OTHER POLICIES, PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES INFLUENCING THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

A1.1 This appendix sets out a summary of each of the policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will influence the preparation of the Local Development Framework (LDF) policies and the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of them.

A1.2 The table below indicates the level at which the policy, plan or programme has been prepared (i.e. International, National, Regional, County or Local) and sets out the aims and requirements relevant to the preparation of the Local Development Framework.

A1.3 The draft South East Plan and the Surrey Structure Plan 2004 have been summarised first, above the table, in more detail because of their importance and direct relevance to the preparation of the Local Development Framework.

The Draft South East Plan (January 2005)
http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/southeastplan/plan/view_plan.html

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and Sustainability Appraisal

- When approved by the Government, the South East Plan will provide a statutory regional framework for development to 2026, setting out scale, priorities and broad locations for change.

- The Plan objectives are:
  i) The need for a clear vision supported by challenging targets and which reflects quality of life considerations aligned with and tested against the objectives set out in the Integrated Regional Framework.
  ii) The need to plan positively for a reasonable level of economic growth, with consequent labour supply, physical and social infrastructure implications.
  iii) The need for further measures to reduce economic and social disparities in the region.
  iv) The need to plan positively for a reasonable level of housing development.
  v) The need for a substantial increase in the supply of appropriate affordable housing, and for a package of measures to deliver that goal.
  vi) The need for timely infrastructure provision that keeps pace with development and greater reassurance on that issue through a dialogue with Government on how to plan for that development.
  vii) The need to develop clear investment priorities and improve key transport links.
  viii) The need to improve access via transport and other means, especially for disadvantaged groups.
  ix) The need to promote new initiatives to tackle skills deficits.

- The vision is for a healthy region: through the Plan and other measures, the South East will show a sustained improvement in its quality of life over the period to 2026, measured by the well-being of its citizens, the vitality of its economy, the wealth of its environment and the prudent use of natural resources. In particular, the region will achieve:
  • Better management of the impact of its consumption on people and the environment in other countries reflecting its recognition of its global responsibilities.
  • A reduction in the disparity experienced across the region by raising the performance of the most deprived areas.
  • An increase in the overall level of accessibility to essential services.
- More and better quality housing, so that most individuals have access to a decent home.
- More prudent use and management of natural resources, including land, water, energy and waste, with the emphasis on reducing use of resources, and increasing their re-use and recycling.
- Better management of the impact of increased activity and development on the environment.
- Realising opportunities to improve the quality of the built and natural environment.
- Steady and sustainable levels of economic growth, capitalising on the region’s strengths and the opportunities to increase productivity.
- Providing for, and retaining, a broader educational and skills base across the whole population.
- Improved levels of health amongst the region’s citizens.

The Plan summarises the key issues as:

1. Futures – the impacts of social / behavioural changes.
2. Futures – the impact of technological change.
3. Forecasts – the merits of the illustrative scales of development.
5. Forecasts – the robustness of the economic forecasts.
7. Forecasts – the issue of relating housing provision to price as raised by the Barker Report.
11. Economy – changes in working patterns.
12. Housing – the scale of need and overall supply.
13. Housing – affordability and how to deliver it more effectively.
14. Housing – how to achieve the right type and quality.
15. Housing – improving the condition and use of the existing stock.
16. Housing – possible incentives for local authorities and other initiatives to help deliver housing targets.
17. Transport – the impact of growth illustrations, given basic trends in traffic growth.
19. Transport – funding and charges, both capital and revenue.
20. Transport – accessibility, especially for socially excluded groups.
21. Transport – changes in lifestyle and their impacts on travel needs and investment.
22. Social – educational and skills deficits and their resolution.
23. Social – health in its widest sense.
24. Social – exclusion and deprivation, and whether any more can be done.
25. Environmental – natural resource management, and how to manage water resources to meet development need and reduce flood risk.
26. Environmental – countryside management and the new opportunities created by the CAP reforms, with a particular focus on the urban fringe.
27. Environmental-biodiversity and the scope to create strategic additions to regional priority habitats.
28. Environmental – climate change and the scope for mitigation and management measures and the need for new coastal management, air and noise pollution policies.
29. Sub-regions – the relative priority to be given to the regeneration of the coastal towns.
30. Sub-regions – current imbalances between labour supply, job availability and housing pressures, and the policies to reduce these.
31. Vision – getting the balance and focus right.
32. Spatial – the evolving relationship with the adjoining regions.
33. Spatial – the contribution of different forms of development.
34. Spatial – the emphasis of development pressures on the western side of the region and how that should be handled.
35. Spatial – the possible role of new strategic development areas.
36. Spatial – the need to develop more effective delivery and implementation arrangements for whatever development is agreed.

- Cross-cutting themes identified are:
  - **Sustainable development** – There is now a wide understanding that economic, social and environmental issues are inextricably linked, and linked with the overall management and conservation of natural resources. Substantial future development will be needed in the region, but it needs to be undertaken more sensitively and with significantly less resource consumption than in the past. There is a need to reduce waste, throw away fewer resources and recycle/re-use more. There is a need to use cleaner and cleverer technology to reduce the impact of both development and its use. Sustainable Development is a central theme of the Plan.
  - **Global Competition** – The South East is competing on an international stage, where the interaction of the world economy is rapidly increasing. The economic development of Third World countries, most notably China and India, is already having a marked effect on competitiveness and patterns of trade. All the evidence the Assembly has drawn together indicates that these trends will grow. Indeed recent research work on ‘off-shoring’ of jobs suggests that in some circumstances this may accelerate with significant consequences. Nearer to home the enlargement of the European Union may particularly affect traditional sectors such as agriculture and manufacturing.
  - **Climate Change** – In the past few years a substantial body of evidence has pointed to an acceleration in climate change caused by human influence. The pace and form of that change is rather more open for debate but the significance of the issue is now acknowledged everywhere except in Australia and America. The South East region is sensitive to the effects of climate change. Over the past century average temperature has risen by 0.5°C and summer rainfall has decreased. Around the region’s coastline, the sea level is rising, threatening important coastal habitats and increasing the risk of flooding. At the same time, a land tilt of about 6mm a year in the South East will also influence the relative rise in sea level. Generally, greater climate changes are predicted whereby it will be warmer all year round, winters will be wetter and summers much drier. Weather extremes – such as the storms that caused the great floods on the eastern coastline in 1953, the storm of 1987 and the unusually warm summer of 1995 – may occur more frequently in the 21st century. Attention needs to be given to planning new developments so as to avoid areas with a tendency to flood and to take account of the availability of water resources. Climate change could also have other implications, for example the need to anticipate deterioration of built structures, to avoid disruption to transport and power supplies or changes in cropping patterns – including the crops needed for renewable energy – and the associated development required for processing and storage.
  - **European Perspective** – In a number of policy areas, notably waste, water and agriculture, the policies and legislation of the European Union have a growing and significant influence on development in the region. The reform of the Common Agricultural Policy and new demanding directives on waste and water are already having an impact. Over the course of the Plan, it is likely that this influence will grow on other issues such as transport and aviation, and environmental standards. The advent of the accession countries will further reduce the region’s already limited access to financial assistance from European programmes for social and economic restructuring.
  - **Resource use** – It is a corollary of the emphasis on sustainable development and concerns about climate change that the Plan will need to embody a significant emphasis on reduced resource use. Although this particularly applies to resources such as water and waste, it also has a more general application. Similarly, although there will need to be an emphasis on higher standards of efficiency in new development, the same message also needs to
be vigorously pursued in respect of existing development. Significant changes in performance will be required and this will also probably need significant changes in public attitude and behaviour. Fortunately, our recent surveys of public opinion suggested that the public agree the need for such changes and show some willingness to adapt.

- **Technological Changes** – As mentioned in respect of futures, the scale of some technological change will be very substantial over the Plan period. The difficulty is to be sure which technologies. Not many people, for example, forecast the revolution caused by mobile phones, while rather more saw the potential of laptop computers. It does, however, seem highly likely that the further development of e-communication and commerce will affect lifestyles, working patterns and communication on a significant scale.

- The Plan also includes draft policies for nine sub-regional areas which are required to address key strategic issues facing each sub-region. Two sub-regional areas cover parts of the District:
  - **London Fringe** – The key drivers for this sub-regional strategy are as follows:
    i) Continued support for the regional role of the Green Belt in separating London from the South East.
    ii) Making use of the potential of existing urban areas in a way which maintains and enhances quality of life whilst simultaneously addressing the infrastructure and environmental constraints that need to be tackled.
    iii) Supporting sustainable economic growth, which has regard to the labour supply and infrastructure problems facing the area, through the whole settlement approach and the promotion of ‘smart’ growth and local jobs for local people to reduce the need to travel.
    iv) Supporting the role of the regional hubs – Guildford, Redhill/Reigate and Woking – and the hierarchy of smaller centres.
  - **Gatwick Area** – The key issues that need to be addressed at the sub-regional level are:
    i) How the housing potential of the sub-region may be realised and focused within both the existing urban areas and through identification of locations where urban extensions or new settlement may be deliverable.
    ii) Diversification of the sub-regional economy to reduce reliance on Gatwick Airport as the dominant economic factor.
    iii) The labour supply and demand relationships in the sub-region and the enhancement of levels and quality of labour supply through a raising in aspirations and consequent upskilling of the local workforce.
    iv) Improved strategic transport links within the sub-region to support social inclusion, accessibility to employment and services and economic growth.
    v) The provision and delivery of strategic infrastructure and services to address existing deficiencies and to support development, particularly that related to transport, health and other community infrastructure.
    vi) Key linkages with adjoining sub-regions and with London.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA
- At least 60% all new housing in South East on previously developed land.
- 25% of new housing should be social rented and 10-15% other forms of affordable.
- Housing density target of 40 dwellings per hectare.
- Reduce growth of all waste by 1% per annum by 2010 and 0.5% per annum by 2020.
- Regional and sub-regional targets for renewable energy (Thames Valley and Surrey: 140 MW by 2010, 209 MW by 2016, and 263 MW by 2020).

Implications for the LDF
- Plan policies to address these objectives.
Implications for SA

- Key themes to be incorporated into sustainability objectives and indicators and the development of options.

The Surrey Structure Plan (adopted December 2004)

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA

- The Plan is 'saved' for three years from adoption (i.e. until Nov/Dec 2007), and will be replaced by the RSS and the LDFs of each district. The Plan will, therefore, only be relevant in short term, however, pending completion and adoption of the RSS, it will remain an important planning strategy document.

- The Spatial Strategy set out the proposed pattern of development for Surrey to 2016 and in the longer term, and the priorities for managing development and the infrastructure and services required to deliver it. The general objectives are:
  - New development will continue to be focused in the urban areas, but with a greater emphasis on the positive management of change, ensuring that development enhances the economic, social and environmental well-being of the area.
  - Within the overall approach, the focus for development and for the provision of important service and functions will be major centres which are important transport interchanges and employment areas.
  - The Metropolitan Green Belt will be strongly defended. This will be supported by a commitment to improve the environmental quality of urban fringe areas and the countryside will be protected for its own sake.
  - Limited development in rural communities where it is needed to support their social and economic wellbeing will be acceptable.
  - The pattern of land use change and community development required during the next 25 years is reflected in the different priorities set out for five sub areas of the county.

- The Spatial Strategy also has separate section relating to:
  - Managing change in the urban areas; and
  - Supporting rural areas.

- Each section has its own aim and a list of key spatial and land use priorities to achieve this. The aim for urban areas is to actively manage change to deliver a better quality of life and environment. The priorities are to improve the management of change in urban areas where significant change is expected through the preparation of Area Action Plans or Supplementary Planning Documents ensuring that:
  - Development is more integrated and community focused, reflecting the priorities of Community Strategies as well as good planning principles to achieve urban renaissance; and
  - Development is planned in collaboration with service/infrastructure providers and in the context of their investment plans, and delivers necessary infrastructure, service and environmental improvements alongside the proposed development.

The aim for the rural areas is to protect the openness and character of the countryside whilst meeting the needs of the rural community. The main priority is:

- To manage change in the rural areas, ensuring that an enhanced range of services is provided to meet people’s aspirations, whilst safeguarding the intrinsic natural and cultural value of the rural area, through the continuing development and implementation of a Rural Strategy.

- The Surrey Structure Plan has also identified aims and priorities for the five sub-areas. Mole Valley District Council is located within two sub-areas, North Surrey and South East Surrey.

- Priorities for North Surrey include:
  - Protection of the Green Belt and its function of separating communities;
  - Restrict development to the re-use of previously development land and buildings;
• Retain and improve the quality of all urban open land and urban fringe countryside;
• Protection of floodplains;
• Invest in other centres...to maintain their role in providing local services;
• Support investment in public transport infrastructure to improve orbital movement;
• Access to London and Heathrow Airport.

For South East Surrey the priorities include:

• Supporting regional housing needs in the short to medium term through provision within the urban areas and the existing planned development of Horley, and address longer-term need when this has been demonstrated;
• Maintain the individual identity of settlements with the Green Belt along the A23/M23 corridor;
• Support Redhill as a centre of strategic importance;
• Oppose further expansion of Gatwick Airport beyond its current planned capacity as a one-runway airport;
• Support investment in public transport infrastructure required to improve movement along the A23/M23 corridor and the east-west rail corridor (North Downs line);
• Conserve the innate qualities of the High Weald AONB and the distinctive landscape character areas east and west of the M23;
• Allow small-scale development to support the role of Reigate and Oxted as market town providing local services;
• Allow small scale development to maintain the social and economic well being of the villages and smaller rural settlements.

Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA

• Regular monitoring of the SSP will enable the County Council to ensure that it remains the most appropriate and locally acceptable response to current issues of environmental, social and economic importance in Surrey. Each individual SSP policy has associated indicators of policy performance and 11 targets are identified:
  • 90% of new housing will be provided on previously developed land in urban areas.
  • At least 80% of additional major development each year will be located within town centres or at other sites within the urban area which have good access by public transport, cycling and walking.
  • 80% of employment development will be provided on land previously used for employment purposes.
  • 90% of additional retail development will be provided in and around town centres.
  • No new development will take place on undeveloped land at high risk from flooding.
  • All local development frameworks will include the identification of a framework of urban open land, open spaces and green corridors and policies for their promotion and safeguarding.
  • There will be no direct loss or damage, through development, to designated sites and buildings of international, national or county heritage importance.
  • There will be no loss or damage, through development, to sites of international, national or county wildlife importance, including priority habitats identified in the Surrey Biodiversity Action Plan.
  • 70% of completed houses will contain 3 or fewer bedrooms.
  • By 2016, 40% of new housing development completed will be affordable housing.
  • The average density of all completed housing development will be at least 35dpha.

Implications for the LDF

• Plan policies to address these objectives.

Implications for the SA

• Key themes to be incorporated into sustainability objectives and indicators and development of options.
### INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development</th>
<th>Internation</th>
<th>ETHICAL CONTEXT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Key commitments:</td>
<td></td>
<td>States a commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Sustainable production and consumption.</td>
<td>• Economic and social cohesion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Renewable energy &amp; energy efficiency.</td>
<td>• Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Production of chemicals in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.</td>
<td>• More balanced competitiveness of the European territory.</td>
<td>More balanced competitiveness of the European territory.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005.</td>
<td>• To achieve more spatially balanced development, these goals must be pursued simultaneously in all regions of the EU and their interactions taken into account.</td>
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<tr>
<th>European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150/EC)</th>
<th>Internation</th>
<th>ETHICAL CONTEXT</th>
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</table>
### Key objectives relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal

<table>
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<tr>
<th>European Habitats Directive (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)) (92/43/EEC)</th>
<th>Key targets and indicators relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal</th>
<th>Implications for the Local Development Framework</th>
<th>Implications for Sustainability Appraisal</th>
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<tr>
<td>European Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)</td>
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<td>European Nitrates Directive</td>
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<td>European Air Quality Directive</td>
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</table>

### Implications for the Local Development Framework

- Maintain or restore designated natural habitat types, and habitats of designated species.
- Take appropriate steps to avoid degrading or destroying SAC’s.
- Linear structures (rivers/streams/hedgerows/field boundaries etc) that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.
- Any plan or project likely to have a significant impact on a designated site should undergo an appropriate assessment of its implications for the conservation objectives of the site.
- Plan policies to support overall objectives and the requirements of the Directive.
- Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

### Implications for Sustainability Appraisal

- Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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| • Make information on ambient air quality available to the public.  
• Maintain air quality where good and improve it in other cases. | | | |


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| • The Directive is intended to enhance waterways and wetlands throughout Europe, to make sure we use water in a sustainable way, to reduce water pollution and to lessen the effects of floods and droughts.  
• The WFD will establish a strategic framework for managing the water environment and provides a common approach to protecting and setting environmental objectives for all ground and surface waters and the promotion of sustainable water use.  
• The Environment Agency has general responsibility for ensuring the Directive is given effect and has to approve environmental objectives, programmes of measures and river basin management plans.  
• For surface water, the Directive requires that environmental objectives are based on the chemical and, more significantly, ecological status of the water body. For groundwater, quantitative and chemical objectives must be set. | • Requires all inland waters to reach ‘good status’ by 2015. | • The Directive highlights the need to protect ground and surface water from incidental, as well as accidental pollution. | • The change in nature of precipitation with climate change (drought/flash floods) will require an increasing recognition of the fallibility of finite water supplies/wetlands to the effects of pollution. This understanding is reflected through its adoption as a Sustainability Objective. |
### European Waste Framework Directive

- **http://www.wascot.org.uk/EC-Directives.htm#WasteFramework**
- **Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.**
- **None identified.**
- **Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.**

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

- **http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/eia/home.htm**
- **Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.**
- **None identified.**
- **Ensure that ‘appropriate assessments’ are carried out for sites in locations where development could adversely impact on the environment.**

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

- **http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm**
- **Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.**
- **None identified.**
- **Ensure that environmental assessment of policy options is built into Sustainability Appraisal Framework to meet requirements of Directive.**


- **Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.**
- **None identified.**
- **Ensure requirement is reflected in Sustainability Appraisal Framework.**
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| - Monitor the environmental problem by drawing up strategic noise maps.  
  - Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures considered to address noise.  
  - Addressing local noise issues by requiring authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise where it is good.  
  - Developing a long term European Union strategy. |
| - Permissible power sound levels are listed. |
| - Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. |
| - Ensure requirement is reflected in Sustainability Appraisal Framework. |

|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| - Establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective.  
- The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public organisations.  
- Public authorities are obliged to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession.  
- The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making.  
- The right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general. |
<p>| - The production of a Statement of Community Involvement. |
| - Production of Sustainability Report in consultation with relevant organisations, in accordance with Government Guidance and the Statement of Community Involvement. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key objectives relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>European Union Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2001)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Priority Areas:  • Climate Change;  • Nature and Biodiversity;  • Environment and Health, and Quality of Life;  • Natural Resources and Waste. The objectives, priorities and actions of the Programme should contribute to sustainable development in the candidate countries.</td>
<td>• For each of these areas key objectives and certain targets are identified with a view to achieving the targets.</td>
<td>• Plan policies to support the primary areas of the action plan.</td>
<td>• Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change</strong></td>
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<td><a href="http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.html">http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.html</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Established to limit the emissions of greenhouse gases.</td>
<td>• Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels, 2008-12.  • UK has an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12 and a national goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.</td>
<td>• Consider how the plan can contribute to the objectives and targets of the Protocol.</td>
<td>• Check that the requirements of the Protocol are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>United Nations Convention on Human Rights</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Details the basic civil and political rights of individuals and nations.</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>• Ensure the LDF and its policies do not violate any human rights.</td>
<td>• Ensure the Sustainability Appraisal does not violate any human rights.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NATIONAL CONTEXT</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UK Sustainable Development Strategy (May 1999)</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| • Statement of Government policy on sustainable development. | Four key aims:  
• Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone.  
• Effective protection of the environment.  
• Prudent use of natural resources.  
• High and stable levels of economic growth and employment. | • Plan policies to support the aims of the Strategy.  
• Provide a sustainable spatial vision.  
• Provide sustainable spatial policies. | • Ensure the Sustainability Appraisal fully addresses this national policy.  
• Recognise that it will not always be possible to satisfy all objectives – some trade-offs may have to be made.  
• The Strategy sets out a range of indicators to help inform baseline review and monitoring. |
| **Sustainable Communities Plan** | | | |
| • The Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities. | • Address the housing shortage.  
• Address the shortage of affordable housing.  
• Ensure that social housing is brought up to a decent standard.  
• Improve the local environment and protect the countryside. | • Plan policies to address the issues raised by the plan. | • Ensure Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflect the aims of this programme. |
| **Urban White Paper** | | | |
| • Vision of towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all, not just the few. | • People shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders.  
• People living in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well.  
• Good design and planning which | • Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives. | • Check that the objectives are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Key objectives relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal</th>
<th>Key targets and indicators relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal</th>
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</table>
| makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion.  
- Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential.  
- Good quality services - health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime - that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are. | | | |


- Deliver an improved quality of life for everyone in the countryside - as well as in cities and towns.  
- A living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services;  
- A working countryside, with a prosperous and diverse economy, giving high and stable levels of employment;  
- A protected countryside, in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy; and a vibrant countryside which can shape its own future and whose voice is heard by government at all levels. | | | |

Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives.  
- Check that the objectives are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.  
- Consider ‘rural proofing’ the Sustainability Appraisal objectives.  

UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)  
[http://www.ukbap.org.uk](http://www.ukbap.org.uk)
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</table>
| • Government’s response to the Convention on Biological Diversity.  
• Describes the UK’s biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources. | 3 types of action plan that set priorities for nationally and locally important habitats and wildlife:  
• Species Action Plan (391)  
• Habitat Action Plans (43)  
• Local Action Plans (162) | • Include policies that support objectives for relevant plans. | • Check that commitments are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. |

**Working with the grain of nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (October 2002)**

http://www.ukbap.org.uk/EBG/england_biodiversity_strategy.asp  

The Government’s response to the Convention on Biological Diversity at the Earth 1992 Summit in Rio de Janeiro which describes the UK’s biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of those resources.  
• Ensure that construction, planning, development and regeneration have minimal adverse impacts on biodiversity and enhance it where possible.  
• Ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to sustainable urban communities – built environment and parks and green spaces.  
• Ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to measures to improve quality of life.

| Has 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions. | Biodiversity needs to become part of development policy on sustainable communities, urban green space and the built environment, and this should be reflected in policies to promote biodiversity conservation and enhancement. | SA objectives should include an objective to conserve and enhance biodiversity and the baseline review should include indicators on biodiversity where these are available. |

**Rural Strategy (2004)**

http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/strategy/default.htm

Strategy to raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas by:  
• None identified.  
• Policies should be included to encourage/require the delivery of  
• SA objectives need to include improving access to facilities as a
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</table>
| • Delivering affordable housing.  
• Improving local transport / accessibility.  
• Enhancing the value and natural beauty of the countryside. | affordable housing in rural areas.  
• Policies should ensure that the countryside is protected for its own sake. | means of reducing social exclusion.  
• Local authorities have a crucial role as community leaders joining up services to deliver high quality services that support the development of sustainable communities. |
| | | | |
| Farming and Food Strategy  
http://www.go-se.gov.uk/gose/environmentRural/farmingFood/?a=42496 | • To overcome barriers to non-food diversification and market based action on renewable raw materials, alternative crops, wood fuel and tourism.  
• None identified.  
• Policies should be included that will permit the establishment of non-food diversification schemes, where planning permission is required.  
• Policies should encourage and/or require the installation of clean wood burning plant.  
• SA objectives should include increasing the production and use of renewable energy/fuels.  
• SA objectives should include requirements to support local food production. | | |
| | | | |
| Energy White Paper  
• Reduce CO₂.  
• Maintain reliability of energy supplies.  
• Promote competitive markets.  
• Ensure that energy is affordable.  
• Consider how plan polices can support the objectives and targets of the Air Quality Strategy.  
• Ensure the objectives are reflected in Sustainability Appraisal Framework. | | |
| National Air Quality Strategy  
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/pdf/foreword.pdf | • The strategy sets objectives for 8 main air pollutants to protect health.  
• Targets are set for the following pollutants: Benzene; 1,3-butadiene; Carbon monoxide; lead; nitrogen dioxide; ozone; PM10 particles; sulphur dioxide.  
• LPAs should be aware that the location of development can have a direct effect on improving air quality.  
• Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. | | |
| Aviation White Paper – The Future of Air Transport  
http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_aviation/documents/divisionhomepage/029650.hcsp | Sets out the strategic framework for the development of airport capacity in the General:  
• Government to report on progress by Heathrow area:  
• Possibility of some growth in  
• Airport expansion contributes to maintaining high levels of employment | | |
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<tr>
<td>UK over the next 30 years.</td>
<td>• Provide additional airport capacity in response to demand.</td>
<td>end 2006.</td>
<td>and economic activity and providing for commercial development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National:</td>
<td>• Balance economic and social benefits with environmental impacts.</td>
<td>• Airports required to produce updated safeguarding maps, airport master plans, blight protection schemes and surface access strategies.</td>
<td>• Potential impact on air quality, noise and light pollution and congestion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ensure airport development is linked to wider transport strategy and transport networks.</td>
<td>• Support further development provided stringent environmental limits can be met, including greater utilisation of existing runways and a new runway as soon as possible after Stansted (likely to be 2015-20). Note: site of new runway north of Heathrow and does not include land in Spelthorne.</td>
<td>Heathrow:</td>
<td>• Need to consider mitigation measures described in White Paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Key environmental issues are air quality, air noise and public transport based surface access. Urgent programme of work to find solutions.</td>
<td>• Key environmental issues are air quality, noise and light pollution and congestion.</td>
<td>Gatwick:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Support further development provided stringent environmental limits can be met.</td>
<td>• Maintain planning agreement ruling out another runway before 2019.</td>
<td>• Compliance with EU air quality emission targets and 2002 57dBA noise contour area.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Safeguard for a wide spaced second runway after 2019, on its own merits and if conditions on Heathrow cant be met. Note: site of runway to the south of Gatwick outside Surrey but some land take to NW in Mole Valley.</td>
<td>Gatwick:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Second additional runway rejected.</td>
<td>• Compliance with EU air quality emission targets and stringent limits on 57dBA noise contour area should runway be developed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Heathrow:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Potential impact on communities under flight path due to mixed mode operation, notably Stanwell Moor.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Extent of any broader impacts on employment, development pressures, surface access etc dependent on scale of growth but initial indications are that this is not likely to be substantial in percentage terms.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Decision unlikely before end 2006. Need to monitor position.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No new runway development during plan period, although in principle decision likely. Issue for future plan review.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Take account of updated safeguarding maps, airport master plans, blight protection schemes and surface access strategies Gatwick area.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No new runway development during plan period but need to safeguard for possible future development.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Take account of updated safeguarding maps, airport master plans, blight protection schemes and surface access strategies.</td>
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</table>
### Key objectives relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal

**10 Year Transport Plan (2000)**

http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_about/documents/page/dft_about_503944.hcsp

Sets out Government strategy for modernising the transport network. Objectives include:

- Sharpen the competitiveness of British industry.
- Boost economic development of regions.
- Promote urban renaissance.
- Enhance access and opportunity in rural areas.
- Reduce social exclusion.
- Lessen impact of transport on environment at local and global level.

Objectives include:

- To tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport - rail and road, public and private - in ways that increase choice.
- Consider how the LDF documents can contribute to the national objectives and targets on transport.
- Check that the requirements of the Transport 2010: The 10 year plan are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.


http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/divisionhomepage/031259.hcsp

- Overarching objective is to provide a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel, but can also achieve our environmental objectives.
- The road network to provide a more reliable and freer-flowing service for both personal travel and freight, with people able to make informed choices about how and when they travel;
- The rail network to provide a fast, reliable and efficient service, particularly for interurban journeys and commuting into large urban areas;
- Plans and policies should reflect the objectives and principles outlined in this white paper to ensure the social, economic and environmental issues of transport are considered.
- Locational strategies should be employed to encourage development near inter-modal facilities.
- SA objectives to include sustainable transport principals.

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<tr>
<td>10 Year Transport Plan (2000)</td>
<td>Sets out Government strategy for modernising the transport network. Objectives include:</td>
<td>To tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport - rail and road, public and private - in ways that increase choice.</td>
<td>Consider how the LDF documents can contribute to the national objectives and targets on transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Check that the requirements of the Transport 2010: The 10 year plan are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Develop bus services that are reliable, flexible, convenient and tailored to local needs; • Making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips; and • Ports and airports to provide improved international and domestic links. • Extension of investment plans to 2014-15. • 10 year spending plan to be Increased by £0.5 billion each year from 2006-07.</td>
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</table>

**UK Climate Change Programme**

[http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/cm4913/](http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/cm4913/)

- The UK programme to deliver its Kyoto target of cutting its greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5%, and moving towards its domestic goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.
- Improve business use of energy;
- Stimulate investment and cut costs;
- Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation;
- Cut emissions from the transport sector;
- Promote better energy efficiency in the domestic sector;
- Improve energy efficiency requirements of the Building Regulations;
- Continue the fall in emissions from agriculture and forestry;
- Ensure the public sector takes a leading role.
- Plan policies to contribute to achieving said objectives.
- Check that the objectives are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.
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<tr>
<td><strong>Water Act 2003</strong>&lt;br&gt;www.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts2003/20030037.htm</td>
<td>• The key objective is to promote the sustainable use of water by promoting water conservation.&lt;br&gt;• None identified.</td>
<td>• The Act places a duty on public authorities to take into account the desirability of conserving water supplies to premises.&lt;br&gt;• Recognise that the issue of water conservation is increasingly important.&lt;br&gt;• Recognise that Water Companies have a duty to prepare drought plans and further water conservation.</td>
<td>• Highlights the increasing need to reduce water usage in the South East. Available water supply is finite and is the subject of pressure from both new housing and climate change. The subject is reflected in the SA objectives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waste Strategy for England and Wales (2000)</strong>&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/cm4693/">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/cm4693/</a></td>
<td>• Statement of Government policy on sustainable management of waste and resources.&lt;br&gt;• Local authorities will be required to meet statutory performance targets (BVPIs) for recycling.&lt;br&gt;• Decisions about waste management should be based on BPEO.</td>
<td>Waste is addressed by Surrey County Council as Waste Planning Authority.</td>
<td>• Check that the objectives are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future</strong>&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.culture.gov.uk/global/publications/archive_2001/his_force_future.htm">http://www.culture.gov.uk/global/publications/archive_2001/his_force_future.htm</a></td>
<td>• Obtain a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies.&lt;br&gt;• Ensure the historic environment is accessible to everyone and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage.&lt;br&gt;• The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations.&lt;br&gt;• The historic environment’s importance as an economic asset is skilfully</td>
<td>Number of visits made to participating properties on Heritage Open Days. 1999 more than a million visits in the UK were made to 2,4000 participating properties.&lt;br&gt;• There are currently some 500,000 listed buildings and structures.&lt;br&gt;• Over 34,000 archaeological sites are currently protected</td>
<td>• The LDF should consider that the historic environment can play an important role in combating social exclusion through lifelong learning, volunteering and regeneration.&lt;br&gt;• Recognise the education potential for historic sites.&lt;br&gt;• The LDF should encourage high-quality architecture and landscape design.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key objectives relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal</td>
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<tr>
<td>harnessed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Historic parks, gardens and open spaces constitute urban lungs in which people congregate and spend time.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)**


PPS1 underpins the concept of sustainable communities with sustainable development as the core principle underpinning planning. There are 4 substantive aims on which sustainability appraisal is based:

- Sustainable economic development,
- Social inclusion,
- Environmental protection and
- Prudent use of resources, and which should be addressed in integrating sustainable development into development plans.

• No targets or indicators explicitly set out but key objectives/policies will form the basis for these.

Plans should deliver sustainable development through a spatial planning approach with a clear vision for the future pattern of development; a consideration of the needs and problems of their communities; and to integrate the wider range of activities related to development. Planning authorities should seek to:

- Promote a positive planning framework for sustainable economic development.
- Promote urban and rural regeneration and mixed use development.
- Promote communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free.
- Bring forward sufficient land in locations to meet expected needs, taking into account other issues.
- Provide improved access to all by ensuring new development is located where everyone can access services or facilities on foot, bicycle or public transport.

• LPA’s may consider, in its circumstances, what extra weight should be given in its policies to an economic, social or environmental objective having regard to national policy or specific issues. Reasons should be explicit and consequences considered and mitigated.

• Policies should take into account the range of effects on the environment.
### Key objectives relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal

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<td>• Focus development in existing centres to promote vitality and viability.</td>
<td>• Ensure that policies reinforce the strategic role of the Green belt, promote re-development of brownfield sites, raise the quality of green belt land and protect the natural environment.</td>
<td>• Ensure that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Reduce the need to travel.</td>
<td>• Develop plan polices in accordance with national planning guidance on green belts.</td>
<td>• Include sustainability objectives that reflect key objectives set out in PPG2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Promote the more efficient use of land through higher density development and the use of previously developed land.</td>
<td>• Ensure that policies reinforce the strategic role of the Green belt, promote re-development of brownfield sites, raise the quality of green belt land and protect the natural environment.</td>
<td>• Ensure that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Enhance as well as protect biodiversity, natural habitats, historic environments and landscape and townscape character.</td>
<td>• Ensure that policies reinforce the strategic role of the Green belt, promote re-development of brownfield sites, raise the quality of green belt land and protect the natural environment.</td>
<td>• Include sustainability objectives that reflect key objectives set out in PPG2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Address the causes and impacts of climate change.</td>
<td>• Develop plan polices in accordance with national planning guidance on green belts.</td>
<td>• Ensure that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Planning Policy Guidance 2: Green Belts (1995)

To prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open and protect countryside, agricultural and forestry land.

To prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another.

To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns.

To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and urban land.

To provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population.

To retain attractive landscapes, and enhance landscapes, near where

- % of dwellings built on previously developed land.
- National and regional housing targets.
- Area and % Green belt land lost to development.

http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606905.hcsp
<table>
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<tr>
<td>To secure nature conservation interests.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Planning Policy Guidance 3: Housing (2000; Paras. 18, 36, 42a &amp; Annex B updated 2005) <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606933.hcsp">http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606933.hcsp</a></td>
<td>• To allow everyone to have the opportunity of a decent home. • Ensure that there is a greater choice of housing and that housing should not reinforce social distinctions. • Recognise the housing needs for all of the community, including those in need of affordable or special needs housing in both urban and rural areas. • Promoting more sustainable patterns of development and make better use of previously developed land, focusing additional housing in towns and cities. • Well designed new housing and high quality residential environments in which people will choose to live. • Reducing car dependence by facilitating walking and cycling and improving public transport linkages between housing, jobs local services and local amenities. • 60% of additional housing to be provided on previously developed land or through conversions. • Average density on sites with 10 or more dwellings not to be less than 30 dwellings per hectare overall. • Affordable housing thresholds set out in Circular 6/98.</td>
<td>• LDF target for delivery of housing on previously developed land to accord with national target. • Policies to promote redevelopment of previously developed land over greenfield sites. • Policies should provide for a mix of housing types, including affordable housing, to meet local needs.</td>
<td>• SA objectives should reflect PPG3 aim of promoting the creation of sustainable residential environments, including national targets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circular 6/98 Planning and Affordable Housing <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606806.hcsp">http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606806.hcsp</a></td>
<td>• Ensure that AH is likely to be attractive to lenders of private finance. • The term AF should encompass both low-cost market housing &amp; subsidised</td>
<td>None identified.</td>
<td>Include in the plan a policy for seeking an element of affordable housing on suitable sites. Policy should define what the</td>
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Mole Valley Local Development Framework – Core Strategy Scoping Report
Appendix 1: Other Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives
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<td>housing bring vacant housing units back into use. • Make full &amp; effective use of land within urban areas AH should be required on housing developments of 25 or more dwellings or residential sites of 1 hectare or more, irrespective of the number of dwellings. • In rural settlements the LA can adopt appropriate thresholds. • Sites should incorporate a mix of AH types. • Control the occupancy of affordable housing.</td>
<td>Tandridge regards as affordable. • LDF needs to define how many AH are needed throughout the plan area.</td>
<td></td>
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http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606913.hcsp

- To encourage economic development in a way which is compatible with environmental objectives and to provide the framework for weighing the importance of industrial and commercial development with that of maintaining and improving environmental quality.  
- To provide for the needs of small businesses.  
- To ensure there is sufficient land available which is readily capable of development and well served; to ensure there is a variety of sites available.  
- Encourage new development in Targets/indicators:  
  - Levels of unemployment.  
  - Increases in GDP.  
  - Changes in number of jobs and levels of commuting.  
  - Amount of vacant / available floorspace.  

Need to consider:  
- Thrust of PPG4 objectives with that of new para 42a of PPG3 regarding use of employment land; PPS7 and draft PPS1 and the need for criteria based employment land policies.  
- The “rural proofing” or weighting of employment policies.  
- Balance the need to allocate and/or safeguard employment land against wider locational, social, economic and environmental factors and the need for land for housing.
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| locations that reduce the length and number of trips, or where it can be served by more energy efficient modes of transport.  
- Development necessary to sustain the rural economy should be weighed against the need to protect the countryside.  
- To get vacant/under-used urban land back into beneficial (i.e. employment) uses. |  
- To provide a substantial percentage of retail, office and leisure accommodation within town centres.  
- Promote a mix of uses in town centres.  
- Clarify any changes of status of lower level centres, and the implications of changes in the status of higher level centres (any changes to higher level centres will be identified in the regional spatial strategy).  
- Core Strategy to set out network and hierarchy of centres within the District's area, defining how the roles of the different centres contribute to the overall spatial vision.  
- Define the extent of the primary shopping area and the town centre on the Proposals Map.  
- Identify and allocate sites for development.  
- Set out criteria-based policies for |  
|  
http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_026232.hcsp |  
- Create vital and viable town centres based on a network of centres set out in the regional spatial strategy.  
- Improve accessibility through choice of means of transport.  
- Promote social inclusion.  
- Encourage investment to regenerate deprived areas.  
- Promote economic growth  
- Deliver sustainable patterns of development by using high density, mixed-use development.  
- Promote high quality design to provide attractive and safe environments. | | |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key objectives relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal</th>
<th>Key targets and indicators relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal</th>
<th>Implications for the Local Development Framework</th>
<th>Implications for Sustainability Appraisal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>assessing and locating new development proposals, including phasing and release of development sites over the plan period.</td>
<td>• Provide an indicative upper limit for the scale of development which is likely to be acceptable in particular centres for different facilities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)**


- To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas.
- To promote more sustainable patterns of development supporting the rural economy.
- To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture.
- None identified.
- Policies must be underpinned by up to date, robust information on needs and priorities of rural communities and businesses, and the interdependence of urban and rural areas.
- New development in the open countryside, outside identified local service centres (towns and villages) should be strictly controlled.
- The best and most versatile agricultural land should be protected.
- Policies should conserve, and where possible, enhance specific features and sites of landscape, wildlife, historic or architectural value in accordance with statutory designations, and take account of the need to protect natural resources and provide for sensitive exploitation of renewable energy sources (PPS22).
- Sufficient housing land to be made available.
- The SA objectives should reflect the need to protect and enhance the rural environment and promote sustainable rural economies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• To ensure the conservation of the abundance and diversity of British Wildlife and its habitats, or minimise the adverse effects on wildlife where conflict of interest is unavoidable, and to meet its international responsibilities and obligations for nature conservation.</td>
<td>• No targets.</td>
<td>• Develop plan policies in line with national planning guidance on telecommunications.</td>
<td>• Ensure that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• No targets.</td>
<td>• Indicators include:</td>
<td>• Policies should provide for the consideration of the location of new communication systems.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Population of wild birds;</td>
<td>• Policies to promote the importance of pre-application discussions between LPAs, interested parties and telecommunications providers.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Condition of SSSIs;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Number and area of SNCIs, LNRs, Ramsar sites etc;</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Number of characteristic rare species and priority habitats;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Planning Policy Guidance 8: Telecommunications (2001)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606918.hcsp">http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606918.hcsp</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 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.</td>
<td>• No targets.</td>
<td>• Develop plan policies in line with national planning guidance on telecommunications.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Indicators: Number and location of existing telecommunications developments.</td>
<td>• Policies should provide for the consideration of the location of new communication systems.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Policy Guidance 9: Nature Conservation (1994) (PPS9 is at draft stage)</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=3401&amp;l=3">http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=3401&amp;l=3</a></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To ensure the conservation of the abundance and diversity of British Wildlife and its habitats, or minimise the adverse effects on wildlife where conflict of interest is unavoidable, and to meet its international responsibilities and obligations for nature conservation.</td>
<td>• No targets.</td>
<td>• Should identify relevant international, national and local nature conservation interests and designations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Indicators include:</td>
<td>• Design policies to provide for adequate development and economic growth whilst ensuring effective conservation of wildlife and the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Population of wild birds;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Condition of SSSIs;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Number of characteristic rare species and priority habitats;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Structure objectives so that they reflect the need to maintain a healthy natural environment without adversely affecting economic growth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Key objectives relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To do this whilst ensuring adequate development and economic growth is provided whilst maintaining effective conservation of wildlife and natural features as an important element of a clean and healthy natural environment.</td>
<td>• Extent of ancient woodlands.</td>
<td>natural environment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Planning Policy Guidance 10: Planning and Waste Management (1999) (PPS10 is at draft stage)
http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=3404&l=3

| • Government policy on planning and waste. | • Sustainable waste management by providing facilities for the re-use, recovery and disposal of waste and to ensure that opportunities for incorporating re-use/recycling facilities in new developments are properly considered, whilst avoiding risks to human health, designated areas of landscape and nature conservation value and to minimise adverse environmental impacts resulting from the handling, processing, transport and disposal of waste. | Waste is addressed by Surrey County Council as Waste Planning Authority. | • Direct policy influence upon strategy to provide for economic growth in jobs, space and output. • To balance economic growth with environmental quality. • To include objectives to support a diverse economy, to promote the vitality of urban centres, to reduce health inequalities and reduce the need to travel by motor vehicle. |

http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=5382&l=3

<p>| • The Local Development Framework, together with the Regional Spatial Strategy, forms the development plan, providing the essential framework for planning in the local authority’s area. • Local planning authorities should adopt a spatial planning approach to local development frameworks to | • The Local Development Framework should contain within its documents, an integrated set of policies which are based on a clear understanding of the economic, social and environmental needs of the area and any constraints on meeting those needs. • The strategy and the policies in local | Advice to be followed throughout the LDF process. | • Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) to be integral to the LDF process. |</p>
<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ensure the most efficient use of land by balancing competing demands within the context of sustainable development.</td>
<td>Development documents should relate to the geography of the area and be founded on its physical and demographic characteristics, internal and external links and relationships with neighbouring areas. • Local Development Scheme to be submitted by 28th March 2005.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


[www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606896.hcsp](http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606896.hcsp)

Integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to:
- Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight.
- Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling.
- Reduce the need to travel by car
- Ensure integration between different transport types.
- Ensure integration with policies for the environment, education, health and the economy, as well as land-use.

| No targets are set in PPG13, however related targets are set in the Local Transport Plan. | | LPAs, when preparing development plans should:
• Manage the pattern of growth, whether that be housing, jobs, shopping, leisure, industry etc to reduce the reliance in the car for travel needs.
• Ensure that non-car modes are actively promoted.
• Ensure that strategies in the development and local transport plan complement each other.
• Use parking policies, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car.
• Give priority to people over ease of traffic movement (including reallocation of roadspace).
• Ensure that the needs of disabled people – as pedestrians, public transport users – are met.
• Motorised traffic has significant implications for health, air quality and climate change. Its significant effects have been reflected in several SA objectives. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Implications for the Local Development Framework</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>transport users and motorists - are taken into account.  • Protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements.</td>
<td>None identified.</td>
<td>None directly, although issues will be addressed in the Waste and Minerals LDF. The issue of building on previously restored land could require appropriate policy.</td>
<td>• Making the best use of previously developed land.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Planning Policy Guidance 14 : Development on Unstable Land**

http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=3416&l=3

• To ensure that wherever possible unstable land is not sterilised and that physical constraints are taken into account at all stages of planning so that appropriate development can be undertaken.

• None identified.

• None directly, although issues will be addressed in the Waste and Minerals LDF. The issue of building on previously restored land could require appropriate policy.

**Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)**

http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606900.hcsp

• Recognise the need for economic growth with the need to protect and enhance historic buildings, conservation areas and other elements of the historic environment.

• For local authorities to maintain and strengthen their commitment to stewardship of the historic environment, and to reflect it in their policies and their allocation of resources.

• Development adversely affecting heritage buildings, sites or areas, and historic parks and gardens.

• Number and proportion of listed buildings at risk.

• Number of sites and buildings where preservation in situ is achieved.

• Number of schemes for the enhancement of conservation areas.

• Proportion of developments on sites over 0.4 hectares or within areas of high archaeological potential for which a prior assessment of the archaeological resources was prepared.

• Records made where development

• To adopt suitable policies within the LDF giving practical effect to them through development control decisions.

• Some detailed conservation policies that have no bearing on issues of development control should be considered within the LDF, for example policies for the treatment of some internal features of listed buildings where this would not affect consideration of planning applications but might require listed building consent.

• Protection of the historic environment is a key aspect of environmental responsibilities and is required to be taken into full account when formulating SA framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key objectives relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal</th>
<th>Key targets and indicators relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Archaeological remains are finite, non-renewable, fragile and vulnerable. Care must be taken that they are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed.</td>
<td>• Number of sites and buildings where preservation in situ is achieved.</td>
<td>• LDFs should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings. The proposals map should define the areas and sites to which the policies and proposals apply.</td>
<td>• Protection of the archaeological environment is a key aspect of environmental responsibilities and is required to be taken into full account when formulating SA framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• There should be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not.</td>
<td>• Proportion of developments on sites over 0.4 hectares or within areas of high archaeological potential for which a prior assessment of the archaeological resources was prepared.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Records made where development affecting sites or areas takes place (Surrey County Council Structure Plan targets).</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Supporting urban renaissance.</td>
<td>• Existing facilities should be protected and maintained.</td>
<td>• LPAs should undertake assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities for open space, sports and recreational facilities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Supporting a rural renewal.</td>
<td>• Additional facilities should be provided where need is proven.</td>
<td>• Local standards based on assessment of need and audits of existing facilities should be included within development plans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion.</td>
<td>• Improvements should be made to accessibility.</td>
<td>• Policies concerning contributions towards infrastructure provision should include open space, recreation and sports within any list of possible requirements.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Promotion of health and well being.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Promoting more sustainable development.</td>
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</table>

Mole Valley Local Development Framework – Core Strategy Scoping Report
Appendix 1: Other Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concerned that there is effective action to address unauthorised activities that damage the quality of people’s lives.</td>
<td>Concerned that there is effective action to address unauthorised activities that damage the quality of people’s lives.</td>
<td>Concerned that there is effective action to address unauthorised activities that damage the quality of people’s lives.</td>
<td>Concerned that there is effective action to address unauthorised activities that damage the quality of people’s lives.</td>
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<td>Refers to increased penalties to discourage unauthorised activities.</td>
<td>Refers to increased penalties to discourage unauthorised activities.</td>
<td>Refers to increased penalties to discourage unauthorised activities.</td>
<td>Refers to increased penalties to discourage unauthorised activities.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Advocates sympathetic treatment of small businesses and householders who may not be able to access professional advice or who have unwittingly embarked upon unauthorised activities.</td>
<td>Advocates sympathetic treatment of small businesses and householders who may not be able to access professional advice or who have unwittingly embarked upon unauthorised activities.</td>
<td>Advocates sympathetic treatment of small businesses and householders who may not be able to access professional advice or who have unwittingly embarked upon unauthorised activities.</td>
<td>Advocates sympathetic treatment of small businesses and householders who may not be able to access professional advice or who have unwittingly embarked upon unauthorised activities.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>None specified.</td>
<td>None specified.</td>
<td>None specified.</td>
<td>None specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Policy Guidance 19: Outdoor Advertisement Control (1992)</td>
<td>Provides advice on the application of advertisement control.</td>
<td>Provides advice on the application of advertisement control.</td>
<td>Provides advice on the application of advertisement control.</td>
<td>Provides advice on the application of advertisement control.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sets out the application of control in relation to amenity and public safety only.</td>
<td>Sets out the application of control in relation to amenity and public safety only.</td>
<td>Sets out the application of control in relation to amenity and public safety only.</td>
<td>Sets out the application of control in relation to amenity and public safety only.</td>
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<td>Advocates the use of design guides to inform advertisement control.</td>
<td>Advocates the use of design guides to inform advertisement control.</td>
<td>Advocates the use of design guides to inform advertisement control.</td>
<td>Advocates the use of design guides to inform advertisement control.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Recognises a need for special control in some areas and in relation to certain buildings.</td>
<td>Recognises a need for special control in some areas and in relation to certain buildings.</td>
<td>Recognises a need for special control in some areas and in relation to certain buildings.</td>
<td>Recognises a need for special control in some areas and in relation to certain buildings.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>None identified.</td>
<td>None identified.</td>
<td>None identified.</td>
<td>None identified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Policy Guidance 21: Tourism (1992)</td>
<td>Will relate to environment and transport policies and strategies.</td>
<td>Will relate to environment and transport policies and strategies.</td>
<td>Will relate to environment and transport policies and strategies.</td>
<td>Will relate to environment and transport policies and strategies.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Can impact on area based policy and action plans particularly where special control is proposed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Relates to Development Control policies.</td>
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<td>Relates to Development Control policies.</td>
<td>Relates to Development Control policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relates to all the economic, environmental and social capital identified in the objectives and indicators element of the SA. Will be of particular relevance to “maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth” by virtue of the prominence it gives to encouraging a sympathetic approach to SMEs.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Effective use of the powers referred to in this document will help to safeguard the quality of life in the area which can be measured and monitored having regard to the SA indicators.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Maximising the economic and employment benefits of tourism.</td>
<td>• Achieve sustainable development that serves the interests of both economic growth and conservation of the environment.</td>
<td>• LDF policies to support the objectives of this national guidance.</td>
<td>• The needs of visitors and accessibility to natural, archaeological, historic environments and cultural assets must be recognised in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Safeguarding the environment.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• To ensure tourism provides benefits for the local economy without harming the environment.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Protecting the interests of communities that cater for tourism but suffer from its effects.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To direct tourism to appropriate locations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• To regulate capacity in areas where local facilities or infrastructure could become overloaded.</td>
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[www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/downloadable/odpm_plan_030335.pdf](http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/downloadable/odpm_plan_030335.pdf)

- Sets out the pro-active approach to be taken by Planning Authorities in meeting the Government’s aspirational target of 20% of UK’s electricity to be produced from renewables by 2020.
- To promote and encourage renewable energy development wherever technologically viable.
- To ensure that the wider environmental and economic benefits (which are material considerations) should be given significant weight in determining RE planning applications.
- To ensure that the location of RE development is not restricted by assumptions regarding technical or commercial feasibility.
- To ensure that small scale projects

- Government target is to generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020.
- Sub-regional targets for installed land-based renewable energy have been set for Thames Valley and Surrey in RPG9 Policy Inf 7:
  - 2010: 140 MW
  - 2016: 209 MW
- RE development should be promoted by a criteria-based approach as opposed to areas of search (except where developers have expressed an interest).
- In areas of land designation, RE development should only be granted where the objectives of designation are not compromised. However the relative merits of the development to meet other sustainability objectives should be considered.
- RE can only be exploited where the resource exists – RE development should therefore not be judged by a sequential approach.
- PPS 22 is the key guidance governing the development of renewable energy. “Positive planning”: the promotion and facilitation of RE development is vital to delivering the Government’s commitment to reduce the causes of climate change.
<table>
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</thead>
</table>
| • To require that a percentage of the energy used in residential, commercial or industrial developments comes from on-site energy developments.  
• To foster community involvement in RE projects by LPAs, LSPs and developers. | | | |

**Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)**
http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_032632.hcsp

- Identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and the environment.  
- To seek to bring damaged land back into beneficial use.  
- To seek to ensure that the cost burdens faced by individuals, companies and society as a whole are proportionate, manageable and economically sustainable.  
- To control and minimise greenhouse gas emissions and take account of climate change.  
- Taking a long term perspective.  
- Respecting environmental limits.  
- Applying the precautionary principle and make the polluter pay.  

**National targets:**
- To reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below base year levels by 2008-2012.  
- Cut CO₂ emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 and 60% by 2050  
**Indicators:**
- Level of vehicle emissions.  
- Emissions of greenhouse gases.  
- Annual average of N02 and PM10 within AQMAs relative to national standards.  
- Monitoring of LEQ levels around airports.  
- Water quality.  

- Design policies in accordance with national and international obligations.  
- Ensure that plan policies promote the re-use of contaminated land and reduce air pollution.  
- Ensure plans are in line with national planning guidance on pollution control.  

- Incorporate sustainability objectives that recognise climate change and general need to reduce pollution such as testing sustainability of polices for infrastructure.

**Planning Policy 24: Planning and Noise (1994)**
http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606912.hcsp

**PPG24 gives guidance to local**
- There are no targets however PPG24  
- To adopt suitable policies within the  
- Protection from excessive noise levels
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>authorities on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. It: • Outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise; • Advises the use of BS 4142 for the assessment of noise from industrial and commercial development; • Highlights measures that can be taken to mitigate the impact of noise; advises on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise.</td>
<td>does recommend noise exposure categories (NEC) for residential development affected by different types of transportation noise sources (NEC ‘A’ [no particular problem] to NEC’D’ [normally refused]).</td>
<td>LDF taking into account the general themes of the national guidance.</td>
<td>is a key aspect of sustainability responsibilities and is required to be taken into full account when formulating SA framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=5034&l=2

- Recognise that susceptibility of land to flooding is a material planning consideration.
- Give appropriate weight to information on flood-risk (including effects of climate change).
- Apply the precautionary principle on decision making to avoid or manage risk if possible.
- Recognise that flood plains have a natural role as a form of flood defence as well as providing important wildlife habitats and adding to landscape value.
- Recognise that engineered flood • MAFF target 12 (1999): annual report – identification of development plans with/without flood risk statements/policies; number of planning decisions regarding flood risk in line/contrary to EA advice. • All plans need to consider flood-risk issues at the relevant scale and relate them to the medium to long-term objectives of other agencies and local communities.
- LPAs, in accordance with the precautionary principle, should follow the set sequestial approach.
- LPAs should be aware of the likely impacts of changes on the future nature and frequency of flooding; the latest information on climate change should be incorporated (EA).
- Flood risk areas should be identified and specific policies applied to • Reducing vulnerability to the dangers and damage caused by unmanaged flood contributes to the achievement of a better quality of life and the objectives of sustainable development. It is reflected in this SA due to its adoption as a Sustainability Objective.
- The creation of SUDs can help control water pollution and provide wildlife habitats.
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reduction measures may not be always be appropriate and may result in negative impacts on the natural/built environment and cannot eliminate all flood-risk.</td>
<td>minimise and manage the risk (including areas where new build should be avoided. • LPAs should adopt detailed policies for sustainable drainage systems (SUDS), and implement if necessary through planning conditions. • The aim should be for new development not to increase run-off compared to existing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Circular 1/94 – Gypsy Sites and Planning (new draft circular November 2004)**  
**Circular 22/91 – Travelling Show People**  
http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606797.hcsp

| • The planning system is to recognise the need for accommodation consistent with nomadic lifestyle. | • None identified. | • LDF must address the accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers in the District.’ | • SA objectives to reflect the importance of access to affordable and appropriate accommodation for all. |

**REGIONAL CONTEXT**

**Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9, 2001)**  

| • Sets the regional framework for the preparation of Local Planning Authorities’ development plans, (Structure and Local Plans) covering the period up to 2016. • Comprises a comprehensive set of policies, including on a wide range of social and economic issues. • SEERA is undertaking a comprehensive review of RPG9 (see | • None identified. | • LDF must take into account the policies set out in RPG9. | • SA objectives should include sustainable economic development objectives. |

Mole Valley Local Development Framework – Core Strategy Scoping Report  
Appendix 1: Other Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Transport Strategy (2004)</strong></td>
<td>• Formulated by South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA) (revision of RPG9 Chapter 9). Regional framework that will ensure that the investment programmes of local authorities, transport providers and other key stakeholders in the transport sector complement and support the wider regional objective of delivering a more sustainable pattern of development.</td>
<td>• Priority will be given to investment in the transport system that supports delivery of the spatial strategy by: • Developing the network of regional hubs and spokes; facilitating urban renewal and urban renaissance as a means of achieving a more sustainable pattern of development; • Supporting the region's gateway function. • Other relevant regional strategies, development plans and Local Transport Plans should ensure that their policies and proposals: encourage development that is located and designed to reduce average journey lengths; promote investment that achieves a rebalancing of the transport system in favor of non-car modes as a means of access to services and facilities; are consistent with, and supported by, appropriate mobility management measures.</td>
<td>• Develop LDF policies to reflect these objectives in connection with the Local Transport Plan. • Policies should balance the need for economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. • Locational strategies should be employed to encourage location near inter-modal facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><a href="http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/publications/strategies/transport.html">http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/publications/strategies/transport.html</a></em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Sustainability Appraisal Framework to reflect these objectives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Regional Housing Strategy** | • Produced by the Regional Housing Board, this sets out a Regional approach to housing investment and | • Developments should at least meet the 30 dwellings per hectare minimum density unless there are exceptional | • LDF should make provision for at least 10 years’ potential housing supply. • Policies should reflect minimum |
| *http://www.go-se.gov.uk/gose/peopleSusComms/housing/regionalStrategy/?a=42496* | | | Importance of housing provision, particularly affordable housing, should inform the SA. |

Mole Valley Local Development Framework – Core Strategy Scoping Report
Appendix 1: Other Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives
## Key objectives relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal

- Focus on funding for social housing but also aims to influence the private market.
- Its vision for the South East is a place where the quality of housing is high and people have a choice about the homes they live in.
- The strategy strives to create sustainable communities, which make a significant contribution to the quality of life and economic prosperity of the area.

## Key targets and indicators relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal

- Density target of 30 dwellings per hectare.
- Policies for affordable housing should be included.
- Number of unfit dwellings should be reduced.
- Use of sustainability checklist for new housing (SEEDA/Building Research Establishment) should be advocated.

## Implications for the Local Development Framework

- Strategy suggests a number of key housing indicators which can inform baseline and monitoring:
  - Progress against decent homes standards.
  - No. of new homes completed.
  - No. of affordable and key worker housing completions.

## Implications for Sustainability Appraisal

- Strategy suggests a number of key housing indicators which can inform baseline and monitoring:
  - Progress against decent homes standards.
  - No. of new homes completed.
  - No. of affordable and key worker housing completions.

---

### Regional Economic Strategy (2002)

http://www.seeda.co.uk/res/

- 10 year framework for the delivery of the economic aspects of the RSDF, formulated by South East England Development Agency (SEEDA).
- Transport congestion should not be dealt with by building our way out, but by changes of behaviour, use of new communication technology and flexible working.
- Skills shortage: investment in technology should be matched with an investment in people to ensure that technological capabilities will not be wasted. Training and development of
- Businesses require supportive planning system and a range of workspace provision.
- Provision of mixed use developments in both urban and suburban locations.
- New uses for historic buildings.
- Higher densities in town centres and urban areas.
- Sustainable development – allowing access to facilities on foot, by cycle or by public transport.
- Development of suitable transport infrastructure.
- Provision of adequate primary care

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>employees should be encouraged. • The lack of affordable housing is a threat to sustainable growth. It affects employers’ abilities to attract and retain workers. There is an unacceptable cost to vulnerable people.</td>
<td>facilities to meet additional housing provision. • Ensuring that villages retain sufficient population to support services and provision of new services and infrastructure. • Maximising the supply of affordable housing through appropriate policies. Ensuring that a mix of tenures is catered for. • Maximising the use of brown field land. • Policies to encourage housing renewal and reuse of buildings, particularly in town centres. • Support for development at Regional Hubs identified in the RTS. • Undertake Housing Capacity Studies to inform LDF and to maximize the potential for the re-use of previously developed land. • Inclusion of policies to require sustainable building, including energy conservation.</td>
<td>and higher employment levels still have an important role in parts of the region.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Regional Waste Strategy (draft 2004)**


- Produced by SEERA as Proposed Alterations to RPG9 and will be incorporated into the South East Plan.
- Waste minimisation.
- Re-use, recycling, composting and energy recovery.
- Protection and enhancement of the environment – less landfill.
- Surrey County Council is the Waste Planning Authority, although the Districts and Boroughs have responsibility for waste collection.
- Aims to be reflected in sustainability objectives.

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Replaces RPG9 Chapter 10.</td>
<td>• The renewable energy target for Thames Valley and Surrey is 140MW by 2010, 209MW by 2016.</td>
<td>Local Development Documents may expect the incorporation of high standards of energy efficiency in all development, subject to economic viability considerations.</td>
<td>This guidance, along with PPG22 and Surrey Structure Plan Policy SE2 are some of the key drivers to meet the Kyoto Protocol commitments. The objectives are reflected in providing more than one of SA objectives for this appraisal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The key objective of the policies is to promote a more sustainable pattern of energy use by improving the energy efficiency of new and existing development and ensuring that the region contributes effectively towards targets for the generation of renewable energy.</td>
<td>• LAs should encourage the use of energy efficient materials and technologies, encouraging the use of BREEAM/NHER standards.</td>
<td>LAs should actively promote the incorporation of energy efficiency and use of RE, especially where opportunities arise by virtue of the scale of new development.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LAs should actively promote the incorporation of energy efficiency and use of RE, especially where opportunities arise by virtue of the scale of new development.</td>
<td>LDDs and other policies should encourage the integration of combined heat and power (including mini and micro CHP), and district heating including in the existing stock.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LAs should actively promote the incorporation of energy efficiency and use of RE, especially where opportunities arise by virtue of the scale of new development.</td>
<td>Local authorities and other public bodies, as property owners and managers, should seek to achieve high levels of energy efficiency when refurbishing their existing stock.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LAs should actively promote the incorporation of energy efficiency and use of RE, especially where opportunities arise by virtue of the scale of new development.</td>
<td>LDDs should support in principle the development of RE through the inclusion of criteria-based policies.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LAs should actively promote the incorporation of energy efficiency and use of RE, especially where opportunities arise by virtue of the scale of new development.</td>
<td>Early dialogue between all stakeholders (including local communities) should occur at an early stage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/publications/strategies/energy.html">http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/publications/strategies/energy.html</a></td>
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<td>---</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
• Ensure everyone has the opportunity of a decent and affordable home.  
• Improve health and well-being and reducing inequalities in health.  
• Reduce poverty and social exclusion and closing the gap between disadvantaged communities and the rest.  
• Stimulate economic revival in priority areas.  
• Raise educational achievement levels and developing opportunities for everyone to acquire skills needed to obtain and remain in work.  
• Reduce crime and the fear of crime.  
• Create and sustaining vibrant communities.  
• Encourage cultural, creative and sporting development and participation. | • Take into account in the development of over-arching plan objectives. | • Take IRF objectives and indicators into account when developing SA objectives and indicators. |
• Aims to reduce the numbers of people within the region who are deprived (in both urban and rural areas) and reduce the gap between most deprived wards and the rest of the region. | • Gap between the most deprived wards and the rest of the region to be reduced by 10% by 2010. | • Although the Statement emphasises the importance of Local Strategic Partnerships, the LDF will have a role to play in implementing spatial policies that aim to reduce social exclusion and which may stem from the Community Strategy.  
• SA objectives need to address social issues such as health and education, and tackling social exclusion will be reflected in the SA Framework. |
<table>
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<tr>
<td>• Overview of regional biodiversity, to be reviewed in Autumn 2005.</td>
<td>• Sets objectives and targets needed as a first step to sustainable biodiversity, flowing from the national targets set out in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.</td>
<td>• LDF should include policies to protect designated sites as well as biodiversity in the wider countryside and towns.</td>
<td>• SA objectives and indicators could reflect biodiversity conservation and enhancement, including number and condition of designated sites, habitats in the wider countryside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Cultural Cornerstone is an information document outlining the cultural characteristics of the South East and specific areas that need to be developed to promote cultural activity and therefore has no set objectives. The main areas are:</td>
<td>• There are no specific targets.</td>
<td>• The Cultural Cornerstone outlines the important areas where the development of cultural activity is crucial. Plans and polices for the LDF should acknowledge the concepts outlined in The Cultural Cornerstone.</td>
<td>• Sustainability Appraisal Framework to reflect these issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Defining the region</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• The Arts and Creative industries</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Sport and recreation</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Libraries and archives</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Museums and Galleries</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Parks and Gardens</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Countryside and landscapes</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Historic Environment</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Places of worship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Schools, Colleges and Universities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tourism and visitor attractions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• The voluntary sector</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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</thead>
</table>
| • Promote a central role, and coherent and integrated strategies, for the cultural sector in the region.  
• Ensure culture plays its full role in urban and rural renaissance.  
• Promote the role of cultural activities in securing sustainable development.  
• Work to ensure better public understanding of the cultural dividend.  
• Promote and develop the use of cultural activities to combat social exclusion.  
• Communities to have access to quality cultural sector provision and infrastructure.  
• Ensure that culture plays its role in raising educational and achievement levels, in developing the knowledge economy.  
• Develop and maintain an up-to-date understanding of regional cultural sector skills and training needs.  
• Advocate the social value of cultural sector volunteering and the development of transferable skills through volunteering.  
• Ensure the Region remains at the forefront of developments in practice and provision.  
• Promote excellence in new building and environmental design in regional projects and encourage the growth of | • No specific targets.  
• Key target is to promote and develop cultural activity in the South East. | • Ensure plans and policies are developed that share the vision of objectives outlined in The Cultural Agenda. | • Sustainability Appraisal Framework to reflect these objectives. |
## Key Objectives Relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal

- A thriving architectural and design industry in the region.
- Maintain and increase the public and private resources needed for effective development of the cultural and creative industries in the region.
- Promote better understanding of the business development needs of the cultural and creative industries, and identify measures to address these.
- Develop the relationship between the regional cultural sector and Europe.

## Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Objective</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a thriving architectural and design industry in the region.</td>
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<td>Maintain and increase the public and private resources needed for effective development of the cultural and creative industries in the region.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Promote better understanding of the business development needs of the cultural and creative industries, and identify measures to address these.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Develop the relationship between the regional cultural sector and Europe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Implications for the Local Development Framework

- With the LDF being a spatial plan it must therefore be in conformity with the Surrey Community Strategy.
- Key themes to be incorporated into sustainability objectives and indicators and development of options.

## Implications for Sustainability Appraisal

### Surrey Context

**Surrey 2020 – Community Strategy for Surrey**


**Vision:**

- “Surrey is a great county that benefits from the beauty and richness of its natural and built heritage, the diversity of its landscape, distinctiveness of its communities and strength of its economy. The vision for Surrey is one that will safeguard and enhance these strengths and improve the quality of life for people living and working in Surrey by addressing social, economic and environmental well-being and sustainability.
- The vision for Surrey in 2020 is a county of distinctive, confident, caring,

<p>| Key Themes to be Incorporated into Sustainability Objectives and Indicators and Development of Options. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Maintain high employment rates and promote a more mixed and balanced economy. |
| Make it easier to get around the County by, with transport being increasingly integrated and locally managed with incentives and more options to reduce congestion and pollution. |
| Easier for people to find accommodation to suit all needs |
| Increase home working. |
| Promote vibrant towns that appeal to all ages and walks of life. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>creative, and safe communities, where individuals and organisations have taken responsibility for resolving the many challenges facing the county.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Beauty Management Plan**


- Recognise that change will occur.
- Maintain the social and economic viability of the Surrey Hills in a sustainable manner.
- Conserve and enhance the special qualities of the AONB (landscape, heritage, biodiversity and habitat, agricultural land and tranquillity).

- Specific targets for the particular themes set out including farming, woodland, nature conservation, historic and cultural heritage, recreation and tourism, land use planning, traffic and transport, and community development and the local economy.

- To adopt suitable policies within the LDF taking into account the general themes of the AONB Management Plan.

- Protection of Surrey’s AONB is a key aspect of environmental responsibilities and is required to be taken into full account when formulating SA framework objectives and appraisal criteria.

**Surrey Economic Development Action Plan**

[http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwpublications.nsf/591f7dda55aad72a80256c670041a50d/4fb688432e1d24e480256d7a0037be16/$FILE/EDAP.pdf](http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwpublications.nsf/591f7dda55aad72a80256c670041a50d/4fb688432e1d24e480256d7a0037be16/$FILE/EDAP.pdf)

- Improve long-term economic well-being in the County through the delivery of all its services.
- Promote long-term coordinated action for the development of sustained economic well-being.
- Ensure that appropriate response to changing economic circumstances evolve.

- To enable higher value tourism markets to increase.
- To help promote and strengthen service provision in 5 of Surrey’s key settlements.
- To provide support to the agricultural industry to help reduce the number of Surrey farms at risk from failure by 10%.
- Reduce the impact on the Surrey economy caused by housing pressures in the County.
- To develop new initiatives to increase the recovery, re-use and recycling of business waste in Surrey.
- To increase the number of

- Although this Action Plan aims to achieve its objectives through financial investment, the LDF policies must share the same vision and objectives.

- Ensure that key aspects of the Action Plan are included within the SA objectives and targets under the section maintenance of a stable level of economic growth.
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economically active people resident in Surrey, particularly those under the age of 30, and those from disadvantaged groups.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Surrey Education Service Strategy**


- To improve school standards and help people to make the most of educational opportunities.
- To improve the quality of life for the people and communities of Surrey.
- To tackle congestion and make Surrey’s roads safer.
- To help vulnerable people be as independent as possible.
- Improve access to education services.
- Maintain Surrey as one of the safest places.

- Percentage of 15 year olds achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent (target 60%).
- Increase the number of active school Travel Plans from 2 to 50.
- Improve the safety of children walking to school.

- Need to ensure plans and policies share vision of objectives outlined in the Surrey Education Strategy, ensuring the sustainable delivery of all statutory functions valued by the school.

- Ensure that key aspects of the Education Strategy are included within the sustainability objectives and indicators with specific focus upon social inclusion.

**Surrey School Organisation Plan 2003/4 – 2008/9**

### Key objectives relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning for school places to ensure:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Sufficient places (neither a shortfall nor over-provision) in the primary, secondary, special educational and post-16 sectors in Surrey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Places are sensibly located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Places are organised to maximise opportunities for pupils.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Key targets and indicators relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning for school places to ensure:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• No targets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indicators are population trends, which include an allowance for new housing but are based principally on birth rates, measured against number of school places in the different educational sectors for individual schools and Districts / Boroughs in Surrey.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Implications for the Local Development Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning for school places to ensure:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Falling birth rates in Surrey will lead to falling demand for school places, in the primary sector first, which means that in some areas there will be an over-provision of places. LEA review may lead to school closures, mergers and reorganisation which has implications for land use / redevelopment of school sites and access to schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• At present there is significant demand for secondary school places, which is likely to continue for 2-3 years before declining. Short-term high demand and longer-term fall in demand may mean making temporary rather than permanent provision on school sites.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Implications for Sustainability Appraisal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning for school places to ensure:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Ensure that key aspects of the School Organisation Plan are reflected in the sustainability objectives and indicators, with a focus on social inclusion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Surrey's Medium Term Strategy for Adults and Community Care


The current Medium Term Strategy comes to an end in July 2005. It is proposed that that next Medium Term Strategy 2005-2008 will build upon the strengths of the existing one in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning for school places to ensure:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Promoting service users’ and carers’ independence and control over their lives;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• None identified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Implications for Sustainability Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning for school places to ensure:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Develop policies that enable the provision of facilities so that services can be provided for those who require high levels of care and have limited capacity for independence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Develop policies that support the retention of existing facilities so that existing services can be retained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Include sustainability objectives to ensure provision of facilities for current and future generations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key objectives relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal</td>
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<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Enabling users and carers to live fulfilling lives; • Expanding the range and choice of services needed by users who require high levels of care and have limited capacity for independence; • Delivering high quality services. Further recruitment initiatives are required to ensure more Occupational Therapists and Care Managers position are filled in Surrey.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Surrey Biodiversity Action Plan

- A mechanism to translate national targets into practice reflecting and promoting the conservation of wildlife characteristic to a particular locality.
- To conserve and enhance the wildlife and habitats of Surrey which give the county its distinctive biodiversity.
- To identify priority habitats and species which are important on an international and national scale, important in Surrey or where we have a special responsibility.
- To set realistic but ambitious targets and a timescale for habitats and

- To conserve and enhance the wildlife and habitats of Surrey which give the county its distinctive biodiversity.
- To identify priority habitats and species which are important on an international and national scale, important in Surrey or where we have a special responsibility.
- To set realistic but ambitious targets and a timescale for habitats and

- Halt declines and restore biodiversity to a more sustainable condition.
- Plan policies to address biodiversity.
<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>species plans and to monitor, report and review the progress of action plans against those targets.</td>
<td>• To ensure that biodiversity action continues as a partnership.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To ensure that biodiversity action continues as a partnership.</td>
<td>• To raise public awareness and encourage involvement in action to conserve biodiversity.</td>
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</table>

**Surrey Cultural Strategy**

http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspublications.nsf/591f7dda55aad72a80256c670041a50d/02ce03db0c531ecd80256c52002c4cb7/$FILE/Surrey%20Cultural%20Strategy%202002.pdf

- 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.

|  | • No targets. | • Need to ensure plans and policies share vision of objectives outlined in the Surrey Cultural Strategy with the promotion of relevant levels of facilities, mixed use development/housing and sustainable transport systems. | • Ensure that key aspects of the cultural strategy are included within the sustainability objectives and indicators. |
|  | • Range of indicators including data on: Deaths rates (incl. infant mortality), crime rates, museums, galleries, libraries, spoken language, the built heritage, landscape and archaeology, sports events, facilities, and development parks, open spaces, wildlife habitats, water environment and countryside recreation, playgrounds and tourism, festivals and attractions. |  |  |

**Surrey Local Government Association Key Worker Strategy – Housing to underpin economic success**


- To outline the constraints on achieving affordable and key worker housing.
- To outline the main approaches to achieving more affordable and key worker housing.

<p>|  | • None identified | • Develop policies that support the retention of existing stock of affordable and key worker housing in the District. | • To balance (if possible) the impacts on the environment, of building more houses, with the social and economic benefits. |
|  |  |  |  |</p>
<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• To outline the worst case scenario if more affordable key worker housing is not made available.</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>• Develop policies that enable the main approaches to achieving the development of more affordable and key worker housing in the District. • Promote the development of affordable and key worker housing in the built up area, so as to reduce possible impacts on the surrounding environment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Surrey Economic Partnership (SEP) Economic Strategy**


| • To become more efficient with land and property. • Reduce dependency on the road network. • Develop effective ways for businesses to become involved in protecting the environment. | • Decrease congestion on Surrey’s roads. | • Provision of more affordable housing. • Identify future land and property needs of local businesses. • Progress key transport infrastructure projects. | • Maximise the economic potential of the plan area in a sustainable way. • Promote bossiness to use environmentally sensitive waste management schemes. • Promote energy efficiency. |

**Surrey Heritage Strategy**


<p>| Conserve, encourage interest in and enjoyment of Surrey’s heritage in a sustainable manner. This aim is reflected in the following objectives or themes: • Providing a framework for addressing the issues in ways which contribute to A Common Agenda for a Sustainable Surrey. • Defining what is unique and special in Surrey’s heritage. • Identify important issues facing Surrey’s heritage. | • Series of actions in relation to issues under topic headings for example develop a programme to conserve Areas of Special Historic Landscape Value through planning policies. | • To adopt suitable policies within the LDF taking into account the general themes of the PPP. | • Protection of the historic environment is a key aspect of environmental responsibilities and is required to be taken into full account when formulating SA framework objectives and appraisal criteria. |</p>
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<tr>
<td>• Setting out specific proposals for action to deal with the issues.</td>
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</table>
| **Surrey Local Transport Plan**  
• Sets out objectives and targets.  
• Identifies problems and opportunities  
• Provides a strategy; and implementation programmes to move us in the direction of sustainability in Surrey.  
• Traffic reduction.  
• Improved accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking.  
• More walking, cycling and public transport use.  
• Road casualty reduction.  
• Reduced vehicle emissions.  
• Increased proportion of major developments located in accessible urban centres.  
• Improved condition of the highway network.  
• Improved provision for freight transport.  
• Develop plan policies to address these objectives.  
• Sustainability Appraisal Framework to include objectives reflecting these targets. | | |
| **Surrey Minerals Local Plan**  
• Policies and proposals to meet regional minerals apportionment and demand for other minerals balanced against the environmental impact.  
• There are no specific targets within the plan except for the plan to address meeting county mineral apportionment through a selection of sites.  
• Surrey County Council is the Minerals Planning Authority.  
• LDF will need to reflect any proposed mineral working zones.  
• Minerals LDF and therefore SA specific. However, if required to ensure appropriate husbandry of mineral and ensure a high level of environmental protection. It should be taken into full account when formulating SA framework objectives and appraisal criteria. | | |
| **Surrey Rural Strategy**  
[http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/SCCWebsite/sccwspages.nsf/searchresults/bf44af3a47cfb9880256bc90047ab0a?OpenDocument](http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/SCCWebsite/sccwspages.nsf/searchresults/bf44af3a47cfb9880256bc90047ab0a?OpenDocument) | • To promote actions which work towards the achievement of a more No targets but goals including:  
• The character of the countryside will  
• Policies need to take account of rural needs and consider whether there will | | |

Mole Valley Local Development Framework – Core Strategy Scoping Report  
Appendix 1: Other Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives
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| sustainable future, whether social, economic or environmental for Surrey’s rural areas.  
• To promote thriving rural communities with a high level of self reliance and security and good access to high quality public services.  
• To encourage a diverse and vibrant rural economy supporting stable levels of employment.  
• To conserve and enhance the rural environment and enable local people and visitors to enjoy it for leisure and recreation.  
• To ensure the active participation of all those concerned with actions to sustain Surrey’s rural communities, rural economy, rural environment and countryside access. | be conserved and enhanced.  
• Rural communities will be as self reliant as possible.  
There are also actions in relation to each specific issues including parish and town councils and community organisations, parish plans, village and community halls, libraries and information, school transport and facilities, rural childcare, health and social care, crime and community safety, local need for housing, travel management. | be significantly different impacts on rural areas, and policy makers improve the ways in which they listen to the rural voice. | responsibilities and is required to be taken into full account when formulating SA framework objectives and appraisal criteria.  
• Develop indicators to obtain rural and urban area data.  
• Consider rural proofing Sustainability Appraisal objectives. |

**Surrey Sports Strategy**


- Encourage the development of a strong and sustainable infrastructure for voluntary sports clubs.  
- Ensure that there are sufficient sports facilities to meet Surrey’s needs.

|  | None identified.  
Policy should be included that will permit the establishment of sports developments where there is clearly an unmet need.  
Policy should safeguard existing sports facilities from alternative development. | SA objectives should aim to protect all open space. |

**Surrey Waste Local Plan**


- Part of the Development Plan for Surrey.  
- 40% of all wastes being recycled by 2010 (a target in line with Surrey County Council is the waste Planning Authority.  
Waste LDF and therefore SA specific. However, where appropriate
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<tr>
<td>• To ensure adequate provision is made for facilities required during the life of the plan.</td>
<td>assumptions adopted by SERPLAN) or higher if that proved practicable.</td>
<td>• LDF specific. However where appropriate, to adopt suitable policies within the LDF taking into account the general themes of the Plan.</td>
<td>consideration should be given to waste management and responsibility as a key aspect for sustainability responsibilities and protection, and is required to be taken into full account when formulating SA framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To identify facilities required for waste management.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Proximity principle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Hierarchy of options: reduction of waste production is the primary aim; followed by re-use and recycling of waste, followed by treatment of waste to reduce its volume or recover energy.</td>
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**Parking Strategy for Surrey (2003)**


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<tr>
<td>• Supplementary Planning Guidance.</td>
<td>• None identified.</td>
<td>• Plan policies to address these objectives.</td>
<td>• Sustainability Appraisal Framework to address these issues through appropriate objectives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Complement policies to reduce traffic growth by limiting the availability of parking spaces and managing the overall supply to better meet priority uses.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Manage travel demand through integrated planning.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Reduce the need to travel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Introduce restraint-based parking standards.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Sustain and enhance the vitality of town centres.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Effectively manage the total parking supply.</td>
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**Surrey Draft Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2005-2008/9**


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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• To produce a three-year strategy with The Home Office and GOSE have set a</td>
<td>• These priorities will be fed into the</td>
<td>• Include sustainability objectives that</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mole Valley Local Development Framework – Core Strategy Scoping Report
Appendix 1: Other Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives 82
### Key Objectives Relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal

- To enable partners to be clear about the County Council’s priorities and service contribution, and about when they believe it is helpful for the Council to exercise a co-ordinating role in conjunction with its partners.
- Prevent criminality through targeted work and early intervention.
- Protect and reassure the public.
- Intervene locally, especially to tackle anti-social behaviour.
- Provide leadership and developing partnership processes for safer communities.

### Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal

- Particular target for the South East region of reducing crime by 12.5 – 15% over the next three years, measured against a baseline of 42,103 being an estimated figure for Surrey from the British Crime Survey for 2003/04.

### Implications for the Local Development Framework

- District’s own Crime & Disorder Reduction Strategy and will need to be reflected in relevant policies in the Local Development Framework.

### Implications for Sustainability Appraisal

- Aim to reduce the social, environmental and economic impacts of crime.

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<table>
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<th>Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal</th>
<th>Implications for the Local Development Framework</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>annual action plan which both the Surrey Police Authority and the eleven CDRPs can draw.</td>
<td>particular target for the South East region of reducing crime by 12.5 – 15% over the next three years, measured against a baseline of 42,103 being an estimated figure for Surrey from the British Crime Survey for 2003/04.</td>
<td>District’s own Crime &amp; Disorder Reduction Strategy and will need to be reflected in relevant policies in the Local Development Framework.</td>
<td>aim to reduce the social, environmental and economic impacts of crime.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| County, and to promote an increase in the number of Healthy Schools from 203 to 228.  
- Domestic Violence: To increase the reporting of Domestic Violence incidents, on the basis that victims should be encouraged to report crimes and gain protection, and to reduce the number of repeat victims. The PSA stretch targets have yet to be finalised.  
- Race/Hate Crime: To improve reporting of racist incidents recorded per 100,000 population (BVPI 174) by the County Council standardising its internal reporting system, and securing the introduction of a standard third party reporting from across the County.  
- Prevention: To work with the eleven CIAGs to identify young people at high risk of offending so that they can be prevented and deterred from criminality, and to develop a programme of supportive services to high need families in at least one of the county.  
- Partnership Processes: To improve the way in which County Council services contribute to the crime and disorder agenda, and to address the weaknesses in current processes that hold back effective partnership | | | |
### Local Context

**Mole Valley Local Plan 2000 (Revised HSG9 adopted 2003)**

- To apply the broad principles of the Surrey Structure Plan 1994 to the particular circumstances of Mole Valley.
- To set out the District’s policies for the control of development and use of land.
- To provide local communities with the opportunity to participate in planning choices about where development should be accommodated.

**Mole Valley Community Strategy 2003**

- The environment, prosperity and distinctive character of Mole Valley are sustained, these benefits are shared more widely, and problems, which reduce the quality of life, are tackled.
- To increase the availability of affordable housing.
- To maintain the highway network and reduce traffic congestion and the potential for accidents.
- To provide services and facilities for young people.
- To ensure access to services in rural areas along with public transport.
- To tackle priority issues in neighbourhoods with social and economic problems.
- To maintain a successful local economy.

### Key Objectives Relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To apply the broad principles of the Surrey Structure Plan 1994 to the particular circumstances of Mole Valley.</td>
<td>None identified.</td>
<td>Take into account key themes in developing plan policies.</td>
<td>Sustainability Appraisal Framework to consider key themes addressed by Local Plan when developing options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To set out the District’s policies for the control of development and use of land.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To provide local communities with the opportunity to participate in planning choices about where development should be accommodated.</td>
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</table>

### Other Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives

- Policies must complement the Community Strategy and will be informed by it, as the LDF is the spatial representation of the Strategy.
- Include sustainability objectives that promote the key targets and objectives.
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<td></td>
<td>economy and viable town centre.  • To promote voluntary work.  • To safeguard the countryside.  • To address drainage infrastructure problems.  • To promote health and welfare.  • To maintain and enhance community safety.  • To promote lifelong learning.  • To find better ways to reduce, re-use and recycle waste.</td>
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**Corporate Plan**

*http://www.mole-valley.gov.uk/media/pdf/t/b/FinalCorpPlan_BVPP200506_1.pdf*

**Vision for the Council:**

“The local community is satisfied that the Council plays its part in achieving the quality of life the community wants”.  
- There are 11 goals underpinning the vision (see next column).  
The 6 priorities are:  
- Affordable housing for residents and key workers.  
- Young people.  
- North Leatherhead.  
- Community Leadership.  
- Waste Management.  
- Council tax acceptable to the Community.

**There are key targets and indicators which relate to the following 11 goals:**  
- **Goal A:** Make the District a safe and healthy place  
- **Goal B:** Safeguarding the character of the District.  
- **Goal C:** Supporting business to achieve a vibrant economy  
- **Goal D:** Supporting the supply of affordable housing.  
- **Goal E:** Making services accessible in all parts of the District.  
- **Goal F:** Providing extra help to those who need it.  
- **Goal G:** Finding out what people want and are prepared to pay for.  
- **Goal H:** Raising awareness of the Council’s services.  
- **Goal J:** Making the best use of human

**Vision, priorities, goals and actions must be reflected in the priority given to particular DPDs and SPDs, and to the policies set out in them**

**Include sustainability objectives that promote the vision, priorities and goals.**
<table>
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</thead>
</table>
| | resources and being a good employer.  
• Goal K: Making best use of property and finance.  
• Goal L: Meeting the Council’s statutory obligations. | | |

### A Strategy for Dealing with Eastern Surrey's Municipal Waste


- Minimise the growth of municipal waste arisings and to re-use, recycle and recover municipal waste.
- Secure appropriate local composting/recycling facilities.

| | Statutory performance targets for household waste recycling and composting. | Surrey County Council is the waste Planning Authority. Directly within emerging Waste Development Framework.  
However, where appropriate, to adopt suitable policies within the LDF taking into account the key themes e.g. proximity to local facilities. | Waste LDF and therefore SA specific. However, where appropriate consideration should be given to waste management and responsibility as a key aspect for sustainability responsibilities and protection, and is required to be taken into full account when formulating SA framework objectives and appraisal criteria. |
|---|---|---|---|

### Mole Valley District Council Local Waste Management Strategy 2002-2009

- To work in partnership with all stakeholders and the community to reduce the amount of waste produced, and to manage the remaining waste in a sustainable manner.
- To reduce at source the amount of waste that is produced in Mole Valley.
- To increase the proportion of waste that is re-used and recycled, and limit the amount of waste for final disposal.

| | As a minimum achieve the Government’s recycling targets for recycling and composting as follows:  
• 24% of household waste to be recycled/composted by the end of the financial year 2003/2004.  
• 36% of household waste to be recycled/composted by the end of the financial year 2005/2006.  
As a minimum achieve further improvements in recycling and composting beyond 2006 as follows: | Develop policies that enable the provision of recycling facilities. | Include sustainability objectives that aim to reduce the impacts that household waste has on the environment, the economy and the community. |
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<tr>
<td>• 42% of household waste to be recycled/composted by the end of the financial year 2008/09. To encourage householders and producers to constrain the growth in total household waste generated in Mole Valley compared with 2001/02 levels to: • 4% per household by 2005/06. • 7% per household by 2008/09.</td>
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**East Surrey Rural Transport Partnership Action Plan**

Hard Copy. Information at [www.eastsurreyrtp.org.uk/esrtpOverview.htm](http://www.eastsurreyrtp.org.uk/esrtpOverview.htm)

- To improve access to transport services in the East Surrey area.
- To identify transport needs throughout the rural community in East Surrey and to find workable solutions.
- To encourage and promote the use of public and community transport. To maximise the use of existing transport resources.
- To support the current network of voluntary car drivers and to encourage the formation of new schemes.
- To endeavour to provide improved access to services for:
  - People with a physical disability.
  - People with a mobility difficulty.
  - People with a learning disability.
- None identified.
- Address accessibility issues.
- Develop policies that address the transportation needs of all groups in the community e.g. young people and the elderly.
- Develop policies that seek to minimise the use of the car.
- Develop policies that support the existing transport resources and promote new public transport initiatives.
- Balances must be met with preserving the environment whilst maintaining and improving access to rural areas.
### Key objectives relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal

- To endeavour to provide alternate transport modes to the private car for work, education, training, shop, health and medical needs, recreation and leisure.

### Key targets and indicators relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal

- The European Road Assessment Programme has identified a target for Surrey's primary routes to be above the national average.

### Implications for the Local Development Framework

- Include policies that enable the provision of developments that improve road safety.

### Implications for Sustainability Appraisal

- Include sustainability objectives that aim to reduce the social and economic impacts of unsafe roads.
- Recognise that improvements to the road to increase safety can result in environmental impacts. Also, as a result of improvements more traffic is likely to result and consequently more environmental impacts.

### Joint Road Safety Strategy Local Plan

- To have a co-ordinated and planned approach to road safety centrally and locally, using a combination of education, engineering, and enforcement measures and with close initiatives to bring about a modal shift.

### Mole Valley Community Safety Strategy (2005)

**http://www.mole-valley.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=746**

- There are three key priority areas which should be addressed locally in Mole Valley:
  - Tackling Crime.
  - Reassuring communities.
  - Making roads safer.
- To ensure the reduction in crime and enhancement of feelings of safety in the District through education, changes to the environment and

### Impact of Effective Decision Making

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<tr>
<td>• To endeavour to provide alternate transport modes to the private car for work, education, training, shop, health and medical needs, recreation and leisure.</td>
<td>• The European Road Assessment Programme has identified a target for Surrey’s primary routes to be above the national average.</td>
<td>• Include policies that enable the provision of developments that improve road safety.</td>
<td>• Include sustainability objectives that aim to reduce the social and economic impacts of unsafe roads. • Recognise that improvements to the road to increase safety can result in environmental impacts. Also, as a result of improvements more traffic is likely to result and consequently more environmental impacts.</td>
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Mole Valley Local Development Framework – Core Strategy Scoping Report
Appendix 1: Other Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives

89
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</table>
|  | • Reassuring Communities (Mole Valley is the Lead Organisation)  
  • Aim: To reduce the fear of crime to 75% of people feeling safe or very safe after dark.  
  • To reduce the incidents of alcohol-related crime by 10%.  
  • To reduce the incidence of young people using drugs, solvents and drinking alcohol to excess.  
  • To reduce the incidents of criminal damage by 15%.  
  • To increase the number of closed circuit television (CCTV) locations in line with the CCTV Strategy and hotspot data.  
  • Making Roads Safer (Surrey County Council is the Lead Organisation)  
  • Aim: To reduce the numbers of casualties killed or seriously injured by 10% by 2008.  
  • To meet the Government target for reducing by 2010 the total number of casualties reported as killed or seriously injured (KSI) by 40%.  
  • To reduce the number of child KSIs by 50%. | | |
| Mole Valley’s Housing Strategy (2002)  
[http://www.molevalley.gov.uk/media/pdf/6/0/MVHousing2003.pdf](http://www.molevalley.gov.uk/media/pdf/6/0/MVHousing2003.pdf) | • Seek to ensure that local people, including future generations, and people needed by the Mole Valley | • None identified. | • To balance the impacts on the environment, of building more houses, with the social and economic benefits. |

Mole Valley Local Development Framework – Core Strategy Scoping Report  
Appendix 1: Other Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives
### Key Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Objectives</th>
<th>Key Targets</th>
<th>Implications for the Local Development Framework</th>
<th>Implications for Sustainability Appraisal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community, can access housing that is affordable and of the highest reasonable standard.</td>
<td>• Develop policies that support the retention of the current appropriate housing stock.</td>
<td>• The Strategy outlines measures for meeting several Sustainability Goals. These need to be taken into account.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Work with other partner housing providers to make best use of the existing supply of affordable housing and maximise the opportunities for developing new homes.</td>
<td>• Promote the growth of the new housing stock in the built up area so as to reduce possible impacts on the surrounding environment.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Contribute to the objectives in the Community Strategy where there are housing implications. This is especially relevant to social inclusion and community development, community safety, sustainability and achieving health improvement objectives.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To increase the supply of affordable housing.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Targets:

- Review the use of existing temporary accommodation and the permanent stock including support - By October 2003.
- Promote the Empty Homes Strategy - By March 2004.
- To monitor and ensure that the Council meets it’s annual affordable housing target - Annually through local PI.

### Homelessness Strategy – A Review of Homelessness in the District and a Strategy to Address the Needs of Homeless People 2003/04

- Levels of homelessness in the district are not high but there is a high level of housing need in the district as there is through the South East region.
- There is an adequate supply of housing and support for some categories of special need but there are some gaps in provision.
- To ensure that appropriate housing and resources are in place to meet local needs.
- To increase the supply of temporary housing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key objectives relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accommodation, both temporary and permanent.</td>
<td>accommodation the Council provides - By September 2003. • Review the use of some low demand housing schemes for conversion - Before the Budget is agreed for 2004/05. Indicators: • To deliver the Council's annual affordable housing target (Local PI) - Target for 03/04 = 70.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mole Valley District Council – A Strategy for Access in Mole Valley

- To set out a framework of policies to ensure access is improved throughout the District.
- To consider the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 and the impact on disabled people when making decisions within Council.

None identified.

- Policies should address accessibility.
- Policies should take into account the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995.
- Include sustainability objectives that enable socially inclusive communities.

Mole Valley Leisure Strategy 1999-2002

- The Council recognises that leisure is an essential part of people's lives and that participation in leisure activities provides benefits to the individual the community and the environment. **Actions:** To communicate the benefits that the leisure service can bring to the residents of Mole Valley. To encourage the Community to enter into dialogue with the Council to ensure their views are known and

None identified.

- Develop policies that support the retention of exiting recreation land and facilities.
- Include policies that enable the provision of recreation facilities that may be deficient in the District.
- Address accessibility issues.
- Include sustainability objectives that aim to ensure that only those leisure developments and activities, which are sustainable, are promoted.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key objectives relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To achieve best value status. • The Council will endeavour to ensure that leisure opportunities are available to all. The barriers, which prevent people participating in leisure activity, will be minimised. <strong>Actions:</strong> To promote the availability of leisure opportunities to all. To ensure that the needs of all sectors are catered for. Monitor the use of facilities by various target groups to assess levels of participation. • The Council considers that only those leisure activities and leisure developments, which are sustainable, should be promoted. <strong>Actions:</strong> To develop criteria to assess the sustainability of leisure proposals.</td>
<td>None identified.</td>
<td>Policies should take into account any findings of the strategy or the action plan, which are considered necessary to ensure the future viability and vitality of Dorking and Leatherhead.</td>
<td>Include sustainability objectives that aim to ensure the viability and vitality of town centres.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mole Valley Town Centres Strategy**

- To identify the main trends and forces for change affecting the future vitality and viability of the town centres;
- To identify the strengths and opportunities of the town centres and build upon them;
- To identify weaknesses and threats to the welfare of the town centres and address them;
- To develop an action plan that will assist in the development of a
### Key Objectives Relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal

| Sustainable future for the town centres. |

### Mole Valley District Council – Strategy for North Leatherhead

- The Council has identified that North Leatherhead is an area of particular need with environmental, social and welfare problems.
- It is committed to partnership working and has agreed to undertake a variety of actions as part of the Community Strategy Action Plan for North Leatherhead.
- To target existing resources towards projects in North Leatherhead where appropriate to meet needs and priorities identified through the Community Appraisal process.

### Young People – Mole Valley District Council Strategy

- The need to provide services and facilities for young people has emerged as a high priority in the Council's Community Strategy.
- To support the Youth Initiatives listed in this document and those, which are not listed in this document.

### Gatwick Airport Outline Master Plan Consultation Draft

- Future development, largely on land already in airport use, will focus on the quality as well as the capacity of

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### Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal

| Surface Access Strategy (Dec 2004) contains a number of targets relating to the surface travel mode chosen by |

### Implications for the Local Development Framework

- Develop policies that will enable suitable developments, which are necessary to improve North Leatherhead.
- Develop policies that enable the provision of facilities that can be utilised by young people.
- Develop policies that support the retention of the existing facilities.
- Address accessibility issues.
- Include sustainability objectives that enable an increase in young people’s social cohesion and wellbeing in the community.
- Include sustainability objectives that aim to reduce disparities between North Leatherhead and the rest of the District.

### Implications for Sustainability Appraisal

- There is a concern that, in the absence of actions to reduce emissions related and unrelated to the
- Airport expansion contributes to maintaining high levels of employment and economic activity.
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</table>
| airport facilities, to enable Gatwick to both grow and flourish.  
• To look forward to 2015 and Gatwick’s continued growth as a one runway airport.  
• In far less detail, look onwards to 2030, when Gatwick could handle around 45 million passengers on one runway, or around 80 million if there were to be two runways. | staff and air passengers. The most challenging, as in the Sustainable Development Strategy, is to increase from 31% to 40% the proportion of air passengers using public transport. | airport, future off-airport levels of nitrogen dioxide could in a small part of Horley exceed Government limits. | and providing for commercial development.  
• Potential impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution, congestion and flooding. |

East Surrey NHS Primary Care Trust Business Plan 2003-04

• To improve health and reduce health inequalities.  
• To improve access to all services.  
• To secure the provision of improved services and outcomes.  
• To improve the overall experience of patients and carers, and involve the public in planning and policy making.  
• To deliver and further develop primary and community services.  
• To integrate health and social care locally.  
• Develop primary care/community facilities in: Horley, Reigate, and Redhill.  
• Plan policies to address these objectives.  
• Key themes to be incorporated into sustainability objectives and indicators and development of options. |

East Surrey Primary Care Trust Annual Report 2003-04

• To lead the local health community by: improving the health and health services of local people; striving to achieve excellence in their care and treatment; being responsive to their needs and wishes; and integrating | None identified.  
• Plan policies to address these objectives.  
• Key themes to be incorporated into sustainability objectives and indicators and development of options. |
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| health services and social care to provide a seamless pathway for the patient.  
• Set out achievements.  
• Planning for tomorrow – to continue with: working in partnership through the LSP to identify and shape priorities for local services especially around public health and health inequalities; a joined up approach to health and social care; key service developments to support changes taking place at hospitals, including improving the environment for our services based at East Surrey Hospital; improving patient access and helping patients gain more choice about when and where their care is delivered; and improving the health of local people to reduce health inequalities. | None identified. | Plan policies to address these objectives. | Key themes to be incorporated into sustainability objectives and indicators and development of options. |

East Elmbridge and Mid-Surrey NHS Primary Care Trust Local Annual Report 2003-04

www.eemspct.nhs.uk/pdf/eems_annual%20report_A_W2.pdf

• Vision includes addressing health inequalities by working together with neighbouring NHS organisations, local government and the voluntary sector, offering people better services closer to their own homes, working closely with social services and other partners to provide more choice and variety of services, encouraging people to keep healthy and to take care of

Mole Valley Local Development Framework – Core Strategy Scoping Report
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<tbody>
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<td>themselves, and helping people home from hospital.  • Sets out strategic and operational achievements.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**East Elmbridge and Mid-Surrey NHS Primary Care Trust Public Health Annual Report 2003**  

- Focuses on one of the PCT’s main responsibilities – improving the health of the local community.  
- Details achievements and future healthcare plans.  
- The PCT is working very closely with district and borough councils and local people as part of community development initiatives. These tend to focus on areas of greater deprivation and include Preston ward, Banstead.  
- Recommendations for partnership working include: addressing health inequalities within areas of relative deprivation; and using the LSP as a vehicle to co-ordinate needs assessments and community involvement, enable flexible use of resources, establish a co-ordinated approach to mainstreaming initiatives, and create common local targets and indicators.  
- Recommendations that Local authorities should: continue their commitment toward development of affordable housing and increase use of

- None identified.  
- Plan policies to address these objectives.  
- Key themes to be incorporated into sustainability objectives and indicators and development of options.
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<td>provision of temporary accommodation for homeless families; increase provision of safe routes to school; and further develop road safety and cycling initiatives.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Omissions</th>
<th>Reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planning Policy Guidance 5: Simplified Planning Zones</td>
<td>No SPZs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Policy Statement 11: Regional Spatial Strategies</td>
<td>Process and procedures for RSS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Policy Guidance 20: Coastal Planning</td>
<td>Surrey is not a coastal county.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Management Strategy for Surrey</td>
<td>Within emerging waste development framework.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>