRs, Ramsar sites, number of characteristic rare species and priority habitats, extent of ancient woodlands.	SA Framework to include biodiversity and key habitats and species. Consideration of monitoring of the indicators identified.
Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A Guide to Good Practice	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1164839		The document provides advice on practical implementation of PPS9 policy	As above.
Planning Policy Statement 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	The LDF should support the Surrey Waste Local Plan to enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities and help implement the national waste strategy.	Recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health, or harming the environment and not compromising Green Belt policy. Ensure the layout and design of new development supports sustainable	SA Framework to include waste. Consideration of monitoring in conjunction with Environment Agency and Surrey County Council.

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			waste management. See also UK Waste Strategy.	
Planning Policy Statement 11 Regional Spatial Strategies (2004)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104		LDDs to be in conformity with Regional Spatial Strategy. RSSs to be produced on an inclusive basis of partnership working and community involvement, more regionally and sub-regionally specific and better integration with other regional strategies.	SA to build on SAR for RSS.
Planning Policy Statement 12 Local Development Frameworks (2004)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143846	The LDF and RSS provide the essential framework for planning in the local authority's area. LPAs should adopt a spatial planning approach to LDFs to ensure the most efficient use of land by balancing competing demands within the context of sustainable development. New development to be co-ordinated with the infrastructure it demands and to take into account the capacity of the existing infrastructure. (Para. 4.9 of PPS12).	The LDF should contain an integrated set of policies based covering the economic, social and environmental needs of the area and any constraints on meeting those needs and taking into account external links and relationships with neighbouring areas.	SA Report to inform and support each LDD.
PPG13 Transport, 2001	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	The LDF to support delivery of the Surrey Local Transport Plan 2, 2006/07 to 2010/11	Promote more sustainable transport choices for people and freight; accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities. Reduce the need to travel, especially by car and locate new development in places which can be served by public transport, cycling and walking.	SA Framework to include sustainable transport: reduced need to travel, more journeys by public transport, cycling and walking.
PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment, September 1994	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	LDDs should seek to protect the historic environment, listed buildings, conservation areas parks and gardens and the wider historic environment. Clearly set out factors to be taken in to consideration when dealing with an applications effect on the historic environment.	The physical survivals of the past are to be valued and protected for their own sake. PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment	SA Framework to include the historic environment. Monitoring where significant issues are identified.
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future (DCMS,	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/serve/show/nav.1448	LDDs should include measures to support and facilitate making the historic environment accessible to everyone,	Sets out how the historic environment holds the key to: An inspiring education resource, more attractive	SA Framework to include the historic environment. Monitoring where significant issues are identified.

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Dec. 2001)		protecting and sustain the historic environment for the benefit of our own and future generations.	towns and cities, a prosperous and sustainable countryside, world class tourist attractions, and employment. The report contains a number of recommendations, for Government itself, for the heritage sector, and for local authorities.	
PPG16 Archaeology and Planning, November 1990	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	LDDs should reconcile the need for development with interests of conservation, including archaeology. Policy and advice should clarify how archaeological remains should be preserved or recorded (urban & countryside).	Protect nationally important archaeological remains and their settings, weighing the relative importance of the archaeology against other factors, including the need for the proposed development. Provision made for investigation, funded particularly by developers. Targets include no loss of listed buildings, no loss or damage to SAMs or other nationally important sites and regular Conservation Area Appraisals.	SA Framework to include archaeology. Monitoring where significant issues are identified.
PPG17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, July 2002	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	LDDs should seek to support urban renewal, promote social inclusion and community cohesion, and health and well-being; promote more sustainable development – open spaces, sports and recreational facilities. Informed by an audit of all open space, sport and recreation facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting an urban renaissance ▪ Supporting a rural renewal ▪ Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion ▪ Health and well being ▪ Promoting more sustainable development 	SA to consider PPG17 Audit and SA Framework to include social inclusion, recreation, leisure and open space. Monitoring where significant issues are identified.
PPG19 Outdoor Advertisement Control (1992)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	Policy on outdoor advertisement to have regard to visual amenity and public safety in considering proposals.	Balancing the commercial need for outdoor advertising with visual amenity and public safety.	No issues for SA.
PPG21 Tourism, November 1992	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	The needs of tourism should be dealt with in LDDs. Policies in LDDs to take account of the particular needs and character of individual areas.	The tourism industry should flourish in response to the market, while respecting the environment	SA Framework to include tourism as part of economy criteria.
PPS22 Renewable Energy, August 2004	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	Strategy and policy to deliver national and international targets for the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases. Clear, criteria based policies for large and small development.	Proposed regional targets for renewable energy, buffer zones, and an emphasis on clear, criteria based policies for use in regional planning guidance and development plans.	Ensure SA Framework to include renewable energy objectives.

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		The planned SPD on Sustainable Development and Construction would be a key LDD.	10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020. Prudent use of natural resources and contributing to energy needs, ensuring all homes are adequately and affordably heated. Providing new sources of energy in remote areas and jobs directly related to renewable energy developments, new technologies.	
Planning Policy Statement 23 Planning and Pollution Control (2004)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	A strategic approach to integrate land use planning with plans and strategies for the control, mitigation and removal of pollution. Policies to take a long-term perspective, account of costs and benefits, respect environmental limits, apply the precautionary principle, use scientific knowledge. Procedures based on transparency, access to information, effective participation by stakeholders and access to justice. Polluter pays. Prevent pollution at source, protection of most vulnerable environments, minimise risk to human health, encourage the use of the most advanced technical solutions that can be cost-effectively applied.	Reuse of previously developed land in preference to Greenfield sites. Polluting activities that are necessary for society and the economy should be so sited and planned to minimise/contain adverse effects within acceptable limits. Opportunities to use the development process to assist/encourage the remediation of contaminated land.	SA Framework to include best use of land and pollution.
PPG24 Planning and Noise, August 1994	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	LPAs to consider practicality to control or reduce noise levels, or to mitigate through the use of contributions or planning obligations. New development involving noisy activities should, if possible, be sited away from noise-sensitive land uses.	Noise Exposure Categories	SA Framework to include noise.
Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	Strategy and Policies to clarify how sequential approach and exceptions test to be applied. The planned SPD on Sustainable Development and Construction would be a key LDD.	Applicants to prepare a Flood Risk Assessment on sites above 1 ha in flood zone 1 (possibility of flooding is less than 1 in 1,000 chance a year) and on all sites, whatever size, in flood zones 2 and 3. Proposals to extend the Environment Agency's	SA to be informed by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. SA Framework to include flooding and managing the water environment.

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			(EA) statutory consultee role regarding flood risk on developments. A greater importance placed on the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems.	
Children (Leaving Care) Act, 2000	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/2000035.htm	Strategy and Policies to reflect the importance of access to affordable housing and services for everyone.	Ensure that young people do not leave care until they are ready and receive effective support and accommodation once they have left.	Sustainability Appraisal objectives to reflect the importance of access to affordable housing and services for everyone.
National Cancer Plan (2000)	http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Policyandguidance/Healthandsocialcaretopics/Cancer/index.htm	Strategy and policies to support and facilitate health care provision and special needs housing.	Reduce death rates and improve prospects of survival and quality of life for cancer sufferers. Commitment to addressing health inequalities.	Sustainability Appraisal to address issue of access to healthcare.
Circular 18/94 – Gypsy Sites Policy and Unauthorised Camping	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1163380	No need to incorporate into LDF.	Clarifies powers to control unauthorised camping under the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994. Offers guidance on obligations under other legislation (Children Act 1989, Housing Act 1985).	No issues for SA.
Gypsy and Traveller Circular 01/2006	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1163380	Strategy and policies should include criteria for the location of gypsy and traveller sites, which will guide the allocation of sites and also be used to meet unexpected demand.	Carryout a gypsy & travellers' accommodation assessment.	SA to be informed by gypsy and traveller assessment. SA Framework to include gypsy and traveller needs under housing criteria.
Circular 22/91 Travelling Show People (draft Update January 2007)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1505792	LDDs should seek to assess needs and include fair, realistic and inclusive policies.	Its main intentions are to increase the number of travelling showpeople's sites in appropriate locations; to recognise, protect and facilitate the traditional way of life of travelling Showpeople; to underline the importance of assessing needs; to ensure that DPDs include fair, realistic and inclusive policies and to ensure that identified need is dealt with fairly and effectively; to help to avoid travelling showpeople becoming homeless through eviction from unauthorised sites without an alternative to move to.	SA to be informed by assessment. SA Framework to include needs of travelling show people under housing and commercial criteria.

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Circular 11/95 Use of Planning Conditions	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144452	Policies to be in conformity with advice.	Covers transport, retail development, contaminated land, noise and affordable housing. Contains additional advice concerning design and landscape. Takes account of court decisions and includes an expanded Appendix containing model conditions.	SA to be undertaken in awareness of parameters and possibilities through conditions.
Circular 06/04 Compulsory Purchase and the Crichton Down Rules	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1162557	Consider the provisions of this Circular where dealing with CPO.	How to use compulsory purchase powers to best effect. Crichton Down Rules apply to surplus Government land which was acquired by, or under the threat of, compulsion should be offered back to former owners, their successors, or to sitting tenants.	No issues for SA.
Human Rights Act (1998)	www.hmsso.gov.uk	LDF to be prepared and include appropriate provisions which do not violate Human Rights.	Public authorities have an obligation to act compatibly with Convention rights. People have the right to take court proceedings if they think that their Convention rights have been breached.	SA to support LDF process.
Water Act (2003)	www.hsmo.gov.uk	Between now and 2012 LDFs should seek to support the resolution of significant problem areas and seek to achieve sustainable water resources management.	The Act aims to improve protection of the environment and to provide a more flexible process of regulation in respect of water resources.	SA Framework to include water resources, supply and protecting the environment
The Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food (2002)	http://www.defra.gov.uk/farm/policy/sustainable/index.htm	Strategy and policies which support the viability and diversity of rural and urban economies and communities whilst achieving consistently high standards of environmental performance	The strategy aims to bring processors, manufacturers, caterers and retailers together to produce safe, healthy products and ensure all customers have access to nutritious food; support the viability and diversity of rural and urban economies and communities; whilst	Sustainability Appraisal objectives to reflect the importance of sustainable farming which safeguards the environment

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			achieving consistently high standards of environmental performance; and sustain the resource available for growing food and supplying other public benefits over time, except where alternative land uses are essential to meet other needs of society.	
The UK Biodiversity Action Plan	http://www.ukbap.org.uk/	Strategy and policies to support local BAPs and HAPs	A detailed plan for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources. Seeks to increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity; and to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale.	SA Framework to include biodiversity. SA to consider local biodiversity objectives.
Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England (Defra, 2002)	http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/biostrat/index.htm	Support meeting biodiversity targets in the Habitat and Species Action Plans and, with clear policy goals and objectives, using these and other relevant indicators to measure progress. Incorporate biodiversity indicators. Encourage business to act for biodiversity, involve people and help make biodiversity part of their everyday lives through information, communication and education.	Sets out a series of actions to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in agriculture, water, woodland, marine and coastal management & urban areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To care for our natural heritage ▪ To make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all ▪ Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured against underlying trends ▪ Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites 	SA Framework to include biodiversity. SA to consider local biodiversity objectives.
Safer Places, the Planning System and Crime Prevention (February 2004)	http://www.crimeredaction.gov.uk/activecommunities61.htm	Strategy and policies to further the aims of reducing and preventing crime. Detailed design guidance.	Guidance on how to create well-designed, sustainable places. Promotes good planning, and its particular role in tackling crime and the fear of crime. Seeks to prompt innovative, flexible thinking and effective working between the developer, designers, police and local planning authority.	SA Framework to include crime prevention and reducing crime. Monitoring where significant issues identified.

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Secured by Design	www.securedbydesign.org.uk	Policies to support the objectives of Secured by Design.	Encourages design which seeks to ensure appropriate surveillance, landscaping, lighting, street furniture, footpaths, access and parking such that opportunities for crime are limited and provides advice with respect to how windows, doors and locks should be fitted to prevent crime.	SA Framework to include designing out crime.
Manual for Streets, March 2007	http://www.manualforstreets.org.uk/	Policies to support the aim of increasing the quality of life through good design which creates more people-orientated streets.	Guidance to encourage good design which increases the quality of life. Covers layout, quality and materials, user needs, parking, signage, street furniture and lighting.	Appraisal to recognise the importance of the design process to delivering people-orientated streets.
The Planning Response to Climate Change (2004)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1503781	Strategies and policies to respond to the changing climate in partnership with developers and the wider community.	Seeks to provide planning professionals with an overview of the current thinking and state of knowledge on the planning response to climate change. It is recognised that planning practice on adaptation to climate change impacts is still developing.	SA Framework to address climate change in all criteria.
Water Resources for the Future (Environment Agency, 2001)	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/subjects/waterres/981441/?version=1&lang=en	Strategy and policies to ensure management of water resources.	Manage water resources in a way that causes no long-term degradation to the environment; and ensure that water is available to those who need it, and that it is used wisely by all	SA Framework to include managing the water environment.
Employment Land Reviews (December 2004)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1502071	Strategy and policies to be informed by Employment Land Review.	Guidance to help LA to assess the demand for and supply of land for employment and the suitability of sites for employment development.	SA Framework to include employment land. SA to be informed by Employment Land Review.
National Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets for SSSI's		Strategy and policies to protect natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reversing the long term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020 Bringing in favourable condition 95 per cent of all nationally important wildlife sites by 2010. 	SA Framework to cover designated habitats and biodiversity.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	http://www.culture.gov.uk/	Nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments	No indicators	SA Framework to include archaeology and designated sites.

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Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1990/Ukpga_19900009_en_1.htm	Buildings which are listed or which lie within a conservation area are protected by law.	No indicators	SA Framework to include historic buildings and designated sites/buildings.
River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)		Have regard to the RBMP and any plan prepared to supplement the RBMP.	By 2009 to safeguard the sustainable use of water; protect and restore the status of aquatic ecosystems; improve aquatic environments by the reduction of hazardous substances; reduce groundwater pollution; and help mitigate the effects of floods and droughts.	SA Framework to include water efficiency and water pollution.
Mineral Planning Guidance Notes	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104	LDFs to support Surrey Minerals Local Plan	Government policy on mineral extraction	SA Framework to include efficient use of resources.
Regional context				
Regional Planning Guidance (RPG9, 2001)	Superseded by RSS (see below)	LDFs to build on RSS (see below)	Regional framework for preparation of local authority development plans. Consistent with and builds on national sustainability objectives.	SA to take SAR of RSS into account.
South East Plan (draft Regional Spatial Strategy) Core Document, consultation draft	http://www.southeast.gov.uk/southeastplan/	LDFs to build on RSS	Regional framework for preparation of local authority development plans. Sets Objectives for Climate Change, Resource Use, Infrastructure and Implementation, Use of public land, Urban Focus, Spatial patterns, Green belts and Strategic gaps.	SA to take SAR of RSS into account.
Regional Economic Strategy (RES, 2002)	http://www.seeda.co.uk/res/	Strategy and policies to deliver sustainability principles and objectives whilst recognising that the SE is a major driver of the UK economy. Tackle areas of disadvantage and to build on the strengths of its better performing areas. Traffic congestion and affordable housing are identified as issues to be addressed.	Formulated by SEEDA a 10 year framework for the delivery of the economic aspects of the RSDf states five objectives for the RES: competitive business, successful people, vibrant communities, effective infrastructure and sustainable use of natural resources.	SA Framework to reflect these objectives.
Regional Transport Strategy	http://www.southeast.gov.uk/publications/strategies/transport.html	LDF to support investment in the transport system that supports delivery of the spatial strategy by: developing the network of regional hubs and spokes; facilitating urban renewal and urban renaissance as a	Ensure that the investment programmes of local authorities, transport providers and other key stakeholders in the transport sector complement and support the wider	SA to consider findings of SAR of RSS. SA Framework to include transport.

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		means of achieving a more sustainable pattern of development; supporting the region's gateway function. Implement relevant parts of the Local Transport Plan 2.	regional objective of delivering a more sustainable pattern of development. Replaces transport chapter of RPG9.	
Regional Housing Strategy	http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/sustainable-development-commission/housing/housing-board/	LDF to facilitate building houses, with a significant shift towards social rented housing, support making decent all social housing stock and improve the quality of private sector housing, particularly when occupied by vulnerable households.	Five key themes: overall housing supply; affordability; regeneration and renewal; homelessness and supported housing; quality and sustainability of the housing stock.	SA Framework to include tenure, type, size and quality of housing
Regional Waste Strategy (2004)	http://www.southeast.gov.uk/publications/strategies/waste.html	LDF to facilitate and support delivery of the RSS (waste strategy) and the Surrey Waste Local Plan.	Vision for a region in which natural resources are used and managed efficiently so that by 2025 the amount of waste produced will be minimised; the overwhelming majority of materials will be re-used, recycled or have value recovered from them; and the environment will be protected and enhanced for future generations.	SA Framework to include waste.
Regional Sustainable Development Framework	http://www.southeast.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/download.html	LDF to facilitate and support delivery of the strategy	<p>An over-arching integrated policy document, to guide and help in the monitoring of the quality of life within the region, including objectives, targets and indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ everyone has the opportunity of a decent and affordable home ▪ improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health ▪ reduce poverty and social exclusion ▪ stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas ▪ raise educational and achievement levels and develop opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work 	SA Framework to include all the objectives.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ reduce crime and the fear of crime ▪ create and sustain vibrant communities ▪ encourage the development of, and participation in, cultural, creative and sporting activity, and a buoyant sustainable environment 	
South East Region Social Inclusion Statement (2002)	http://www.southeast.gov.uk/our_work/planning/social_inc/statement.html	LDF to seek to deliver improvement to areas of deprivation and support social inclusion.	Tackling social exclusion through commitment to various regional organisations and agencies to making social inclusion a priority. Reduce the gap between the 119 most deprived wards and the rest of the region by 10% by 2010.	SA Framework to include deprivation and social inclusion.
Rural Tourism in the South East. A Strategy for Future Action (A Consultation Draft)	http://www.seeda.co.uk/Work_in_the_Region/Rural_Issues/tourism/	LDF to support and facilitate tourism in rural areas.	Strategy recognises the rural assets in the region and advises how set out priorities for action, looking ahead over the next 5 years.	Sustainability Appraisal Framework to include tourism in economy criteria and rural criteria.
Regional Forestry Framework 'Seeing the Woods for the Trees: A forestry and woodlands framework for South East England' (2004)	http://www.forestry.gov.uk/seeingthewoodforthetrees	LDF to support and facilitate delivery of the objectives.	A framework for South East England for the future development of woodlands and forestry: trees and woodland supporting the development of sustainable communities, people's improved health through visiting woodlands & greater use for community activities; enhancing and protecting the region's environment; and realising the economic value of woodland products, playing a greater role in attracting tourism, and other economic activity	SA Framework to include woodland in criteria for economy, health biodiversity and resource use.
The Cultural Agenda: realising the cultural strategy of the South East (Nov. 2002)	http://www.go-se.gov.uk/gose/ourRegion/regionalStrats/	LDF to support and facilitate delivery of the objectives	Promote a central role for the cultural sector in the region: urban and rural renaissance, sustainable development, better public understanding, social inclusion, education and knowledge, the skills and training needs of the sector, excellence in design.	SA Framework to include cultural criteria in economy, social inclusion and built environment.

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Action for Biodiversity in the South East (2001)	http://www.gov.uk/gose/ourRegion/regionalStrats/	LDF to support and facilitate delivery of the objectives	Protect and enhance Surrey's wildlife; halt declines and restore biodiversity to a more sustainable condition.	SA Framework to include biodiversity. SA to consider local biodiversity objectives.
By Design, Urban Design in the Planning System – towards better practice	http://www.cabe.org.uk/default.aspx?contentitemid=446	Policies to support and facilitate delivery of high quality design.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To encourage better design and to act as a companion to the PPGs/PPSs. ▪ To stimulate thinking about urban design. ▪ To encourage the notion that careful assessments of places, well-drafted policies, well-designed proposals, robust decision-making and a collaborative approach are needed throughout the country if better places are to be created. 	SA Framework to include high quality design.
Unlocking the Potential of the Rural Urban Fringe (Countryside Agency/Groundwork)	http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/	LDF to support and facilitate delivery of the objectives	To aim for a rural urban fringe that is attractive, accessible, diverse and multi-functional. It serves the needs of both urban and rural communities, strengthens the links between town and country, and contributes fully towards sustainable development.	SA Framework to include landscape and accessibility to housing, services and employment.
Power of Place: The Future of the Historic Environment (The Historic Environment Review Steering Group, 2000)	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/services/show/nav.1303	Strategy and policies to protect and enhance the historic environment. Improving accessibility and understanding.	The future of England's historic environment, its role in people's lives and its contribution to the cultural and economic well being of the nation. With proper understanding and sensitive and open management, there can be desirable change without losing the places we value.	SA Framework to include the historic environment.
Save Our Streets (English Heritage, Women's Institute, 2004)	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/services/show/nav.8680	Policies to enhance built environment landscape.	To restore dignity and character to our historic streets. Removing the blight of unnecessary signs, poles, bollards, barriers, hotchpotch paving schemes and obtrusive road markings.	SA Framework to include built environment.

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Accessibility Planning (September 2004)	http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/regional/ltp/accessibility/	LDF to support and facilitate delivery of Surrey LTP 2 and show how accessibility considerations are to be incorporated into wider policy and scheme and delivery in both transport and non-transport sectors	Improve accessibility for all with a focus on accessibility to employment, learning, health care, and food shops together with other services and opportunities of local importance.	SA Framework to include accessibility.
Sub Regional context				
Surrey Structure Plan 2004	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Core Strategy DPD to be in conformity with the strategy and policies of the Surrey Structure Plan.	Promote a high quality environment and ensure that development does not add to the demand for movement. Provision of infrastructure and services and for the needs of the people of Surrey. To maintain and renew the wealth creating capacity of the County's economy. Contains a target of 90% of housing on previously developed land.	SA Framework to include these issues and targets. Monitoring in conjunction with County where significant issues identified.
Surrey Waste Local Plan (1997) and emerging revision: Surrey Waste Plan submission version June 2006	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Sets out policies for the use of land for the handling, treatment and disposal of waste arising in or brought into the County, including identifying sites. The SWLP will form part of the LDF once adopted. Other LDDs to be in conformity.	Waste management practices which are consistent with the principles of sustainable development and the waste hierarchy. Pursuing recycling and composting targets for municipal waste of 40% by 2010, 50% by 2015 and a long term aspirational target of 60% by 2025.	SA Framework to include waste management and efficiency in the use of resources. Monitoring in conjunction with County where significant issues identified.
Surrey Minerals Local Plan (1993) and emerging revision: Surrey Waste Plan submission version June 2006	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Sets out policies for mineral extraction and for meeting demand for minerals in the County, including identifying sites. The SMLP will form part of the LDF once adopted. Other LDDs to be in conformity.	Safeguard supply but minimise the environmental impact of mineral working by controlling working and by directing the industry to those areas most suitable to accommodate it and identifying appropriate restoration. Reduce demand for minerals. Indicators – the production of primary land won aggregate and the production of secondary/recycled aggregate.	SA Framework to include efficiency in the use of resources. Monitoring in conjunction with County where significant issues identified.
Surrey Rural Strategy (2003)	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Support delivery of rural strategies.	Promote thriving rural communities with a high level of self reliance and access to high quality public services, diverse and vibrant rural economy; conserve the rural environment in and	SA Framework to include a sustainable and vibrant rural area. Monitoring in conjunction with County where significant issues identified.

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			enhance biodiversity. Enable local people and visitors to enjoy leisure and recreation. Ensure active participation with actions to sustain communities.	
Surrey Local Transport Plan 2 (2006-2011)	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Sets out transport policies and forms part of the LDF for Surrey. Other LDDs to be in conformity.	<p>Tackling congestion to reduce delays; improving accessibility to key services and facilities; road safety and security; enhancing the environment and quality of life; and improving maintenance of our transport network. Increase walking, cycling and public transport use; reduce vehicle emissions; increased proportion of major developments located in accessible urban centres; improved provision for freight transport. Provides basis for securing funding for transport schemes.</p> <p>Indicators: Peak hour traffic flows into main urban centres; vehicle kilometres on all roads; travel time; accessibility of health care and employment; number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI); number of children killed or seriously injured (child KSI); number of slight casualties; concentrations of pollutant.</p>	SA Framework to include transport and accessibility. Monitoring in conjunction with County where significant issues identified.
Infrastructure and Amenity Requirements to Support New Development: A Good Practice Guide to Provision in Surrey	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to recognise importance of sufficient infrastructure, to identify requirements of a development and set out role of contributions. Includes social and community infrastructure.	To seek developer contributions to ensure provision of a range of facilities and services.	SA Framework to include infrastructure provision.
A Common Agenda for a Sustainable Surrey (2000)	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to support and facilitate the Common Agenda.	Formulated by the Sustainable Surrey Forum. A set of guidelines for a more sustainable future for Surrey: use natural resources wisely, sustainable	SA Framework to include these objectives.

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			transport, protect and enhance the environment, encourage a successful local economy, care for and protect people, encourage successful communities, meet peoples differing needs.	
Surrey Sports Strategy	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to support and facilitate the Sports Strategy.	Encourage lifelong participation in sport in Surrey and promote an infrastructure of voluntary sports clubs in the county, with adequate skilled personnel to service its needs in both coaching and administration. Plan for facilities for the needs of sport in Surrey and secure adequate and sustainable funding for sport in Surrey.	SA Framework to include provision for sport and recognise health benefits.
Surrey Tourism Strategy 2000 - 2005	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to support and facilitate the Tourism Strategy.	A 5-year framework for the sustainable development and management of tourism in the county which engages partners in the public, private and voluntary sectors.	SA Framework to include tourism.
Surrey Economic Partnership Economic Strategy	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to support and facilitate the aspirations of the Surrey Economic Partnership.	Facilitate an innovative economy; raise productivity levels in the workforce; encourage the most efficient and effective use of land and property; reduce dependency on the road network; and promote culture of corporate responsibility linked to economic success.	SA Framework to include improving the image of the area as a business location.
Biodiversity Action Plan	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to support and facilitate the BAP.	Aim to halt declines and restore biodiversity to a more sustainable condition. See individual Habitat Action Plans for key objectives and targets.	SA Framework to reflect BAP priorities. Take account of baseline information. SA to help identify significant issues for monitoring.
Surrey Heritage Strategy	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to consider local history, local archaeology, historic countryside and buildings, museums. SPD on Historic Parks and Gardens and Conservation Area Appraisals.	Aims to identify issues and promote actions which conserve, encourage interest in and enjoyment of Surrey's heritage in a sustainable manner.	SA Framework to include heritage. Take account of baseline information. SA to help identify significant issues for monitoring.

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Guildford Borough emerging LDF	www.guildford.gov.uk	Strategy and Policies to be compatible with GBC LDDs and major projects.	Development objectives for Guildford.	SAR to consider significant issues emerging in SAR of GBC LDDs.
Surrey Heath emerging LDF	www.surreyheath.gov.uk	Strategy and Policies to be compatible with SHBC LDDs and major projects.	Development objectives for Surrey Heath.	SAR to consider significant issues emerging in SAR of SHBC LDDs.
Woking emerging LDF	www.woking.gov.uk	Strategy and Policies to be compatible with WBC LDDs and major projects.	Development objectives for Woking.	SAR to consider significant issues emerging in SAR of WBC LDDs.
Mole Valley emerging LDF	www.molevalley.gov.uk	Strategy and Policies to be compatible with MVDC LDDs and major projects.	Development objectives for Mole Valley.	SAR to consider significant issues emerging in SAR of MVDC LDDs.
Housing to Underpin Economic Success (SLGA)	www.surreycc.gov.uk	What's happening with this now?	The SLGA key worker strategy seeks to contribute to the debate on key worker housing through establishing a framework for public and private sector organisations to address their own service needs.	SA Framework to include affordable housing for key workers.
Making Affordable Housing Happen (Surrey Housing and Planning Officers)	www.surreycc.gov.uk	What's happening with this now?	The Surrey Housing and Planning Officers best practice guide seeks to deliver affordable housing.	SA Framework to include affordable housing.
Community Strategy for Surrey	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to support delivery of the Community Strategy	<p>Six themes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic development in Surrey ▪ Travel, access and mobility in Surrey ▪ Housing and assoc. development ▪ Changing lifestyles in Surrey ▪ Culture, communities and identity of Surrey ▪ The future of public services and democracy in Surrey. 	<p>Consider the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quality of life, Levels of employment, Young people in employment or education ▪ Composition and size of Surrey's economy ▪ Levels of commercial and domestic waste and means of disposal and recycling ▪ Types of transport used, Satisfaction with public transport, Traffic flow, Casualties on roads, Road and footpath quality, Incidence of high air pollution ▪ Ratio of house prices to income, Levels of unfit housing ▪ Travel between home and work, People working from home, Local jobs • Low level of crime, Disadvantaged areas, Accessibility of services.
Surrey Medium Term	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to support delivery.	Improve services for Surrey's	SA Framework to include health and

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Strategy for Adults and Community Care 2002-2005			vulnerable adults: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health and social care ▪ Social care and housing Partnerships ▪ Making full use of the power of Surrey ▪ Quality and value for money ▪ An open service 	social care
Surrey Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2005-08	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to support delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surrey Concentrate CC service actions on the 6 main town centres ▪ To reduce the rate of increase in anti social behaviour to 10% ▪ 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents ▪ 50% reduction in the number of children killed or seriously injured in road accidents ▪ To assist schools to ensure that the issues of drug and alcohol abuse are addressed ▪ To protect Surrey's most vulnerable citizens from abuse or exploitation ▪ To improve reporting of racist incidents 	SA Framework to include crime. Consider the indicators identified in the Strategy.
Surrey Cultural Strategy 2002-07	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to support delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting mental and physical well-being of residents ▪ Stimulating participation in lifelong learning ▪ Supporting and celebrating cultural diversity ▪ Sustaining the natural and man-made environment ▪ Ensuring equal access, social inclusion and self-reliance ▪ Underpinning the local economy including rural areas ▪ Developing the voluntary sector 	SA Framework to include cultural interests, learning and social inclusion
Surrey School Organisation Plan	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy, policies and possibly allocations to ensure the needs of educational	Primary and school places exceed applications in all areas except	SA Framework to include schools and education facilities.

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2003/04-2008/09		institutions are met. Set out criteria for developer contributions.	Haslemere where capacity will be filled.	
Surrey Design Guide – A Strategic Guide for Quality Built Environments (2002)	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to support delivery.	Emphasises on good design as part of sustainable development, promoting good design through the development control process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attractive and accessible places. • contributes to local distinctiveness • conserve energy and water, maintain biodiversity and reduce waste and pollution. • encourage vibrant and mixed communities where people feel safe. • places for people that are safe and easy to move through and are accessible to all • make best use of the available land 	SA Framework to include good design
Surrey Policing Plan	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to support delivery.	To maintain low levels of crime and disorder and work with partners to bring more offenders to justice and to improve the quality of their services and extend the way services can be accessed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce burglary by 2.4%. • Reduce vehicle crime by 4.6%. • Keep the number of robberies below 605. • Keep a low level of gun crime. • Increase the number of detected crimes by 17% 	SA Framework to include crime. Consider use of indicators.
Surrey Chalk Grassland (including Chalk Scrub) Habitat Action Plan (1999)	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to support delivery.	All remaining key chalk grassland sites to be given statutory protection and 80% of chalk grassland sites to be appropriately managed and in favourable condition. 75% of Surrey's chalk grassland should be subject to an appropriate grazing regime by 2010	SA Framework to include biodiversity. Consider protection and/or management of chalk grassland as a specific indicator.

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			Encourage restoration and linking together or enlarge existing sites. Public access and recreation on semi-natural chalk grassland should be low key and sensitively managed. Maintain existing area of floodplain.	
Surrey Flooding Grazing Marsh Habitat Action Plan (1999)	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to protect and promote restoration to this habitat.	Identify and protect sites of conservation value, restore and create wet grassland of conservation importance. Maintain and improve water quality Favourable management of 50% of wet grassland. Stop loss of valuable grassland by 2005. 50% increase in area of valuable grassland by 2010.	SA Framework to include biodiversity and consider indicator for amount of grazing marsh habitat in favourable management if this can be monitored effectively.
Surrey Open Water and Large Reedbeds Habitat Action Plan (2002)	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to protect and promote restoration to this habitat.	Develop understanding of the conservation value of open water and reedbed habitat. Protect sites of conservation value, manage appropriately and encourage creation in suitable areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify all important sites ▪ management plans in place by 2010 ▪ To create five 10ha and 100 <0.25ha new open standing water bodies by 2010 ▪ To create 20ha of new reedbed by 2010 (including one site of at least 10ha) and a further 80ha by 2050 	SA Framework to include biodiversity and consider indicator for amount of large reedbeds in favourable management if this can be monitored effectively.
Surrey Farmland Habitat Action Plan (2002)	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to support the Farmland Habitat Action Plan.	Raise awareness of biodiversity issues among the farming community, conservation community and general public.	SA Framework to include biodiversity in farming.
Surrey Urban Habitat Action Plan (2002)	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to seek improved habitat and support increased awareness of the value and significance of urban wildlife and of the role which people can	Protect and enhance urban sites which are already known to be important. Identify other possible key sites and take measures to protect	SA Framework to include urban biodiversity.

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		play in providing for it.	them, including linking of habitats. Declare all suitable informal greenspace land in Council ownership as Local Nature Reserves by 2010. Develop a mechanism to ensure all new developments incorporate informal greenspace for wildlife	
Surrey Woodland Habitat Action Plan (2002)	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to protect and seek enhancement of woodland.	Prevent loss of woodland of conservation importance. Maintain and enhance ancient woodland. Maximise biodiversity in all woods and manage potentially damaging animals. Promote greater understanding of the need for conservation management in Surrey's woodlands.	SA Framework to include woodland and ancient woodland.
Surrey Lowland Unimproved Neutral and Dry Acid Grassland Habitat Action Plan (2002)	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to protect and seek enhancement of lowland unimproved neutral and dry acid grassland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevent loss and damage of neutral and acid grasslands and seek favourable management. ▪ Identify, map and designate unimproved neutral and acid grasslands ▪ All unimproved hay meadow sites to be appropriately managed and in favourable condition by 2010 ▪ All high quality (SNCI or higher designation) unimproved neutral or acid pastures should be subject to an appropriate grazing regime by 2010 	SA Framework to include lowland unimproved neutral and dry acid grassland.
Surrey Wood Pasture and Parkland Habitat Action Plan (2002)	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to protect and seek enhancement of wood pasture and parkland habitat.	Prevent loss and damage to wood pasture and parkland. Favourable management should be put into practice for all wood. Restore and create areas of wood pasture to extend and buffer existing sites. Ensure that public access and recreation in wood pasture and	SA Framework to include wood pasture and parkland habitat.

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			parkland is low impact and sensitively managed to avoid disturbance, especially to vital dead wood habitats. Raise awareness of the value of wood pasture and parkland and the ancient trees and biodiversity of this habitat in Surrey.	
Surrey Lowland Heathland Habitat Action Plan (2002)	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to protect and seek enhancement of lowland heath.	Prevent loss and damage of heathland and ensure maintained and enhanced by appropriate management. Expand the area under grazing management and introduce appropriate levels of grazing to all heaths. Increase the total area of heathland by establishing new areas on suitable sites. Develop a culture of public appreciation of heathlands so that the need to manage sites by tree removal and grazing is understood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ sites to be sustainably managed ▪ 1,000 hectares of heathland to be extensively grazed by 2010 ▪ Re-create 200 hectares of heathland from forestry or other land and link or enlarge existing sites 	SA Framework to include lowland heath.
Surrey Hills AONB Management Plan 2004-2009	www.surreyhills.org	Strategy and policies to support delivery of the AONB Management Plan.	Sets out a vision for 2004 and management policies addressing issues such as farming, woodland, nature conservation, historic and cultural heritage, recreation and tourism, land use planning, traffic and transport, community development and the local economy.	SA Framework to include landscape.
Joint Carers Strategy for South West Surrey (2003-2006)	www.carersnet.org.uk	Strategy and policies to support improved access to care.	A Multi Agency Action Plan to promote action for Carers & Surrey County Council	SA Framework to include access to care services.

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Thames Basin Heaths Area Based Delivery Project (ABD): SPA Miniplan	http://www.english-nature.org.uk/about/teams/lnit.asp?ld=5	To avoid or mitigate impacts on the SPA near Farnham, the strategy and policies should make provision to ensure developers provide new green space themselves; buy into provision of new green space assembled by the local authority; or buy into the upgrading of an existing site owned by the local authority or a third party.	With regard to an area of the SPA situated to the north of Sandy Hill in Farnham, identifies Zones of Impact extend across Farnham down as far as the Bourne where new residential development would lead to recreational demand and impacts on the SPA significantly affecting its conservation objectives. Suggests avoidance measures and that mitigation is not considered possible within 400m.	SA Framework to include SPA. Monitoring for this and other habitats (above) to be developed in conjunction with SCC and Natural England.
Local Health and Social Care Delivery Plan (Guildford & Waverley PCT)	http://www.gwpct.nhs.uk/	Strategy and policies to support improvements in respite care facilities and accessibility.	To improve the health and social care of the Guildford and Waverley PCT population. Local priorities identified as ensuring patient and public involvement the centre of the decision making process and to improve communication with patients and the public.	SA Framework to include health and social care. Use baseline information. Monitor any significant issues arising.
A Parking Strategy for Surrey (Published March 2003)	http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/webcorp/pub.nsf/7106e8755c33bd9c80256c4c003450bb/5ee82200d32b709980256c72002f5b30?OpenDocument	Strategy and policies to implement restraint based parking within and overall transport plan.	Sets parking standards for Surrey on the basis of effective management of parking consistent with Government, Regional and County policies on travel choice and sustainable development.	SA Framework to include accessibility and congestion.
Strategic Rail Authority Corporate Plan 2004/5	www.dft.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to support improvements to rail services.	Improve the service delivery of the railways.	SA Framework to include railways.
Strategic Rail Authority Land Use Planning Statement (2001)	www.dft.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to support improvements to rail services.	Encourage appropriate land use development around railway stations and improve access to and within railway stations for all sections of the community. Encourage the provision of infrastructure for rail freight use.	SA Framework to include railways and access to rail services.
Strategic Rail Authority Cycling Policy	www.dft.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to support improvements to cycling infrastructure and facilities.	Facilitate and encourage passengers to cycle to stations, especially as an alternative to driving.	SA Framework to include cycling facilities and infrastructure.
Surrey Supporting People Strategy	http://www.surreysp.org.uk/	Strategy and policies to support quality of life objectives, social inclusion and the	Work in partnership to offer vulnerable people the opportunity to	SA Framework to include social exclusion and housing need.

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		provision of housing.	improve their quality of life, by providing housing related support services.	
Surrey Domestic Violence Strategy 2002-2005	www.surreycc.gov.uk	Strategy and policies to support provision of community facilities and services.	Support the delivery of services to those experiencing domestic violence in Surrey, including services such as outreach, refuges and housing and support.	SA Framework to include community facilities and services.
Surrey Policing Plan 2006/07	http://www.surreypa.gov.uk/ourpolicies_polplan.asp	Strategy and policies which will support crime prevention.	Priorities are customer service; control of crime; capable, supported staff and confident communities. Key targets for crime: Fewer than 7.9 burglaries per 1,000 households; Fewer than 8.0 vehicle crimes per 1,000 population; remain the safest county in England and Wales for serious violent crime.	SA Framework to include crime
River Wey Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy	http://environment.gov.uk/regions/thames/323150/323314/176905/315312/?version=1&lang=en	Strategy and policies to support the objectives of management of abstraction in the River Wey catchment.	Catchment abstraction management strategies set out how water resources will be managed at a local level. The Environment Agency is preparing this document.	SA Framework to include management of the water environment. Use baseline information when available and monitor significant issues arising from SA.
Local context				
Waverley Community Strategy June 2003 (being updated)	http://www.waverley.gov.uk/documents/index.asp	Strategy and policies to support and deliver the objectives of the Community Strategy. Consider options to deliver benefits to learning, leisure and health in Ockford Ridge and Aaron Hills	Access to health services; Healthy lifestyles; Alternatives to the car; Safety; Environmental impact of traffic; Street scene and green spaces; Access to countryside; Wildlife and habitat; Waste minimisation; Affordable homes; Key worker homes; Secure housing/special needs; Homes for elderly; Criminal damage and anti social behaviour (target areas); Support business; Rural business; Rural communities; Learning, leisure and health in Ockford Ridge and	SA Framework to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to health services ▪ Healthy lifestyles ▪ Transport modes ▪ Safety ▪ Environmental impact of traffic ▪ Street scene and green spaces ▪ Access to countryside ▪ Wildlife and habitat ▪ Waste minimisation ▪ Affordable homes ▪ Key worker homes ▪ Secure housing/special needs

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			Aaron Hills. By 2013-18 there should be affordable housing for everybody who needs it; and people should be able to get around easily with or without a car.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Homes for elderly ▪ Crime ▪ business ▪ Rural communities
Waverley Equality of Opportunity, Staff Guidance Note	http://www.waverley.gov.uk/documents/index.asp	LDF to be produced in accordance with the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	Promote fairness and equality of opportunity and challenge discrimination.	SAR to support consultation on LDDs.
Waverley Homelessness Strategy (Published July 2003)	http://www.waverley.gov.uk/documents/index.asp	Strategy and policies to deliver houses and ensure tenure and type matches needs. Strategy and policies to support improvement in existing stock.	Prevent homelessness and increase the knowledge of housing needs and homelessness in the borough. Provide more and better quality temporary accommodation.	SA Framework to include housing and homelessness.
Waverley Housing Strategy 2005 to 2010	http://www.waverley.gov.uk/housingstrategy/current/chapter_255.html	Strategy and policies to facilitate provision of affordable housing and to support the reduction and prevention in homelessness	Facilitating the provision of affordable housing; meeting Decent Homes Standard for all Tenures; Sustainable Communities; Working with disadvantaged and vulnerable people; and continuing to reduce and prevent homelessness	SA Framework to include affordable housing and homelessness
Waverley Community Safety Strategy 2005 to 2008	http://www.waverley.gov.uk/documents/index.asp	Strategy and policies to support crime prevention and reducing the fear of crime.	Reduce crime and the fear of crime and improve safety in public areas: incidence rate of residential burglaries does not exceed 2001-02 levels; incidence rate of violent crime does not exceed 2001-02 levels; reduce the number of road casualties within the borough by 15% by 2005, against 2001-02 levels.	SA Framework to include crime
Waverley BC Local Air Quality Strategy (2004)	http://www.waverley.gov.uk/airquality/news.asp?675	Strategy and policies to control pollution and improve air quality.	To provide Waverley BC with the framework to identify, manage, maintain or improve ambient air quality whilst taking into consideration the cross boundary nature of pollution.	SA Framework to include air quality
Waverley BC Policy Statement on Flood Defence (April 2001)	http://www.waverley.gov.uk/documents/index.asp	Strategy and policies to reduce flood risk.	Reduce the risk to people and the built and natural environment from flooding by encouraging the provision	SA Framework to include flooding.

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			of technically, environmentally and economically sound and sustainable defence measures. Encourage the provision of flood warning systems and defence measures. Discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding.	
Waverley Economic Opportunities Strategy	http://waverweb.waverley.gov.uk/live/wbc/NewComDB.nsf/26f84eb45abc1ffb002565ee00448e28/19663c1f2dfc776880256d270055f981?OpenDocument	Strategy and policies to support the delivery and maintenance of infrastructure, including transport; address social inclusion; and rural issues.	Improve communication between appropriate parties; an infrastructure that continues to sustain a prosperous and accessible local economy; facilitate commercial activity in partnership; help address issues of social inclusion; help address other key corporate priorities such as rural issues, community safety and sustainable development	SA Framework to include infrastructure, including transport, social inclusion and rural issues.
Waverley Cultural Strategy	http://www.waverley.gov.uk/leisure/	Strategy and policies to support the delivery of cultural facilities and improved access. Support improved health. Maximise the benefits of tourism and minimise associated impact	Improve access to facilities for all Maximise resources; Reduce the fear of crime and engender citizenship; Improve health; An attractive, sustainable environment; Maximise the economic opportunities and benefits of tourism; and minimise the associated impact, particularly on residents.	SA Framework to include cultural facilities, accessibility, health, crime and tourism.
Waverley Car Parking Strategy	http://waverweb.waverley.gov.uk/live/wbc/NewComDB.nsf/26f84eb45abc1ffb002565ee00448e28/80256d26003820380256f1f0049715c?OpenDocument	Strategy and policies to deliver restraint based parking which supports the Parking Strategy.	Managing the conflict between town centre vitality, car use restraint and the environment whilst taking into account the needs of groups, (such as parents with small children, people with mobility problems and cyclists), schools and community welfare organisations. Interprets the survey standards for Waverley and identifies zones	SA Framework to include transport and accessibility.
Blackwater Valley Strategy 2006-2010 Blackwater Valley Countryside Service	http://www.blackwater-valley.org.uk/strategy.htm	Strategy, policies and allocations to support the objectives of the Blackwater Valley Countryside Service.	Restoring sites, managing sites, providing access, increasing usage, improving landscape and wildlife, a valleywide overview.	SA Framework to include biodiversity and accessibility.

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Waverley Corporate Plan 2006/07	http://www.waverley.gov.uk/corporate/	Strategy, policies and allocations to support the delivery of the Corporate Plan.	High quality of life in socially inclusive communities, safety, sustainable natural and built environment, good quality affordable housing, thriving economy,	SA Framework to include accessibility to affordable housing, facilities and services; biodiversity; resource use; built environment; safety; and the economy.
Playing Pitch Strategy 2004	http://www.waverley.gov.uk/documents/index.asp	Strategy and policies and allocations to protect existing provision, support delivery of new and identify standards.	Protect existing provision, enhancement of existing provision, planning to meet deficiencies, dealing with identified surpluses, developing a local standard.	SA Framework to include provision of and accessibility to leisure and recreation facilities.
Broadwater Park Masterplan 2001	http://www.waverley.gov.uk/leisure/broadwater.asp	Strategy and policies to support delivery of the plan.	A long-term vision for the park that would increase its capacity and improve its leisure facilities for future generations.	SA Framework to include provision of and accessibility to leisure and recreation facilities.
Godalming Leisure Needs Study (August 1999)	http://waverweb.waverley.gov.uk/live/wbc/NewsComDB.nsf/26f84eb45abc1ffb002565ee00448e28/b14c5216b2911b8f80256d270053f7c8?OpenDocument	Strategy and policies to support delivery of facilities for young people, replace Godalming Leisure Centre, improve access, review children's play facilities, additional sports facilities.	Provide facilities for young people, replace Godalming Leisure Centre, improve access, review children's play facilities, additional sports facilities.	SA Framework to include provision of and accessibility to leisure and recreation facilities.