

Background information on Solar Streets for Cranleigh Parish Council

Prepared by Alice Breeveld (Cranleigh Climate Action Group) using material from Andy Tunstall and Cat Noble (The Green Group (UK) Ltd.), February 2022

History of Solar Streets

- Solar Streets started in 2018 in Frome. The local council declared a climate emergency and brought residents together to seek a discounted solar panel scheme.
- IDDEA, a solar company operating since 2007, came up with the best scheme and added a community fund benefit.
- The Frome campaign was very successful; it saved residents money, saved carbon emissions, and with the community fund, paid for half of the cost of installing solar panels on the local Youth Club.
- Since then the scheme has been rolled out in other areas one at a time. Now it is running in over 20 areas, mostly small towns or groups of villages.
- The Cranleigh Climate Action Group and Ewhurst LEAP group are volunteering to promote Solar Streets this year in Cranleigh, Ewhurst and surrounding villages.

What is Solar Streets?

- Discounted prices for solar PV systems: getting a number of enquiries in a tight geographical area enables economies of scale in: marketing, surveying, scaffolding, equipment purchasing and installation; enabling a discounted price to be offered versus an isolated installation representing savings of 14-25%.
- Each quotation is bespoke to the householder's own home and circumstances and includes: a design of system; power capacity; expected electricity generation and financial forecast to show breakeven. Options such as water heating diverters and battery storage systems can be included as extras.
- A typical 10 panel system saves 0.9 tonnes of CO₂ pa.
- Each residential installation comes with a £50 donation and each business installation comes with a £100 donation towards the Community Fund which is spent on a project chosen by the sponsoring group(s), the only stipulation being it has to be a sustainable project.
- So far ~£9000 has been raised for community funds overall, and customers have saved ~£150,000.

High level metrics for calendar year 2021

Metric	Measure
Schemes live at end of 2021	23
Leads added in the year	695
Quotes Issued	497
Total value of quotations	£3.7 M
Installations completed	178
Confirmed installations in part of sales pipeline but not completed by end of 2021	151
Of the installations completed	
Total renewable energy capacity installed (kWp)	726
Estimated renewable electricity produced (kWh)	641,990
Estimated CO2 saved (tonnes pa)	150
Community Benefit earned	£8,900
Customer system savings using 20% versus standalone quotations	£153,293

Key messages for 2022

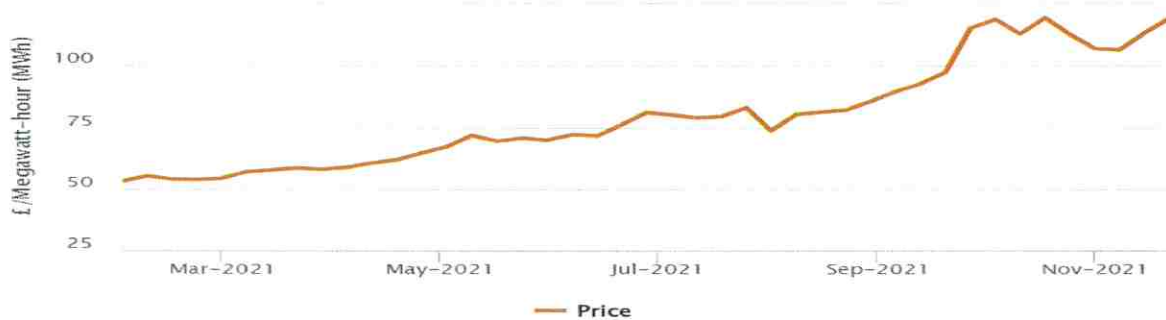
- Wholesale electricity prices are rising. They were relatively constant between 2010-19, then fell through lockdown.
- During 2021 prices started the year at just over £50/MWh (5.0p/kWh) but ended the year at £119/MWh (11.9p/kWh). Now (Feb 2022) ~30p/kWh.

Average (GB)



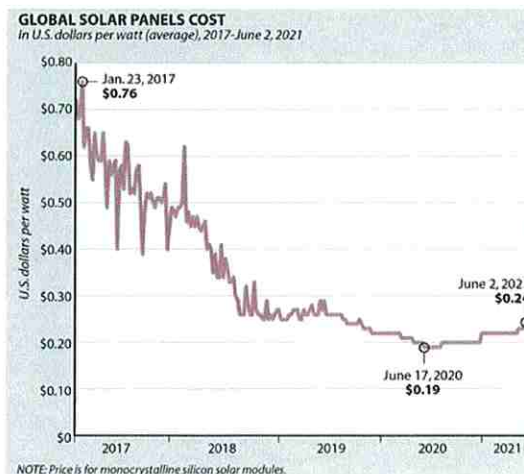
- Overall, we believe prices in the short term will stay high as suppliers try and recover some losses.
- On the 3rd of February 2022 OFGEM announced changes in the Energy Price cap (the highest that a supplier can charge customers on standard variable tariff at average consumption) which were a 54% increase to £1,971.

Electricity Prices: Forward Delivery Contracts – Weekly Average (GB)



Information correct as of: January 2022

- Unfortunately the cost of solar PV systems are also going up after years of falling, fuelled by: increases in panels themselves; the energy to produce them and transportation costs.



- Luckily the price of Solar Streets is not increasing as fast as electricity prices and if we put the cost and benefit picture together an encouraging picture develops (Wp = peak output in Watts):

Solar Streets Headline Prices	2019	2020/1	2022
Panel Capacity Wp	275	360	370
Number of panels	12	10	10
Total price inc VAT	£3,750	£4,100	£4,460
Total Capacity Wp	3,300	3,600	3,700
Price/W inc VAT	£1.14	£1.14	£1.21
Cost benefit calculation			
Prevailing Energy Price p/kWh	15.00	15.00	21.00
Typical System Output kWh (K/K 0.9)	2,970	3,240	3,330
Own Use (37%) - MCS figure for in all day	1,099	1,199	1,232
Export (63%)	1,871	2,041	2,098
Export Rate	0.00	5.50	5.50
Total Year 1 Benefit	£165	£292	£374
Year 1 Benefit / System Cost	22.8	14.0	11.9

- Comparing 2022 and 2019, Panel output has gone up by 35%.
- System prices have gone up by 19%.
- Which means the cost per Watt has gone up, but only by 6.1%.
- Electricity prices have however gone up 40%.
- Using similar assumptions on usage, the initial benefit from the panels, in Year 1, has improved from £165 in 2019 to £374 in 2022.
- If we divide the cost of the system by the benefit the 2019 system implied a 23 year simple payback, but that similar calculation for 2022 is only 12 years.
- Those years should not be considered as the true payback because as you have spent the initial investment on the system that is a fixed up front cost, but the benefit each year will increase by the rate of increase in grid supplied electricity prices.

In short, the return on investment for 2022 is better than it has been over the last 3 years if current electricity prices continue.

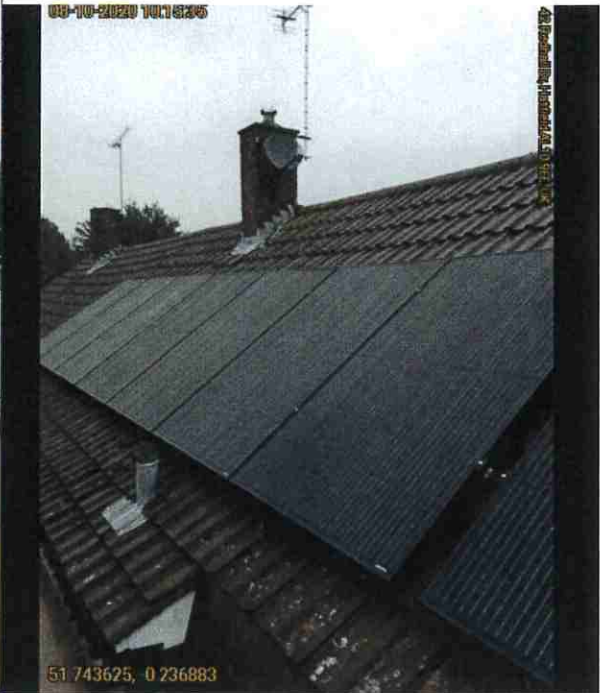
Solar Streets is not possible without the help and support of local environmental groups and local councils.

What Cranleigh Climate Action would like the Parish Council to do

- Agree some words for us to put on the website to say that you think Solar Streets is a good idea. We understand you cannot actually 'endorse' one company over another, or one scheme, but you can say that this one looks ok.
- i.e. the Council believes this is a good deal for the residents of Cranleigh.
- We can suggest some appropriate words if it would help e.g.

"Cranleigh Parish Council is pleased to support the 'Solar Streets' initiative as its aims fully fit with our environmental action plan. We hope that many householders and businesses will take the opportunity to join the scheme, reducing the carbon footprint of our community by generating our own renewable energy. This will not only benefit individuals but it will help to reduce Cranleigh's impact on the planet. £50 per installation will be donated to a local renewable energy project within our parish."

The new design of panels with black edges are less obtrusive than previous designs:



**MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL PARISH MEETING
HELD IN THE VILLAGE HALL ON THURSDAY 10 MARCH 2022 at 7.00PM**

PRESENT

Chairman: Cllr N Sanctuary.

Clerk: Parish Clerk B Bell FSLCC.

There were 8 members of the public at the meeting including Parish Councillors: N Sanctuary (Chairman), M Scully (Vice Chairman), R Burbridge, C Gould, D Nicholas, E Townsend, R Tyler and President of Cranleigh Lions Paul Withers.

Apologies: Cllrs S Jeacock, C Walker, G Worthington.

MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING ON 06 MARCH 2019

The minutes were AGREED as a correct record.

MATTERS ARISING

There were no matters arising and it was NOTED that there had been no Annual Parish Meeting in 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

PRESENTATION BY CRANLEIGH LIONS

Lion Paul Withers explained that the Lions Charter was agreed in 1974 and the Cranleigh Lions Club was formed. It has 54 members today and is the largest club in the southeast. He gave an excellent presentation on a year in the life of the Cranleigh Lions Club. He said all money raised goes directly to charity. The Club funds its administration through its own subscriptions.

Their website is www.cranleighlions.org

Lion Paul Withers discussed their future fundraising plans for Rowleys Centre for the Community. It was AGREED for Cllr N Sanctuary to approach Glebelands School to see if they can use Rowleys.

REPORT FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PARISH COUNCIL

The Chairman gave a presentation detailing the work of the Council since the last Annual Parish Meeting in 2019.

QUESTIONS FROM ELECTORS

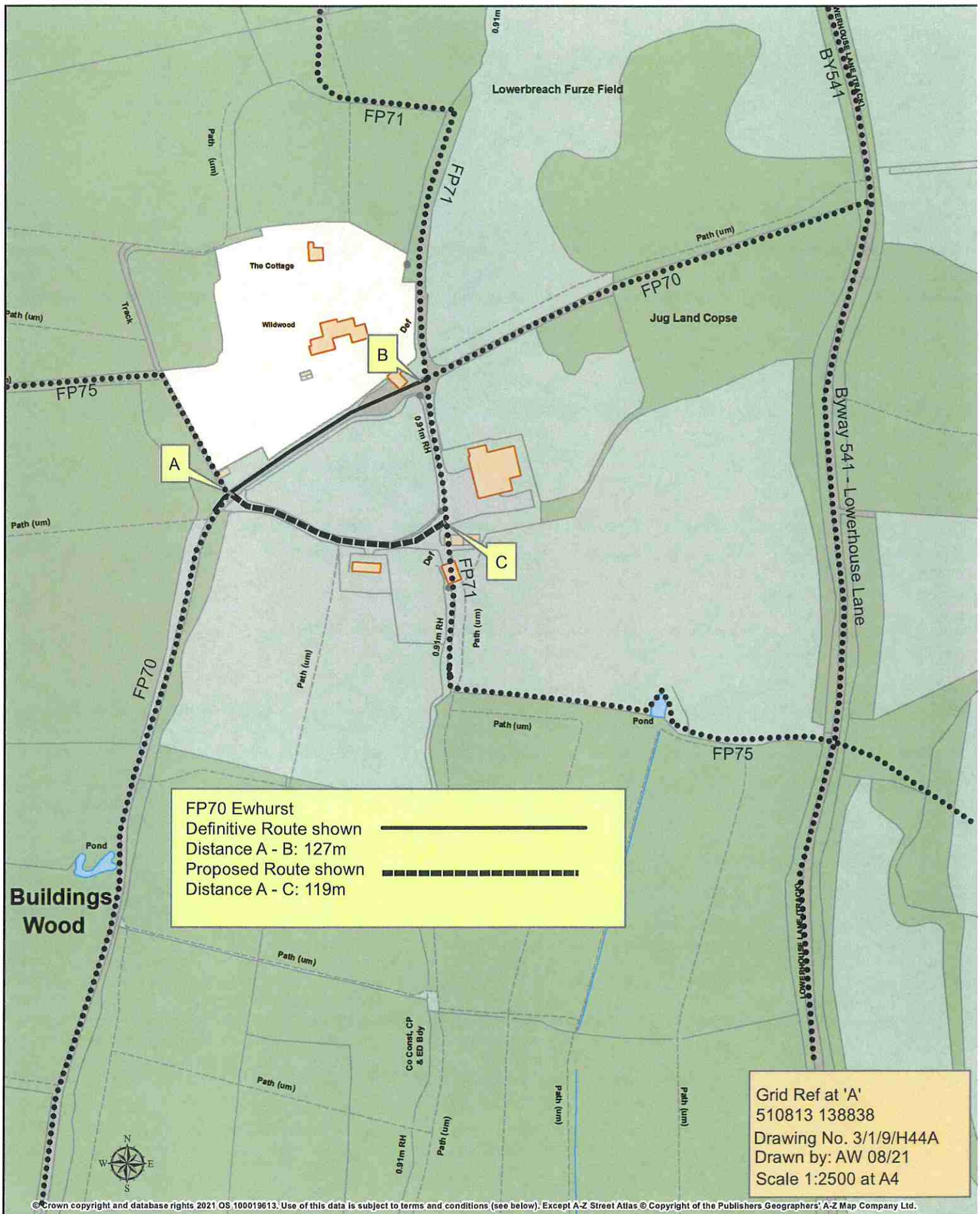
There were no questions.

Signed.....

Date.....

Footpath 70 Ewhurst Proposed Diversion

ITEM 11



SURREY
COUNTY COUNCIL

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT 1982

APPLICATION FOR STREET TRADING CONSENT

To: Head of Environmental Health and Community Safety, Waverley Borough Council,
The Burys, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1HR

I hereby make application under the provisions of section 3 and schedule 4 of the above Act for consent to sell or offer or expose for sale the articles stated below, in the open air within the area of Waverley Borough Council.

This application is for (please tick)	New Application	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Renewal	<input type="checkbox"/>
If a renewal application please provide the number on the current consent				
The type of consent being applied for (please tick)	Sole Trader	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Special/Community Events	<input type="checkbox"/>
If special/community events please state the number of stalls/traders to be present				

I submit the following particulars for consideration:

1.	Applicant Full name	[REDACTED]	Date of Birth	[REDACTED]
2.	Trading as	MOON! ICE CREAM LTD		
3.	Home Address (inc. postcode) (for sole traders)	[REDACTED]		
4.	Address of organiser (if a community/special event)	N/A		
5.	Daytime telephone number	[REDACTED]		
6.	E-mail	[REDACTED]		
7.	Address where articles are stored (if applicable)	[REDACTED]		
8.	Proposed trading location/address*	FOUNTAIN SQUARE, CRAWFISH, CUBESALL		

February 2022

* For special/community event applications please provide the details of all of the traders separately as part of your application.		
9.	Type of vehicle(s) to be used. If a sole trader please also give accurate dimensions of each vehicle (in metres)	VINTAGE ICE CREAM BUILT 2.1 METRES - LONGEST 87cm - WIDEST
10.	Registration no. or identification mark	N/A
11.	Full details of articles to be sold. Also include size of any receptacles to be used, e.g. baskets, kiosk, tables, etc.	ICE CREAM + SORBETS SERVED INTO WAFFLE CONES OR TUBS FROM FREEZER ON BUILT
12.	Proposed times of trading (please include frequency, times of day, days per week, months of the year)	TUESDAY - SUNDAY 12.00 → 19.00 HRS APRIL → OCTOBER
13.	Insurance Company and Policy No.	
14.	If a food business please provide the name of the local authority you are registered with	WAVERLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

I enclose:

1. A passport style photograph of myself (sole traders only)
2. Photographs showing the sides, back and front of each vehicle (sole traders only). If you are an existing trader please provide a photo of the vehicle(s) in the trading location.
3. A plan/map image showing all locations that I have applied to trade in, which shows sufficient details to identify the location of the proposed site.
4. A copy of valid public liability insurance for trading/the event providing cover to a minimum amount of 5 million pounds. The person applying for street trading consent

is responsible for providing this insurance, individual applicants (sole traders), or the organiser (special/community events).

5. If a food trader(s) - a copy of correspondence showing that I am/they are registered with a local authority as a food business and/or have achieved a minimum FSA food hygiene rating score of level 3 or above.
6. An event management plan(s) (special/community events only) detailing how the event(s) will be run safely and without causing nuisance to the area. Please note:

The Government has published its plan for living with COVID

COVID is still present in the community. As the organiser of an event(s) you must take all reasonable steps to protect the safety of those working or attending the event. As such you are required to include COVID in your risk assessment under general Health & Safety requirements. HSE Guidance is available on how to assess COVID related risks and there is also a risk assessment template.

You should continue to follow the guidance to keep yourself and others safe. Working safely during coronavirus (COVID-19) - Guidance - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

If you require any COVID advice, please do not hesitate to get in contact with Environmental Health on 01483 523393 or send an email to Environmentalhealth@waverley.gov.uk

7. Confirmation that if trading from privately owned land that the land owner has given permission for me to trade/the event to go ahead there.

I confirm that:

- I will pay the required fee within 48 hours of submitting this application. I am aware that failure to provide the required fee will result in my application not being processed.
- I am aware that the required fee is payable per trading site.
- I will display a notice at the proposed trading location(s) notifying local residents and businesses of my intention to trade there if a consent is granted. I will provide a photo of this being displayed at the location within 48 hours of submitting this application to environmentalhealth@waverley.gov.uk. (not required for itinerant street traders such as ice cream vans who do not trade from any specific locations)
- I am aware that if valid objections are received to my application, the application will need to be considered and determined by Waverley Borough Council's Licensing Sub-street trading consent being granted.

Notes:

Fees are reviewed annually. They are published on the Council's website, or please contact Environmental Health

Making a deliberately false statement in connection with any application is an offence punishable on summary conviction by fine of up to £400

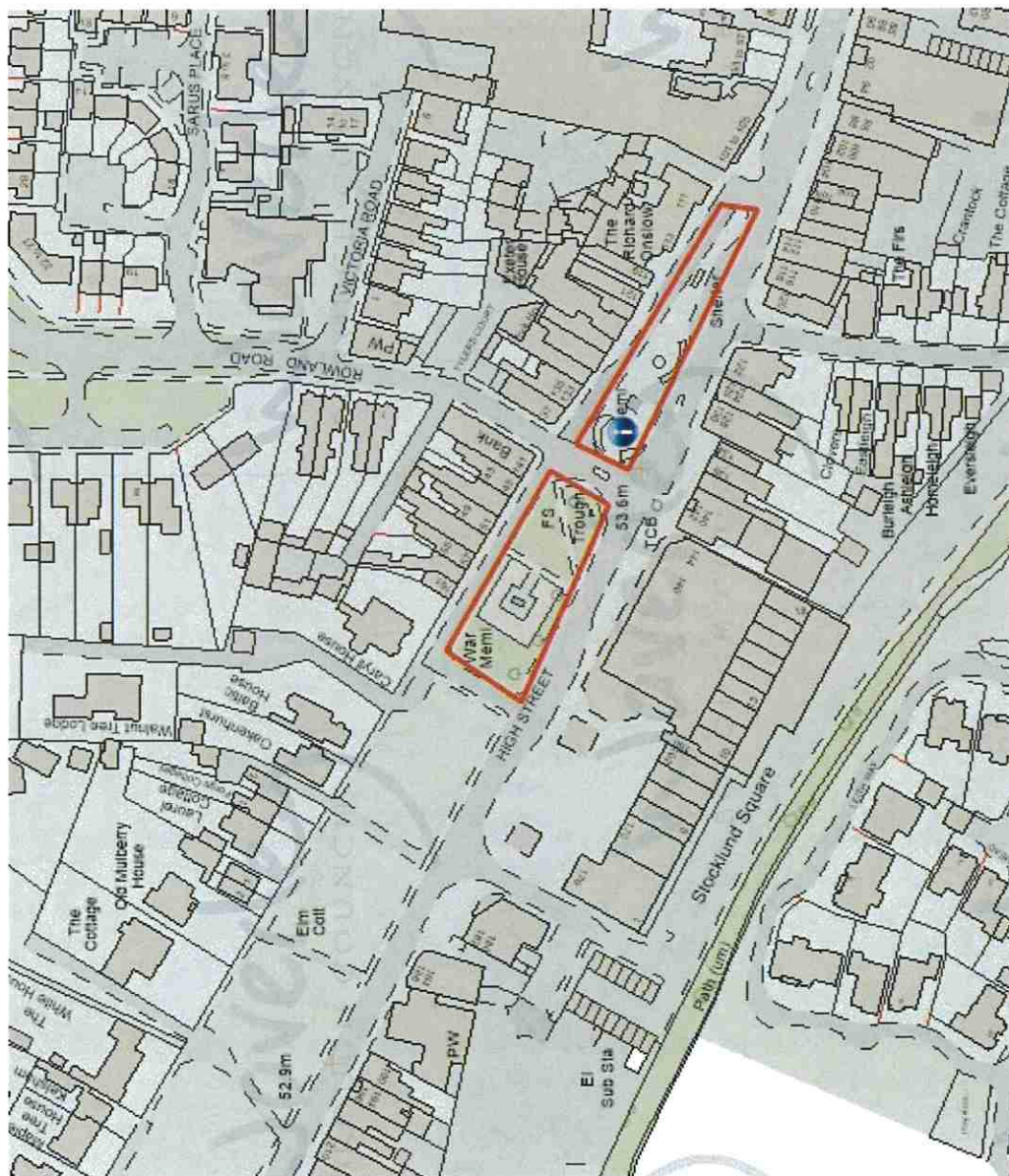
February 2022

.....
..... Date 1/3/2022

- Business on Bikes -

Traditional Ice Cream Bikes, Tricycles and Trading Bikes
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Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Government Response to the Landscapes Review

Date: January 2022

We are the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. We're responsible for improving and protecting the environment, growing the green economy, sustaining thriving rural communities and supporting our world-class food, farming and fishing industries.

We work closely with our 33 agencies and arm's length bodies on our ambition to make our air purer, our water cleaner, our land greener and our food more sustainable. Our mission is to restore and enhance the environment for the next generation, and to leave the environment in a better state than we found it.



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Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at
Landscapesconsultation@defra.gov.uk

www.gov.uk/defra

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Foreword

The last two years have demonstrated the benefit that people get from having access to nature-rich landscapes. Our National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty have been a vital resource for so many of us, but it remains the case that they can be hard to reach. As we embark on our mission to level-up every part of the country, I want us to ask what more we can do to bring nature and people closer together.

I am enormously grateful to Julian Glover and the panel for their report, which comprehensively reviewed our National Parks and AONBs. We have an opportunity to create a new chapter for our protected landscapes, and this response will set out how we plan to do so. The work that we are taking forward is going to contribute to our commitment to protect 30% of our land by 2030 and boost biodiversity, as well as designating more areas of the country for their natural beauty.

Our protected landscapes must also be integrated into the design and development of Local Nature Recovery Strategies and our Environmental Land Management schemes. We have already launched our Farming in Protected Landscapes programme to help farmers based in National Parks or AONBs to make improvements to the natural environment and improve public access on their land.

Alongside boosting biodiversity, improving public access to our protected landscapes is a priority. Our levelling up agenda is about addressing inequality, and I am determined that our protected landscapes will be accessible to all, improve mental and physical wellbeing and support local economies. We will encourage sustainable tourism and national engagement programmes, supported by expanded ranger services and improved rural transport. Equally, where people don't respect our protected landscapes, we will ensure strengthened enforcement powers address antisocial behaviour and damage.

Our protected landscapes must be managed more consistently, but never at the expense of local input. What works for Dartmoor won't necessarily work for the Lake District – but they do share national challenges like climate change. That is why we will establish a new national landscapes partnership to coordinate the work of existing organisations at a national level but maintaining current levels of local input.

Working with National Parks and AONBs in the coming years, we will ensure our protected landscapes boost biodiversity; recognise their role in delivering Net Zero, protect us from flooding; store carbon; help communities adapt to the effects of climate change; improve the quality of people's lives and support rural economies.

Julian Glover's review highlighted a series of challenges facing our National Parks and AONBs but recognised that there are solutions and – most importantly – opportunities.

The package of measures set out in this response will rise to the challenge before us and leave our protected landscapes in a better condition for future generations.



The Rt Hon Lord Benyon

Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Department
for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Introduction

All of England's landscapes are important, but National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) are our most iconic and beautiful places. Based on their geology and history, these characteristic landscapes contain swathes of ancient woodland, deep peat and grassland, and many of our most threatened species such as the red squirrel, curlew and water vole. Protected landscapes represent our shared heritage and national identity, and are home to many of our rural communities and businesses. They also support our nation's health and wellbeing as unique places to experience natural beauty and tranquillity.

Since our statutory system of protected landscapes was first established by Parliament in 1949, our society and the challenges it faces has changed. We must address climate change, biodiversity loss and increasing public health issues such as mental health and obesity. At the same time, our understanding of the value of the natural environment has vastly improved, particularly the public services it provides. That is why the government commissioned the Landscapes Review.

Reflecting on all these changes and the comprehensive findings of the review, we feel this is a moment to redefine the role that protected landscapes should play in today's society. Our vision for protected landscapes is:

'A coherent national network of beautiful, nature-rich spaces that all parts of society can easily access and enjoy. Protected landscapes will support thriving local communities and economies, improve our public health and wellbeing, drive forward nature recovery, and build our resilience to climate change.'

The review represents an exciting new chapter in the history of our nation's most special places. The document sets out the government's response to the findings of the review and our proposed approach to achieving this vision for protected landscapes. It will involve changes to the way that we work together to manage and protect these places to ensure future generations inherit our protected landscapes in a better state than we found them.

The review

Julian Glover and the panel carried out a comprehensive review of our protected landscapes and made 27 wide-ranging proposals; this document sets out the government response to those proposals. We reference proposal numbers from the [review](#) where relevant.

Implementing our response to some proposals will involve changes to primary legislation. We are consulting on those changes and include details of how to respond. Annex A – Consultation There is also an opportunity for people to comment on all other aspects of the

response. We are keen to hear from a broad range of society who are interested in the future of our protected landscapes.

Terminology

‘Protected landscapes’: For the purposes of this document, the areas designated as National Parks, the Broads, and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) will be referred to collectively as ‘protected landscapes’. In this document, references to ‘National Parks’ include the Broads.

‘Lead partners’: Responsibility for day-to-day management of these areas is led by different lead partners and organisations including National Park Authorities, the Broads Authority, and AONB teams. For the purposes of this document, these are referred to collectively as our ‘lead partners’.

‘AONB teams’: For the purposes of this document, AONB Conservation Boards and AONB Partnerships hosted by local authorities will be referred to collectively as AONB teams.

Since publication of the review

A huge increase in visitors during the Coronavirus pandemic demonstrated the vital role protected landscapes have in supporting the nation’s health and wellbeing. However, this experience also presented significant visitor management challenges, at times putting a huge strain on our lead partners and communities. This demonstrated that we do not currently have sufficient resources in place to fully meet public demand for our protected landscapes, particularly if we are to attract new and larger audiences.

Nature and climate

The Prime Minister has committed to [protect 30% of UK land for nature by 2030](#) (30 by 30), setting out our intention and ambition to deliver domestically on the 30 by 30 global goal we are advocating for under the Convention on Biological Diversity’s (CBD) post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. Despite being only one quarter of land cover, protected landscapes are home to nearly half of all priority habitats in England, including many of our most important sites for nature. Achieving 30 by 30 will rely on improvements in how these areas are protected and managed for nature recovery, as set out in this response to the review and the Nature Recovery Green Paper.

Natural England has set out an ambitious new [landscape designation programme](#), helping us to implement Proposals 20-22. This includes considering the creation of two new AONBs in the Yorkshire Wolds and Cheshire Sandstone Ridge, and extensions to the

Surrey Hills and Chilterns AONBs. The new programme, which includes undertaking an All-England Assessment, is exploring new approaches to improve landscapes for people and nature, particularly in and around towns and cities. It will enable a more collaborative process to designate new National Parks and AONBs.

We have launched the [Farming in Protected Landscapes](#) (FiPL) programme to help our lead partners forge new or stronger relationships with farmers to deliver projects that support nature recovery, mitigate climate change, improve access, and support sustainable farm businesses. The programme is part of Defra's [Agricultural Transition Plan](#) and should help shape the potential role that protected landscapes could have in the agricultural transition.

We have published our Net Zero Strategy which sets our ambition to use our land more effectively to tackle climate change, in which protected landscapes have a key role. The [England Trees Action Plan](#) launched in May 2021 committed to treble tree planting rates in England by the end of this Parliament. This objective is supported by the Nature for Climate Fund worth more than £750 million across this parliament. As part of this, we are working with landowners, local authorities, and local communities to fund multiple large afforestation projects contributing to the aim of Proposal 20 that local people should be supported to create more wooded, accessible landscapes. This includes at least three new community forests located in areas of social and tree canopy deprivation and funding for planting in the North and Midlands through the Northern Forest and National Forest Company. The complementary England Peat Action Plan set out our government's long-term vision for the management, protection and restoration of our peatlands and committed to immediately fund at least 35,000 ha of peatland restoration by 2025. This includes a £2.7 million investment through the Nature for Climate Peatland Grant Scheme into the Great North Bog, a landscape approach to restoration across nearly 7,000km² of upland peat in the protected landscapes of northern England.

The 2021 Spending Review also announced a new government target to leverage at least £500 million a year for nature's recovery by 2027 and more than £1 billion a year by 2030. Designated landscapes have a major role to play in achieving, and benefitting from, this target.

Our lead partners have collectively pledged to address climate change and biodiversity loss at a national level. National Parks England (NPE) has set clear targets for climate mitigation and nature recovery through their [delivery plans](#). Led by the National Association for AONBs, AONB teams are working to deliver the [Colchester Declaration](#), which includes targets for habitat restoration and species recovery.

People and places

The review highlighted the disparities in society's access to nature, and its importance to wellbeing and reducing health inequalities, which was made much more apparent during the pandemic. The government is proud to support more diverse and inclusive engagement, such as the [Generation Green programme](#), through our [Green Recovery Challenge Fund](#). The government has also launched [green social prescribing pilots](#) at several sites in or near protected landscapes, which will test how connecting people with nature can improve mental wellbeing and contribute to our implementation of Proposal 10.

NPE has recently published their 'Landscapes for Everyone' [delivery plan](#), which outlines their commitment to enabling underrepresented communities to discover protected landscapes. We have already seen innovative projects at several National Parks including South Downs' bespoke [Health and Wellbeing strategy](#), Exmoor's Families United in Nature Project, and North York Moors' lottery-funded [Explorer Club](#).

Across the country, AONB teams are working to support constructive, creative engagement between the public and the landscapes, through for instance North Pennines AONB and Yorkshire Dale lottery-funded partnership on the [Tees-Swale: naturally connected programme](#), Kent Downs AONB's work on informing [enhanced access](#) and the Chilterns Conservation Board's [Chalk, Cherries and Chairs](#) initiative. Additionally, as part of their commitment to reach a more diverse range of people, the UK's AONBs have worked with the Ginkgo Prize, the world's largest eco-poetry prize, to establish a [Best Poem of Landscape](#) category.

Chapter 1: A more coherent national network

The review highlighted the opportunity to bring protected landscapes together to achieve ‘more than the sum of their parts’ by unifying the current system, providing more consistent national leadership, and setting a clear mission. These fundamental changes will underpin our ability to achieve our national vision for ‘a coherent national network of beautiful, nature-rich spaces that all parts of society can easily access and enjoy’.

Strengthened AONBs

The review recognised the vast majority of AONBs are indistinguishable from National Parks and are just as important for people and nature but lack equivalent recognition in law or support in resources. Proposal 24 therefore called for “AONBs strengthened with new purposes, powers and resources, renamed as National Landscapes”. The package of reformed purposes and resources set out in this response are relevant to all protected landscapes and lead partners. However, we agree that action needs to be a priority in AONBs in order to unlock their full potential in achieving our vision alongside our National Parks.

We agree that the national significance of our AONBs should be reflected in their name. We are currently working with the National Association for AONBs to identify the best way to exemplify the values which underpin this renewed family of protected landscapes in their branding. As part of that work, we are testing the proposal to rename AONBs as ‘National Landscapes’. Any name change must represent a step change for AONB teams with the ambitious new title encompassing new purposes delivered by skilled teams, sustainable funding and robust governance. Pulled together as a package these proposals have the potential to deliver a transformational approach to AONB leadership and management.

Strategic direction

We agree with the finding of the review that we need stronger governance to provide national leadership and coordination, and to ensure that our lead partners in National Parks and AONBs collaborate much more effectively to achieve our vision. While Proposal 25 suggested creating a new ‘National Landscapes Service’, we do not believe that this should be a new public body, as this will simply create another organisation within an already complex governance system, at the cost of great public expense and disruption to the important work of our lead partners. Having carefully considered this proposal, we believe that national governance reforms should be focussed on ensuring that our existing partners work together more effectively at a national level.

We will therefore establish a new national landscapes partnership to build on the existing collaboration between National Parks England and the National Association for AONBs, complemented by roles for the National Trails and National Parks Partnerships. This partnership should:

- generate additional private income through green finance initiatives and joint funding bids;
- champion protected landscapes and run national campaigns, such as promoting tourism;
- develop strategic partnerships and programmes with a particular focus on commercial partners;
- create opportunities to provide training and development, and
- share knowledge and expertise to build capacity across the protected landscapes family.

We are working with partners to develop the structure of this new partnership over the coming months.

Defra will provide clearer strategic direction for protected landscapes through a new national landscape strategy. This will set out a clear national framework to guide the development of plans and programmes by the national landscapes partnership and help to inform the development of local management plans. This is explained further in Chapters 2 and 4.

Natural England's role as our statutory advisor on England's landscapes will be reinvigorated to support national landscapes to better recover nature and provide good quality access to it. It will advise all relevant parts of government, at the local and national levels, on the appropriate management and protection of protected landscapes. It will also have a clear role in monitoring progress of delivering the national landscapes strategy through local management plans and delivery. This is explained in Chapters 2 and 4.

A unified mission

The review highlighted the fundamental importance of the statutory purposes of protected landscapes in shaping the decisions that follow, including government policy, funding, and decision-making. Chapters 2 and 3 set out the specific changes to the statutory purposes that we intend to make to ensure they are aligned with our vision for protected landscapes. Given that National Parks and AONBs are equally important parts of our vision, we will also ensure that their statutory purposes are more closely aligned. This will bring greater consistency in how these areas are protected and managed.

We will obviously need to consider the effects of any changes to statutory purposes separately for the Broads, which has a third statutory purpose in relation to navigation.

Chapter 2: Nature and climate

Protected landscapes have enormous potential to deliver on our environmental ambitions, including the 25 Year Environment Plan goals, Environment Act 2021 forthcoming targets, and reaching net zero. Despite being less than one-quarter of land cover, protected landscapes are home to nearly half of all priority habitats in England, including 60% of deep peat, 34% of broadleaf woodland and nearly 88% of heather and acid grassland habitats¹.

Climate change may mean that our protected landscapes look different in the future. This challenge requires us to consider the need to manage them differently, not just to conserve and enhance them, but to also play new roles in helping to both reduce our net emissions and enable nature and our communities to adapt to the unavoidable effects of climate change. The government's Net Zero strategy set out the importance of making the most of our natural resources to tackle climate change, including better use of our land to deliver nature-based solutions.

Despite the considerable efforts of our lead partners, the review highlighted that nature has been in long-term decline in our protected landscapes, and they are not contributing as they could to restore nature and respond to climate change. More action is clearly needed to make these special places bigger, better and more joined up spaces for nature, and to help tackle climate change and adapt to its impacts.

This chapter sets out how we will put our protected landscapes at the heart of delivering our nature recovery and climate policies and show leadership on the international stage for how this can be achieved. Our approach will ensure our protected landscapes contribute to our vision to 'drive forward nature recovery, and build our resilience to climate change'.

The Nature Recovery Network and 30 by 30

The Nature Recovery Network aims to join up and make space for nature across England. Given their spatial scale, and track records in planning and delivering landscape-scale restoration projects, protected landscapes could play a particularly important role in the delivery of the Nature Recovery Network (Proposal 4).

Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRSSs) will provide the underpinning framework for the Nature Recovery Network and will provide the focus for a broad range of funding and

¹ Natural England data

delivery activities. We will explore ways for protected landscapes to support responsible authorities in preparing and delivering LNRs, utilising their expertise to highlight landscape-scale opportunities within protected landscapes and embedding links with their statutory management plans so they align. This role will help to ensure neighbouring LNRs set out coherent, ambitious strategies for nature recovery across whole landscapes that cross administrative boundaries.

Our Nature Recovery Green Paper will set out how we aim to achieve our goal to protect 30% of our land for nature by 2030. At present, under their current statutory purposes, level of protection and management, protected landscapes cannot be said to contribute towards 30 by 30 in their entirety, and they must do more to drive the recovery of nature. Applying our framework for what should count to 30 by 30 as set out in our Nature Recovery Green Paper will allow us to identify and prioritise where reform and investment are most needed in our protected landscapes. However, this will also require lead partners and their local partnerships to step up to this challenge. We want all protected landscapes to have clear visions for nature recovery but these must also collectively make a major contribution to national nature recovery outcomes. By strengthening the first purpose for nature, supporting stronger protections and management and monitoring progress, we will ensure these areas can contribute to this ambitious commitment for biodiversity and our wider nature recovery ambitions.

A stronger mission for nature recovery

We agree with Proposal 1 that the current statutory purpose to 'conserve and enhance' is not strong enough. This does not reflect that many of our existing landscapes are now badly degraded, or the urgency of the fight to tackle biodiversity loss. We will therefore strengthen this purpose, making it clear that we need to actively recover nature in these areas, rather than simply conserve what remains. A strengthened purpose for nature would also be more closely aligned with national policy objectives, increase the weight given to nature recovery by public bodies, and reinforce that these areas should contribute to our target to halt the decline in species abundance by 2030 and our 30 by 30 commitment.

We support the intention of the wording proposed by the panel. We propose to amend the current statutory purpose so that:

- A core function of protected landscapes should be to drive nature recovery
- A revised purpose should be more specific with regards to nature outcomes and explicitly mention biodiversity
- The principle of natural capital should also be included to capture the societal value of nature in our protected landscapes and encompass a broader range of ecosystem services.

As explained in Chapter 1, we also intend to create a single set of statutory purposes for AONB teams and National Park Authorities, providing a more consistent and unified statutory framework for all protected landscapes. We will carefully consider any changes to this statutory purpose for the Broads, which has a third statutory purpose in relation to navigation, while the 'Sandford Principle'² does not apply.

For details of how to provide your views on this issue, please see **Annex A** – Consultation.

Setting ambition and monitoring progress

We agree with proposals 2 and 3 that improving our monitoring and reporting in protected landscapes will help us to understand the state of nature and prioritise action towards our desired environmental outcomes.

By January 2023, new ambitious outcomes will be agreed for the role of protected landscapes in delivering on the government's goals for nature recovery and climate, aligned with the revised 25 Year Environment Plan and interim environmental targets under the Environment Act 2021 and the Net Zero Strategy. Natural England will monitor and evaluate progress against the key indicators and outcomes and will also support individual protected landscapes to translate these targets into their management plans.

We are developing the Natural Capital and Ecosystem Assessment (NCEA), which will provide data on habitats, natural capital, and ecosystem function. This will help to monitor progress against agreed outcomes. Combining earth observation technology and data science with professional field surveys and citizen science, this tool will inform the priorities of protected landscapes, including flood risk reduction, boosts to wildlife, water air quality improvements, and opportunities for biodiversity net gain. Ambitious goals to increase carbon sequestration, together with improved natural capital reporting, should be embedded in all protected landscapes' management plans. Management plans should also set out their local response to climate adaptation, managing long-term landscape change to increase the resilience of local communities and ecosystems.

² As per the Environment Act 1995, the Sandford Principle states that, where there is a conflict between the statutory purposes of national parks, any relevant authority "shall attach greater weight to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area comprised in the National Park".

Agricultural transition

Proposal 5 makes the case for the special significance of protected landscapes to be reflected in environmental land management schemes. Recognising the distinct status of protected landscapes as part of the Agricultural Transition Plan, the FiPL programme has already demonstrated the value of the knowledge and expertise our lead partners can offer when developing and delivering agri-environment schemes.

We will build on lessons from the FiPL programme to develop the new environmental land management schemes. We are considering a number of options for how the special status of protected landscapes can be reflected in environmental land management schemes' design and delivery. These could include:

- Designing the environmental land management schemes in a way that works for all farmers and land managers, including the specific circumstances for those in protected landscapes, recognising that farmers in these areas are well-placed to deliver on our environmental priorities.
- Using Local Nature Recovery Strategies to identify projects or habitats within protected landscapes.
- Monitoring the effectiveness and uptake of the new environmental land management schemes in protected landscapes. Using this to inform whether further interventions are needed to ensure we are on track for wider nature recovery ambitions.
- Creating a clear role for protected landscape organisations in the preparation of Local Nature Recovery Strategies. Our recent LNRS consultation specifically asks for views on the role of different organisations in the preparation of LNRSs, including protected landscapes.
- Building on FiPL, empowering protected landscapes to support decision-making and delivery against agreed priorities, including through dedicated project coordinators and advisers.

Defra will be working closely with partners and stakeholders to develop these options further to ensure we settle on the right one for all parties, and there will be more opportunities to feed into environmental land management schemes design as it progresses.

For details of how to provide your views on this issue, please see **Annex A – Consultation**.

Chapter 3: People and place

The review highlighted the opportunities for protected landscapes to deliver for everyone so that the benefits for health and wellbeing are available to all parts of society especially considering the need to reduce health inequalities. Changes are needed to improve access and support local economies in order to achieve our vision for protected landscapes to 'support thriving local communities and economies, improve our public health and wellbeing'.

Landscapes for everyone

The review included proposals to increase engagement with all parts of society, particularly younger and more diverse audiences (proposals 8 and 9), through expanded volunteering (proposal 11), supported by increased rangers (proposal 13). Programmes such as [Generation Green](#) demonstrate that national-scale partnerships and coordinated collaboration can augment what our lead partners are already doing so well. We are therefore aiming to establish a national coordination function through the new national landscapes partnership that can work with our lead partners to enhance and expand community engagement through national strategic partnerships and collaborative campaigns. This could expand their collective capacity to plan and promote events, programmes and volunteering opportunities that focus on connecting young people with nature, increasing the ethnic and socio-economic diversity of visitors, and aiding people with disabilities to enjoy our protected landscapes.

We will also consider using the powers under the Agriculture Act and resources under the Farming in Protected Landscapes Fund to support or reward landowners for offering enhanced access to their land in some circumstances.

We are also actively developing opportunities to work across government to strengthen the role that protected landscapes can play in supporting the country's health, wellbeing, and education. We are seeking ways to:

- Work strategically with the Probation Service's community payback scheme
- Support capacity building in schools to engage with nature
- Enable protected landscapes to deliver for green social prescribing provision

Additionally, we recognise that rangers are fundamental to enhancing and harnessing the benefits that protected landscapes offer. We will seek ways to increase the number of rangers engaging with people in protected landscapes.

A stronger mission for connecting people and places

We agree with proposal 7, that a strengthened second statutory purpose for National Park Authorities would clarify and reinvigorate our lead partners' ambition to connect all parts of society with our protected landscapes. As explained in Chapter 1, we intend to create a single set of statutory purposes for AONB teams and National Parks Authorities, providing a more consistent and unified statutory framework for all protected landscapes. We therefore agree that this strengthened purpose should be extended to AONBs teams.

We support the intention of the wording proposed by the panel. We propose to amend the current statutory purpose to:

- Highlight the need to improve opportunities and remove barriers to access for all parts of society
- Clearly reference public health and wellbeing as an outcome
- Take a more active role in supporting access than just promoting opportunities

For details of how to provide your views on this issue, please see **Annex A** – Consultation.

Supporting local communities

Proposal 17 suggested creating a new statutory purpose to foster the economic and community vitality of their area. However National Park Authorities, AONB Conservation Boards and the Broads Authority already have a statutory duty that relates to the economic and social well-being of local communities. Local authorities hosting AONB Partnerships also have existing statutory responsibilities to consider the rural economy. We also consider that there are risks that introducing a third purpose could dilute the importance of the existing purposes and have unintended outcomes such as impacts on future designations.

We recognise the importance of supporting rural communities and share the panel's desire to support vibrant local communities, however we do not consider that a new statutory purpose is the appropriate policy to achieve that objective. Instead, we will support our lead partners to discharge their existing duties effectively and consistently through government guidance and sharing best practice. The government will also support local communities through programmes such as the FiPL programme, which is helping farmers capitalise on the many social and financial benefits that the Visitor Economy generates in protected landscapes.

Sustainable transport

In relation to proposal 19, the government supports the Lake District National Park Authority and Cumbria County Council developing new sustainable ways to access the National Park that may transform public transport in the area and become a blueprint for other protected landscapes.

Many protected landscapes require bespoke transport arrangements. For example, Peak District National Park Authority, with South Yorkshire Combined Authority and Derbyshire County Council, are to consider new types of Demand Responsive Transport (DRT) services. Local authorities should consider opportunities such as these as part of their wider transport plans. The government is updating guidance around Local Transport Plans, which will reinforce the need for local authorities to consult appropriately with key stakeholders including National Park Authorities and Destination Management Organisations (DMOs). Our proposals to strengthen the statutory purposes of protected landscapes and strengthen the duty of regard (Chapter 4) should increase the weight local authorities give to supporting local rural communities and the public's enjoyment of protected landscapes through their transport plans.

Open access land

Proposal 16 recommends expanding open access rights to provide additional recreational opportunities. We aim to review the open access maps to clarify rights and inform any further consideration of expanding open access rights. We will also continue to pay for heritage, access and engagement through our existing schemes and we will consider how to maintain investment in these areas as part of future schemes. In parallel, we will also explore the barriers that may exist to the provision of permissive access by landowners and seek to remedy these.

National Trails

We agree with proposal 15 that National Trails should be more joined up with our protected landscapes, particularly in the planning and delivery of initiatives to improve access to the natural environment. A new charity is being formed as a single, strategic body for all National Trails. This will unify and strengthen their voice and help to integrate the work of our lead partners. We are exploring the potential to include the National Trails charity as a member of the new national landscapes partnership (see Chapter 1).

Sustainable tourism

The government's [Tourism Recovery Plan](#) recognises that the government has a role in helping the tourism industry play its part in contributing to the conservation and enhancement of cultural, natural and historic heritage, and avoiding damage to the environment. VisitBritain/VisitEngland are celebrating and sharing sustainable best practice and working with the sector to put the UK's natural environment, including our protected landscapes at the heart of the country's brand proposition. To identify and deliver further ways to help the industry to grow back greener, we have also committed to producing a Sustainable Tourism Plan, working with the wider Visitor Economy sector and VisitBritain/VisitEngland, and will be engaging with representatives from the protected landscapes to help inform that plan.

Managing visitor pressures

Since the review was published, rangers in protected landscapes have observed increased visitor numbers and an increase in anti-social and hostile behaviour. In response, Natural England has revised the [Countryside Code](#), and run a communications campaign to improve people's understanding of the countryside and promote socially and environmentally responsible behaviours. However, providing visitors with clearer information has not been sufficient to fully address these ongoing issues.

We are therefore considering making a greater range of enforcement powers available to National Park Authorities and the Broads Authority to help manage visitor pressures and make National Parks a more pleasant and safe place to live and visit. These are powers to:

- Issue Fixed Penalty Notices for byelaw infringements - this would simplify the process and reduce enforcement costs. Increasing the penalties would also act as a stronger deterrent and provide reassurance to local communities.
- Make Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) – this would reduce administration costs where multiple local authorities have jurisdiction across a National Park and ensure there is a consistent approach where PSPOs are deemed necessary to deter genuinely antisocial behaviour. This would only be used following consultation with LAs.
- Issue Traffic Regulation Orders (TROs) to control the amount and type of traffic on roads – this would help to tackle and deter problems caused by vehicles that could lead to damage to sensitive environments or wildlife and allow National Park Authorities to respond more quickly to emerging traffic issues.

Some country public rights of way and unsealed unclassified roads known as 'green lanes' allow for the legal recreational use of motor vehicles. Whilst many users make use of these rights in a responsible way, we have become increasingly aware of damage and

disturbance caused by excessive use of off-road motor vehicles on some unsealed routes. This can result in impacts on local wildlife, the special qualities of an area e.g., tranquillity, and make the route less accessible for other users such as those on foot, bicycles, horseback, or in vehicles used by disabled people. In protected landscapes, these impacts could undermine the statutory purposes of the area.

We are also aware that these unsealed routes often provide essential vehicular access for local residents and businesses, and recognise that many people enjoy using motor vehicles responsibly on green lanes without causing damage or disturbance. Vulnerable groups such as disabled or elderly people are also likely to be particularly reliant on vehicular access in rural areas including via community transport.

We therefore would like to explore the options available for protecting our green lanes while maintaining most public and private access rights, particularly for residents or businesses. This could be achieved by giving greater discretion for National Park Authorities and local highway authorities to use existing powers to restrict use on a case-by-case basis. Alternatively, the government could consider restricting the use of certain motor vehicles on unsealed roads through legislation, but only if this could carefully balance the needs of all users including motorised vehicle users, horse riders, cyclists and walkers, whilst also protecting private access rights.

We will also continue to work to manage visitor pressures through visitor dispersal. A key objective in the government's Tourism Recovery Plan is for visitor spending to grow year on year in every nation and region of the UK, not only within but beyond the usual tourist 'hotspots' to smaller, lesser-known destinations - including the lesser-visited protected landscapes. For example, we have supported this through many [Discover England Fund](#) projects, which are well suited to meet the renewed interest in outdoor experiences and showcase lesser-known destinations.

For details of how to provide your views on this issue, please see **Annex A** – Consultation.

Planning reform

A strong and effective planning system must sustainably balance protections with supporting local communities and economies. This balancing exercise must be carried out differently in protected landscapes, to ensure their statutory purposes and special qualities are meaningfully protected. This involves giving greater weight to their special qualities in planning policies, procedures, and decisions. For example, the recent revision of the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF) (2021) clarified that development in the setting of protected landscapes should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts.

As we consider planning reforms, we recognise the special role that protected landscapes hold within the planning system and will continue to explore opportunities for how this role could be developed further. An integral part of reviewing the planning reforms is considering how they align with and support our wider mission to level up the country and regenerate left-behind places.

As part of planning reform, we intend to review the NPPF, and we will further consider how policy for protected landscapes is set out. The Environment Act 2021 will also embed a biodiversity net gain approach into the planning system in England. This new requirement to offset unavoidable impacts of development will create new opportunities to conserve and enhance habitats and ecological networks, including within protected landscapes.

The role of AONB teams in planning

The review highlighted the important role of the National Park Authorities and the Broads Authority in delivering high-quality, sustainable development through effective use of their planning powers. Their local plans have an important role to play in achieving our vision, providing certainty to businesses and communities, offering opportunities to connect habitats and wildlife, and driving action on climate change.

AONB teams also make a valuable contribution to the planning process through a range of tools including evidence gathering and issuing of planning and design advice to inform plan-making and planning applications. This can contribute to the delivery of good quality development in keeping with local character and meeting the AONB teams' purpose. However, the review found that AONB teams do not always have the resources to meaningfully engage with the planning system, and their advice is sometimes given limited weight in planning decisions. Proposal 6 therefore suggested that their role in the planning system should be strengthened.

We recognise that AONB teams can bring substantial evidence and expertise to the planning process, and we wish to seek views on how the AONB teams can achieve better outcomes through the plan-making process.

The review also identified strong support for AONB teams to be granted statutory consultee status for planning applications. Whilst we acknowledge the resource implications this would place on AONB teams, we recognise the benefit of further strengthening their role and are seeking views on this potential change.

For details of how to provide your views on this issue, please see **Annex A – Consultation**.

Permitted Development

The review also highlighted that certain permitted development rights may impact landscape quality, and proposal 6 suggested a review of existing rights.

We recognise that permitted development rights can play an important role in delivering new homes, particularly in rural areas. This benefits householders and businesses. We will continue to monitor the use of permitted development rights in protected landscapes, and identify future opportunities to review their use.

Affordable housing

We share the concerns raised in the review regarding the availability of affordable homes to support sustainable communities in protected landscapes. However, this issue is not unique to protected landscapes, and as such our policy response considers all rural areas.

Existing rural housing associations are already helping to increase the supply of new and affordable homes in protected landscapes. We do not believe that a new, publicly funded housing association specifically for protected landscapes recommended under proposal 18 would be any more effective at targeting the underlying challenges of finding suitable and economically viable small sites in these areas. Indeed, a new housing association could even harm the viability of existing rural housing associations.

We are instead progressing alternative means to deliver suitable housing for local communities in rural areas, including protected landscapes. For example:

- Rural Exception Sites deliver affordable housing in perpetuity to meet local needs in rural areas. When used effectively, these sites can provide vital affordable housing for local communities. We have recently published planning practice guidance to help those involved in the process to bring forward more of these sites in the future;
- Homes England's funding prospectus for the new 2021-26 Affordable Homes Programme continues to support the delivery of rural housing.

Chapter 4: Supporting local delivery

Achieving our vision will rely on effective local delivery, driven and directed by our lead partners, providing local leadership and working within strong local partnerships. While the review praised the excellent work and commitment of our lead partners, it also made some proposals to improve local delivery. This chapter sets out how we will boost local delivery of outcomes through changes to governance, financing and legislation.

Local governance

We need local governance that creates the conditions for consistently high standards of collaboration towards shared strategic priorities but that is flexible enough to adapt to local circumstances. Local governance structures should create a careful balance of democratic accountability, essential skills, and diversity of experience.

National Park Authorities, the Broads Authority and AONB Conservation Boards

Board members bring time, energy and expertise. Despite the passion and commitment of these individuals, the review (proposal 26) found that these boards do not always function as well as they could, sometimes due to the restrictive legislation they operate within. To support boards to deliver their full potential, we are developing a flexible package of statutory and non-statutory measures to achieve the following improvements, which we will develop in consultation with board members.

Improved performance

Setting clear performance standards and agreed expectations will get the best out of board members and deliver better outcomes. This could include a standard role profile, a shared code of conduct, regular skills audits, and improved training. To empower boards to address poor performance, these measures should be supplemented by performance reviews, fixed-term appointments, and a streamlined process for removing underperforming members.

Strengthened local partnerships

We would like to see greater integration of advisory panels into the development and implementation of statutory management plans by providing specialist expertise and ensuring local voices are heard on decisions that impact local communities.

Skilled, diverse and representative boards

We agree that for protected landscapes to benefit all parts of society, their boards must better reflect that society. The review highlighted a need for greater diversity, and we have begun to address this through improvements to the Secretary of State public appointments process. This has significantly increased the proportion of candidates who are female and/or from an ethnic minority background. There is still more to do, and we will continue to embed diversity, equity, and inclusion best practices into our public appointments.

While we are seeing positive change in our national appointments, these comprise a minority of the overall board members. We disagree with proposal 26 that all members be appointed nationally given the important role locally elected members play in giving the boards democratic legitimacy. Instead, we are considering removing the strict legislative requirements for a specific ratio between appointment types. Boards would still need national, parish, and local authority members but they would have more flexibility to balance diversity and expertise with strong democratic oversight in accordance with the needs of their specific area.

Another option would be to introduce a more merit-based approach to local nominations, encouraging local authorities to put forward their best candidates considering similar desirable criteria as Secretary of State appointees. This would retain vital democratic accountability while helping to identify the best local representatives to create engaged, diverse, and appropriately skilled boards.

Improved efficiency

Reducing board sizes would simplify decision-making processes, boost efficiency and follow best practice governance models. Proposal 26 recommended capping boards at 12 members, but this may not be appropriate in areas with large numbers of local authorities. We are already in discussion with a number of National Park Authorities about potential board reductions on a case-by-case basis. Reductions should not be at the expense of the skills, expertise and diversity needed. In cases where a large board is necessary or advantageous, clear guidance on structuring and organization may boost efficiency.

Strategic alignment

Currently, boards select a chair from amongst their members. Proposal 26 suggested that the chair should be appointed by the Secretary of State, in line with Defra's public bodies, which we believe could provide greater continuity, strategic direction, and accountability.

For details of how to provide your views on this issue, please see **Annex A – Consultation**.

AONB Partnerships

Although proposal 26 focussed on National Park Authorities the Broads Authority and AONB Conservation Boards, many of the issues highlighted in the review are relevant to

AONB partnerships. Government has less direct influence over governance structures hosted by local authorities, but we want to encourage positive reforms.

Natural England will replace the former Countryside Agency guidance for AONB Partnerships, to set out clear governance principles, processes, and structures that local authorities would be expected to follow. This guidance will be flexible enough to be adapted to local circumstances but would aim to improve consistency, performance, and transparency. To ensure a high level of uptake and incentivise positive reforms, we could include conditions in our grant agreements, requiring evidence that this guidance has been applied to local governance structures and processes.

Management plans

Proposal 3 called for strengthened management plans which set clear priorities and actions for nature recovery and the response to climate change. Our proposed national landscapes strategy will set the national ambition for the expected contribution of protected landscapes towards nature recovery and climate mitigation and adaptation, along with other key goals such as access and community engagement. This will help to align local management plans with relevant national policies and targets such as the goals of the 25 Year Environment Plan and net zero. Natural England will review all revised management plans, ensuring that these make fair and ambitious contributions. To facilitate this new process, Natural England will also update their guidance on management plans for protected landscapes.

Natural England will produce an outcomes framework, provide annual reporting to track progress against the outcomes, and advise on where further action is needed. We will also ensure clear alignment with Local Nature Recovery Strategies, to facilitate delivery of priority nature recovery actions without duplication. As we look to strengthen management plans, we will also consider how best to ensure a smooth transition so that valuable work is not lost.

A clearer role for public bodies

Public bodies have a huge influence on the protection and management of protected landscapes through their policies, programmes, projects, authorisations, and land management practices. It is therefore essential that they take account of the statutory purposes and the relevant management objectives when making decisions relating to protected landscapes, whilst carefully balancing this with the needs of other legitimate land uses such as forestry, agriculture or defence.

Proposal 3 highlighted that the existing duties for public bodies to 'have regard' to the statutory purposes are too weak. The vagueness of the duties can lead to disagreements

about their interpretation and allow damaging practices to occur. We therefore propose strengthening the wording of these statutory duties so that they are given greater weight when exercising public functions.

The current duties are also not clear that public bodies are expected to contribute to the delivery of management plans, which can lead to the underperformance of key partners and under-delivery of management plan objectives. The wording should also be made clearer with regards to the role of public bodies in preparing and implementing management plans.

The government will produce guidance for public bodies on the application of the strengthened duties, making it clearer when and how it should be discharged in respect of public functions. These changes would help avoid disputes, reduce damaging practices, and lead to much more effective management of our protected landscapes.

For details of how to provide your views on this issue, please see **Annex A** – Consultation.

Sustainable financing

We are proposing an ambitious new vision for our protected landscapes, but the scale of this ambition must be matched by equivalent resources to ensure effective delivery, particularly in AONB teams. We support the principle of proposal 27 that we need to pursue a new funding model to deliver increased and more diverse sources of funding, building on the progress that is already being made in this area.

The government's core grant is essential to supporting our lead partners. We agree with the review's proposal that the grant allocation model should be reviewed to ensure transparency. We have already increased the grant settlement for AONB teams by almost £1 million (15%) for the current financial year, however there is relatively limited scope to increase the core grant by the scale suggested in the review, or to provide longer funding settlements that extend beyond a spending review period. Therefore, the core grant does not provide the opportunity to increase funding to the scale needed to deliver our vision.

There has been increasing interest in private and blended financing models for nature recovery and nature-based solutions, and we believe that this area provides significant opportunities to lever more investment into protected landscapes. The government has recently set an ambitious new target to raise at least £500 million in private finance to support nature's recovery every year by 2027 in England, rising to more than £1 billion by 2030. Much of this could be generated through the sale or trade via environmental markets of the various benefits nature provides – from carbon sequestration to improved water quality. We are working with industry leaders, such as the Financing Nature Recovery Coalition, to understand how to accelerate these markets, whilst ensuring transparency, integrity and the delivery of real environmental improvement. We are

already supporting a number of nature projects in protected landscapes to attract private investment through our [Natural Environment Investment Readiness Fund](#), as well as developing a public-private blended impact fund.

Some of our lead partners have already started to attract private finance into protected landscapes, such as the National Parks Partnership [Net Zero With Nature](#) pilot programme. By learning from projects such as these, and providing the right support, data and expertise, we want to scale up and accelerate these approaches to unlock the economic value of the natural and cultural/heritage capital of our protected landscapes. We want the national landscapes partnership to build capacity to generate additional income through green finance initiatives and joint funding bids. This should include a dedicated national finance team with the right expertise to coordinate our lead partners to design a pipeline of investment-ready projects and maximise the value of investment for our lead partners and landowners. This has the potential to revolutionise the scale of resources available to support the delivery of our vision, particularly for nature and climate.

Protected landscapes have a strong national, and in some cases international, recognition as sites of exceptional environmental importance, natural beauty, and cultural heritage. It is this that drives an estimated 270 million visitors a year from the UK and overseas. The Lake District alone, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, received 19.9 million visitors in 2019. Despite this, evidence gathered during the review indicates that average commercial income of National Park Authorities and the Broads Authority other than fees for chargeable activities such as planning, parking and navigation, is understood to have been in the region of half a million pounds per annum each. This presents a huge, missed opportunity to date but also means there is a significant, largely untapped opportunity to be taken. We expect protected landscapes, individually and collectively, to develop and harness the commercial and sponsorship opportunities provided by their unique brand identity. Driving this agenda should be a key objective of the new national landscapes partnership, which should publish a commercial strategy within a year of being established and target a minimum of five new flagship partnerships across the network by 2025.

General power of competence

National Park Authorities and the Broads Authority currently have specific powers to carry out activities clearly related to their statutory functions. However, this can create uncertainty around the activities that they can legally undertake, particularly related to commercial operations and partnerships. Given that we would like our lead partners to fully explore the commercial opportunities arising from green finance (described above), we do not want them to be constrained by this limited power of competence.

We are considering broadening the legal competence of National Park Authorities and the Broads Authority to a more general power, similar to that of local authorities. We believe this would support a more innovative and proactive role for the protected landscapes and

reduce legal risks associated with a wider range of activities such as affordable housing, public health, and sustainable transport, or working beyond their boundaries.

For details of how to provide your views on this issue, please see **Annex A** – Consultation.

Annex A – Consultation

Implementing some aspects of our response to the review will require changes to legislation, subject to securing parliamentary time. We are seeking public views on support for these proposed legislative changes, and their potential effects on different groups and interests. We are also interested to hear any wider views on other aspects of our response to the review.

How to respond

Please respond to this consultation using the Citizen Space consultation hub at Defra <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/landscapes-review-national-parks-and-aonbs-implementing-the-review>

For ease of analysis, responses via the Citizen Space platform would be preferred, but alternative options are provided below if required:

By email to: Landscapesconsultation@defra.gov.uk

In writing to:

Consultation Coordinator, Defra
2nd Floor, Foss House, Kings Pool
1-2 Peasholme Green
York
YO1 7PX

Questions

1. Do you want your responses to be confidential? If yes, please give your reason.
2. What is your name?
3. What is your email address?
4. Where are you located? *North East/North West/Yorkshire and The Humber/East Midlands/West Midlands/East of England/London/South East/South West/Remote*
5. Which of the following do you identify yourself as? *National Park Authority or the Broads Authority/AONB team/Local authority/Other public body/Environmental NGO/Other NGO/Professional body/Academic/Business/Resident of a protected landscape/Member of the general public/Other*

A stronger mission for nature recovery (p10)

6. Should a strengthened first purpose of protected landscapes follow the proposals set out in Chapter 2? *YES/NO/UNSURE.*

7. Which other priorities should be reflected in a strengthened first purpose e.g. climate, cultural heritage? *OPEN*

Agricultural transition (p12)

8. Do you support any of the following options as we develop the role of protected landscapes in the new environmental land management schemes? Tick all that apply.
- *Designing the environmental land management schemes in a way that works for all farmers and land managers, including the specific circumstances for those in protected landscapes, recognising that farmers in these areas are well-placed to deliver on our environmental priorities.*
 - *Using Local Nature Recovery Strategies to identify projects or habitats within protected landscapes.*
 - *Monitoring the effectiveness and uptake of the new environmental land management schemes in protected landscapes. Using this to inform whether further interventions are needed to ensure we are on track for wider nature recovery ambitions.*
 - *Creating a clear role for protected landscape organisations in the preparation of Local Nature Recovery Strategies. Our recent LNRS consultation specifically asks for views on the role of different organisations in the preparation of LNRSs, including protected landscapes.*
 - *Building on FiPL, empowering protected landscapes to support decision-making and delivery against agreed priorities, including through dedicated project coordinators and advisers.*
9. Do you have any views or supporting evidence you would like to input as we develop the role of protected landscapes in the new environmental land management schemes? *OPEN*

A stronger mission for connecting people and places (p14)

10. Should AONBs have a second purpose relating to connecting people and places, equivalent to that of National Parks? *YES/NO/UNSURE*
11. Should a strengthened second purpose of protected landscapes follow the proposals set out in Chapter 3 to improve connections to all parts of society with our protected landscapes? *YES/NO/UNSURE*
12. Are there any other priorities that should be reflected in a strengthened second purpose? *OPEN*

Managing visitor pressures (p16)

13. Do you support any of the following options to grant National Park Authorities and the Broads Authority greater enforcement powers to manage visitor pressures? Tick all that apply.
- *Issue Fixed Penalty Notices for byelaw infringements*

- *Make Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs)*
 - *Issue Traffic Regulation Orders (TROs) to control the amount and type of traffic on roads*
14. Should we give National Park Authorities and the Broads Authority and local highway authorities additional powers to restrict recreational motor vehicle use on unsealed routes? *YES/NO/UNSURE*
15. For which reasons should National Park Authorities, the Broads Authority and local authorities exercise this power?
- *Environmental protection*
 - *Prevention of damage*
 - *Nuisance*
 - *Amenity*
 - *Other [PLEASE STATE]*
16. Should we legislate to restrict the use of motor vehicles on unsealed unclassified roads for recreational use, subject to appropriate exemptions? *Yes – everywhere/ Yes – in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty only/Yes – in National Parks only/No/Unsure*
17. What exemptions do you think would be required to protect the rights and enjoyment of other users e.g., residents, businesses etc? *OPEN*

The role of AONB teams in planning (p18)

18. What roles should AONBs teams play in the plan-making process to achieve better outcomes? *OPEN*
19. Should AONB teams be made statutory consultees for development management? *YES/NO/UNSURE*
20. If yes, what type of planning applications should AONB teams be consulted on?
- *AONB teams should formally agree with local planning authorities which planning applications should be consulted on.*
 - *AONB teams should be consulted on all planning applications that require an Environmental Impact Assessment and are categorised as 'major development' as well as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.*
 - *Other [Please state]*

Local governance (p20)

21. Which of the following measures would you support to improve local governance? *Tick all that apply.*
- *Improved training and materials*
 - *Streamlined process for removing underperforming members*
 - *Greater use of advisory panels*
 - *Greater flexibility over the proportion of national, parish and local appointments*

- *Merit-based criteria for local authority appointments*
- *Reduced board size*
- *Secretary of State appointed chair*
- *Other [Please state]*

A clearer role for public bodies (p22)

22. Should statutory duties be strengthened so that they are given greater weight when exercising public functions? *YES/NO/UNSURE*

23. Should statutory duties be made clearer with regards to the role of public bodies in preparing and implementing management plans? *YES/NO/UNSURE*

General power of competence (p24)

24. Should National Parks Authorities and the Broads Authority have a general power of competence? *YES/NO/UNSURE*

Overall

25. If you have any further comments on any of the proposals in this document, please include them here. [FREE TEXT]

Confidentiality and data protection

This discussion document and consultation process have been planned to adhere to the Consultation Principles issued by the Cabinet Office.

Representative groups are asked to give a summary of the people and organisations they represent and where relevant who else they have consulted in reaching their conclusions when they respond.

Information provided in response to this consultation, including personal data, may be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes these are primarily the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIRs), the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA). We have obligations, mainly under the EIRs, FOIA and DPA, to disclose information to particular recipients or to the public in certain circumstances.

If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, as a public authority, the Department is bound by the Freedom of Information Act and may therefore be obliged to disclose all or some of the information you provide. In view of this it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information, we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality

can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on the Department.

This consultation is being conducted in line with the Cabinet Office "Consultation Principles" and be found at: www.gov.uk/government/publications/consultation-principles-guidance.

If you have any comments or complaints about the consultation process, please address them to:

Consultation Coordinator

Area 7C,

Nobel House 17 Smith Square,

London,

SW1P 3JR.

Or email: consultation.coordinator@defra.gov.uk

Clerk

From: Honorary Secretary
Sent: 13 February 2022 17:57
Subject: An opportunity to end the use of green lanes by recreational motor vehicles in Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
Attachments: GLEAM briefing.pdf

Dear Parish Council/Parish Meeting/Town Council

Government consultation on the Glover Landscapes Review – an opportunity to stop ‘off-roading’ in the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)

You will be aware I am sure that the government is consulting on its response to the Glover landscapes review. I am writing on behalf of the Green Lanes Environment Movement (GLEAM) to draw your attention to the part of the consultation which addresses the problem of recreational motor vehicles (4x4s, quad bikes and motorbikes) driving on green lanes, in particular in the National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Green lanes are either Byways Open to all Traffic (BOATs) or unsealed unclassified roads (UURs). BOATs carry legal rights for motor vehicles. The rights of way on all UURs are unknown.

We know from our work with Parish Councils that ‘off-roading’ on both BOATs and UURs is a serious issue for the local communities affected by it, for non-motorised users and for farmers and landowners. It is also clear that, despite the legal powers available to the Highway Authorities and the National Park Authorities, the current legislative framework for controlling use of recreational motor vehicles on unsealed tracks in the countryside has not stopped the damage which is being done to the fabric of either the National Parks or the AONBs. Nor is the current legislation protecting local communities and non-motorised users from public nuisance, sometimes danger.

As you will know the AONBs have no legal powers of their own to stop or control off-roading and are dependent on the Highway Authorities. The latter are reluctant to act because of the costs involved in making Traffic Regulation Orders and the risk of legal challenge by the recreational motoring lobby. Meanwhile cash-strapped Highway Authorities are having to bear the costs of repairing, often re-repairing, green lanes that cannot sustain use by powerful recreational motor vehicles.

We hope that your Parish Council/Meeting or Town Council will want to take part in the consultation and will ask for new legislation which will fully protect all green lanes in the AONBs.

The government’s response to the Glover review and the online consultation on its response are at [Government response to the Landscapes Review - Defra - Citizen Space](#). The ‘off-roading’ questions are questions 14 to 17. For further information, a briefing paper from GLEAM is attached to my email. Please note that the consultation closes on 9 April 2022.

Yours sincerely

Mike Bartholomew, Chairman

www.gleam-uk.org

GLEAM



Green Lanes Environmental Action Movement

www.gleam-uk.org PO Box 159 Otley LS21 9BT info@gleam-uk.org

An opportunity to end use of green lanes by recreational motor vehicles.

The Government has issued a public consultation on its response to the Glover Landscapes Review. The consultation document includes questions that give respondents the opportunity to call for the prohibition of the use of green lanes by recreational motor vehicles. We urge you to respond. This chance won't come again. You will find the online consultation at <https://consult.defra.gov.uk/future-landscapes-strategy/government-response-to-the-landscapes-review/>.

The background. The Government recognises the vital role of nature for the nation's wellbeing. Since the pandemic, this has become even more obvious. Equally, the Government acknowledges the urgent need to reduce our dependence on motor vehicles. Green lanes - the thousands of miles of ancient, unsealed tracks that criss-cross the English countryside - are much more than just access routes: they are a historic, precious part of the rural landscape. Some green lanes are ancient drovers' roads or cart tracks. Others are older, dating back to Roman, or even prehistoric times. They have survived for hundreds of years as precious features of the rural heritage. They need protection.

The impact of recreational motor vehicles on green lanes. Recreational motors – chiefly motorbikes and 4x4s – are noisy, intrusive, polluting, and sometimes dangerous. They destroy the fabric of green lanes, often reducing them to rutted quagmires. Beautiful, tranquil places have been made ugly. Recreational motor vehicles damage not just the tracks themselves, but the amenity and enjoyment of other users – farmers, disabled people, walkers, cyclists, equestrians. The lives of those who live alongside green lanes, or who need them for essential access, are made difficult. The health of the natural environments of which the lanes form an important part is degraded.

The need for legislation. The Government has recognised that protecting green lanes has become a pressing issue. It has devoted part of the consultation on its Glover Landscapes Review response to a series of questions on the future use of green lanes – questions 14 to 17. Please take part in the consultation and use your answers to these questions to call for an end to the use of recreational motor vehicles on green lanes.

GLEAM campaigns to protect green lanes from the danger, difficulty and inconvenience caused by recreational motor vehicles. It is calling for such vehicles to be prohibited everywhere, leaving the lanes open only to motor vehicles with a legitimate need for access.

Clerk

From: Green Lane Association
Sent: 10 March 2022 17:54
To: Clerk
Subject: Countryside access: setting the record straight
Attachments: GreenLaning_balance.pdf

Dear Cranleigh Parish Council Beverley Bell,

Many of us have heard stories about 4x4s 'off-roading' and a lot of councils, perhaps including yourselves, have recently been contacted by a campaign regarding vehicles driving on byways and unsurfaced roads. This can be a contentious subject and certain groups have been known to paint a negative and untrue picture around the topic. Of course bad news travels fast and groups leverage that tendency in a classic tabloid fashion.

The reality is that driving and riding lanes is a positive, valuable, legal and life enhancing activity. It is loved and enjoyed across the nation by those thousands who you will most likely never see nor hear as they quietly and politely exercise their rights.

Here at the Green Lane Association (GLASS), the UK user group supporting the rights of all users to access byways and unsurfaced roads, we thought it would be useful to show you the balanced, factual reality behind the stories you may have heard.

It's a slightly complicated issue as the truth behind any headline often is, but we'll try and be brief!

1. It's not off-roading - you can't 'off-road' on a road, which is what a byway is. Off-roading is driving other than a road either with or without permission. Like you, we HATE it when 4x4s or bikes go into fields or forests where they should not, often doing damage. They should be enforced against by the authorities. This is not 'Green Laning', as the driving of byways is often called, but trespass and criminal damage and it needs action. Shutting lanes won't stop these criminals.
2. Green-Laners are normal, civil people who love the countryside. Many have horses and also walk or ride. A surprising number have disabilities and use their vehicles to enjoy the countryside in a way that would be impossible for them otherwise. We have over 5800 wonderful members and they tell us their stories. You can watch some of them here: [Glass Videos](#)
3. Green-Laning supports a vast industry that benefits our regions. Food, accommodation and fuel is bought locally. Vehicles parts and servicing is undertaken by a myriad of garages. The well-being of thousands of drivers and passengers is hugely enhanced, especially in the area of mental health and stress relief which is in itself a cost saving to the nation. Green-Laners help maintain and tidy routes that would otherwise quickly become overgrown and impassable – and there are numerous example of this on the [Glass website](#)
4. GLASS and its members advise and partner with councils and authorities across the UK and work to deal with hotspots, educating both drivers and the public and ensure that everyone gets the best from our precious and ancient network of rights of way. Members subscriptions are used to waymark and maintain lanes for everyone's benefit. Other organisations do the same for trail bike riding. These are not some fly-by-night network of the ill-advised but career professionals working at the highest levels to ensure countryside access for all.

We have attached a open letter regarding some of the recent untruths that have been put about by negative pressure groups who only work to remove and not enhance access. We invite you to reject that negativism and help build a network fit for all legal classes of user, for everyone's mutual benefit.

Thank you very much for your time and let's all enjoy our wonderful countryside together. Please share this email with your members.

Warm regards,

Green Lane Association

www.glass-uk.org
www.trailwise2.co.uk/

The Green Lane Association is a national organisation founded in 1995 dedicated to protecting our heritage of multi-user rights of way and access to the countryside without prejudice to method of travel.

Some useful links to information about the Green Lane Association:

Our code of conduct <https://glass-uk.org/about/our-code-of-conduct.html>

Access for all and accessibility <https://glass-uk.org/accessibility.html>

Our work with the police (scroll down for articles) <https://glass-uk.org/search.html?searchword=police&ordering=newest&searchphrase=all>

Smile&Wave – our multi-user advice for enjoying the countryside and responsibly using rights of way <https://glass-uk.org/other-info/smile-and-wave.html>

Our YouTube channel <https://www.youtube.com/c/GreenLaneAssociation/featured>

Our Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/GreenLaneAssociation>

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Green Lane Association

www.glass-uk.org

Dear all,

There are many inaccurate representations proliferating about what green laning actually is. This brief document is designed to offer some balanced information about a countryside access hobby enjoyed by thousands.

The Green Lane Association is a national organisation founded in 1995. We are dedicated to protecting our heritage of multi-user rights of way and access for all without prejudice to method of travel.

We are aware that other organisations exist not for the benefit of the public at large or to contribute anything to countryside users, but solely to remove public rights and reduce an already dwindling network from those who already have the least.

Members of the Green Lane Association see themselves as custodians of the network they use:

- Their membership fees are ploughed directly back into protecting and preserving our nation's precious network of unsurfaced public roads for all to enjoy.
- Their time and energy is donated to physically assisting with projects they fund from their own pockets that benefit every member of the public who comes after them.
- Their voices champion responsible use and respect for the countryside they cherish and enjoy.
- Their skills learned driving off tarmac, and often their own vehicles, are used to voluntarily assist response services and aid other users in need of vital help and support.
- Their time is spent assisting the police to tackle illegal and irresponsible use of green lanes.

A significant number of our members could not access our beautiful countryside without the use of a vehicle. Discrimination towards any form of disability or protected characteristic is illegal in the UK. Here at The Green Lane Association, we believe that access to the countryside should be for all, without prejudice to age, health, gender, physical, sensory, mental, cognitive, developmental, or intellectual challenges.

While our members act directly to improve the network we use, or rely on it to access green spaces, we watch anti-access organisations campaign with public money to attack that work and reduce rights. This money has been used to fund court action that has failed on numerous occasions to agree with the anti-access rhetoric presented, yet campaigners continue to make further attempts to push exactly the same worn-out arguments at additional cost to the public purse when authorities are forced to defend these egregious legal actions.

This money could be far more proactively spent on the rights of way these campaigners profess to protect. With authority budgets stretched to breaking point nationwide and public rights of way falling into disrepair, the money spent on attempts to reduce a network that is already at risk could be used for the benefit of all instead of to the detriment of the few.

The repercussions of these campaigns are causing clash points to inflame, often to dangerous and costly levels. The misguided belief that motorised users cause harm has led people who believe the untruths to illegally block, lay spikes and other objects intended to cause damage/harm, and physically destroy rights of way to prevent access, this then has to be remedied using public funds, although GLASS often assist where possible. In other cases, verbal and physical threats and assaults have been reported by legal responsible motorised users simply wishing to enjoy the countryside.

Our concerns are that:

- i) National anti-access organisations are promoting misinformation to the public at large which leads to added pressure on the network and those who use or manage it,

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Green Lane Association

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- ii) These organisations are using a platform of blatant bias and untruth in an attempt to guide the hand of the public, seeking to reduce access rights nationwide. They are doing so with unaccounted, donated money gathered on the back of this misinformation,
- iii) These organisations focus the sum total of their activities on reducing public rights while failing to inform the same public of matters that are inarguably pertinent to the activities of those interested parties. They give nothing of benefit to the network or the public, nor do they provide education or value to anyone, they simply seek to take.
- iv) Closure is not management! Reducing the network has historically proven to cause more problems than it solves. Forcing the same number of users onto a far smaller network simply increases overall traffic and the associated maintenance requirements and clash points, while reducing enjoyment of all. Any further reductions will simply make it appear that all the concerns mentioned in the anti-access rhetoric have increased, but in reality, actions to reduce the network will cause increased problems.

Green lanes with legally defined vehicle rights make up only 3% of the UK's rights of way network. Users only equate to tens of thousands of people, some of whom are the most vulnerable in our community or face additional challenges to countryside access. Conversely, those trying to remove public rights in their entirety visit National Parks in their millions every year, receive more funding to repair the network they frequent than any other user type, and have access to 100% of rights of way in the UK. But it seems this is not enough for the militant anti-access groups among them, they now want that 100% to themselves.

"Damage" is a common stick used to beat motorised users with, but this viewpoint makes no consideration for the fact that all users inevitably cause maintenance requirements, or the failure of some local authorities to carry out their legal duty to protect and maintain public highways and to assert public rights to use those ways. This is a matter our organisation is heavily and continuously active in addressing at a financial cost to our members and a saving to local authorities.

Millions of car journeys carry pedestrians across the UK to use footpaths, descending on local communities in numbers that outweigh the national total of green laners by tens of thousands to one. Significant money has been spent to manage that impact, including large swathes of tarmac laid at cost to the public for walkers to park on.

These projects permanently change the landscape in the most beautiful, sensitive, and cherished areas of the UK while simultaneously costing the public more money. It is entirely wrong to allege that "green laners" are guilty of such impact and devastation when evidence exists that far greater and more costly repair work is ongoing on routes, and within the natural environment that are not accessible to or impacted by vehicles.

As an organisation that works for the benefit of all user types, we have a unique perspective of viewing public access from all sides.

We fully support proportionate access and use of legislation to manage the public network, but we cannot sit back and watch the proliferation of misinformation that is aimed at taking money from the public to reduce their rights and further a niche political agenda, particularly when public money should be used for the benefit of all and the land that we share.

The Green Lane Association

www.glass-uk.org

Useful links: <https://glass-uk.org/accessibility.html> <https://glass-uk.org/other-info/smile-and-wave.html>

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Admission Arrangements 2023/24

**for Surrey County Council's community and
voluntary controlled schools**



SURREY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Admission arrangements for Surrey County Council's community and voluntary controlled schools 2023/24

This document sets out Surrey County Council's admission arrangements for community and voluntary controlled schools in 2023/24.

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1. Published Admission Numbers

The Published Admission Numbers for initial entry to Surrey's community and voluntary controlled schools in September 2023 are set out in Appendix 1.

2. Coordinated Schemes

Applications will be managed in accordance with Surrey's coordinated schemes on primary and secondary admission. Please see Surrey's coordinated schemes for further details regarding applications, processing, offers, late applications, post-offer and waiting lists.

3. Applications for Reception and Year 3

Applications for Reception and applications for a Year 3 place at schools which have a published admission number for Year 3, must be made by 15 January 2023. Places at Surrey schools will be offered on the basis of the preferences that are shown on the application form. Applicants will be asked to rank up to four Reception or Year 3 preferences and these will be considered under an equal preference system.

4. Applications for a secondary school place

Applications for a Secondary school place must be made by 31 October 2022. Places at Surrey secondary schools will be offered on the basis of the preferences that are shown on the application form. Applicants will be asked to rank up to six preferences and these will be considered under an equal preference system.

5. Children with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP)

Children with an EHCP that names a school will be allocated a place before other children are considered. In this way, the number of places available will be reduced by the number of children with an EHCP that has named the school.

6. Admission arrangements for 2023/24

For the majority of Surrey's community and voluntary controlled schools the admission arrangements are set out in section 7 below. Where there are local variations these are set out by area and by school in section 8.

7. Admission criteria for September 2023

Other than for schools listed in section 8, when a community or voluntary controlled school is over-subscribed for any year group, applications for entry in 2023/24 will be ranked in the following order:

First criterion: Looked after and previously looked after children

See section 9 for information relating to looked after and previously looked after children.

Second criterion: Exceptional social/medical need

See section 10 for information relating to exceptional social/medical need. **A supplementary information form (Appendix 6) must be completed and returned by the application closing date for all applicants wishing to apply under this criterion.**

Third criterion: Children of a member of staff

See section 11 for information relating to children of a member of staff. A supplementary information form (Appendix 7) must be completed and returned by the application closing date for all applicants wishing to apply under this criterion.

Fourth criterion: Children who are expected to have a sibling at the school or at an infant/ junior school which will operate shared sibling priority for admission at the time of the child's admission

See Appendix 2 for infant/junior schools that will operate shared sibling priority for admission for the purpose of this criterion. See section 12 for information relating to siblings.

Fifth criterion: Any other children

Remaining places will be offered on the basis of nearness to the school measured in a straight line from the address point of the child's home address, as set by Ordnance Survey to the nearest official school gate for pupils to use. See section 14 for information on the definition of home address. See section 15 for information on tie breakers.

8. School specific admission criteria for September 2023

When a school named below is over-subscribed for any year group, applications for entry in 2023/24 will be ranked in criteria order.

In considering local admission arrangements, see sections 9 to 15 for more information on:

- Looked after and previously looked after children
- Exceptional social/medical need
- Children of a member of staff
- Siblings
- Nearest school
- Home address
- Tie breakers

a) Epsom & Ewell**Southfield Park Primary School:**

1. Looked after and previously looked after children
2. Exceptional social/medical need
3. Children of a member of staff
4. Siblings
5. Children living in the defined catchment area of the school (see Appendix 4 for catchment map). If the number of children who qualify under this criterion is greater than the number of places remaining available at the school, places under this criterion will be offered to those living the furthest distance from the school, measured in a straight line.
6. Children for whom Southfield Park Primary School is their nearest school
7. Any other children

Stamford Green Primary School:

1. Looked after and previously looked after children
2. Exceptional social/medical need
3. Children of a member of staff
4. Siblings

5. Children for whom Stamford Green Primary School is their nearest school
6. Any other children

Wallace Fields Junior School:

1. Looked after and previously looked after children
2. Exceptional social/medical need
3. Children of a member of staff
4. **Children who will have a sibling at Wallace Fields Infant School or Wallace Fields Junior School on the date of their admission**
5. ***Children attending Wallace Fields Infant School**
6. Any other children

* Criterion 5 will only apply to children who attend Wallace Fields Infant School in Year 2 and will not be applied once a child has left this school

If the number of children who qualify under any criterion is greater than the number of places remaining available at the school, any remaining places will be offered to children who meet the criterion on the basis of proximity of the child's home address to the nearest official school gate at either Wallace Fields Infant School or Wallace Fields Junior School, with children living nearest receiving the greater priority.

c) Guildford

Walsh C of E Junior School:

1. Looked after and previously looked after children
2. Exceptional social/medical need
3. Children of a member of staff
4. *Children attending Walsh Memorial C of E (Controlled) Infant School
5. Siblings not admitted under 3 above
6. *Children attending St Paul's CofE Infant School (Tongham)
7. Any other children

* Criteria 4 and 6 will only apply to children who attend Walsh Memorial CofE (Controlled) or St Paul's CofE infant schools (as applicable) in Year 2 and will not be applied once a child has left these schools

Worplesdon Primary School at 7+:

1. Looked after and previously looked after children
2. Exceptional social/medical need
3. Children of a member of staff
4. Siblings
5. *Children attending Wood Street Infant School
6. Any other children

* Criterion 5 will only apply to children who attend Wood Street Infant School in Year 2 and will not be applied once a child has left this school

d) Mole Valley

The Dawnay School at 7+:

1. Looked after and previously looked after children
2. Exceptional social/medical need
3. Children of a member of staff
4. Siblings

5. *Children attending Polesden Lacey Infant School
6. Any other children

* Criterion 5 will only apply to children who attend Polesden Lacey Infant School in Year 2 and will not be applied once a child has left this school

St Martin's C of E Primary School at 7+:

1. Looked after and previously looked after children
2. Exceptional social/medical need
3. Children of a member of staff
4. Siblings
5. *Children attending St Michael's CofE (Aided) Infant School
6. Any other children

* Criterion 5 will only apply to children who attend St Michael's CofE (Aided) Infant School in Year 2 and will not be applied once a child has left this school

e) Reigate & Banstead

Banstead Community Junior School:

1. Looked after and previously looked after children
2. Exceptional social/medical need
3. Children of a member of staff
4. *Children attending Banstead Infant School
5. Siblings not admitted under 3 above
6. Any other children

* Criterion 4 will only apply to children who attend Banstead Infant School in Year 2 and will not be applied once a child has left this school

Earlswood Junior School:

1. Looked after and previously looked after children
2. Exceptional social/medical need
3. Children of a member of staff
4. *Children attending Earlswood Infant School
5. Siblings not admitted under 3 above
6. Any other children

* Criterion 4 will only apply to children who attend Earlswood Infant School in Year 2 and will not be applied once a child has left this school

Meath Green Junior:

1. Looked after and previously looked after children
2. Exceptional social/medical need
3. Children of a member of staff
4. *Children attending Meath Green Infant School
5. Siblings not admitted under 3 above
6. Any other children

* Criterion 4 will only apply to children who attend Meath Green Infant school in Year 2 and will not be applied once a child has left this school

Reigate Priory School:

1. Looked after and previously looked after children
2. Exceptional social/medical need
3. Children of a member of staff
4. Siblings
5. *Children attending Dovers Green or Holmesdale Community Infant schools
6. Any other children

* Criteria 5 will only apply to children who attend Dovers Green or Holmesdale Community infant schools in Year 2 and will not be applied once a child has left these schools

If the number of children who qualify under any criterion is greater than the number of places remaining available at the school, any remaining places will be offered to children who meet the criterion on the basis of proximity of the child's home address to the front door of the Reigate Priory building in Priory Park, Reigate, with children living nearest receiving the greater priority.

Walton on the Hill Primary School:

1. Looked after and previously looked after children
2. Exceptional social/medical need
3. Children of a member of staff
4. Siblings
5. **Children living in the defined catchment area of the school (see Appendix 5 for catchment map)**
6. Any other children

f) Runnymede

St Ann's Heath Junior School:

1. Looked after and previously looked after children
2. Exceptional social/medical need
3. Children of a member of staff
4. Siblings
5. *Children attending Trumps Green or Meadowcroft infant schools
6. Any other children

* Criterion 5 will only apply to children who attend Trumps Green or Meadowcroft infant schools in Year 2 and will not be applied once a child has left these schools

g) Spelthorne

Chennestone Primary Community School at 7+:

1. Looked after and previously looked after children
2. Exceptional social/medical need
3. Children of a member of staff
4. Siblings
5. *Children attending Beauclerc Infant School
6. Any other children

* Criterion 5 will only apply to children who attend Beauclerc Infant School in Year 2 and will not be applied once a child has left this school

h) Waverley**Shottermill Junior School:**

1. Looked after and previously looked after children
2. Exceptional social/medical need
3. Children of a member of staff
4. *Children attending Shottermill Infant School
5. Siblings not admitted under 3 above
6. Any other children

* Criterion 4 will only apply to children who attend Shottermill Infant School in Year 2 and will not be applied once a child has left this school

William Cobbett Primary School at 7+:

1. Looked after and previously looked after children
2. Exceptional social/medical need
3. Children of a member of staff
4. Siblings
5. *Children attending Badshot Lea Village or Folly Hill infant schools
6. Any other children

* Criterion 5 will only apply to children who attend Badshot Lea Village or Folly Hill infant schools in Year 2 and will not be applied once a child has left these schools

i) Woking**West Byfleet Junior School:**

1. Looked after and previously looked after children
2. Exceptional social/medical need
3. Children of a member of staff
4. *Children attending West Byfleet Infant School
5. Siblings not admitted under 3 above
6. Any other children

* Criterion 4 will only apply to children who attend West Byfleet Infant School in Year 2 and will not be applied once a child has left this school

9. Looked after and previously looked after children

Within the admission arrangements for all community and voluntary controlled schools, looked after and previously looked after children will receive the top priority for a place.

Looked after and previously looked after children will be considered to be:

- children who are in the care of a local authority or provided with accommodation by a local authority in accordance with Section 22 of the Children Act 1989, e.g. fostered or living in a children's home, at the time an application for a school is made; and
- children who have previously been in the care of a local authority or provided with accommodation by a local authority in accordance with Section 22 of the Children Act 1989 and who have left that care through adoption, a child arrangements order (in accordance with Section 8 of the Children Act 1989 and as amended by the Children and Families Act 2014) or special guardianship order (in accordance with Section 14A of the Children Act 1989).

- children who appear (to the local authority) to have been in state care outside of England and ceased to be in state care as a result of being adopted. A child will be regarded as having been in state care outside of England if they were accommodated by a public authority, a religious organisation or any other provider of care whose sole purpose is to benefit society. The parent/carer will need to provide evidence to demonstrate that the child was in state care outside of England and left that care as a result of being adopted

Places will be allocated under this criterion when places are first offered at a school and the local authority may also ask schools to admit over their published admission number at other times under this criterion.

10. Exceptional social/medical need

Occasionally there will be a very small number of children for whom exceptional social or medical circumstances apply which will warrant a placement at a particular school. The exceptional social or medical circumstances might relate to either the child or the parent/carer.

A supplementary information form (Appendix 6) must be completed and returned by the application closing date for all applicants wishing to apply under this criterion.

Supporting evidence from a professional is also required such as a doctor and/or consultant for medical cases or a social worker, health professional, housing officer, the police or probation officer for other social circumstances. This evidence must confirm the circumstances of the case and must set out why the child should attend a particular school and why no other school could meet the child's needs.

Providing evidence does not guarantee that a child will be given priority at a particular school and in each case a decision will be made based on the merits of the case and whether the evidence demonstrates that a placement should be made at one particular school above any other.

Common medical conditions and allergies can usually be supported in all mainstream schools, therefore priority under a school's exceptional medical criterion would not normally be given for these. Some mainstream schools have units attached which provide specialist provision for children with an education, health and care plan which names the school. The facilities in these units are not normally available to children in the mainstream school and as such priority under a school's exceptional social or medical criterion would not normally be agreed for a mainstream place on the basis of a specialist unit being attached to the school.

In addition, routine child minding arrangements would not normally be considered to be an exceptional social reason for placement at a particular school.

Places may be allocated under this criterion when places are first offered at a school and the local authority may also ask schools to admit over their published admission number at other times under this criterion.

11. Children of a member of staff

Priority will be given to a child if their parent is a permanent member of staff at the school and meets either or both of the following circumstances:

- a) the member of staff has been employed at the school for two or more years at the time at which the application for admission to the school is made, **on a full or part time basis**; and/or

- b) the member of staff is recruited to fill a vacant post for which there is a demonstrable skill shortage.

A person will be considered to be a child's parent for the purpose of this criterion if they are living in the same family unit as the child at the same address and are:

- **their mother or father:**
- **any other person who has parental responsibility, such as an adoptive parent, step-parent, a special guardian or person named in a child arrangements order**
- **any other person who does not have parental responsibility but otherwise has the care of the child, such as a foster carer.**

A supplementary information form (Appendix 7) must be completed and returned by the application closing date for all applicants wishing to apply under this criterion.

For applications made as part of a normal intake, the length of employment will be considered as of the closing date for applications. For in year applications and for the purpose of maintaining a waiting list, the length of employment will be considered as of the date the application is received or the date a place becomes available, if a place is considered from the waiting list.

12. Siblings for community and voluntary controlled schools

A sibling will be considered to be a brother or sister (that is, another child of the same parents, whether living at the same address or not), a half-brother or half sister or a step-brother or step-sister or an adoptive or foster sibling, ordinarily living as part of the same family unit at the same address.

A child will be given sibling priority if they have a sibling on roll at the school concerned or a linked school and that sibling is still expected to be on roll at that school at the time of the child's admission. **If a sibling leaves the school concerned or a linked school after the application but before the national offer day, the applicant must let the School Admissions team know as this may affect the child's sibling priority. We reserve the right to withdraw an offer of a place that has been made on the basis of sibling priority if information comes to light that the applicant had claimed that priority in the knowledge that the child's sibling would have left the school or linked school by the time of the child's admission; or if the applicant failed to tell us of a change that took place prior to the national offer day that would affect the child's sibling priority.**

For the initial intake to an infant/junior school, a child will also be given sibling priority for admission if their sibling is attending an infant/junior school which operates shared sibling priority with the school and that sibling is still expected to be on roll at either school at the time of the child's admission. See Appendix 2 for community and voluntary controlled schools that will operate shared sibling priority for admission in 2023 for the purpose of the sibling criterion. This will apply both at the initial allocation of places and also when prioritising the waiting list. Giving sibling priority has the effect of maximising the opportunity for children in the same family to be educated at the same school or at a school which operates shared sibling priority.

At the initial allocation, when an applicant is applying for a Reception place at an infant school that has both a feeder and sibling link to a junior school and the child has a sibling currently attending Year 2 of the infant school but who will have left by the time the younger child starts, the younger child will be considered under the sibling criterion as part of the initial allocation. This is because, due to the feeder link, they will be expected to still have a

sibling at the linked junior school at the time of admission. The schools for which this will apply are as follows:

- Bagshot Infant and Connaught Junior (Academy)
- *Beauclerc Infant School and Chennestone Primary School
- Earlswood Infant and Earlswood Junior
- The Grange Community Infant and New Haw Community Junior (Academy) Horley Infant and Yattendon (Foundation)
- The Mead Infant and Auriol Junior (Academy)
- Meadowcroft Infant and St Ann's Heath Junior
- Meath Green Infant and Meath Green Junior
- **Marrow CofE Infant and Bushy Hill Junior (Foundation)
- Shottermill Infant and Shottermill Junior
- Trumps Green Infant and St Ann's Heath Junior
- Walsh Memorial CofE Infant and Walsh CofE Junior
- West Byfleet Infant and West Byfleet Junior

* Shared sibling priority only applies to Beauclerc Infant School

** Shared sibling priority only applies to Marrow CofE Infant School

At the initial allocation, when an applicant is applying for both a Reception place and a Year 3 place at a primary school which has an intake at Reception and Year 3, or at separate infant/junior schools which operate shared sibling priority, if a place can only be offered to one child, the waiting list position for the other child will be adjusted to reflect the fact that they are expected to have a sibling in the school or another school which operates shared sibling priority in September 2023.

A mainstream child will also be given sibling priority for a school if they have a sibling with a final EHCP that names the same school, as long as the sibling with the EHCP is expected to start at the school before or on the same date as the mainstream child. Applicants will have to declare the details of any child whose EHCP names the school in order to be considered for sibling priority.

13. Nearest school

For schools which give priority to children who have the school as their nearest, all Surrey community and voluntary controlled schools will be considered, as will most academies and foundation, free, trust and voluntary aided schools. A list of the academies and foundation, free, trust and voluntary aided schools in Surrey and the out of county schools that will be excluded when assessing nearest school can be seen at Appendix 3.

The nearest school may be inside or outside the county boundary.

When assessing which school is nearest, distances to Surrey schools will be measured in a straight line from the address point of the child's home address, as set by Ordnance Survey, to the nearest point within each school which is used to measure distance for the purpose of prioritising admissions, as set out in each school's admission arrangements. Where a Surrey school does not use distance to prioritise admissions, the measuring point will be the nearest official school gate for pupils to use. Distances to schools outside of Surrey will be calculated using the postal address coordinates for the school. Parents can view [Surrey's School map](#) to see their home to school distances.

Any child remaining on the waiting list after 1 September 2023 will be considered to be an application for in year admission. After this date, when assessing nearest school, all schools with the appropriate year group will be taken into account, other than those listed at Appendix 3.

14. Home address

Within the admission arrangements for community and voluntary controlled schools, the child's home address excludes any business or childminder's address and must be the child's normal place of residence. It also excludes any relative's address unless the child lives at that address as their normal place of residence. Where the child is subject to a child arrangements order and that order stipulates that the child will live with one parent/carer more than the other, the address to be used will be the one where the child is expected to live for the majority of the time. For other children, the address to be used will be the address where the child lives the majority of the time. In other cases, where the child spends an equal time between their parents/carers, it will be up to the parent/carers to agree which address to use. Where a child spends their time equally between their parents/carers and they cannot agree on who should make the application, we will accept an application from the parent/carer who is registered for child benefit. If neither parent/carer is registered for child benefit we will accept the application from the parent/carer whose address is registered with the child's current school or nursery.

We will not generally accept a temporary address if the main carer of the child still possesses or rents a property that has previously been used as a home address, nor will we accept a temporary address if we believe it has been used solely or mainly to obtain a school place when an alternative address is still available to that child. All distances will be measured by the computerised Geographical Information System maintained by Surrey's admissions team.

The address to be used for the initial allocation of places to Reception, Year 3 and Year 7 will be the child's address at the closing date for application. Changes of address may be considered in accordance with Surrey's coordinated scheme if there are exceptional reasons behind the change, such as if a family has just moved to the area. The address to be used for waiting lists, after the initial allocation, will be the child's current address. Any offer of a place on the basis of address is conditional upon the child living at the appropriate address on the relevant date. Applicants have a responsibility to notify Surrey County Council of any change of address.

15. Tie breaker and the admission of twins, triplets, other multiple births or siblings born in the same academic year

Unless stipulated otherwise, if within any criterion there are more children than places available, any remaining places will be offered to children who meet the criterion on the basis of proximity of the child's home address to the school, with children living nearest receiving the greater priority. Distance will be measured in a straight line from the address point of the child's home address, as set by Ordnance Survey, to the nearest official school gate for pupils to use. This is calculated using the admissions team's Geographical Information System.

Where two or more children share priority for a place, e.g. where two children live equidistant from a school, Surrey County Council will use random allocation to determine which child should be given priority.

In the case of multiple births, where children have equal priority for a place, Surrey County Council will use random allocation to determine which child should be given priority. If after the allocation one or more places can be offered but there are not sufficient places for all of them, each child will be offered a place.

16. Waiting lists

Where there are more children than places available, waiting lists will operate for each year group according to the oversubscription criteria for each school without regard to the date the application was received or when a child's name was added to the waiting list.

Waiting lists for each year group at each community and voluntary controlled school will be maintained until the 31 July 2024 when they will be cancelled. Applicants who wish a child to remain on the waiting list for the 2024/25 academic year must complete a **Continuing Interest form** through Surrey County Council **between 1 July 2024 and 31 August 2024**. Fully completed **forms** received during July 2024 will be used to reform the waiting list during August 2024. Applications received **between 1 August and 31 August** will be added to the waiting list as soon as they have been processed. **If a Continuing Interest form is not received by 31 August 2024 the applicant will be required to submit a new in year application.**

17. In-year admissions

The following applications will be treated as in-year admissions during 2023/24:

- applications for admission to Reception which are received after 1 September 2023;
- for any school which has a published admission number for Year 3, applications for admission to Year 3 which are received after 1 September 2023;
- applications for admission to Year 7 which are received after 1 September 2023;
- all other applications for admission to Years 1 to 6 and 8 to 11.

Applications for Surrey's community and voluntary controlled schools must be made to the local authority on Surrey's common application form. Where there are more applications than places available, each application will be ranked in accordance with the published oversubscription criteria for each school.

18. Starting school

The community and voluntary controlled infant and primary schools in Surrey have a single intake into Reception. All children whose date of birth falls between 1 September 2018 and 31 August 2019 will be eligible to apply for a full time place in Reception at a Surrey school for September 2023. Applicants can defer their child's entry to Reception until later in the school year, but this will not be agreed beyond the beginning of the term after the child's fifth birthday, nor beyond the beginning of the final term of the academic year for which the offer was made. Applicants may also arrange for their child to start part time until their child reaches statutory school age.

19. The admission of children outside of their chronological year group

Applicants may choose to seek a place outside their child's chronological (correct) year group. Decisions will be made on the basis of the circumstances of each case and what is in the best interests of the child concerned.

- Applicants who are applying for their child to have a decelerated entry to school, i.e. to start later than other children in their chronological age group, should initially apply for a school place in accordance with the deadlines that apply for their child's chronological age. If, in liaison with the headteacher, the local authority agrees for the child to have a decelerated entry to a community or voluntary controlled school the place cannot be deferred and instead the applicant will be invited to apply again in the following year for the decelerated cohort.
- Applicants who are applying for their child to have an accelerated entry to school, i.e. to start earlier than other children in their chronological age group, must initially apply for a school place at the same time that other families are applying for that cohort. If, in liaison with the headteacher, the local authority agrees for the child to have an accelerated entry to a community or voluntary controlled school, the application will be processed. If it is not agreed for the child to have an accelerated entry to a community or voluntary controlled school, the applicant will be invited to apply again in the following year for the correct cohort.

Applicants must state clearly why they feel admission to a different year group is in the child's best interest and provide what evidence they have to support this. More information on educating children out of their chronological year group and the process for making such requests is available on [Surrey's admissions web page](#)

20. Nursery admissions

The local authority has delegated the admissions of nursery children to the governing body of community and voluntary controlled schools/nurseries. Applicants wishing to apply for a place must complete the application form and submit it directly to the school or nursery that they wish to apply for in accordance with the dates set by the school.

In considering these arrangements for community and voluntary controlled schools/nurseries, see sections 9 to 15 for more information on:

- Looked after and previously looked after children
- Exceptional social/medical need
- Children of a member of staff
- Siblings
- Home address
- Tie breakers

Community and voluntary controlled infant and primary schools which operate a nursery during term time only, will offer sessions totalling 15 or 30 hours a week, depending on the school and the eligibility of the child. Each school will identify which sessions constitute the child's universal entitlement and which are their extended entitlement.

Places for two year olds

Some nurseries admit two year olds who meet the eligibility criteria to receive Funded Early Education for Two year olds (FEET). Where there are more applications than places available, eligible children will be ranked according to the following criteria:

- a) Looked after and previously looked after children
- b) Exceptional social/medical need
- c) **Children of a member of staff**
- d) Children who will have a sibling attending the nursery or the main school at the time of admission

e) Any other children

Where any category is oversubscribed, children will be ranked according to the straight line distance that they live from the school with priority being given to children who live closest to the school.

Once such children are placed on roll at a nursery, they will be automatically entitled to take up a three year old place and the number of places available for three year olds will reduce.

Places for three year olds

All children will be eligible to be considered for admission to a nursery class in a community or voluntary controlled school or nursery in the term after they turn three years old, although admission will be subject to an application being made and places being available.

When a nursery in a community or voluntary controlled infant or primary school is over-subscribed for a three year old place, applications for entry in 2023/2024 will be ranked according to the following criteria, which will be applied in the first instance to children wishing to take up the free early years provision:

- a) Looked after and previously looked after children
- b) Exceptional social/medical need
- c) **Children of a member of staff**
- d) Children who will have a sibling attending the nursery or the main school at the time of admission
- e) Children who will turn 4 years old between 1 September 2023 to 31 August 2024 (this is to give priority to older children who will be due to transfer to Reception in the next academic year and hence only have one year left to attend nursery)
- f) Children who will be 3 years old between 1 September 2023 to 31 August 2024 (these children will be able to stay on in nursery for another year in 2024/25 as they will not be due to start Reception until September 2024)

Where any category is oversubscribed, children will be ranked according to the straight line distance that they live from the school or nursery, with priority being given to children who live closest.

Procedures for admission

Each school will endeavour to inform applicants of the outcome of their application by letter, at least one term before admission. A school will only allocate nursery sessions once it has determined that a place can be offered in accordance with the admission criteria. If an applicant is offered a place they must confirm acceptance directly with the school by the date stipulated in their offer letter.

The final decision with regard to admission and the allocation of sessions rests with the governing body of the school.

Where a school is oversubscribed it will maintain a waiting list in criteria order.

Admission to a school's nursery does not guarantee admission to the Reception class at that school. Applications for Reception must be made on a separate application and be submitted by the statutory deadline in order to be considered.

Some schools or nurseries may allow parent/carers to pay for extra nursery provision, beyond their funded entitlement. However such requests will only be considered once all applications for the funded early year's entitlement have been processed.

In addition to nurseries within some community and voluntary controlled infant and primary schools, Surrey also has four stand-alone Nursery schools, some with attached Family Centres, in Chertsey, Dorking, Godalming and Guildford. These may provide a mix of full and part time places. Whilst these schools will also follow the admission criteria set out above, under the social and medical need criterion they may also consider the individual learning need of a child, if it can be demonstrated that no other school can meet the child's learning needs.

21. Providing false or misleading information

If an applicant is found to have supplied false or deliberately misleading information or to have withheld any relevant information, the local authority reserves the right to withdraw any offer of a place, even if the child has already started at the school.

22. Home to school transport

Surrey County Council has a Home to School Transport policy that sets out the circumstances in which children might qualify for free home to school transport.

Generally, transport will only be considered if a child is under 8 years old and is travelling more than two miles or is over 8 years old and travelling more than three miles to the nearest school with a place. Transport will not generally be provided to a school that is further away if a child would have been offered a place at a nearer school had it been named as a preference on the application form, although exceptions may apply to secondary aged children whose families are on a low income if they are travelling to one of their three nearest schools and to children whose nearest school is out of County but over the statutory walking distance.

Eligibility to transport is not linked to the admission criteria of a school. Some schools give priority to children who are attending a feeder school, but attending a feeder school does not confer an automatic right to transport to a linked school. In considering admission criteria and school preferences it is important that applicants also consider the home to school transport policy so they might take account of the likelihood of receiving free transport to their preferred school before making their application.

In considering eligibility for home to school transport, the local authority will take account of all state funded schools, including free schools and academies.

Applicants should note that the opening of a new school or the permanent relocation of an existing school might change which school is assessed to be the nearest to an address when compared to assessments made in previous years. If for any reason a school educates children on a temporary site, the assessment of nearest school for the purpose of home to school transport eligibility will disregard the temporary site and will instead use the intended permanent site of the school or, if that has not yet been determined, the current main site of the school. Where a school is operating on a temporary site and that school's permanent/current site is deemed to be a child's nearest qualifying school, the home to school walking distance will be measured to the school's temporary site to determine if the child lives over the statutory walking distance and is eligible for transport assistance. Eligibility will be reassessed at the point a child ceases to be educated at the temporary site.

A full copy of Surrey's Home to School Transport policy is available on [Surrey's website](#) at or from the Surrey Schools and Childcare Service on 0300 200 1004.

Policy	Model	Date Created	Reviewed	Review	Ctte	Review April 2022
Adverse Weather Policy	SSALC	April 2019		April 2022	Personnel	Model policy no longer available
AED Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Property	Needs review - Insurance, maintenance
Allotment Sheds Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Property	
Allotments Waiting List Policy					Property	Needs writing
Asbestos Policy		July 2017		July 2020	Property	Needs review - bi-annual re-inspection of asbestos
Bee Keeping Policy		December 2019		April 2022	Property	
Breach Notification Policy	GDPR				Council	
CCTV Policy	GDPR				Council	Need to check CCTV retention
Child Protection and Vulnerable Persons Policy	SSALC	April 2019		April 2022	Council	update for youth music and street champions
Climate and Ecological Emergency Policy		May 2021			Council	
Coat of Arms Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Council	
Code of Conduct		May 2019		April 2022	Council	Consider adoption of LGA Model Code
Code of Conduct Guide for Staff		April 2019		April 2022	Personnel	
Communication and Engagement Policy	SSALC	December 2016		December 2019	Council	Needs review - newsletter
Complainants - habitual and vexatious		April 2019		April 2022	Council	Needs review - SPOC
Complaints Policy	SSALC	May 2019		April 2022	Council	
Co-opted Policy	SSALC	April 2019		April 2022	Council	
Correspondence Guidance		April 2019		April 2022	Council	
Data Protection Policy	GDPR				Council	
Data Protection Training Policy	GDPR				Council	Need Redaction Policy
Data Retention and Disposal Policy	GDPR				Council	
Dignity and Respect at Work Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Personnel	
Discipline and Grievance Policy	SSALC	April 2019		April 2022	Personnel	Review NALC Nov 2019
Discussion with Developer Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Planning	
Dispensation Scheme		Jan 2017			Council	Needs review
Environmental Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Personnel	Is this needed now we have Climate and Ecological Policy?
Equality Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Council	Needs review to NALC policy
Exercise of Pensions Discretions Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Personnel	
Fairtrade Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Council	
Financial Regulations		Sept 2019		May 2020	Council	Reviewed Feb 2022, still NALC 2019 model
First Aid Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Council	
Flag Flying Policy		2019		2020	Council	Needs review - exceptional circumstances
FOI Publication Scheme		May 2019		April 2022	Council	
General Privacy Notice				2020	Council	
Grants and Donations Policy	SSALC	April 2019		April 2022	Finance	
Handling Aggression at Work Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Personnel	
Handling DBS Certificate Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Personnel	update for youth music
Health and Safety Policy				May 2020	Council	Needs review
Internal Privacy Notice				2018	Council	
Investment Policy	SSALC	April 2019		April 2022	Finance	Needs review
IT Email Internet Policy	SSALC	April 2019		April 2022	Personnel	Needs review - WFH
Legionella Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Property	
Local Government Transparency Code 2015		December 2016		December 2019	Council	Needs review
Lone Worker Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Personnel	
Members Allowances Policy	SSALC	April 2019		April 2022	Council	
Memorial Benches in Cemetery		April 2019		April 2022	Property	
Memorial Safety Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Property	
Memorial Wall Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Property	
Officer Member Protocol	SSALC	April 2019		April 2022	Personnel	
PAT Testing Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Property	
Pension Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Personnel	Needs review
Performance Management Scheme	SSALC	April 2019		April 2022	Personnel	
Planning Code of Good Practice		February 2015		February 2017	Planning	
Press and Media Policy	SSALC	May 2019		May 2020	Council	
Public Participation in Meetings		April 2019		April 2022	Council	Needs review for remote access
Recruitment Policy	SSALC	April 2019		April 2022	Personnel	
Reporting of Council Meetings Policy	SSALC	December 2016		December 2019	Council	Needs review for remote access
Representation on Outside Bodies Policy	SSALC	April 2019		April 2022	Council	
Risk Management Policy	SSALC	April 2019		April 2022	Finance	
Sickness and Absence Policy	SSALC	April 2019		April 2022	Personnel	
Staff Expenses Policy	SSALC	April 2019		April 2022	Personnel	
Staff Handbook		April 2019		April 2022	Personnel	
Standing Orders	NALC	May 2019		May 2020	Council	
Stress Management Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Personnel	
Subject Access Request Policy	GDPR			2018	Council	
Telephone Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Personnel	Needs review - WFH
Terms of Reference for Committees		May 2019		May 2020	Council	Needs updating to create a Committee to oversee the Snaxhall Fields Charity NALC LTN28
Training Policy	SSALC	April 2019		April 2022	Council	
Tree Work Policy		April 2019		April 2022	Property	
Weed Control Policy					Property	Not created
Whistleblowing Policy	SSALC	April 2019		April 2022	Council	
Youth Council Data Protection Policy		February 2018		February 2021	Council	
Youth Council Safeguarding Policy		February 2018		February 2021	Council	
Policies Needed:						
Youth Music Data Protection Policy					Council	
Youth Music Safeguarding Policy					Council	
Street Champions Data Protection Policy					Council	
Street Champions Safeguarding Policy					Council	
Community Speedwatch Policy					Council	