

CRANLEIGH PARISH COUNCIL
Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy
March 2026



The motto in gold blue and red CRANLEIGH CARITATEM HABET
is interpreted as Cranleigh Cares.

The two cranes are looking backwards to the past reminding us of where we have come from
and forward to the future but guarding the task at hand as they hold their foot on the goblet.

Cranleigh Parish Council cares about our planet and supports the sustainability framework of One Planet Living¹.

Our Vision

This strategy places climate change principles at the centre of Council decision making.

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¹Bioregional One Planet Living <https://www.bioregional.com/one-planet-living>

1 Why have we announced a climate and ecological emergency?

The climate emergency is the biggest threat facing our planet and in response to this we need to drastically reduce our greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate change is already having visible effects on the world, resulting in rising temperatures, extreme weather events, rising sea levels, with a significant loss of biodiversity and extinction of many species.

In 1997 the international treaty known as the Kyoto Protocol was signed in a commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and this became law in 2005. This applies to the six greenhouse gases listed in Annex A: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous oxide (N₂O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). These gases trap and hold heat in the atmosphere.

In 2015 Paris Agreement was entered into by virtually every nation and this set out a global framework to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. Even at this level more extreme weather events and significant increases in sea levels are predicted, resulting in permanent flooding of land, destruction of coral reefs, mass species extinction and huge carbon releases from melting Arctic ice, impacting on food security and ultimately peace.

At the present trajectory we are heading for a 3° + increase at the end of the century which would be catastrophic. Global CO₂ emissions have been increasing since 2017 after 3 years of relative stabilization.

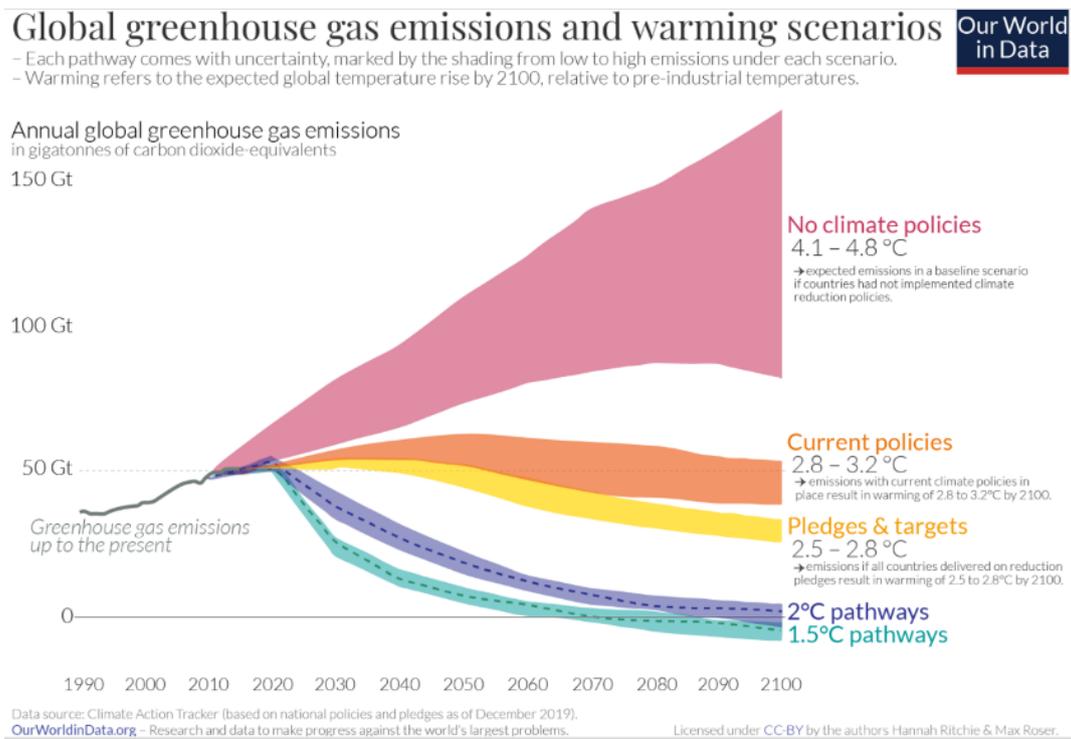


Figure 1: <https://ourworldindata.org/future-emissions>

Cranleigh Parish Council – Policy for Climate and Ecological Emergency

In declaring a climate and ecological emergency, this Council is not opting for business as usual, we are opting to pledge to play our part in reducing emissions and to aim to become carbon neutral by 2030.

We will be concentrating on making our community buildings more energy efficient and managing our land to restore nature and provide wildlife corridors. Covid-19 has emphasised the importance of locally accessible green space for residents as well as providing space for nature.

We will also be working with the Cranleigh Community and other stakeholders to encourage actions and to provide information that will help residents to move towards a sustainable future for everyone.

2 How could climate change affect Cranleigh?

Cranleigh is exposed to the impact of climate change through:

- Increase in extreme weather events:
 - Risk of wildfires
 - Localised flooding
 - Drought resulting in water stress for residents, wildlife and agriculture
- Impact on air quality
- Spread of infectious human and animal diseases
- Reduction in biodiversity

3 How can national and local planning policy help reduce the impact of climate change?

There is huge pressure from the Government to accommodate more housing in the south east including in Waverley, as highlighted in the recent Government consultations on 'Changes to the current Planning system'² and 'Planning for the future'³. If the new method of housing numbers is adopted we could see the numbers for new housing in Cranleigh doubled. Surrey County Council also has identified Cranleigh as a 'growth' area in its "Surrey's 2050 Place Ambition", although a consultation on this has not been undertaken. This housing growth would have a catastrophic impact on our countryside, on local biodiversity and on our climate change targets.

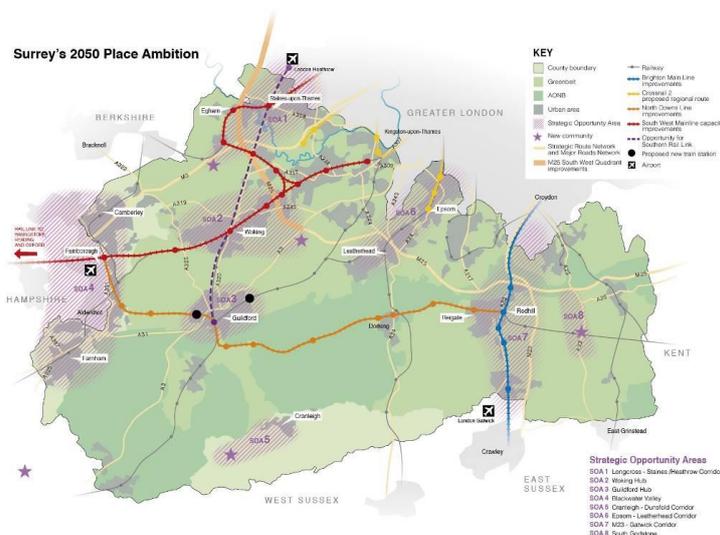


Figure 2: Surrey's 2050 Place Ambition map

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/changes-to-the-current-planning-system>

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/planning-for-the-future>

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There are some policies within the national planning framework and through local and neighbourhood plans that attempt to help to support biodiversity and to mitigate the impact of development on the environment:

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) policies 148 and 149
- Waverley Borough Council Local Plan Parts 1 and 2
- Cranleigh Neighbourhood Plan (emerging)

There is also the delayed Environment Bill working its way through Parliament which should it become law requires developers to ensure habitats for wildlife are enhanced and left in a measurably better state than they were pre-development. Broadly, this “biodiversity net gain”, as set out in the Bill, requires development to deliver at least a 10 per cent improvement in “biodiversity value”. Without Government commitment through legislation to protect the environment it will be difficult for it to keep its commitment to bring all UK greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050.

4 Waverley Borough Council Climate Emergency

Waverley Borough Council declared a climate emergency on 18 September 2019 and this set out the council’s aim to become carbon-neutral by 2030. The Council has produced a Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan⁴ which went out to public consultation in September 2020.

Friends of the Earth has analysed⁵ how different local authority areas across England and Wales are taking action to cut greenhouse gas emissions. They have identified what needs to be achieved by 2030 in each area compared to the progress made so far.

Their summary states that the Waverly area has made average progress compared to other local authority areas on addressing climate change and is lower than the average for the south east. The CO² emissions for the borough have reduced from 6.6 kt to 4.3 kt over the last 12 years, but we need to do much more in the following areas:

- renewable energy,
- home insulation
- public transport.

In Waverley 38% of emissions come from housing, 44% from transport, and 18% from industrial and commercial activity. According to the detailed carbon report for every local authority published by the Tyndall Centre⁶, Waverley should reduce its emissions by at least 13% per year to achieve the 2030 target.

4.1 Waverley Borough Council’s Local Plan Part 1

Local Plan Part 1 was found sound by a government inspector on 01 February 2018 and includes the following policies on climate change:

Policy CC1 – Climate Change

Development will be supported where it contributes to mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change, including measures that –

1. use renewable and low carbon energy supply systems;
2. provide appropriate flood storage capacity;

⁴ https://www.waverley.gov.uk/info/200287/council_policies_and_strategies/2191/climate_change_strategy_and_action_plan

⁵ <https://takeclimateaction.uk/climate-action/how-climate-friendly-your-area>

⁶ <https://carbonbudget.manchester.ac.uk/reports/>

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3. address issues of flood risk through the application of Policy CC4;
4. provide high standards of sustainable design and construction with built-in resilience to climate change (e.g. from flood risk, storms, higher temperatures and drought); or
5. use green infrastructure and SuDS to help absorb heat, reduce surface water runoff and support habitat networks.

Policy CC2 – Sustainable Construction and Design

The Council will seek to promote sustainable patterns of development and reduce the level of greenhouse gas emissions by:

1. ensuring all new development, including residential extensions, include measures to minimise energy and water use through its design, layout, landscape and orientation;
2. encouraging the use of natural lighting and ventilation;
3. being designed to encourage walking, cycling and access to sustainable forms of transport;
4. building at higher densities where appropriate and supporting mixed-use development;
5. incorporating measures that protect and, where possible, enhance the biodiversity value of the development;
6. minimising construction and demolition waste and promoting the reuse and recycling of building materials; or
7. requiring the design of new development to facilitate the recycling and composting of waste;
8. ensuring that new dwellings shall meet the requirement of 110 litres of water per person per day; and
9. requiring that all new buildings are provided with the highest available speed broadband infrastructure.

Policy CC3 – Renewable Energy Development

Renewable energy development should be located and designed to avoid significant adverse impacts on landscape, wildlife, heritage assets and amenity. Appropriate steps should be taken to mitigate any adverse impacts, such as noise nuisance, flood risk, shadow flicker and interference with telecommunications, through careful consideration of location, scale, design and other measures. The Council particularly encourages applications from community-led projects. Development in the Green Belt will be considered in accordance with advice in the NPPF.

Policy CC4 – Flood Risk Management

Flood Zones in Waverley are defined as contained within National Planning Practice Guidance and the Council's Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. In order to reduce the overall and local risk of flooding in the Borough:

1. Development must be located, designed and laid out to ensure that it is safe; that the risk from flooding is minimised whilst not increasing the risk of flooding elsewhere; and that residual risks are safely managed. In locations identified as being at risk of flooding, planning permission will only be granted, or land allocated for development, where it can be demonstrated that:
 - a. where sequential and exceptions tests have been undertaken and passed, any development that takes place where there is a risk of flooding will need to ensure that flood mitigation measures, including a site specific flood evacuation plan, are integrated into the design both on-site and off-site, to minimise the risk to property and life should flooding occur;

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- b. through a sequential approach, it is located in the lowest appropriate flood risk location in accordance with the NPPF and the Waverley Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA); and
 - c. it would not constrain the natural function of the flood plain, either by impeding flood flow or reducing storage capacity.
2. Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) will be required on major developments (10 or more dwellings or equivalent) and encouraged for smaller schemes. A site specific Flood Risk Assessment will be required for sites within or adjacent to areas at risk of surface water flooding as identified in the SFRA. There should be no increase in either the volume or rate of surface water runoff leaving the site. Proposed development on brownfield sites should aim to reduce run off rates to those on greenfield sites where feasible. There should be no property or highway flooding, off site, for up to the 1 in 100 year storm return period, including an allowance for climate change.

4.2 Cranleigh Neighbourhood Plan

Cranleigh Neighbourhood Plan is at the Regulation 14 consultation stage. It contains the following climate change policies which are still currently in draft format:

Policy CRAN13: Air Quality

A. Development should not cause unacceptable risks to air quality, including that arising from the storage and use of hazardous substances, and should seek opportunities to improve air quality where possible.

B. Major development proposals will be expected to assess the impact of the development on air quality via an Air Quality Assessment and propose appropriate mitigation measures having regard to existing local policies, strategies or Air Quality Action Plans, where the development has the potential to impact on air quality, where there is the possibility that an air quality objective may be exceeded, either on its own or having regard to cumulative planned developments.

Policy CRAN14: Water Quality

Development should not cause:

A. a deterioration to water quality and water quality elements as outlined in the Water Framework Directive or updated legislation and should seek to improve water quality where possible;

B. unacceptable risks to water quality arising from the storage and use of hazardous substances.

Policy CRAN15: Soil Quality and Contamination

A. Development should not cause a deterioration to soil quality or increase the risk of soil erosion of retained agricultural land, including that arising from the storage and use of hazardous substances, and should seek opportunities to improve soil quality where possible.

B. In areas where contamination is known or likely to be found, development proposals should be the subject of a desk-based assessment of the likelihood and extent of land contamination, followed by an intrusive investigation where appropriate, together with the provision of any appropriate remediation measures.

Policy CRAN16: Energy Efficiency and Design

A. Development proposals are encouraged to achieve the highest levels of sustainable design. In particular this relates to the following:

- a. Siting and orientation of buildings to optimise passive solar gain; and
- b. The provision of renewable and low carbon energy solutions as part of development or by ensuring that development is designed to maximise the potential for renewable energy if retrofitted at a later date. Efforts should be taken to integrate such equipment neatly into the design of the building.
- c. Maximising the energy resilience of individual buildings through the provision of battery technology to store on-site energy generation from renewable sources such as solar panels. Efforts should be taken to avoid damage to the fabric, appearance, or setting of the building.
- d. The use of high quality, thermally efficient building materials, with the use of those required to achieve Passivhaus standard being particularly strongly encouraged.
- e. Reducing water consumption to at least the requirement in Local Plan Part One Policy CC2 (Sustainable Construction and Design) of 110 litres per person per day through the installation of infrastructure such as grey water systems.
- f. Maximising electricity usage over other forms of energy generation that contribute more significantly to climate change and the reduction in air quality.
- g. Ensuring that domestic electrical systems in residential properties are sufficient to support electric vehicle charging to serve that dwelling (where off-street parking provision is made).
- h. Alterations to existing buildings should be designed with energy reduction in mind and comply with current sustainable design and construction standards.

B. The retrofitting of heritage properties/assets is encouraged to reduce energy demand and to generate renewable energy where appropriate, providing it safeguards historic characteristics and development is done with engagement and permissions of relevant organisations. Efforts should be taken to avoid damage to the fabric, appearance, or setting of the building.

Policy CRAN17: Local Green Spaces

The following areas shown on the Policies Map are designated as Local Green Spaces:

- a. The Showground
- b. Summerlands
- c. Snoxhall
- d. Queensway
- e. Park Mead
- f. Cranleigh Mead
- g. Cranleigh Arts Centre
- h. Lucks Green
- i. Parkhouse Green
- j. Elmbridge Allotments
- k. Beryl Harvey Field
- l. Lashmere
- m. Cranleigh Sports and Social Club
- n. Cranleigh Ponds
- o. Cranleigh Common
- p. Bruce McKenzie Field
- q. Acres Platt & Rydelands
- r. Knowle Parkland
- s. Roberts Way
- t. St Nicolas Church and Rectory
- u. Elmbridge Road (Vine Cottages)

Policy CRAN18: Residential Gardens and Amenity Space

In recognising the importance of residential gardens to the character of Cranleigh and its local biodiversity, new developments should:

- A. Provide private gardens for individual dwelling houses that should be at least 10m in depth and the width of the dwelling.
- B. Take opportunities to incorporate design features which encourage wildlife and biodiversity to thrive.
- C. Ensure that all dwellings, including blocks of flats, have an area of landscaping including traditional hedging or shrubs to the front of the property to encourage wildlife and to screen the boundaries of car parking areas.
- D. Provide hedging consisting of indigenous species at the rear boundary of all dwellings and in particular where the boundary is adjacent to open countryside.

Policy CRAN19: Flood Risk and Drainage

Development must ensure that the risk of flooding (in terms of severity, frequency and area) is minimised. In order to demonstrate this, development proposals must:

- A. Be accompanied by full details of the proposed surface water drainage scheme including gully maintenance and clearance (including details of its route, design and specification, how consideration has been given to the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), and details of its ongoing management and maintenance for the lifetime of the development) as part of their planning application.
- B. Use natural flood risk alleviation methods, including floodplain woodland, wetlands and other 'soft engineering' techniques.
- C. Ensure that existing drainage ditches and culverts are retained and, where possible and necessary, enhanced.



Figure 3: Flooding Elmbridge Road December 2013

Policy CRAN23: Water Supply and Wastewater Infrastructure

- A. Where appropriate, planning permission for developments which result in the need for offsite upgrades, will be subject to conditions to ensure the occupation is aligned with the delivery of necessary infrastructure upgrades.
- B. Drainage on the site must maintain separation of foul and surface flows.
- C. On-site pumping stations should be avoided where possible. Where no reasonable alternative exists, they should be sited away from existing and new residential development and be surrounded by an appropriate exclusion zone to avoid odour and noise nuisance and include plans for their ongoing monitoring and maintenance.



Figure 4: Water shortages Summer

5 How Energy Efficient is our Community?

Cranleigh is located in the borough of Waverley. Energy Performance Certificates for the borough of Waverley are available from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. These figures show us that there is much that can be done to improve the energy efficiency of our existing domestic properties in Waverley.

An Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) indicates the energy efficiency of a building. The assessments are banded from A to G, where A (or A+ for non-domestic properties) is the most efficient in terms of likely fuel costs and carbon dioxide emissions. An EPC is required when a building is newly constructed, sold or let. The purpose of an EPC is to show prospective tenants or buyers the energy efficiency of the property. The requirement for EPCs was fully implemented for domestic properties in autumn 2008. EPCs are valid for 10 years.

Waverley's current energy efficiency of domestic properties rated from A to G is:

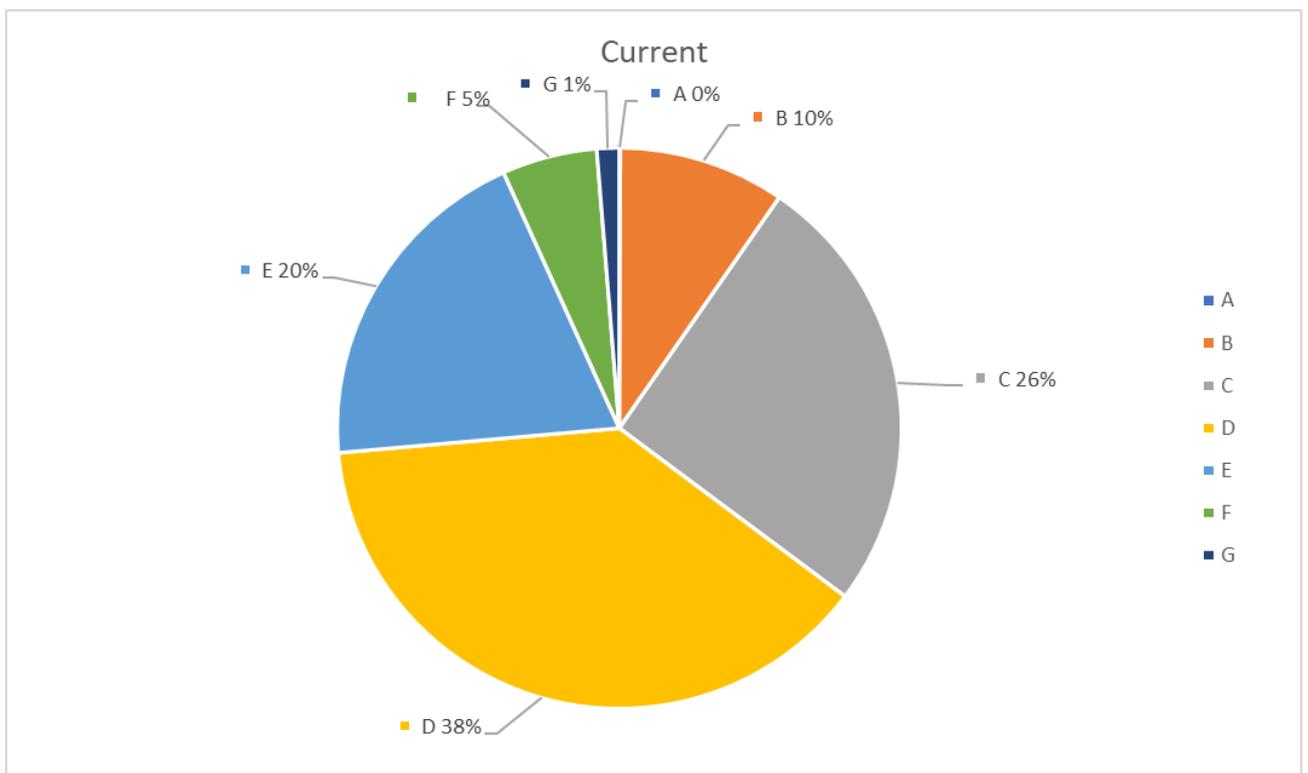


Figure 5: Waverley's current energy efficiency of domestic properties rated A to G from MHCLG EPC of Buildings for Waverley

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With investment, our domestic properties could greatly improve their energy efficiency rating:

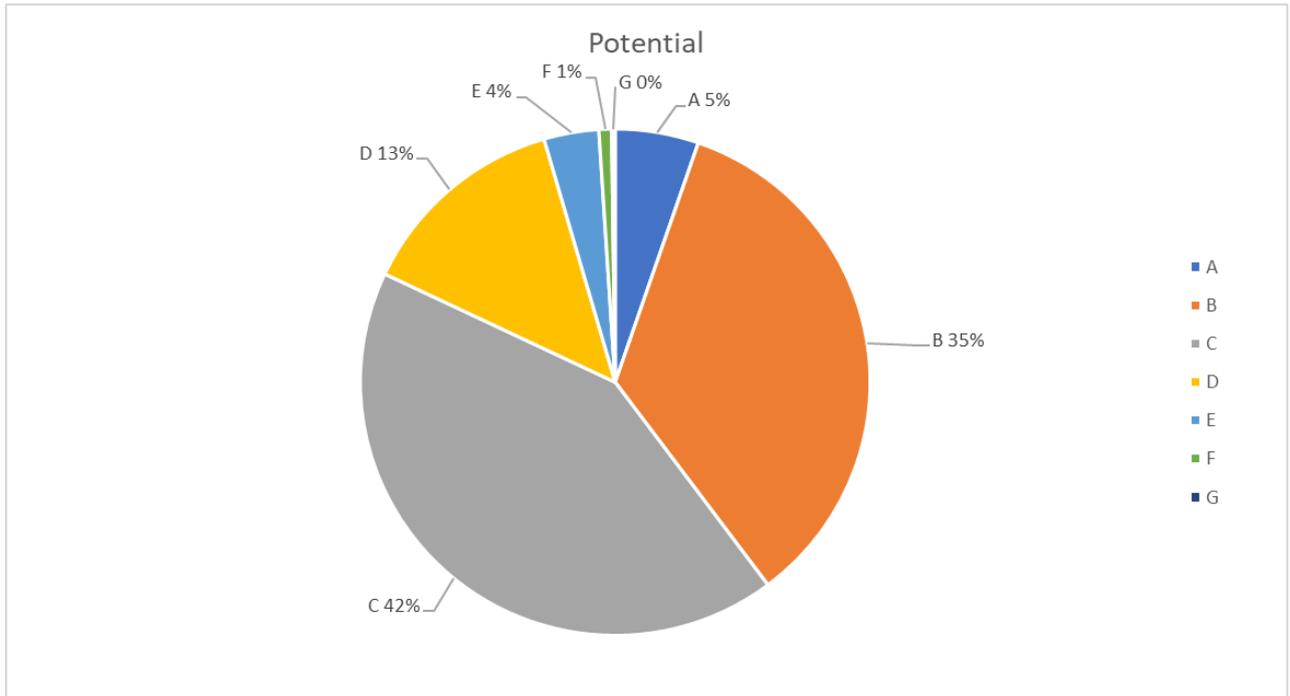


Figure 6: Waverley potential energy efficiency improvements from MHCLG EPC of Buildings for Waverley

Waverley compared with the EPC statistics for existing dwellings in the UK:

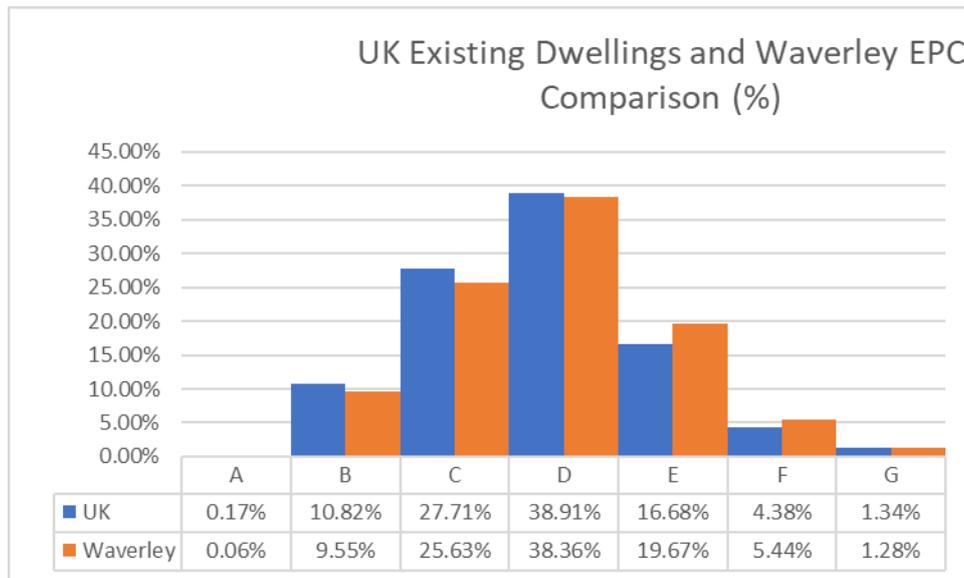


Figure 7: Waverley compared with the EPC statistics for existing dwellings in UK from MHCLG EPC of Buildings for Waverley

Referring to the latest statistics available from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, only 978 properties of 38,550 properties in Waverley are recorded as having solar panels.

6 How sustainable is our transport system?

Cranleigh is surrounded by a rural road network which is under pressure from the increasing number of vehicles that now use it. The main single carriageway A281 runs north to Guildford and south to Horsham. Cranleigh has a half hourly bus service week day time to Guildford with the first bus at 0625 and last bus home at 2245 hours. There are currently no

electric buses on this route. Whilst this service may suit London commuters connecting to the railway station at Guildford, it does not reflect the shift working pattern of many professions in this modern day. Thus Cranleigh is in an area of high car ownership recorded at 1.62 per household in the 2011 Census with 48.7% of households having two or more cars. There is currently one electric vehicle charging point available in Cranleigh in Stockland Square car park suitable for the rapid charge of three vehicles. There is also an additional charging point in Queensway.

The village is well connected east – west for pedestrian, cyclists and equestrians via the Downs Link public bridleway. In particular it provides a safe link connecting the housing estates on the eastern and western boundaries of the village with the village centre for shopping, schools, library, leisure centre and access to healthcare.

The nearest railway stations are located some nine miles away in Godalming and Guildford. Horsham main line station is some 11 miles away, although another station is proposed in North Horsham alongside further major development.

7 What can we do as a community to tackle Climate Change?

7.1 IMPACT Community Carbon Calculator

Cranleigh Parish Council was included on the pilot and launch of the carbon calculator tool⁷. This tool was developed by the Centre for Sustainable Energy as part of their Climate Emergency Support Programme, working jointly with the University of Exeter's Centre for Energy & the Environment as part of their South West Environment and Climate Action Network.

Impact provides a visual representation of each local community's carbon footprint and identifies the main carbon impact areas. It also has a facility to compare the parish footprint to another community.

Cranleigh Parish's carbon footprint can be viewed in two ways. 'Territorial' emissions only show the emissions that are directly produced from our parish (from heating buildings, transport, any industry or agricultural operations within your boundary, for example). This follows the same methodology as national emissions data sets, but largely ignores what we buy and what we eat and where that is imported from. 'Consumption' emissions, on the other hand, include upstream and downstream emissions from our residents' consumption of manufactured goods, food and their own transport activity, regardless of where the emissions occur. Both territorial and consumption emissions can be viewed per household or in total.

CO₂e stands for 'carbon dioxide equivalent' and is a standard unit of measurement in carbon accounting, it expresses the impact of a number of different greenhouse gases as a common unit .

⁷ <https://impact-tool.org.uk>

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Territorial annual figures for the average household within the parish:

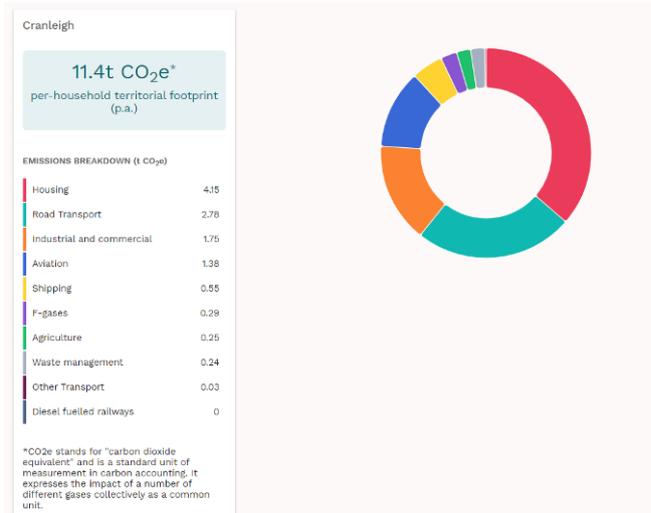


Figure 8: Impact Territorial per Household Data for Cranleigh Parish

This identifies that housing, transport, industrial and commerce, followed by aviation are the highest contributors to our carbon footprint.

Territorial annual figures for the total household within the parish:

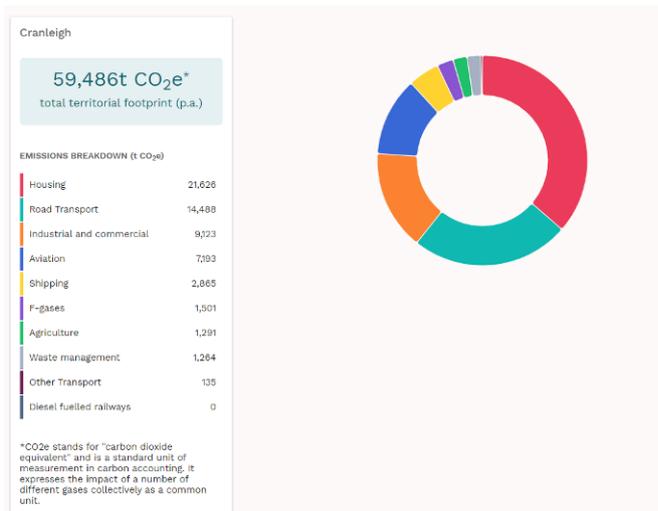


Figure 9: Figure 10: Impact Territorial total Household Data for Cranleigh Parish

Consumption annual figures for the average household within the parish:



Figure 11: Impact Consumption per Household Data for Cranleigh Parish

Cranleigh Parish Council – Policy for Climate and Ecological Emergency

This identifies that consumption of goods and services followed by housing and food and diet are the highest contributors to our carbon footprint. According to the Committee on Climate Change we need to reduce our household territorial emissions to approximately 4.5t of CO₂e by 2030⁸.

Consumption annual figures for the total household within the parish:

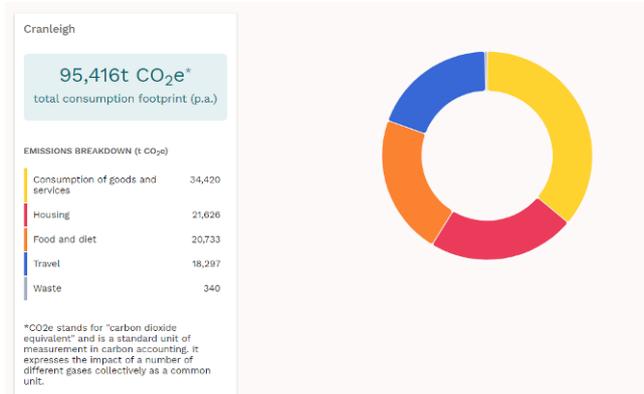


Figure 12: Impact Consumption total Household Data for Cranleigh Parish

Territorial annual figures per household compared to England average:

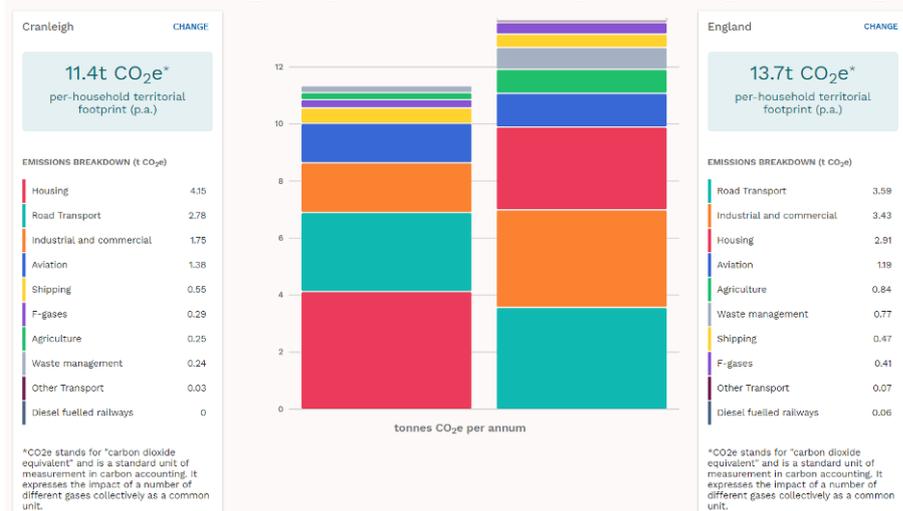


Figure 13: Impact Territorial per Household Data for Cranleigh Parish compared to England average

Whilst our territorial figures are 2.3t CO₂e below England's national average with 11.4t of CO₂e compared to 13.7t CO₂e per household, our consumption figures are considerably above with 18.3t of CO₂e compared to 13.1t CO₂e. Our consumption of goods and services alone account for an additional 2.07t CO₂e.

⁸ <https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/5CB-Infographic-FINAL-.pdf>

Consumption annual figures per household compared to England average:

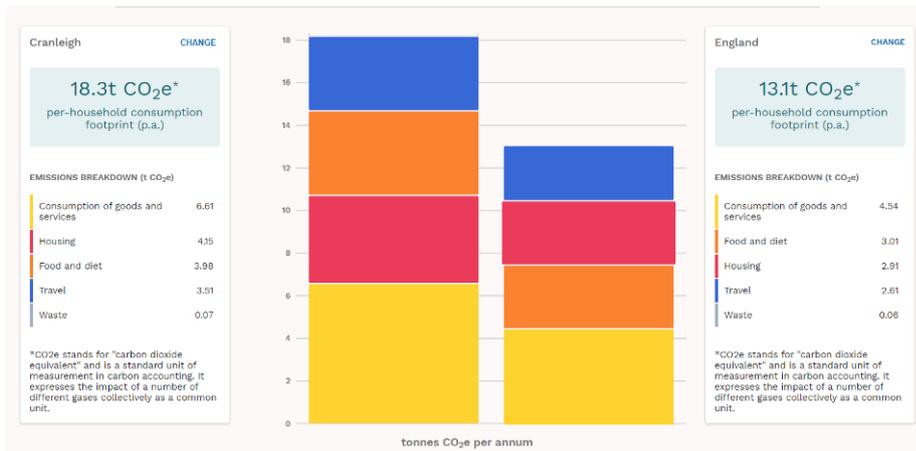


Figure 14: Impact Consumption per Household Data for Cranleigh Parish compared to England average

As well as reducing what we consume, reusing what we can and increased recycling, there are six key areas in which the community can reduce their carbon footprint as outlined by the Committee on Climate Change⁹

1. Heating - 1 in 20 homes with a gas boiler could join a heat network, saving 2 tonnes of CO₂e per year. 1 in 4 homes currently using oil heating, and 1 in 3 homes using electric heating could switch to a heat pump, saving 3.2 tonnes of CO₂ per year and 0.8 tonnes of CO₂ per year respectively.
2. Electricity - Low-carbon generation could reduce emissions by 79%, saving 1.25 tonnes of CO₂ per year for the average home.
3. Transport - By using a more efficient petrol or diesel car, the average home could save 0.9 tonnes of CO₂ per year. A fully electric vehicle could save 2 tonnes per year.
4. Energy Efficiency - ...the average household could reduce its emissions by 0.6 tonnes of CO₂ per year. These measures could also save the average gas heated home £184 per year.
5. Aviation - CO₂ emissions per household from flying could stay the same because, although there are more journeys, aircraft are more efficient.
6. Waste - By reducing and sorting waste, emissions from the average home could fall by 0.25 tonnes of CO₂ per year.

⁹ Sources: Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC), the Office of National Statistics (ONS), Committee on Climate Change (CCC). For more information about the Fifth Carbon Budget and the Committee on Climate Change go to www.theccc.org.uk:

8 What can we do as a Parish Council to tackle Climate Change?

Cranleigh Parish Council is a land owner in Cranleigh:

- Dewlands Lane cemetery
- Land at Village Way
- Snoxhall Fields
- Bruce McKenzie Field
- Beryl Harvey Field and allotments
- Elmbridge allotments
- Amlets Lane Allotments

Cranleigh Parish Council is responsible for the following buildings:

- Council Office
- Public Conveniences in Village Way and at the Common
- Snoxhall Fields Pavilion
- Cranleigh Youth Centre
- Cranleigh Village Hall
- Cemetery Machine Shed

8.1 What have we done so far?

- Prepared a Neighbourhood Plan for Cranleigh with environmental policies.
- Placed Snoxhall Fields, the Beryl Harvey Field and the Bruce McKenzie Field in Trust to maintain them for the community as green spaces in perpetuity.
- Increasing provision of allotments to enable parishioners to grow their own food
- Organise a three yearly basic tree survey to care for our trees.
- Use of composting to reduce green waste.
- Removal of scrap metal to scrap metal recycling.
- Installed double glazing in the Council Office and Snoxhall Pavilion.
- Installed new gas radiant heaters with de-stratification fans to circulate the heat in the Sports Hall.
- Replaced the ageing ceiling lights in the Sports Hall with low energy LED fittings.
- Worked with the Conservation Volunteers and adopted a Conservation Plan for the Beryl Harvey Field.
- Installed eco-shield water conservation in the Village Way public conveniences.
- Replaced the ageing street column lamps in Snoxhall Fields with low energy LED fittings.
- Reduced the use of pesticides on all or our greenspaces.
- Transferred to a renewable energy provider.

8.2 What can we do in the future?

Our proposals to address Climate Change at Cranleigh Parish Council can be split into three separate areas, this will form the basis of our action plan:

1. Community
2. Landowner
3. Building owner

8.2.1 Community:

Leadership

Councils have an important leadership role in creating low carbon and climate-resilient communities.

Some of the other areas that the Council can work with the community to reduce its carbon footprint:

- Investigate funding to carry out an energy audit¹⁰.
- Create a walking and cycle route map for the parish.
- Encourage the use and improvement of local bus routes and the introduction of electric buses.
- Encourage the formation of and work with local Climate Action groups and wildlife conservation groups.
- Working with local businesses to promote shop local and local produce campaigns, together with opportunities to reduce and recycle waste.
- Fight to keep the Cranleigh Recycling Centre open
- Become a Plastic Free Community¹¹
- Promote the services provided at the Cranleigh Recycling Centre and campaign to retain this facility.
- Encourage local car share schemes¹².
- Encourage the use of Smart meters.
- Investigate opportunities for renewable energy usage and production
- Work with the Youth Council on sustainability awareness and projects.
- Reduce, monitor, and recycle waste and where available use recyclable and environmentally friendly products.
- Consider community bulk purchasing arrangements for installing solar PV, or other renewable technologies such as heat pumps.
- Ensure any council funds are invested safely in low-risk sustainable banks or investment funds.

Well-being

- Promote active healthy lifestyles by enhancing and protecting our green spaces for local recreation.
- Encourage walking and cycling to school.
- Maintain our section of the Downs Link to provide a safe walking, cycling and bridleway route into the centre of the village.
- Lobby Surrey County Council for a reduction in speed limit to 20mph in our high street and outside our schools.

¹⁰ <https://www.salixfinance.co.uk/loans/england-loans/local-authorities>

¹¹ <https://www.sas.org.uk/plastic-free-communities/>

¹² Car sharing schemes like <https://liftshare.com/uk>

8.2.2 Land:

The Parish Council as a landowner can seek to protect, improve and enhance biodiversity and seek to share and encourage good practice within the Cranleigh community. As a consultee on planning application we can also highlight impacts of development on the environment and request the principal planning authority to secure mitigation in addition to a net gain in biodiversity on all new development sites.

- Annual maintenance of land drainage ditches to ensure water flows freely through Parish Council land.
- Composting of green waste from the cemetery and recreation grounds. Investigate opportunities for community composting schemes. A maximum of two bonfires per annum to dispose of woody green waste.
- Reduction in and phasing out of the use of pesticides and chemicals on Council owned grounds.
- Recycling of Council waste where possible through bespoke collections such as scrap metal, paint cans, electrical equipment.
- Consider the purchase of rechargeable machine tools to replace petrol engines.
- Consider the purchase of electric ride on vehicles when replacing petrol engine machines.
- Consider the replacement of the Council's tractor with an electric vehicle.
- Investigate the installation of solar panels and/or wind turbines for the generation of our own electricity. Consider a purchase power agreement to fund the installation.
- Develop a tree planting action plan to increase tree cover and diversify species.
- Invite local bee keepers to install bee hives in the Beryl Harvey Field Conservation Field to assist with pollination at our allotment sites.
- Plant more wild flower mixes in our open spaces.
- Reduce grass cutting on verges and other unused areas.
- Install hedgehog boxes on all Council land.
- Install bird boxes on all Council land.
- Investigate the provision of plastic bottle recycling in our play park.
- Becoming a milk bottle top recycling point for charity. Investigate options to recycle tetra packs as Surrey no longer recycle these.
- Use FSC certified products and recycled/recyclable products where available.
- Reduce the use of water consumption and investigate options for grey water storage.

Planning

- Consider the climate change impact of all planning applications considered by our Planning Committee.
- Request mitigation measures on all new development sites and evidence of the net gain in biodiversity.
- Fight to prevent the loss of trees on development sites and highways projects.
- Scrutinise the strategic environmental impact of Waverley's Local Plan through public consultations.
- Encourage the local planning authority to support the building of more eco homes (Passivhaus principles¹³)
- Call for more electric vehicle charging points in the village car parks.
- Apply for CIL money to upgrade the Downs Link for walking, cycling and a bridleway, as well as for additional safe walking and cycling infrastructure projects.
- Include policies to reduce climate change in the Cranleigh Neighbourhood Plan.
- Support applications where appropriate for renewable energy consumption.

¹³ <http://www.passivhaustrust.org.uk/>

Flood Risk

- Be an active member of the Cranleigh Flood Forum
- Maintain local flood map data to provide evidence base for the Environment Agency
- Work with the Environment Agency and Surrey Wildlife Trust to encourage volunteer working parties to monitor and maintain Cranleigh Waters and its tributaries.
- Promote riparian ownership obligations.

8.2.3 Buildings:

- Install sensors to community building lights to reduce energy consumption.
- Install sensors to extractor fans to reduce their energy consumption.
- Replace ageing light fittings with LED light fittings.
- Replace single glazed windows with double glazing where possible.
- Consider ways to reduce further building heat loss including improved insulation in Council buildings.
- Investigate the Renewable Heat Incentive to replace ageing gas boilers.
- Improve the energy performance rating on the Village Hall.
- Compare the energy usage of our buildings pre and post energy efficiency improvements by monitoring electricity, gas and water usage.
- Set minimum environmental credentials for companies that work on our grounds and buildings as well as supplier of goods and services to the Council.

Council Buildings Baseline Data

Only one of our commercial buildings is required to have a Display Energy Certificate. Cranleigh Village Hall is rated D:

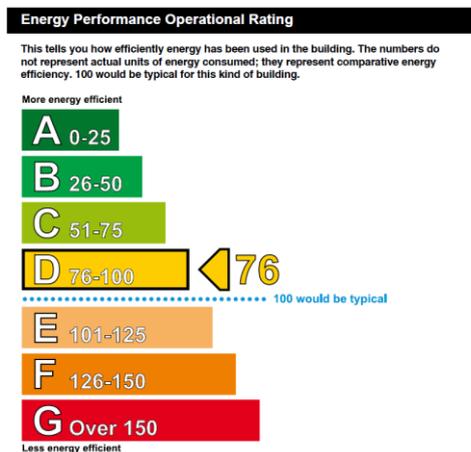


Figure 15: Village Hall Energy Performance rating