

Appendix 2

Schedule of Proposed Additional Modifications

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This schedule sets out additional modifications that have been made to the Submission Local Plan. These modifications are not main modifications and are not subject to consultation. The additional modifications are produced below for information only.

Modification Reference	Page, Para/Policy/ Table or Plan	Existing Text	Modified Text	Justification
AM1	Throughout document	The Council will make any minor changes to grammar and punctuation within the document as necessary prior to the adoption of the Local Plan.		To improve grammar and punctuation within the document.
AM2	Local Plan Policies Map and Inset Sheet	<p>The Council will update the local plan policies map and inset map to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remove the potential SANG allocation adjoining SL11 - Remove the potential SANG sites layer and Chertsey Meads potential SANG - Add Strodes College Lane as an allocation with map key amended to include policy IE11 - Include IE12 opportunity areas in policies map and inset map - Relabel SD10 as SD9 on map key - Update inset map to show further construction east of the Civic Centre as part of the Addlestone One development and associated primary and secondary frontages will also be updated - Update the policies map to show the amended boundary for Egham Hythe conservation area - Correct the boundary for SL12 on the policies map. 		For clarity and consistency with changes made to Local Plan Policies, to remove potential SANGS site as land adjoining SL11 is not available for such a use and Chertsey Meads SANG will now be covered by the existing SANG layer as, at the point of adoption it will be used as SANG and to update the map based on the ongoing conservation area reviews. The boundary shown on the policies map for SL12 was incorrect.

AM3	Throughout document	<p>Policy SD1: Presumption in favour of sustainable development</p> <p>Policy SD2: Spatial Development Strategy</p> <p>Policy SD3: Site Allocations</p> <p>Policy SD4: Active & Sustainable Travel</p> <p>Policy SD5: Highway Design Considerations</p> <p>Policy SD6: Infrastructure Provision and Timing</p> <p>Policy SD7: Retention of Social and Community Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy SD8: Sustainable Design</p> <p>Policy SD9: Renewable & Low Cost Energy</p> <p>Policy SD10: Longcross Garden Village</p>	<p>Policy SD1: Presumption in favour of sustainable development</p> <p>Policy SD1<u>2</u>: Spatial Development Strategy</p> <p>Policy SD2<u>3</u>: Site Allocations</p> <p>Policy SD3<u>4</u>: Active & Sustainable Travel</p> <p>Policy SD4<u>5</u>: Highway Design Considerations</p> <p>Policy SD5<u>6</u>: Infrastructure Provision and Timing</p> <p>Policy SD6<u>7</u>: Retention of Social and Community Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy SD7<u>8</u>: Sustainable Design</p> <p>Policy SD8<u>9</u>: Renewable & Low Cost Energy</p> <p>Policy SD9<u>10</u>: Longcross Garden Village</p>	<p>Due to the proposed deletion of Policy SD1 subsequent Sustainable Development policies will be re-numbered throughout the plan document.</p>
AM3	Throughout document	<p>Table 1: Spatial distribution of growth over the period of the Local Plan (2015-2030)</p> <p>Table 2: Expected Housing Delivery 2015 to 2030</p>	<p>Table 1: Spatial distribution of growth over the period of the Local Plan (2015-2030)</p> <p>Table 2: Expected Housing Delivery 2015 to 2030</p> <p>Table 3: Forecast retail growth in the Boroughs town centres over the Local Plan period</p> <p><u>Table 1: Housing Trajectory at 1st April 2019 (2015-2030)</u></p> <p><u>Table 2: Affordable Housing Trajectory at 1st April 2019 (2015-2030)</u></p> <p><u>Table 3: Spatial distribution of growth over the period of the Local Plan (2015-2030)</u></p> <p><u>Table 4: Expected Housing Delivery 2015 to 2030</u></p>	<p>Due to the introduction of two new tables the existing tables 1 and 2 will be renumbered throughout the plan.</p>

			<u>Table 5: Forecast retail growth in the Boroughs town centres over the Local Plan period</u>	
AM4	Throughout document	As a new policy (Policy IE11 is proposed) the following policies within Section 8 Improving our Economy will be re-numbered throughout the document. The change to the policy numbers are as follows: <u>Policy IE11: Strodes College Lane Allocation</u> IE 12 4 : Town Centre Opportunity Areas Policy IE 13 4 : Local Centres Policy IE 14 4 : Shops and parades outside defined centres		To account for inclusion of new policy IE11.
AM5	Policy SD2 heading	Policy SD2 Spatial Development Strategy	Policy SD 2 <u>1</u> : Spatial Development Strategy	Colon added for consistency with other policy headings
AM6	Section 5 of Plan (Strategy for Sustainable Development)	Due to the proposed deletion of Policy SD1 the paragraph numbers within Section 5 will be amended with para 5.19 now forming para 5.14.		For clarity.
AM7	Paragraph 5.52	The Council will pursue all necessary and available funding mechanisms to ensure improvements are delivered including through the use of developer contributions and/or a CIL (or its successor). The Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) with Surrey County Council sets out a commitment that the two Council's will work together in partnership with the aim of ensuring the necessary highway improvements to support sustainable growth are delivered in a timely manner over the period of the	The Council will pursue all necessary and available funding mechanisms to ensure improvements are delivered including through the use of developer contributions and/or a CIL (or its successor). The Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) with Surrey County Council sets out a commitment that the two Council's will work together in partnership with the aim of ensuring the necessary highway improvements to support sustainable growth are delivered in a timely manner over the period of the Local Plan, particularly the first phase of highway	Deletion of repeated sentence from end of paragraph 5.51.

		Local Plan, particularly the first phase of highway improvement works required, including along the A320 corridor in the vicinity of St Peter's Hospital. Surrey County Council have committed to working with Runnymede Borough Council to produce a Local Transport Strategy and Forward Programme of transport infrastructure that, subject to funding, will support growth set out in the Local Plan.	improvement works required, including along the A320 corridor in the vicinity of St Peter's Hospital. Surrey County Council have committed to working with Runnymede Borough Council to produce a Local Transport Strategy and Forward Programme of transport infrastructure that, subject to funding, will support growth set out in the Local Plan.	
AM8	New subheadings in Policy EE2 above para 11 and para 12 respectively	n/a	<u>Integrating Development with Existing Uses</u> <u>Construction Management</u>	For clearness and clarity.
AM9	Policy EE9 introductory text (Footnote 26)	26 Http://strategy.sebiodiversity.org.uk/data/files/BOA/all__areas_descriptions.doc	26 http://strategy.sebiodiversity.org.uk/data/files/BOA/all__areas_descriptions.doc <u>https://surreynaturepartnership.files.wordpress.com/2014/11/biodiversity-opportunity-areas_surrey-nature-partnership_20151.pdf</u>	To correct broken link.
AM10	Glossary has been amended to provide explanations of what is meant by the different terms within the Glossary – see appendix 1 which details the proposed changes.			To assist users of the Local Plan who may be unfamiliar with some of the terms referred to.

Appendix 1: Amended Glossary

Additional Sites and Options (ASO) document: Published in May 2017, this document set out amendments to the preferred approaches as originally put forward in the Issues Options and Preferred Approaches (IOPA) document and was used as the basis for an additional round of public consultation under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning)(England) Regulations 2012. It put forward further allocations for housing, a reassessment of the capacity of preferred allocations consulted on in the IOPA document and an adjustment of a number of assumptions factored into the Council's evidence base relating to housing supply.

Aggregates Recycling Joint Development Plan Document (ARJDPD): This document sets out proposals with regard to the provision of aggregates recycling facilities across Surrey for the period to 2026. It was adopted in February 2013.

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs): The Council is required to carry out regular reviews and assessments of air quality in the Borough. Areas which do not meet national air quality objectives must be designated as AQMAs and a plan put in place to improve the air quality in that area.

Areas of High Archaeological Potential (AHAPs): An Area of High Archaeological Potential is a defined area where it is strongly suspected that there is an increased likelihood of archaeological remains (finds or features) being revealed should ground disturbance take place. It is a local Designation prescribed by a County Council and adopted by District and Borough Authorities for use within their Local Plans. The areas have been selected on the basis of archaeological, historic or cartographic information held by the County Council in their Historic Environment Record (HER).

BOA – Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA): A BOA is a regional priority area providing opportunity for the restoration and creation of priority habitats (a national designation recognising habitats of principal importance for the conservation of biological diversity in England). BOAs are a spatial representation of where priority habitat restoration would be best located to create, protect and enhance networks of biodiversity.

Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP): Catchment Flood Management Plans have been produced by the Environment Agency to establish and plan flood risk management policies which will deliver long term sustainable flood risk management. They typically consider all types of inland flooding (ground water, rivers, surface water and tidal).

Centre Hierarchy report (CHR): This categorises the roles of existing centres in the Borough taking into account their differing sizes, offer, functions and accessibility by sustainable transport modes.

Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG): Clinical Commissioning Groups were created in 2012 and are clinically-led statutory National Health Service bodies responsible for the planning and commissioning of health care services for their local area. They replaced Primary Care Trusts.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL): The Community Infrastructure Levy is a planning charge, introduced as a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support the development of their area. It allows local authorities to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects in their area. The money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed as a result of development.

Corporate Business Plan (CBP): The Corporate Business Plan is the Council's highest level strategic document covering a defined period. It sets out where Runnymede Borough Council is as an organisation, where it wants to be at the end of the plan period and how it intends to get there. All other strategies and plans produced by the Council feed into the Corporate Plan and it provides their overarching direction.

County sites of Archaeological Importance (CSAI): A County Site of Archaeological Importance is a known archaeological heritage asset within Surrey that is important in either a National or Regional context and should be preserved.

Defence Evaluation and Research Agency (DERA): This was part of the UK Ministry of Defence between 1995 and 2001. It comprised the Royal Aerospace Establishment, the Admiralty Research Establishment, the Royal Armament Research and Development Establishment and the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment , which were based at various sites around the UK.

Duty to Cooperate (DtC): The Duty to Cooperate was introduced by the Localism Act 2011 to replace Regional Strategies. It places a legal duty on all local planning authorities and other public bodies to work together constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis in the planning of cross boundary issues.

Dwellings per annum (dpa): This is the number of homes built or to be built in a year.

Employment Land Review (ELR): A study to assess the demand and supply of land for employment including the suitability of sites across a particular area.

Functional Economic Area (FEA): The spatial level at which the relevant economy and its key markets operate.

General Permitted Development Order (GPDO): This document sets out a number of classes of more minor development that are granted planning permission without the need to make a specific application to the Local Planning Authority, subject to exceptions, limitations and conditions set out in the Order.

Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA): is a document which establishes the accommodation needs for Gypsy and Travellers in a specified area

Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA): The Habitats Regulation Assessment is a series of stages of assessment on the implications of any plans or projects that may be capable of affecting the designated features of a designated European site.

Heathrow Strategic Planning Group (HSPG): The group consists of a range of public bodies and stakeholders responsible for the area most directly impacted by the future operation of Heathrow Airport, and who wish to work together to achieve shared objectives.

Historic Environment Record (HER): This is a record of information relating to all aspects of the historic environment within an administrative area. The Surrey HER is maintained by Surrey County Council.

Housing Market Area (HMA): A housing market area is a geographical area defined by household demand and preferences for all types of housing, reflecting the key functional linkages between places where people live and work.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP): The Infrastructure Delivery Plan analyses and assesses existing infrastructure provision and shortfall and identifies the existing and future needs and demands to support new development and a growing population

Infrastructure Needs Assessment (INA): An Infrastructure Needs Assessment identifies the infrastructure needed to support and underpin a strategy or plan.

Issues, Options and Preferred Approaches (IOPA): This document was published in September 2016 and was the first stage of the Local Plan preparation process. The IOPA document set out the issues that the Council consider are facing Runnymede over the next 20 years, the potential options for dealing with the issues what the Council think the preferred approach/strategy should be. It formed the basis for public consultation under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning)(England) Regulations 2012.

Joint Strategic Partnership (JSP): This is a partnership established between local authorities that surround the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area plus other partners to plan for the long term protection of the SPA.

Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP): A Local Enterprise Partnership is a partnership between local authorities and businesses established for the purpose of creating or improving the conditions for economic growth in an area.

Local Green Space (LGS): The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) introduced the concept of a Local Green Space designation. It is a discretionary designation which can be made by inclusion in a Local or Neighbourhood Plan as a means of providing communities with a way of protecting local green areas.

Local Green Space Assessment (LGSA): This document sets out the Council's intended approach to identifying, assessing and making recommendations on sites that could be designated as Local Green Space within the Borough.

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs): A Local Nature Reserves is created by a Local Authority are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally.

Local Planning Authority (LPA): A Local Planning Authority undertakes the town planning function at the local level (except minerals and waste planning which is undertaken at a County Council level).

Local Strategic Statement (LSS): An agreement signed by a number of parties to work together on strategic issues of cross boundary significance.

Longcross Garden Village (LGV): Comprises four sites; Longcross North, Longcross South, Longcross Barracks and Chertsey Common (SANG). This site has been granted 'Garden Village' status and is expected to deliver a minimum of 1,700 net additional dwellings.

Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL): This is the level of noise exposure above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.

Surrey Local Transport Plan (LTP3): Surrey's third Local Transport Plan. Sets out a number of strategies and objectives to improve travel and transport across Surrey.

Ministry of ~~Department~~ for Housing, Communities and Local Government (DMHCLG): The UK Government department for housing, communities and local government in England.

Memorandums of Understanding (MoU): A nonbinding *agreement* between two or more parties outlining the terms and details of an *understanding*, including each parties' requirements and responsibilities.

National Nature Reserve (NNR): Established to protect important habitats, species and geology of National Importance.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the government's planning policies for England.

Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs): A plan prepared by a Town/Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE): Government's long term noise policy to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise.

Office for National Statistics (ONS): The UK's largest independent producer of official statistics and the recognised national statistical institute of the UK.

Open Space Study (OSS): This type of study tends to define the nature and distribution of open spaces in a given area and identifies the classifications and broad locations where there is under provision, or where the quality could be improved. An Open Space Study will normally make recommendations to address trends of deficits and cater for sustainable growth.

Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS): Government planning policy for traveller sites which should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG): An online resource that sets out the government's planning guidance on a range of issues.

Regional Strategy (RS): Regional level planning frameworks for the regions of England outside London. They were introduced in 2004. Their revocation was announced by the new Conservative/Liberal Democrat government in July 2010.

Registered Providers (RPs): Defined in section 80 of the Housing and Regeneration Act (2008), registered providers include local authority landlords and private registered providers (such as not-for-profit housing associations and for-profit organisations).

River Thames Scheme (RTS): A proposed programme of projects and investment with the aim of reducing flood risk in communities near Heathrow between Datchet and Teddington. Part of the River Thames Scheme will involve the construction of a flood channel, built in 3 sections. The second section of this channel which runs from Egham Hythe to Chertsey will be located in Runnymede Borough.

Road Investment Strategy (RIS): This national document outlines the long-term programme for the country's motorways and major roads with the stable funding needed to plan ahead.

Royal Holloway University of London (RHUL): This is a university located in the Borough of Runnymede.

Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL): This is the level of noise exposure above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.

Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI): Designations used by local authorities in the United Kingdom for sites of substantive local nature conservation and geological value.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): Sites protected by law to conserve their wildlife or geology.

Site Selection Methodology & Assessment (SSMA): This is part of Runnymede Borough Council's evidence base which underpins the Local Plan. The document sets out the methodology which has been followed to identify the most appropriate land for allocation in the Local Plan to meet identified development needs.

Small and Medium Enterprise (SME's): A company is defined as an SME if it meets two out of the following three criteria: it has a turnover of less than £25m, it has fewer than 250 employees, it has gross assets of less than £12.5m.

South East Plan (SEP): The Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East of England which was adopted in May 2009 and set out a vision for the future of the region to 2026. It outlined how the region would respond to challenges such as housing, the economy, transport and protecting the environment. It was partially revoked in February 2013, with the exception of Policy NRM6: Thames Basin Heath SPA which remains in force.

Southern Rail Access (SRA): A potential direct rail connection to Heathrow Airport from the area to the south.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC): Sites that have been adopted by the European Commission and formally designated by the government of each country in whose territory the site lies. They form part of a European network of important high-

quality conservation sites that make a significant contribution to conserving the 189 habitat types and 788 species identified in Annexes I and II of the European Commission's Habitat Directive (as amended).

Special Protection Area (SPA): Sites which are strictly protected and classified in accordance with the European Commission's Birds Directive which came into force in April 1979. They are classified for rare and vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive), and for regularly occurring migratory species for rare and vulnerable birds and for other migratory species.

Statements of Common Ground (SoCG): For Local Plan making purposes, a Statement of Common Ground is a written record of the progress made by strategic plan making authorities during the process of planning for strategic matters across local authority boundaries. It documents where effective co-operation is and is not happening, and is a way of demonstrating at examination that plans are deliverable over the plan period, and based on effective joint working across local authority boundaries. In the case of local planning authorities (including County Councils), it is also evidence that they have complied with the duty to cooperate

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): For a local planning authority, this is a document which sets out it is intended to involve the community and stakeholders in the planning process.

Strategic Access Management & Monitoring (SAMM): In the context of Runnymede, this is a financial contribution sought from certain types of new development in the Borough which goes towards access management of the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area and towards monitoring this and the effectiveness of Suitable Alternative Natural Green Spaces.

Strategic Employment Areas (SEA's): These are five designated employment areas that are designated in the Runnymede 2030 Local Plan and which make up the Borough's current core supply of employment land.

Strategic Highway Assessment Report (SHAR): This is part of the evidence base which underpinned the preparation of the Runnymede 2030 Local Plan. Its overall aim was to help inform the decision making surrounding the suitability of potential development sites which had been identified, and highlighted junctions and sections of roads to focus mitigation solutions.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA): A document which aims to identify the objectively assessed housing needs across a defined Housing Market Area, as well as considering the need for different types of housing and the housing needs of different groups within the community.

Strategic Land Availability Assessment (SLAA): An assessment which identifies a future supply of land in a given area that is suitable, available and achievable for housing and other types of development.

Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG): This is the name given to the green spaces that are of a quality and type suitable to divert potential visitors away from the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area.

Surrey County Council (SCC): The county council administering certain services in the non-metropolitan county of Surrey.

Surrey Infrastructure Study (SIS): This is a study produced and updated by Surrey County Council which provides a ‘snapshot’ at a specified point in time reflecting the position across the County in terms of anticipated growth patterns, the infrastructure projects required to support growth, their costs and anticipated funding at both county and borough/district levels.

Surrey Local Nature Partnership (SyNP): One of 48 Local Nature Partnerships mandated by Government in 2012 to provide a strategic, co-ordinating role for all those with an interest in the natural environment in Surrey.

Surrey Minerals Plan (SMP): This is a suite of documents which provide the blueprint for future mineral extraction in Surrey and which are part of the development plans of the Boroughs and Districts in Surrey.

Surrey Waste Plan (SWP): The Surrey Waste Local Plan sets out the planning framework for the development of waste management facilities in Surrey.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): A sustainability appraisal is a systematic process that must be carried out during the preparation of a Local Plan. Its role is to promote sustainable development by assessing the extent to which the emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS): Surface water drainage methods that take account of water quantity (flooding), water quality (pollution) biodiversity (wildlife and plants) and amenity are collectively referred to as Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).

Thames Basin Heath Special Protection Area (TBHSPA): Designated on 9th March 2005, the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area forms part of Natura 2000, a European-wide network of sites of international importance for nature

conservation established under the European Community Wild Birds and Habitat directives. It comprises lowland heath supporting important populations of Dartford Warbler, Nightjar and Woodlark - vulnerable ground-nesting birds. It extends over 11 local authorities in Surrey, Berkshire and Hampshire.

The American School in Switzerland (TASIS): A family of international schools accepting day and boarding students from Pre-Kindergarten to Postgraduate. The TASIS England campus is located in the village of Thorpe which is within Runnymede.

Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA): An act of the United Kingdom Parliament regulating the development of land in England and Wales.

Town and Local Centre Study (TLCS): This document is part of the evidence base for the Runnymede 2030 Local Plan which sets out the quantitative and qualitative needs for retail and leisure development in the Borough over the period of the Local Plan.

Transport for the South East (TfSE): This is an umbrella organisation of 16 transport authorities and five local enterprise partnerships to enable future transport schemes to be integrated more smoothly across the South East of England.

Tree Preservation Order: An order made by a local planning authority in England to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity.

Water Framework Directive (WFD): An EU directive establishing a framework for the protection of inland surface waters (rivers and lakes), transitional waters (estuaries), coastal waters and groundwater. The directive committed European Union member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies by 2015.