





## PREFACE

The Surrey Hills was one of the first landscapes in the country to be designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in 1958. It is now one of 34 AONBs in England and has equal status in planning terms to a National Park. The Surrey Hills AONB stretches across rural Surrey, covering about a quarter of the county.

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) placed a statutory duty on AONB local authorities to produce and review management plans that will formulate their policy for the management of the area. The Management Plan has been prepared by the Surrey Hills AONB Board and adopted by Guildford Borough Council, Mole Valley District Council, Reigate and Banstead Borough Council, Tandridge District Council, Waverley Borough Council and Surrey County Council.

We are grateful to everyone who has contributed to the Surrey Hills AONB Management Plan, particularly those featured in our series of 'My Surrey Hills' videos. During 2019 a monthly video was released focusing on individuals who work, live or simply enjoy visiting the Surrey Hills. The videos highlight the special qualities of the Surrey Hills and the need to protect them through the policies in this Management Plan.

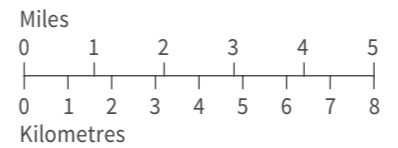
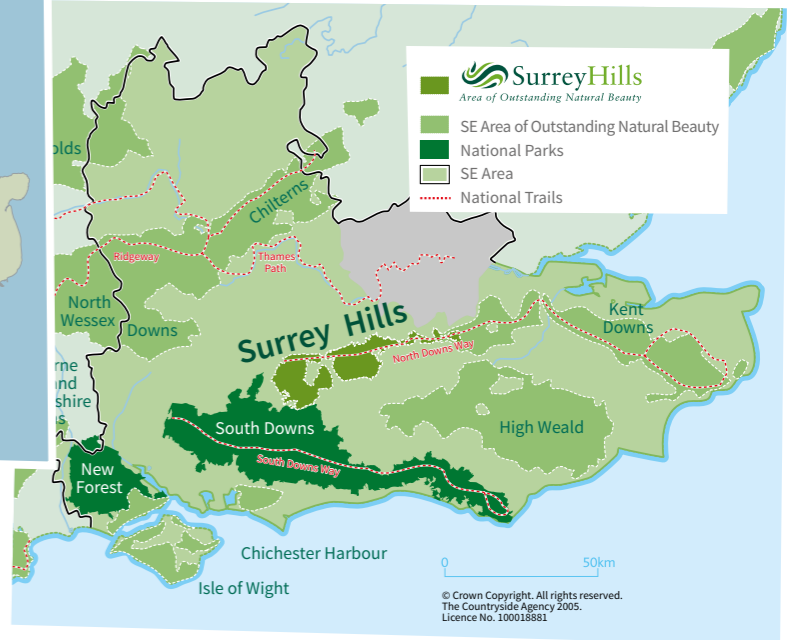
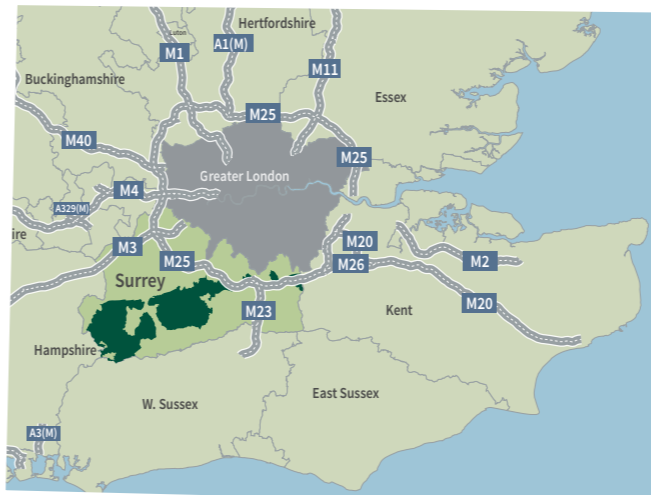
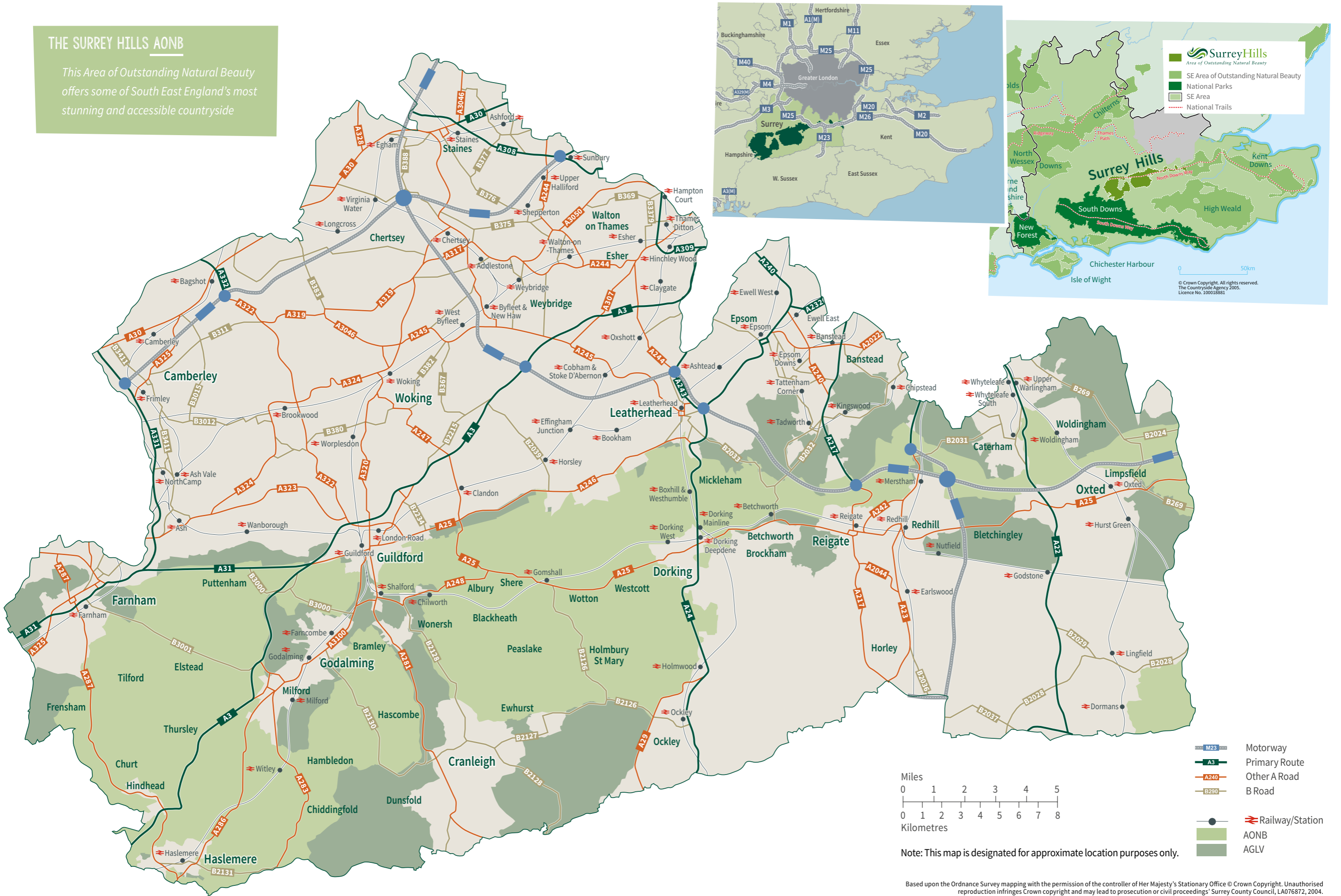
This is a statutory document that has been formally adopted by:



◀ All of these people are featured in our My Surrey Hills videos visit: [surreyhills.org/my-surrey-hills](https://surreyhills.org/my-surrey-hills) to view them

# THE SURREY HILLS AONB

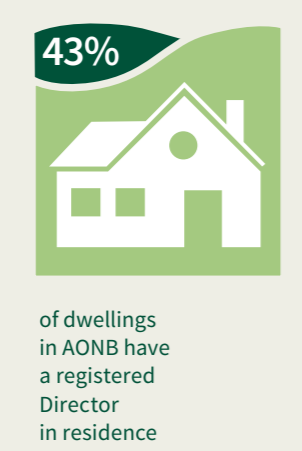
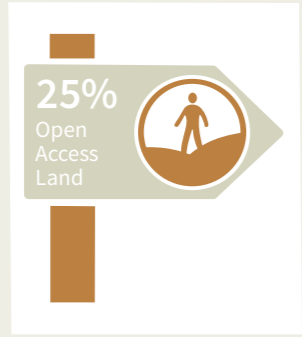
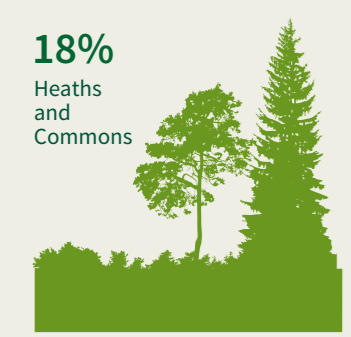
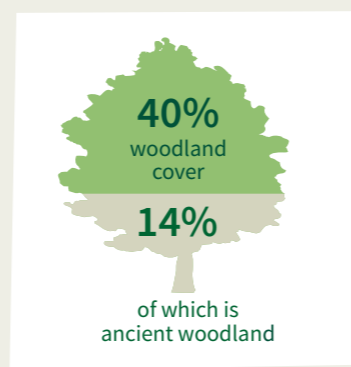
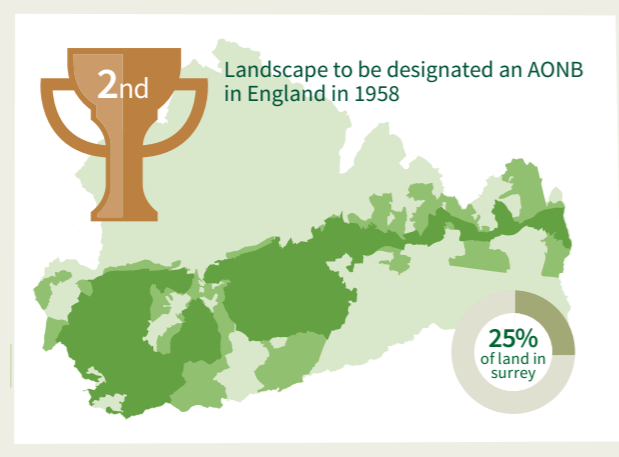
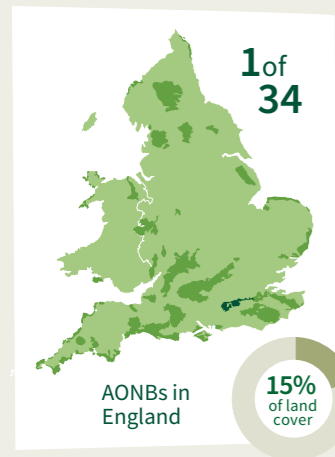
This Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty offers some of South East England's most stunning and accessible countryside



- Motorway
- Primary Route
- Other A Road
- B Road
- Railway/Station
- AONB
- AGLV

Note: This map is designated for approximate location purposes only.

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[WWW.SURREYHILLSBOARD.ORG](http://WWW.SURREYHILLSBOARD.ORG)



# SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 The Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty?

The Surrey Hills was one of the first landscapes in the country to be designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in 1958. The Surrey Hills AONB stretches across Surrey’s North Downs, from Farnham in the west to Oxted in the east of the county. It also includes the Greensand Hills which rise in Haslemere and stretch eastwards to Leith Hill, the highest point in Southern England. Over the centuries, its mosaic of farmland, woodland, heaths, downs and commons has inspired some of the country’s greatest artists, writers and architects. The Surrey Hills attracts millions of visitors every year and they make an important contribution to the economy of Surrey.

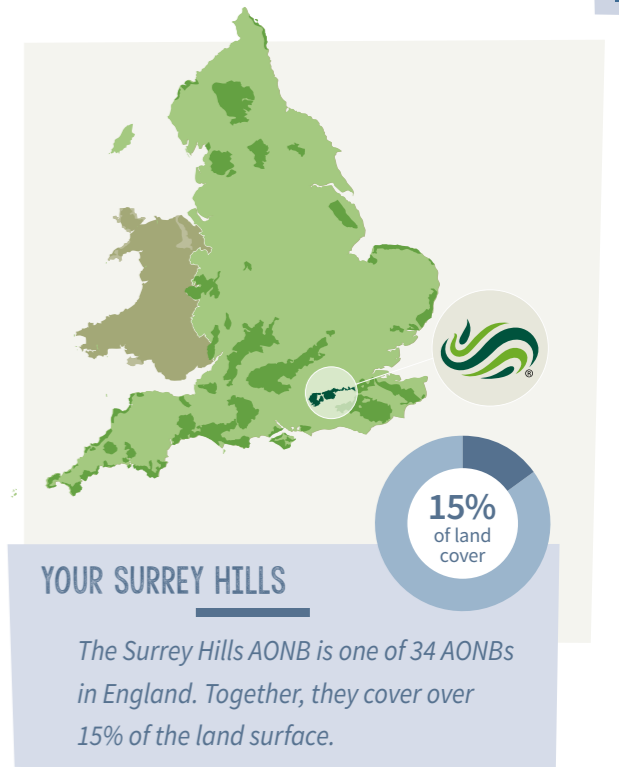
## 1.2 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) is a designation for an area of land that is of national importance for its natural beauty. The origins of AONBs and National Parks lie in the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949. In June 2000, the Government confirmed that AONBs have the same level of landscape quality and share the same level of protection as National Parks.

The primary purpose of AONB designation is ‘to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the area’. All public bodies have a legal duty to ‘have regard’ to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of an AONB.

## 1.3 The global, national and regional context

The Surrey Hills AONB is one of 34 AONBs in England. Together, they cover over 15% of the land surface. The distinctive character and natural beauty of England’s AONBs make them some of the most special and cherished places in England. AONBs are living, working landscapes that



contribute some £16bn every year to the national economy. Over two thirds of England’s population live within half an hour’s drive of an AONB and around 150 million people visit the English AONBs every year, spending in excess of £2bn.

AONBs are part of the global network of protected landscapes. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources has six management categories covering all types of protected areas. Our AONBs and National Parks fall into Category V – landscapes managed mainly for conservation and recreation.

As a protected landscape, the Surrey Hills AONB is playing a key role in the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, ratified by the UK in 2006. The Convention aims to improve the protection and management of important landscapes and to increase co-operation across Europe. The Surrey Hills AONB Board is an active member of the National Association for AONBs and through this association works with other AONBs across the country.

◀ Images show key landscape features of the Surrey Hills which include; Views, Woodland, Heathland, Tranquillity, Commons, Country Lanes, Downland, Historic buildings, Dark skies, Farmland and Parkland.

## 1.4 An ecosystems approach

A healthy natural environment underpins the health and wellbeing of our society and our economy. The natural resources – or ‘Natural Capital’ – of the Surrey Hills include its trees and woodland, rivers and streams, aquifer and other water bodies, farmland and grassland, soils, landscape and cultural assets. The benefits or services that we get from these natural resources are known as Ecosystems Services.

The policies and targets for the management of the Surrey Hills must conserve and enhance our natural capital and the benefits which society receives from this natural capital. In doing so, they will contribute to delivering the aims of the Government’s 25 Year Environment Plan. This plan calls for an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fishing that puts the environment first. One of its key goals is to use resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently by:

- sustainably managing land and water environments
- protecting and providing more, better and joined up natural habitats
- conserving water resources and improving water quality
- improving the Surrey Hills resilience to, and mitigation of, climate change
- increasing the ability to store carbon through new planting or other means
- conserving and improving soils
- reducing litter and environmental pollution, especially air pollution
- managing and mitigating the risk of flooding
- supporting the sustainable production and local use of food, forestry and raw materials
- improving opportunities for people’s health and wellbeing
- stimulating sustainable tourism and economic activity
- delivering high-quality sustainable design that protects the local distinctiveness of the Surrey Hills

## 1.5 The relationship with the National Planning Policy Framework

The primary legislation in relation to AONB designation is the CRoW Act (2000) and before that the 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act. Policy in relation to land use in AONBs is set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, Revised 2019), Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans.

The National Planning Policy Framework confirms the requirement in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, that planning applications should be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The NPPF provides specific planning guidance for plan makers and decision takers in relation to AONBs and confirms (para 172) that:

*“Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues.”*

It goes on to state that:

*“the scale and extent of development within these designated areas should be limited.”*

AONBs and their Management Plans are material considerations in the planning system. The ‘great weight test’ is significant and one of the most stringent legal tests that can be applied under planning law. In specific relation to major development the NPPF states that planning permission should be refused for major developments in AONBs except in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. It then sets a series of tests that have to be assessed in relation to major development. What constitutes ‘major development’ has not been defined. However, the NPPF states that it:

*“is a matter for the decision maker taking into account its nature, scale and setting and whether it could have a significant adverse impact on the purposes for which the area has been designated or defined.”*

It should be recognised that the “presumption in favour of sustainable development” in the NPPF does not override the imperative to conserve and enhance landscape and scenic beauty within AONBs (para 11 footnote 6 of the NPPF).

The NPPF confirms that local planning authorities should set out the strategic priorities for their areas within Local Plans and accordingly deliver the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, including landscape. The NPPF also confirms that allocations of land for development should prefer land of lesser environmental value (counting the AONB as the highest value), that local planning authorities should set criteria based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting landscape areas will be judged (development affecting AONBs includes impact on their setting), and that planning should contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment.

Local Plans should set out policy for AONBs for their areas and define their special qualities making reference to other relevant planning policy documents including the AONB Management Plan. Further to this, the existence of an AONB designation should be considered at the very outset in Local Plan preparation and should influence the Local Plan in terms of the strategic location of development, access issues, green infrastructure, Community Infrastructure Levy, use of natural resources and landscape and environmental protection. Simply including a single policy reference to AONBs in determining planning applications does not demonstrate that local planning authorities have met their legal duty under Section 85 of the CRoW Act to have proper regard to the purposes of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the AONB.

## 1.6 The Statutory AONB Management Plan

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty are designated by the Government for the purpose of ensuring that the special qualities of the finest landscapes in England, Wales and Northern Ireland are conserved and enhanced. The primary purpose of AONB designation is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the area, as confirmed by Section 82 of the *Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW Act)*.

The Government has confirmed that the landscape qualities of National Parks and AONBs are equivalent, so the protection given by the land use planning system to natural beauty in both types of area should also be equivalent. The AONB designation is also of international importance, recognised as a Category V Protected Landscape by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Sections 88 and 89 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) state that each local authority and Conservation Board must prepare and publish a Management Plan for their AONB, which must then be reviewed at intervals of no more than five years. AONB Management Plans are adopted by the partner local authorities and the policies contained within these plans carry statutory force.

Legislation relating to AONBs places additional responsibilities on local authorities and the planning system:

- AONBs are defined within the EIA Regulations for specific consideration as a “sensitive area”.
- The CRoW Act, Section 85-Duty of Regard, requires all public bodies down to parish council level to consider the nationally protected status given to AONBs in any land use related decisions. This includes the determination of planning applications and the formulation of Local and Neighbourhood Plans.

- AONB Management Plans have been recognised as a ‘material consideration’ in the planning decision making process.
- Land within AONBs is recognised differently under the Town and Country Planning Act as Article 1(5) land (which for example restricts certain permitted development rights).

As well as formulating the policy of local authorities in relation to their AONBs, AONB Management Plans are intended to:

- Highlight the special qualities and the enduring significance of the AONB and the importance of its landscape, wildlife and cultural heritage, identifying those features that are vulnerable to change.
- Present an integrated vision for the future of the AONB as a whole, in the light of national, regional and local priorities, regardless of administrative boundaries.
- Set out agreed policies which will help secure that vision.
- Identify what needs to be done, by whom and when, in order to achieve these objectives.
- Stimulate action aimed at helping people to discover, enjoy and understand the local landscape and its natural and cultural features.
- Identify actions which will support those economic and social activities which in themselves contribute to the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty.

The AONB Management Plan is not intended to be a panacea for all the perceived problems which local communities might face, nor is it intended to duplicate or replace other statutory plans which affect the area. It is, however, the only document with a focus on the whole of the AONB and the only one that is primarily focused on the purpose of AONB designation, which is the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty.

## 1.7 How the AONB Management Plan was prepared

This Management Plan was prepared by the Surrey Hills AONB Board, a Joint Committee, on behalf of the six local authorities that have a statutory duty to adopt the Plan. The AONB Unit was supported in this work by members of the AONB’s Officers Working Group, Partnership Members and people from a wide range of organisations covering areas such as conservation, land management and tourism. It was also informed by reviewing the existing AONB Management Plan (2014 – 2019) and consulting on the extent to which it should evolve in the light of progress and change.

The Surrey Hills Symposium on 28th November 2018 was a celebration of the 60th anniversary of the AONB designation and an opportunity to debate a vision for the Surrey Hills over the next 60 years. Attended by over 300 delegates, the debate highlighted:

- The importance of the London City region context, particularly in relation to the Green Belt, development and recreation pressures on the Surrey Hills.
- The need for improvements to recreation infrastructure and catering for all users, including those with limited mobility.
- Climate change as a major threat to the existing land management regimes and habitats, whilst at the same time stimulating the development of strategies and technological opportunities to counter global warming. Viticulture is a major land use and economic development opportunity but one that raises questions about the scale of land use change in terms of landscape, labour supply and infrastructure, including visitor centres.
- The branding and profile of the Surrey Hills, including whether AONBs could be designated as National Parks.

- Creating wild places for people to explore, wild camp and undertake other ‘experiential’ activities whilst at the same time protecting areas of ecological value.

During the Symposium, artist Veronica Wood captured the main themes which can be viewed on pages 14 and 15.

An on-line survey was launched at the Surrey Hills Symposium and was live until 14th January 2019. 293 individuals and organisations completed the survey which has informed revisions to the Plan.

The Surrey Hills AONB Management Plan is one of a national family of Plans. It reflects best practice in management planning following advice and guidance developed by the National Association for AONBs. For more information on AONBs visit the National Association for AONBs website: [www.landscapesforlife.org.uk](http://www.landscapesforlife.org.uk)

## 1.8 Environment Report

The Surrey Hills AONB Office has commissioned the report, and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of which it forms the principal output, as part of the preparation of this revised Management Plan. This environmental report was prepared by Surrey County Council’s in-house environmental assessment service.

The report explains how the likely significant environmental impacts of the revised Management Plan have been identified, and how that information has been fed into the review of the Plan. The report is prepared in response to the requirements set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans & Programmes Regulations 2004 (Statutory Instrument 2004 No.1633). The preparation of this report was undertaken during 2019, and the report is based on the information available to Surrey County Council during the said period of time. A full copy of the report and the non-technical summary are available on the website portal.



▲ A Vision for the Surrey Hills by artist Veronica Wood at the Surrey Hills Symposium 2018.



### 1.9 Defining the ‘Natural Beauty’ of the Surrey Hills AONB

*“Natural Beauty is not just the look of the landscape but includes landform and geology, plants and animals, landscape features and the rich history of human settlement over the centuries.”<sup>1</sup>*

Dr Nicola Bannister, landscape historian, has stated:

*“The term ‘natural’ in the designation title is a misnomer as no part of the Surrey Hills is ‘natural’ in the wild sense; rather it is less intensively managed compared with other parts of Surrey, retaining landscape features and semi-natural habitats which have a high ecological diversity and interest.”<sup>2</sup>*

Although the Surrey Hills is now one of the most wooded of the nationally protected areas in the country, it is still an intriguingly diverse landscape characterised by hills and valleys, traditional mixed farming, a patchwork of chalk grassland and heathland, sunken lanes, picturesque villages and market towns. It has associations with many

of the country’s great artists, writers, musicians and designers. It is often regarded as the first real countryside south of London and is a rural retreat for many thousands of daily commuters.

The Hills stretch across the chalk North Downs that run from Farnham in the west, above Guildford, Dorking and Reigate, to Oxted in the east. They contain a mosaic of woodland, scrub and open downland with coombs, spring lines, chalk pits, quarries and striking cliffs. To the south are the Greensand Hills that include Black Down, the Devil’s Punch Bowl and Leith Hill, with ancient sunken lanes and geometric fields that have been enclosed from heaths and wooded commons. In between are the valleys of the Wey, Tillingbourne and Mole rivers, and the heaths of Frensham, Thursley and Blackheath. The Low Weald forms the southern fringe of the AONB, with its extensive woodlands and small irregular fields, hedgerows and wooded shaws.

Although geology, soils and climate have created the bones of the landscape, the appearance of the Surrey Hills has been shaped for centuries by the changing patterns of land use and settlement.

Over much of the Surrey Hills the historic settlement pattern remains largely intact: small picturesque villages of Saxon and medieval origin in the valleys; isolated farmsteads on chalk slopes; valley bottoms and in clearings won from the woodland; large country houses with designed landscapes, including parkland; market towns; and remnants of seventeenth and eighteenth century industry.

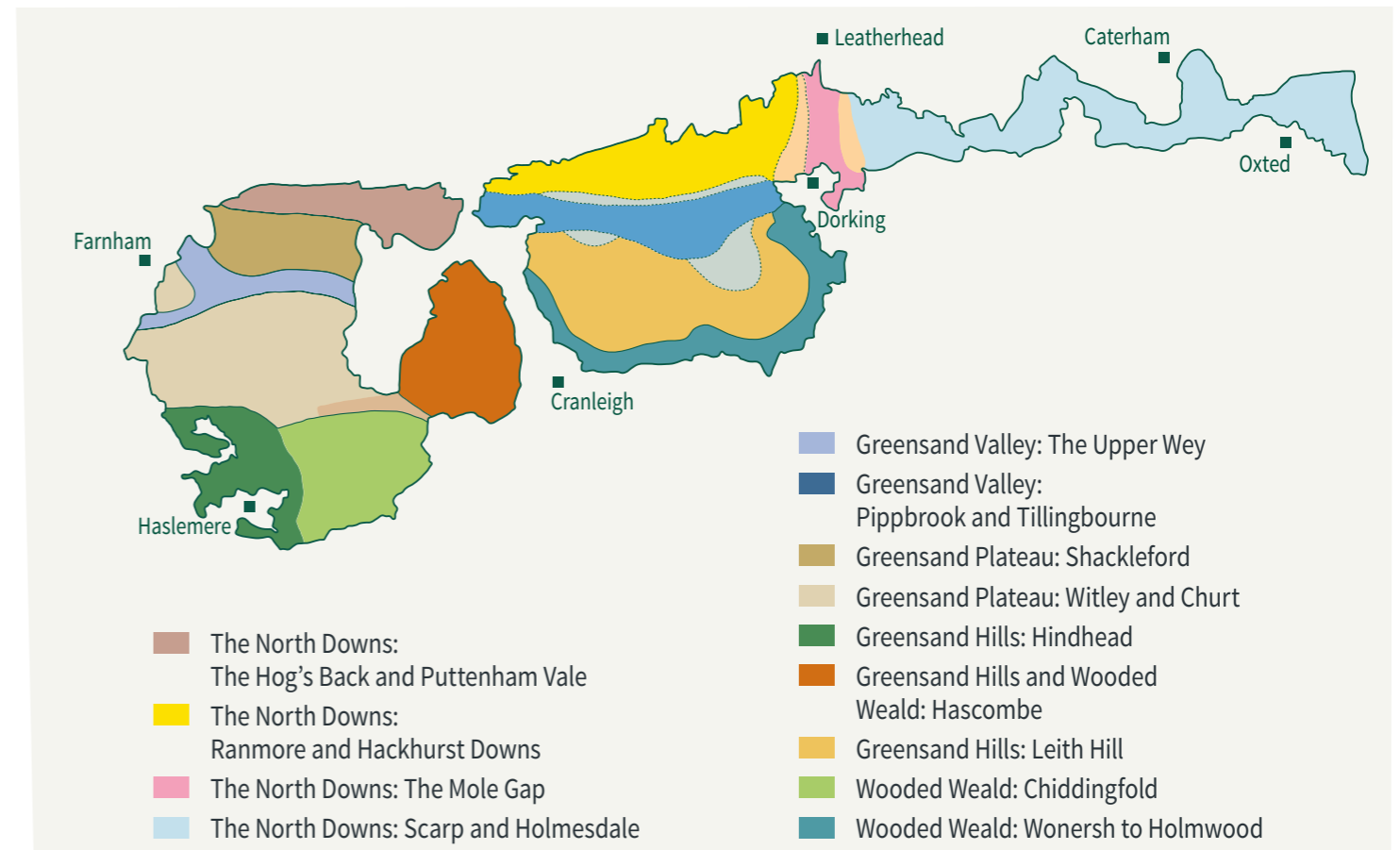
The consultation on this Surrey Hills AONB Management Plan has sought feedback on the

features that define the special character of the Surrey Hills. These features are as follows, each with its own contribution to landscape significance and subject to a range of threats and pressures:

- Views
- Woodland
- Heathland
- Tranquillity
- Commons
- Country lanes
- Downland
- Historic buildings
- Dark skies
- Farmland
- Parkland

### 1.10 The Landscape Character of the Surrey Hills AONB

The Surrey Hills Landscape Character Assessment (updated in 2012) carried out to support evidence for a review of the boundary of the AONB, identified 13 local landscape character areas:



For each of these character areas the annex to the Surrey Hills AONB Management Plan includes a statement of significance, and identifies the key features and issues. This assessment has helped to inform the Management Plan policies and the strategy to target action to certain parts of the AONB. Further information on the Landscape Character Areas listed above can be found on the website Management Plan portal.



<sup>1</sup> Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty: A Guide for AONB Partnership Members, Countryside Agency, 2001 (CA 24))  
<sup>2</sup> Surrey Hills AONB: Historic landscape descriptions, Dr Nicola R Bannister, July 2002 (unpublished)

### 1.11 Activities associated with the Surrey Hills

The consultation process identified the principal activities associated with the Surrey Hills and views on how the Management Plan has and should respond to the issues and challenges associated with them. The activities are listed below, with the main activities being identified first:

- Walking
- Dog walking
- Visit to pub, restaurant, tea rooms etc
- Mountain biking
- Photography
- Horse riding
- Road cycling
- Running
- Visiting attractions
- Leisure drive
- Shopping

### 1.12 The key pressures and threats

Many changes have taken place since the Surrey Hills was designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in 1958. Although it is still a beautiful and protected area, and despite being contained wholly within the London Metropolitan Green Belt, the threats and pressures on its special character and the vitality of its communities have come in many forms. The key pressures and threats identified during the process of developing the Management Plan, in order of concern, were:

- Housing development
- Traffic
- Energy (oil, gas, fracking)
- Loss of local services
- Off road vehicles
- Excavation of minerals
- Aircraft noise
- Climate change
- Recreation pressure
- Changes in agriculture

These pressures are the result of the great many environmental, social and economic forces that are

often external to the Surrey Hills AONB, particularly the effect of the London City Region on Surrey. Although it is recognised that it will be difficult to address these pressures in the Management Plan, a purpose of the Plan is to ensure that the impact of these forces on the Surrey Hills is recognised and that the local authority partners and other stakeholders exercise their duty under statute to conserve and enhance the AONB by having regard to the AONB Management Plan policies as set out in Section 2.

### 1.13 Monitoring the condition of the Surrey Hills AONB

Monitoring the condition of the Surrey Hills AONB will play an important role in identifying the key issues and in assessing the appropriateness and effectiveness of Management Plan policies. The establishment of a monitoring mechanism through the use of simple but meaningful Surrey Hills AONB headline indicators provides a means of assessing and communicating change over time to inform the five-yearly reviews of the Plan. The headline indicators for the Surrey Hills are each related to achieving the vision statements that in turn relate to the character of the landscape and the enjoyment and understanding of it, and thus to the purposes of the designation.

A State of the Surrey Hills AONB report will be prepared by the Surrey Hills Board. This report will provide: baseline data for each of the headline indicators; details for the rationale that underlies each of the indicators; the data sources and monitoring systems that will be used; and links to other targets and indicators such as the Local Transport Plan.

### 1.14 Reviewing the AONB Management Plan

The Surrey Hills Management Plan is required under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CroW) 2000 to be reviewed at intervals not less than every five years after its publication. The review process is planned to start in 2022 to produce a plan to cover the period 2025 - 2030. The preparation of

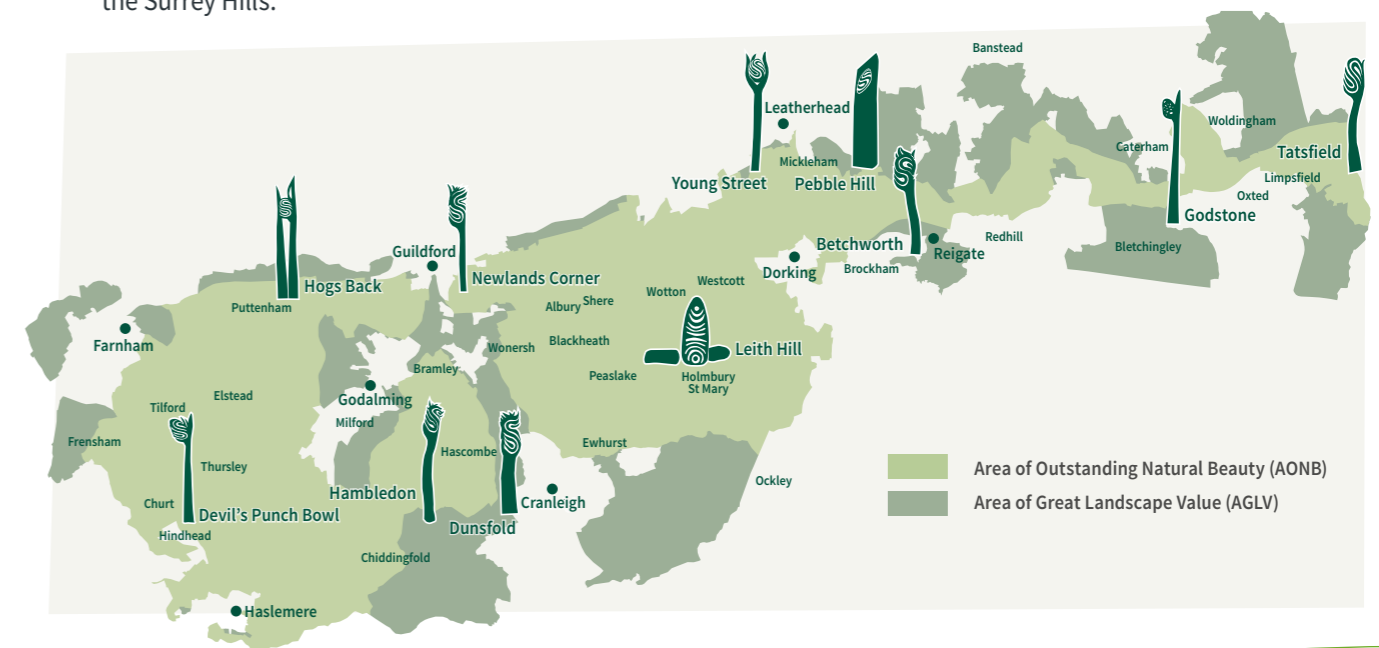
the new Plan will be informed by monitoring the implementation of this Plan and an assessment of the condition of the Surrey Hills AONB with the preparation of the State of the Surrey Hills report. It will also need to take account of any changes in the national approach to Designated Landscapes following the Government's response to the Glover Review. The new Plan will summarise the achievements in the preceding five years. The Plan will also review the planning and policy context and provide an opportunity for widespread consultation on the key issues the new Plan needs to address.

### 1.15 The implications of a Surrey Hills AONB Boundary Review

Significant parts of the Surrey countryside adjacent to the AONB are designated at a County level as Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV). These areas have acted as a buffer to the AONB but they also have their own inherent landscape quality and are significant in conserving the landscape setting of some towns and villages. Although AGLV land is not a national designation, previous Surrey Hills AONB Management Plans recognised the importance of AGLV land in protecting the integrity of the Surrey Hills AONB landscape, particularly views to and from the AONB. The application of the Management Plan policies and actions to AGLV land has been instrumental in helping to conserve and enhance the Surrey Hills.

In October 2013, the Surrey Hills AONB Board formally requested that Natural England consider modifying the AONB boundary. In 1958 the Surrey Hills AONB was the second landscape to be designated an AONB, and there has never been a review of the boundary. A purpose of the review will be to establish whether land designated at a County level as AGLV should be included in the AONB. Following a comprehensive landscape character assessment of the AONB and AGLV land, candidate areas that meet the AONB criteria have been identified. In February 2014, Natural England agreed to progress a Modification Order, this is due to commence in 2020. The aim will be to generate a consensus on the land to be included in the AONB, particularly amongst the six AONB local authorities, in order to reduce any need for a lengthy and expensive Public Inquiry.

The decision to pursue the modification of the AONB boundary will have a significant impact on the review process. It is therefore expected that the implications of a reviewed AONB will be consolidated within the next AONB Management Plan 2025 - 2030, but this will be kept under review during the course of this AONB Management Plan and Government advice.





## SECTION 2: THE POLICY FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 Introduction

All public bodies, including local authorities, Government agencies, and statutory undertakers must, in accordance with Section 85 of the Countryside and Right of Way (CroW) Act 2000, have “due regard” to the purposes of AONB designation in the carrying out of their functions. The policies in this Plan will guide them in the fulfilment of their duty under the Act.

### 2.2 Statement of Significance

In guiding the policies, the Management Plan includes the following statement which states the value of the Surrey Hills AONB:

*The Surrey Hills AONB is one of England’s finest landscapes, equivalent in beauty to a National Park and designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in 1958.*

*Its landscape mosaic of farmland, woodland, heaths, downs and commons has inspired some of the country’s greatest artists, writers and architects over the centuries. The AONB includes internationally and nationally important priority habitats which support protected species.*

*The Surrey Hills attract millions of visitors every year who contribute to the economy of the area. The Hills are protected as part of London’s Metropolitan Green Belt and provide an outstanding natural resource for London and Surrey residents to enjoy outdoor pursuits, taste local food and drink, and to explore market towns and picture-postcard villages.*

### 2.3 The Vision

The purpose of the AONB designation is to conserve the natural beauty of the landscape. Yet the landscape, along with the rest of the English countryside, is not just a result of natural forces. It is constantly evolving as a result of the many social and economic forces placed upon it. The vision for the Surrey Hills recognises that the landscape will change but it needs to ensure that it changes in a way that conserves and enhances its special qualities. In doing so, it also needs to maintain the social and economic viability of the Surrey Hills in a sustainable manner.

The following long term vision statement sets the context and guides the Management Plan policies:

## THE VISION

*The Surrey Hills AONB is recognised as a national asset in which its natural and cultural resources are managed in an attractive landscape mosaic of farmland, woodland, heaths, downs and commons. It provides opportunities for business enterprise and for all to enjoy and appreciate its natural beauty for their health and well-being.*

◀ Images highlight key policy areas for the Surrey Hills AONB Board

## 2.4 AGRICULTURE

2



Farmer Angus Stovold with his cattle

The beauty of the Surrey Hills is largely the result of the way the land has been shaped and maintained by farmers, landowners and estate managers over the centuries. This has created a beautiful landscape composed of a mosaic of small to large fields enclosed by hedgerows, shaws and copses, and farm buildings, many of which demonstrate building traditions dating back to medieval times and constructed of local materials. Having a viable and diverse farming economy reduces the pressure to fragment the landscape, which then becomes more vulnerable to development and inappropriate management.

The high land and labour prices, together with the depression in agricultural incomes, create a massive pressure to give up farming, to intensify production or to diversify into activities that may not necessarily protect and enhance the special character of the area. The Surrey Farm Study 2014 highlighted the pressures that farming is under in Surrey, but there are new opportunities to diversify, for example into viticulture, which could have a major impact on the landscape, the rural economy and new ways to enhance biodiversity. There is a particular concern with the loss of farmland to the keeping of horses as this can degrade the landscape.

With the Government's commitment to new environmental land management schemes following the planned exit from the European Union, the Plan seeks to ensure that farming remains a viable enterprise in the Surrey Hills and continues to play a positive role in maintaining its outstanding landscape. This means raising awareness of the important role that farmers play, supporting them as custodians of the landscape, and exploiting commercial opportunities to capitalise on the millions of people who cherish the Surrey Hills as a place to live, work and visit.

### MY SURREY HILLS

*"We have visitors from all over the world to our farm and they cannot believe how rural the Surrey Hills are and just how beautiful – and only 30 minutes from London! I am privileged to live, work and play in the Surrey Hills landscape and am passionate about conserving it for future generations."*

Angus Stovold, Farmer.

Angus features in our My Surrey Hills series of videos which can be viewed at [surreyhills.org/my-surrey-hills](https://surreyhills.org/my-surrey-hills)

2

### AIM

Agriculture plays a positive role in maintaining the outstanding and diverse character of the Surrey Hills

### AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES:

- F1** Farming as a viable and sustainable enterprise, within and adjacent to the AONB, will be supported through the development of initiatives consistent with good management of land, make a positive contribution to increasing biodiversity and conserving or enhancing landscape character.
- F2** The availability of advice and financial assistance through the Government's Environmental Land Management schemes will be designed to encourage sustainable land management practices alongside the maintenance and enhancement of traditional landscape features.
- F3** Farm diversification schemes will be supported where they help to maintain and enhance the special landscape character of the AONB and have a demonstrable, positive amenity impact, lead to an increase in biodiversity and contribute to the vitality of the Surrey Hills economy.
- F4** Development leading to a loss of farmland will normally be resisted unless there is an overriding public interest.
- F5** A wider understanding and awareness of agricultural practice will be promoted where this encourages and supports the creation and maintenance of the outstanding landscape character of the Surrey Hills.

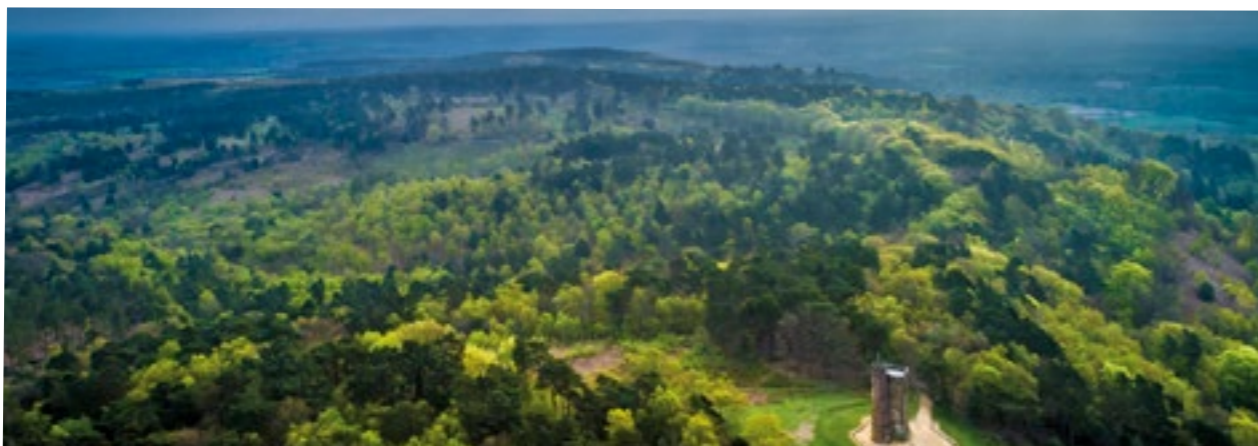


### STATE OF THE AONB INDICATORS FOR AGRICULTURE:

- Area of land in registered agricultural use and average farm holding size
- Area of agricultural land in agri-environment schemes

## 2.5 WOODLAND, HEDGEROWS AND VETERAN TREES

2



Leith Hill

The Surrey Hills is one of the most wooded of all the National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the country, with approximately 40% woodland cover. Its character varies from the patchwork of irregular woods, to old coppice and shaws of the Wooded Weald, to the conifer plantations of large estates on the Greensand Hills, to the ancient yew and box woodlands on the North Downs. The 1947 woodland census suggests that the Surrey Hills landscape has changed from a predominantly open landscape with coppiced woodland to a landscape with largely unmanaged secondary woodlands extending onto former commons, heathland and downland.

The major threats to the woodland habitats in the 21st century arise from their fragmentation and loss, lack of management and inappropriate planting of non-native species. Small woodland ownership has increased within the Surrey Hills but many owners are unaware of what management should be undertaken. Although the Management Plan consultation demonstrated the great value that people attach to woodlands, the consequences of fragmentation and neglect include the loss of biodiversity and a perception that woodland is of little use and therefore little value. In addition, the uncontrolled expansion of woodland and scrub can be at the expense of other more important semi-natural habitats, particularly heathland and chalk downland. Woodlands are also prone to disease and climate change, which is already having a major impact on the Surrey Hills landscape.

Hedgerows and veteran trees are an important landscape feature and important wildlife corridors linking woodland habitats. They are also important elements of the historic landscape. They need to be appropriately managed to maintain their diversity and health. The Surrey Wildlife Trust's hedgerow proposal will target in particular the management of hedges in the chalk hills of the North Downs. This project will encourage the dissemination of traditional hedgerow management techniques, particularly hedge-laying.

The Management Plan policies seek to raise awareness and understanding amongst the public and small woodland owners of the value of woodlands and the need for management. There need to be financial incentives to cover the cost of management through well-resourced and targeted grant schemes. New markets for woodland products need to be developed, such as opportunities to work with local saw mills on added value products for craft related uses, highway signs and fencing. There is a particular opportunity in the Surrey Hills area to develop wood fuel projects and build on the success of the annual Wood Fair through Surrey Hills Enterprises.

### AIM:

Woodlands, hedgerows and veteran trees are sustainably managed and linked to conserve and enhance the landscape, ecological, archaeological and recreational value of the wider Surrey Hills landscape

2

## WOODLAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

- W1** Woodland owners and managers will be supported to manage all woodlands, hedgerows and veteran trees that contribute to the landscape character.
- W2** Markets for timber and other forest products will be identified, promoted and supported in order to generate incomes to help sustain appropriate woodland management.
- W3** The wider importance of trees and woodlands and the need for their management, including disease control and bio-security, will be promoted through the provision of advice, information on grant schemes and public awareness campaigns.
- W4** The benefits of removing inappropriate trees and secondary woodland, particularly for the restoration of heathland and chalk grassland, will be promoted to improve biodiversity and enable the reinstatement of views.
- W5** Opportunities will be taken to extend and link woodland / hedgerow habitats for landscape, nature conservation, recreation and educational purposes.



### STATE OF THE AONB INDICATORS FOR WOODLAND:

- Area of Ancient Woodland and other important woodland under positive management
- Area of woodland cover

### MY SURREY HILLS

*“ I'm in love with nature. Where I work now in the woods of the Surrey Hills it's my second home. You'll find me here at 6 o'clock in the morning, I'll be setting up for the session and have a few moments to just be still. ”*

Michelle Eastell, Forest School Leader.

Michelle features in our My Surrey Hills series of videos which can be viewed at [surreyhills.org/my-surrey-hills](https://surreyhills.org/my-surrey-hills)

## 2.6 BIODIVERSITY AND WATER RESOURCES

2



Thundry Meadows, ©Jon Hawkins, surreyhillsphotography.co.uk

The Surrey Hills is rich and diverse in wildlife due to its varied geology, landform and traditional land management. It contains internationally important sites for nature conservation ranging from the extensive lowland heaths on the Greensand to the chalk grassland and yew and box woodlands on the North Downs. The Surrey Hills landscape also contains an important matrix of smaller features like hedgerows, shelterbelts, woodland coppice and ponds.

The Management Plan consultation highlighted the need for robust policies and regulation to protect designated sites. There were, however, comments that more should be done beyond designated sites, including opportunities to adapt to climate change and link habitats. The fragmentation and general decline in traditional land management practices has led to a tremendous pressure on maintaining the rich biodiversity of the Surrey Hills. There is often little public awareness and understanding of the need for appropriate management, particularly grazing, and there is a general lack of resources to coordinate and implement positive management regimes.

Wetland habitats are important to the overall ecology of the AONB and the Wey and Mole and their tributaries are significant landscape features. Catchment partnerships for both river catchments have been working towards meeting Water Framework Directive targets. The partnerships are an important platform that bring together various agencies to ensure a coordinated approach to the management of wetland features. The development of sensitive flood alleviation measures and the implementation of natural flood risk measures on the headwaters of the Pippbrook on Leith Hill, funded by DEFRA, will be monitored closely.

Additional impetus has been given through efforts directed at reversing the loss of biodiversity nationally as a result of changes to the NPPF (paragraph 170[d]) which includes the principle that ‘planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures’. Added to this is the UK’s Biodiversity Strategy ‘Biodiversity 2020’ that sets a target of no net loss of biodiversity by 2020 and the Government’s 25 Environment Plan which have led to the current work by DEFRA to introduce a mandatory requirement to deliver biodiversity net gain through the land use planning system.

It is in this context that the Management Plan policies seek to enhance the biodiversity of the area through sustaining the management and extension of the designated sites and important features in the wider AONB landscape. This involves promoting awareness, and generating resources for practical land management through new environmental land management schemes and biodiversity off-setting. There is also the need to ensure collaboration between landowners and land managers, and partner organisations through the Surrey Nature Partnership and farm clusters. Partner local planning authorities will need to ensure that they secure biodiversity improvements when determining planning applications, including within the AONB.

### AIM

The biodiversity and water resources of the Surrey Hills are conserved and enhanced

2

### BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT POLICIES:

- B1** Existing designated sites (SSSIs, SPAs & SACs) within the AONB will be conserved, enhanced & managed by partners with the support of Natural England, to ensure that all such sites are brought into or maintained in ‘favourable’ condition. The importance of designated sites and the need for their protection and management will be promoted to the wider AONB community through information and awareness campaigns.
- B2** Important habitats, such as chalk grassland and heathland, will be managed and used in ways that conserve and enhance their nature conservation value.
- B3** Opportunities will be taken to restore, extend and link habitats for nature conservation, and educational purposes, with the creation of new habitats and corridors informed by landscape character to establish functional ecological networks with resilience to climate change.
- B4** The enhancement of biodiversity will be maximised through the targeting of advice and grants, and applicants for planning permission will be expected to deliver biodiversity gains as part of their proposals secured through planning conditions or legal agreements where appropriate.
- B5** Measures required to meet Water Framework Directive targets for the river catchments will be supported to conserve and enhance the ecological value of river landscapes, wetland habitats and water quality affecting the environmental quality and landscape of the Surrey Hills.



#### STATE OF THE AONB INDICATORS FOR BIODIVERSITY:

- Extent and condition of designated areas (SSSI, SAC, SPA, RIGS, SNCI)
- Extent and condition of habitats of principal importance as listed in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006

#### MY SURREY HILLS

“ I get a great deal of pleasure from the Surrey Hills. It offers such a variety of habitats from wonderful woodlands, open heathlands, chalk downland, rivers and more. Thursley is especially unique, I would call it a place with a great sense of wilderness where you can discover heathland pools, watch the birds, dragonflies and lizards - it’s a fantastic place.”

James Giles, Thursley National Nature Reserve Manager.

James features in our My Surrey Hills series of videos which can be viewed at [surreyhills.org/my-surrey-hills](https://surreyhills.org/my-surrey-hills)

## 2.7 CULTURAL HERITAGE

2



Harvest Choir, Box Hill, © John Miller

The beautiful landscape features of the Surrey Hills, particularly the historic buildings, settlements, country lanes, hedgerows, parkland, commons, heath and downland, provide evidence of a rich historic and cultural past. This is a landscape that has provided inspiration to many of the country's great artists, writers, designers and architects, particularly during and since Victorian times. Village greens and commons are highly favoured recreational areas for local people and visitors alike.

The consultation on the Management Plan highlighted a general sense that the historic and cultural heritage of the Surrey Hills is greatly under appreciated, particularly the artistic associations and industrial heritage. There is a lack of awareness of how the landscape has evolved and the inspiration that it has provided. There has also been a general loss of local distinctiveness and traditional rural character through the decline in traditional land management practices and the standardisation of design and materials.

The Management Plan seeks to ensure that the historic features and the rich cultural heritage that define the special sense of place are recorded, protected, managed and celebrated by present and future generations. The Delivery Strategy identifies the need for partnership working, including the many local history societies that keep local history alive, the Surrey Hills Society and the Surrey Archaeological Society, with support from the National Lottery Heritage Fund.

### MY SURREY HILLS

*“Being a landscape photographer really allows you to understand the landscape and appreciate it for what it is. You notice the things that other people don't notice and you're up at times of the day when no one else is around, it's something that is a privilege to experience.”*

Michael Sowerby, Landscape Photographer

Michael features in our My Surrey Hills series of videos which can be viewed at [surreyhills.org/my-surrey-hills](https://surreyhills.org/my-surrey-hills)

2

### AIM

The cultural heritage that defines the distinctive sense of place within the Surrey Hills is recorded, protected, managed and celebrated

### CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT POLICIES:

- HC1** A historic perspective of how the AONB landscape has evolved will be promoted, including its traditions, industries, buildings and settlement patterns.
- HC2** Heritage assets, including historic buildings, archaeological sites and historic parks and gardens, will be conserved, managed and recorded.
- HC3** Development proposals will have due regard to the locally distinctive character of rural settlements and the setting of historic buildings.
- HC4** The rich artistic traditions of the Surrey Hills will be promoted. New artistic interpretations of the landscape and its heritage will be commissioned with the involvement of local communities.



### STATE OF THE AONB INDICATORS FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE:

- Number and condition of registered historic parks and gardens, and local historic gardens and historic landscapes of interest
- Number (%) of listed buildings “at risk”

## 2.8 RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

2



Dorking Dawn, © John Miller

Some of the most familiar beauty spots in England are found within the Surrey Hills, including Box Hill, Leith Hill and the Devil's Punch Bowl. With the North Downs Way National Trail and the extensive rights of way, open commons, sunken lanes, easy access trails, picnic sites, attractive market towns and villages, it has been a favourite playground for local people and visitors keen to enjoy the fresh air and outstanding scenery.

Although little information exists about the current number and profile of visitors, there is little doubt that the area receives millions of day visitors every year. The consultation on the Management Plan highlighted the conflict between promoting the Surrey Hills as a national asset against the primary purpose of the designation to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the area. Visitors can place a great strain on the area and can lead to conflict between users and local communities, particularly ones with popular village greens such as Tilford and Abinger. Visitors may also add to the congestion of traffic and increase the erosion of footpaths and bridleways as well as the peace and tranquillity of the area.

The Management Plan seeks to recognise that the Surrey Hills, as a nationally important landscape, is managed so that local people and visitors have the opportunity to enjoy the area in a way that has minimal impact on its beauty and the lives of its residents. There is the opportunity for Surrey Hills Enterprises and tourism partnerships, such as Visit Surrey and the National Trails' Great Walks project, to ensure that the spending power of visitors contributes significantly to the local economy. This includes linking local food to tourism, and ensuring that visitor facilities enhance local people's enjoyment and understanding of the Surrey Hills AONB.

### MY SURREY HILLS

*“ Being out in the Surrey Hills landscape is all about adventure, about exploring. The scenery changes, the weather changes, you get that tingle on your skin and the smell of the sunshine but also the colours are just so calming. ”*

Jude Palmer, Runner.

Jude features in our My Surrey Hills series of videos which can be viewed at [surreyhills.org/my-surrey-hills](https://surreyhills.org/my-surrey-hills)

2

### AIM

The Surrey Hills will be enjoyed and cherished as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its own intrinsic qualities and in ways that contribute to people's health and wellbeing

### RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING MANAGEMENT PLAN POLICIES:

- RT1 Visitors and facilities that enhance people's health, enjoyment and understanding of the Surrey Hills will be encouraged, whilst conserving or enhancing the landscape character and biodiversity.
- RT2 Information will be made accessible for a diverse range of potential visitors in order to foster a greater understanding and enjoyment of the Surrey Hills AONB.
- RT3 Significant viewpoints and vistas will be identified, conserved and enhanced.
- RT4 The design and development of new visitor facilities, and the maintenance of existing facilities, will have regard to the needs of people of all abilities to access and enjoy the Surrey Hills landscape.



### STATE OF THE AONB INDICATORS FOR RECREATION, HEALTH AND WELLBEING:

- Number and range of high quality access opportunities that meet the needs of all users
- Monitoring the impact of the Inspiring Views programme





Cotmandene, Dorking

The prime purpose of the AONB designation is to conserve and enhance the natural and scenic beauty of the landscape. A fundamental role of the local planning authorities is to ensure that the very features that make the Surrey Hills special and worthy of its AONB designation are protected. This is achieved by strict development plan policies and through the vigilant exercise of development management powers. This Plan seeks to ensure that both are applied in a consistent manner across the AONB. Development proposals should take into account any Landscape Character Assessments for the locality and the Surrey Hills publication “Building in Design”.

London and the South East’s economic success, combined with the attractive environment of the Surrey Hills, creates substantial demand for development that is constrained by environmental restrictions. These pressures are expected to increase and justify especially stringent controls of development. The cumulative effects of many, often small, developments over decades and centuries would reduce the landscape and scenic beauty of the Surrey Hills and spoil it for future generations. These and other pressures and threats outlined in Section 1.12 are considered to justify the policies opposite for strict controls of development in this most sensitive of landscapes.

The increasing impact of replacement buildings in parts of the Surrey Hills is an issue. Special care needs to be taken over their siting, volume and design to ensure that their impact on the landscape does not become progressively greater over the years and takes into account any previous building enlargement. Similarly, the conversion of farm buildings to other uses can often individually and collectively spoil the landscape. Some such buildings are unattractive but met functional agricultural needs. Their retention through conversion can detract from the landscape and no longer be justified for land management purposes.

To mitigate the visual impact of a development in the AONB that has been justified, effective landscaping and tree screening of native species can render the proposal acceptable. Where appropriate a condition should be applied to the permission to provide for the long term retention of the tree screening. Farmland in the Surrey Hills has diminished, often going to equestrian uses, yet it is important to conserving landscape character. Consequently development resulting in the loss of agricultural land will be resisted. To avoid proposed developments in remote locations causing light pollution, large areas of glazing and roof lights should be avoided without automatic blinds or shutters being operative in times of darkness and poor light. Any necessary external lighting will normally be resisted but where special circumstances exist it should be designed to minimize light pollution.

In seeking to identify in development plans sufficient land to meet Councils’ future housing requirements, any proposed housing land allocations impacting upon the AONB should be avoided and be shown to be a last resort. Any such proposals will need to demonstrate that other sites have been investigated but would have greater adverse effects on the public interest.

### AIM

New development enhances local character and the environmental quality of its nationally important setting

### PLANNING MANAGEMENT POLICIES:

- P1 In balancing different considerations associated with determining planning applications and development plan land allocations, great weight will be attached to any adverse impact that a development proposal would have on the amenity, landscape and scenic beauty of the AONB and the need for its enhancement.

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- P2 Development will respect the special landscape character of the locality, giving particular attention to potential impacts on ridgelines, public views and tranquility. The proposed use and colour of external building materials will be strictly controlled to harmonize within their related landscape and particularly to avoid buildings being incongruous. In remoter locations, with darker skies, development proposals causing light pollution will be resisted.

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- P3 Development proposals will be required to be of high quality design, respecting local distinctiveness and complementary in form, setting, and scale with their surroundings, and should take any opportunities to enhance their setting.

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- P4 Proposals that would assist in the continuation of direct agricultural and forestry businesses or benefit the social and economic well-being of residents, including small scale affordable housing, will be supported, providing they do not conflict with the aim of conserving and enhancing the beauty of the landscape.

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- P5 Proposals to redevelop or convert farm buildings that would render the associated farmed landscape unviable will be resisted.

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- P6 Development that would spoil the setting of the AONB by harming public views into or from the AONB will be resisted.



### STATE OF THE AONB INDICATORS FOR LAND USE PLANNING:

- Any changes in development impact on the landscape and area under built development

## 2.10 TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC

2



Sunken Lane, © Surrey Hills/John Miller

The Surrey Hills has historically been an accessible landscape well served by rail, road and an extensive network of footpaths and bridleways. Many of the important and distinctive features of the Surrey Hills are associated with transport. These include sunken lanes, traditional signs, boundary walls and fences, and the general use of local materials, such as ironstone paving and sandstone kerbs.

As Surrey has a higher level of car ownership than any other county, the impact of traffic on the Surrey Hills is perhaps greater than on any other AONB or National Park. This is largely due to its close proximity to London and other urban areas, resulting in high volumes of traffic passing through the area. The consultation on the Management Plan highlighted the blight caused by major transport infrastructure such as the M25 and M23, and also highlighted that the Surrey Hills has become a key destination for cycling. The increasing volume of traffic leads to a loss of tranquillity, damage to features such as verges, and the introduction of highway engineering solutions that can detract from the rural character of the area. The relatively high car ownership contrasts with a lack of convenient public and community transport.

The Management Plan aims to raise awareness of the impact that traffic has on the Surrey Hills and to promote measures that reinforce the rural character of the area through sensitive design and maintenance. Working with local communities in the AONB, the County Council has implemented schemes to declutter transport infrastructure assisted by a more flexible approach to the provision of highway signage introduced with the Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions 2016. These projects also seek opportunities to enhance the wider environment in villages in ways that reinforce local character and reduce the impact of road traffic. There is also a need to provide safe and convenient non-motorised access by working with rail and bus operators and through initiatives to promote walking, cycling and horse riding for people who live in, work in or visit the Surrey Hills.

Transport routes can also act as important green corridors, linking habitats and promoting biodiversity. Sensitive verge management requires the cooperation of a range of partners and the application of good practice pioneered in other parts of the country, notably the County of Devon.

2

### AIM

Transport measures reinforce the rural character of the area and provide for a range of safe and sustainable travel alternatives

### TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT POLICIES:

- TT1 Measures to ensure opportunities for all members of society to access the Surrey Hills will be supported.
- TT2 The impact of development proposals on the surrounding Surrey Hills road network, including any highway mitigation measures, will be given great weight when assessing the acceptability of the development.
- TT3 Design and enhancement of the rural road network will conserve and enhance the AONB to influence the behaviour of road users for public safety and enjoyment.
- TT4 Transport infrastructure and associated landscaping, including verge management, will respect and enhance the local landscape quality, character and biodiversity.
- TT5 Major transport infrastructure will have due regard to the AONB designation. Measures will need to be taken to integrate it into the Surrey Hills landscape.



#### STATE OF THE AONB INDICATORS FOR TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT:

- Type, amount and quality of road signs, kerbs and road furniture
- Area of road verge managed positively for biodiversity

#### MY SURREY HILLS

*“ I love to ride out into the Surrey Hills at weekends – it’s where my heart is. I leave London with the mentality of a cyclist commuter, negotiating the busy roads then before you know it you are being passed by fewer and fewer cars and you leave the built environment and head into the green. You can almost feel your mood changing. The transition of leaving the hustle and bustle to the calm and green of the Surrey Hills – I just come back calmer.”*

Diane Palumbo, Road Cyclist

Diane features in our My Surrey Hills series of videos which can be viewed at [surreyhills.org/my-surrey-hills](https://surreyhills.org/my-surrey-hills)

## 2.II THE ECONOMY, TOURISM AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

2



Denbies Vineyard

The Surrey Hills AONB is a major economic asset to the County and the Region. The quality of the landscape contributes to the economic success of the region as a place to live, work and invest. Being a generally prosperous and attractive area means high land and property values often undermine the viability of rural businesses such as farming and village shops by making staff recruitment difficult. These businesses help maintain the landscape and community life.

A Defra study (2013 unpublished), by Professor Peter Bibby of the University of Sheffield, has identified the Surrey Hills as an “Elite Residential Enclave” with 43.1% of dwellings in the AONB having a registered company director in residence. This relative prosperity creates major issues relating to affordable housing and means that local people who do not have access to everyday facilities, jobs or a car can be excluded from participating fully in community life.

The AONB Management Plan seeks to ensure that the protection and enhancement of the environmental quality of the AONB leads to the Surrey Hills being an attractive place to live in, invest in and visit for all members of the community. Particular regard needs to be given to promoting those sustainable forms of social and economic development, such as sustainable tourism, affordable housing and the development of local food initiatives, which in themselves contribute to conserving the environment by generating income for land management and a reduction in the need to travel. The work of Surrey Hills Enterprises in promoting and marketing high quality local businesses and products will be supported.

### MY SURREY HILLS

*“I’ve been involved with helping to increase the population of the Small Blue Butterfly on the North Downs of the Surrey Hills. I am part of the work parties that go out to do conservation work. I really enjoy the work parties and just love being outside and meeting other people. The interesting thing about the countryside is you just go on and on learning.”*

Bill Downey, Volunteer for Butterfly Conservation

Bill features in our My Surrey Hills series of videos which can be viewed at [surreyhills.org/my-surrey-hills](https://surreyhills.org/my-surrey-hills)

2

### AIM

The Surrey Hills is an attractive and sustainable place to live, work and invest

### THE ECONOMY, TOURISM AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT POLICIES:

- CE1 The Surrey Hills will be promoted as a destination for sustainable tourism and recreation.
- CE2 Initiatives that promote and market high quality Surrey Hills produce and services will be supported.
- CE3 The provision and retention of affordable housing for local people and key workers will be supported.
- CE4 Initiatives that result in affordable and reliable community transport and infrastructure for recreation, employment and access to local services will be supported.
- CE5 Opportunities to develop land management and conservation skills through vocational training, volunteer work and paid employment will be identified and actively promoted.
- CE6 Greater awareness of the Surrey Hills AONB will be supported to foster a pride of place that encourages community action to protect, enhance and enjoy its landscape.



### STATE OF AONB INDICATORS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & LOCAL ECONOMY:

- Community involvement and awareness in the conservation and enhancement of the AONB
- Number and access to community transport schemes



## SECTION 3: THE DELIVERY STRATEGY

### 3.1 Introduction

It is intended that the policies set out in the AONB Management Plan will be embraced and acted upon by all those organisations that have a role to play in the management of the Surrey Hills landscape and the wellbeing of its local communities. This includes landowners, voluntary organisations, interest groups, local authorities, parish councils, statutory agencies, regional Local Enterprise Partnerships and Government departments.

It is recognised that many ongoing activities of partners already help to contribute to the Management Plan policies. This section of the AONB Management Plan, however, provides a strategy that identifies specific opportunities for partners to work together to help translate their commitment to the vision and policies into practical action.

### 3.2 The Surrey Hills AONB Board

The Surrey Hills AONB Board is a Joint Committee that leads on the preparation, monitoring and review of the AONB Management Plan on behalf of its constituent bodies and other partner organisations. The AONB Board also plays a leading role in developing an image and sense of identity for the Surrey Hills AONB, and developing and supporting initiatives that implement the AONB Management Plan policies.

The work of the AONB Board is achieved through the Surrey Hills AONB Unit taking forward a range of initiatives that promote the special character of the Surrey Hills, establish partnerships, secure funding, ensure implementation and monitor effectiveness. In recognition that the Surrey Hills AONB is a nationally important landscape, 75% of the Unit's core costs are funded by central government through DEFRA with 25% of core costs from the six local authorities to reflect their statutory responsibilities towards the AONB.

### 3.3 The National Association for AONBs

The National Association for AONBs (NAAONB) is a charity that provides a strong collective voice for the UK's 46 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs). Its objectives are to:

- promote the conservation and enhancement of AONBs,
- advance the education, understanding and appreciation by the public of AONBs, and
- promote the efficiency and effectiveness of those promoting or representing AONBs, other protected areas and those areas for which designation might be pursued.

It does this by taking a collaborative and partnership-based approach to working with its membership and other organisations at a national level to achieve shared goals.

The National Association's partnerships are involved in the planning and management of around 8,000 square miles of outstanding and cherished landscapes in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Membership includes most of the AONB partnerships, as well as some of those Local Authorities with statutory responsibility for AONBs, together with a number of voluntary organisations.



◀ Photomontage of some of the projects delivered in the 2014 – 2019 Plan period

### 3.4 The Surrey Hills AONB Family

Although the fundamental purpose of the Management Plan will be to encourage co-ordinated action by all organisations, agencies and individuals, over the last five years the Surrey Hills AONB Board has established a Surrey Hills group of organisations (the Surrey Hills Family) to help support the delivery of the AONB Management Plan. The driver has been the recognition that Government funding is heavily constrained, so working collaboratively through the family provides an opportunity to diversify and broaden the resource base, including access to skills, funding and volunteering.

The Surrey Hills Family includes the Surrey Hills AONB Board, serviced by the AONB Unit, working collaboratively with the following organisations:

- Surrey Hills Enterprises:**  
 This Community Interest Company’s mission is to promote the Surrey Hills as a national asset for the benefit of local businesses in order to enhance our community and conserve our unique heritage. Controlled by a Board of Directors, including representatives of the AONB Board, it organises events and offers membership to commercial partners under a licence agreement with Surrey County Council on behalf of the Surrey Hills AONB Board. Through the award of The Trademark, the businesses become ambassadors for the Surrey Hills.
- Surrey Hills Trust Fund:**  
 This is a dedicated fund established under the umbrella of The Community Foundation for Surrey to attract donations from individuals and companies to ensure the continued success in implementing the aims of the AONB Management Plan. Where development proposals would cause harm to the AONB, in spite of any avoidance or mitigation measures, but the decision maker considers such development should be permitted in the public interest, this charitable fund provides the opportunity for those progressing them to make a voluntary contribution towards measures to enhance parts of the AONB. This contribution is designed to offset, to a degree, the harm caused. Any offer to contribute will not be taken into account in the determination of a planning application.
- Surrey Hills Society:**  
 This charity is a membership organisation established to recruit and inform individuals with an interest in the Surrey Hills by running a range of walks, talks and projects that enhance the public’s understanding and enjoyment of the Surrey Hills.

### 3.5 The Surrey Hills Brand

Although the Surrey Hills as a designated landscape and place name cannot be protected, the Surrey Hills AONB Board has developed an emblem for the Surrey Hills that has been protected by Surrey County Council as a trademark. What unites the Surrey Hills Family is that they all have a legal requirement to benefit the Surrey Hills and have use of the Surrey Hills trademark. They share the brand vision:

*“Creating a legacy for the Surrey Hills ”*

#### The Brand Values are:

*Passionate, Energetic, Enterprising, Creative and Collaborative*

These brand values need to be reflected throughout all AONB activities in order to build understanding and to protect its reputation. The Surrey Hills brand needs to be used consistently by the Surrey Hills Family. This is achieved through the Surrey Hills Marketing Group to provide a synergy across the Surrey Hills Family in developing and protecting the integrity of the Surrey Hills brand.



**SURREY HILLS**  
One of the  
AONB Family

The NAAONB is the voice of the AONB partnerships and conservation boards and represents the AONB family on national issues including policy and advocacy, communications, training and securing resources. They provide an opportunity for collaborative working between individual AONBs through sharing best practice, ideas and approaches to issues common across AONBs

### 3.6 Strategic Targets

With the continued constraints in public financing, the Delivery Strategy seeks to reduce the reliance on public funding. This will be achieved by growing the membership and activities of the Society, growing the business sector's involvement and revenue streams through Surrey Hills Enterprises and generating income through the Surrey Hills Trust Fund in support of the implementation of the AONB Management Plan. A Surrey Hills Family Delivery Plan will detail how the strategic objectives set out in the AONB Management Plan will be delivered.

The strategic targets identified for the next five years are themed under the following pillars:

#### 3.6.1 Pillar 1. Planning

- Influence planning policy and decisions by advising on the preparation of Local Plans and developments affecting the AONB.
- Raise awareness among the public and relevant bodies of the pressures on the Surrey Hills and the need for tight controls on development through a variety of channels including the Surrey Hills Newsletter.
- Support Natural England in the process of the AONB Boundary Review.

#### 3.6.2 Pillar 2. Landscape Conservation and Enhancement

- Support the DEFRA family to test and trial new approaches to Environmental Land Management to ensure more, bigger and less fragmented areas for wildlife, with no net loss of priority habitat and an increase in the overall extent of priority habitats.
- Support the development and extension of Farm Clusters across the Surrey Hills, including Greenscapes and the North Downs Facilitation Groups.

- Work with the Surrey Local Nature Partnership to enhance wildlife habitats with 90% of priority habitats in favourable or recovering condition and at least 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition.
- Reduce the impact of overhead lines in the Surrey Hills by implementing schemes with SSE and UK Power Networks.
- Develop best practice and support schemes that promote and reinforce the rural character of the Surrey Hills country lanes and villages.

#### 3.6.3 Pillar 3. Access, Enjoyment and Understanding

- Develop and extend the Cycle and Equestrian Surrey Hills programmes.
- Establish the Surrey Hills Access Fund, with the Surrey Hills Society and Community Foundation for Surrey, to secure investment into countryside access and support for volunteers.
- Inspire and engage new audiences through the Surrey Hills Arts programme, including delivering events, new work and creative health walks.
- Develop an Inspiring Views programme to open up and maintain up to two important views per annum on the North Downs Way National Trail.
- Increase the membership, profile, events programmes and volunteering opportunities through the Surrey Hills Society with a target of 2,000 members by 2025.
- Support the governance arrangements for the North Downs Way National Trail and help to deliver the Experience and Great Walks of England programme.

#### 3.6.4 Pillar 4. Growing the Surrey Hills Economy

- Support the development of Surrey Hills Enterprises CIC to increase its membership.
- Help secure the continuation of a Surrey Rural LEADER programme to benefit the economy of the Surrey Hills area.
- Develop a Destination Management Organisation to maximise the benefits of rural tourism in partnership with Visit Surrey, regional and national tourism bodies.
- Develop relationship and investment opportunities through Local Enterprise Partnerships including Coast to Capital and Enterprise M3.

#### 3.6.5 Pillar 5. Advocacy, Partnership and Coordination

- Ensure sound governance, reporting and monitoring of the AONB Management Plan through quarterly meetings of the Surrey Hills AONB Board.
- Develop the Surrey Hills Trust Fund with the Community Foundation for Surrey with a target of £100k through flow project funding per annum and £500k endowment by 2025.

- Organise an annual Surrey Hills Symposium as an opportunity to profile work and research with Surrey University.
- Establish a revised constitution for the Surrey Hills AONB Board and secure funding support from DEFRA and local authority partners by 2025.
- Review the AONB Management Plan and deliver a new Management Plan for adoption by 2025.
- Develop policy and strategy with central and local government through active membership of the NAAONB, attending Conference and AGM.
- Establish a methodology and a baseline by 2025 to monitor landscape change to help identify the types of change taking place and how these are affecting the landscape character and natural beauty of the Surrey Hills AONB.

### 3.7 Monitoring implementation of the AONB Management Plan

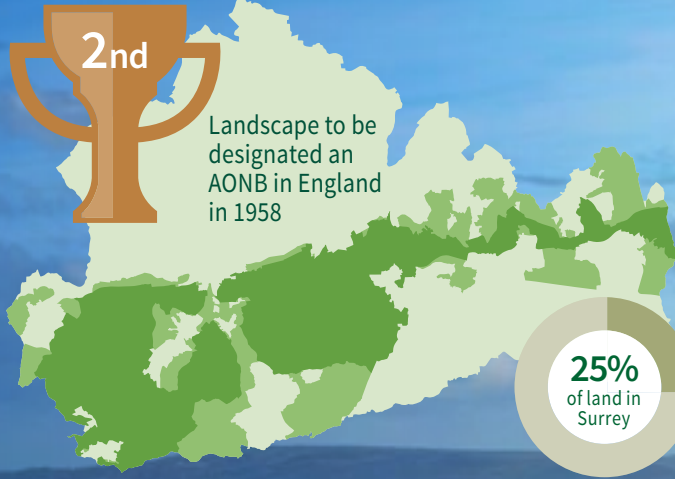
The Surrey Hills AONB Board will take the lead in monitoring the implementation of the Plan. This will be achieved by establishing a monitoring mechanism for partners to report on the extent to which the Management Plan targets have been met. This will provide the basis for the assessment as to the effect they have had in conserving and enhancing the AONB landscape and the enjoyment and understanding of it. The Surrey Hills Board will keep under review the Delivery Strategy, publish quarterly e-bulletins on progress and publish an annual report.

*With thanks to the following photographers: Luke Whatley-Bigg, John Miller, Denise Furlonger, Kevan Furlonger, Claire Vincent, Markus Dell, Pete Gardner, From The Air, Jon Hawkins, Bruce Tanner, National Trust Images.*

Core Partners



Landscape to be designated an AONB in England in 1958



Advisory Partners



Delivery Partners



1 of 34 AONBs in England

Contact Details  
Warren Farm Barns,  
Headley Lane, Mickleham,  
Surrey RH5 6DG  
Telephone: 01372 220653  
Email: [surreyhills@surreycc.gov.uk](mailto:surreyhills@surreycc.gov.uk)