Bracknell Forest Council

Draft Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

(Incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment)
of the

Draft Bracknell Forest Local Plan

Appendix 1 – Review of Policies, Plans, Programmes (PPPs)

January 2018

Bracknell Forest Council
www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk

1. To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) http://unfccc.int/2860.php Seeks international agreement to cut greenhouse gas emissions to a level consistent with limiting global temperature increases to 2⁰C.
Paris Agreement 2015 195 countries adopted first ever universal legally binding global climate deal • Long term gold of keeping global average temperature to well below 2⁰C above pre-industrial levels • Aim to limit the increase to 1.5 ⁰C. **Outline the role of local authorities who are invited to;** • scale up their efforts and support actions to reduce emissions • Build resilience and decrease vulnerability to adverse effects of Climate Change • Uphold and promote regional and international cooperation.
EU 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy Policies https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-strategy/2030-energy-strategy • Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% compared to 1990 • Increasing the share of renewable energy to at least 27% • Increasing energy efficiency by at least 27% • Reform of the EU emissions trading system New governance system based on national plans to assess progress over time.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents Requires local planning authorities to include in their Local Plans "policies designed to secure that the development and use of land in the local planning authority's area contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change".
The Climate Change Act (2008) http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/legislation/cc_act_08/cc_act_08.aspx This act sets a legally binding target for reducing UK Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions by at least 34% by 2020 and at least 80% by 2050 on 1990 levels.
Climate Local

1. To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases
Bracknell Forest Council is a signatory to Climate Local which aims to drive, inspire and support council action to reduce carbon emissions and increase resilience to a changing climate.
Implications for Local Planning Documents The local planning documents should set policies which will lead to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Any local requirements for a building's sustainability should be set in a way which is consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards.

2. Adapt to climate change by preparing for extreme weather events, including avoiding and managing the risk of flooding, heat wave, drought and storm damage

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)

Section 19(1A) of the act Requires local planning authorities to include in their Local Plans "policies designed to secure that the development and use of land in the local planning authority's area contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change".

Flood and Water Management Act (2010) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents

The Act deals with a variety of aspects of water management, including managing flood risk, surface water drainage and water supply. One of its main provisions is to designate upper tier or unitary Councils as Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) for the coordination of local flood risk management in their areas.

National Adaptation Programme (July 2013): Making the country resilient to a changing climate
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/209866/pb13942-nap-20130701.pdf

The programme contains policies and actions to help adapt to climate change. Many of the objectives and associated actions are relevant to planning, but some of the most relevant are:

- Objective 1: To work with individuals, communities and organisations to reduce the threat of flooding and coastal erosion, including that resulting from climate change, by understanding the risks of flooding and coastal erosion, working together to put in place long-term plans to manage these risks and making sure that other plans take account of them.

- Objective 2: To provide a clear local planning framework to enable all participants in the planning system to deliver sustainable new development, including infrastructure that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change.

- Objective 6: To explore and build understanding of the long term implications of climate change for the location and resilience of population centres.

- Objective 7: To ensure infrastructure is located, planned, designed and maintained to be resilient to climate change, including increasingly extreme weather events.

- Objective 8: To develop regulatory frameworks to support and promote a resilient and adaptive infrastructure sector.

- Objective 9: To better understand the particular vulnerabilities facing 'local' infrastructure (e.g. local highways) from extreme weather and long term climate change so as to determine actions to address the risks.

- Objective 19: To build the resilience of wildlife, habitats and ecosystems (terrestrial, freshwater, marine and coastal) to climate change, so as to put our natural environment in the strongest possible position to meet the challenges and changes ahead.

2. Adapt to climate change by preparing for extreme weather events, including avoiding and managing the risk of flooding, heat wave, drought and storm damage

National Planning Policy Framework (2012) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

Paragraph 94 states that, "local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations."

Paragraph 95 states "To support the move to a low carbon future, local planning authorities should:

- plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; and
- when setting any local requirement for a building's sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards".

In terms of flooding, the NPPF calls for development to be directed away from areas highest as risk, with development "not to be allocated if there are reasonably available sites appropriate for the proposed development in areas with a lower probability of flooding". Where development is necessary, it should be made safe without increasing levels of flood risk elsewhere.

Paragraph 100 states "Local plans should be supported by a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid, where possible, flood risk to people and property." Areas at risk from all sources of flooding are included. For fluvial flooding this is principally land within Flood Zones 2 and 3.

National Planning Practice Guidance

http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/climate-change/

https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change

Climate change (revised 2014) - Advises how planning can identify suitable mitigation and adaptation measures in plan-making and the application process to address the potential impacts of climate change.

Flood Risk and Coastal Change - Advises on how planning can take account of the risks associated with flooding and coastal change in plan making and the application process.

Ministerial Statement (HCWS161) December 2014, Sustainable Drainage System expect local planning policies relating to major development to ensure that sustainable drainage systems for the management of run-off are put in place, unless demonstrated to be inappropriate.

Home Quality Mark http://www.homequalitymark.com/filelibrary/HQM-Beta--England--2015_SD232_r1.0.pdf?bcsi_scan_31d6b5f09ef66ce0=0&bcsi_scan_filename=HQM-Beta--England--2015_SD232_r1.0.pdf

2. Adapt to climate change by preparing for extreme weather events, including avoiding and managing the risk of flooding, heat wave, drought and storm damage
Launched in April 2015, this is a voluntary mark. Using a simple 5-star rating, the Home Quality Mark will illustrate a home's overall running costs and the impact of a home on the occupant's health and wellbeing. It will also demonstrate a home's environmental footprint and its resilience to flooding and overheating in a changing climate. As reliance on new technology becomes ever more critical, the mark will also evaluate the digital connectivity and performance of the home. Homes built to the mark will be independently evaluated by licensed BRE Global Code for Sustainable Homes assessors; developments built to standards like Passivhaus and the Code for Sustainable Homes can be credited under the mark where compatible criteria apply.
Sustainable Resource Management Supplementary Planning Document (October 2008) **https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/sustainable-resource-management-supplementary-planning-document.pdf** Provides guidance relating to how new developments should be constructed in a sustainable way in order to meet local, regional and national best practice standards relating to natural resource use and climate change.
Bracknell Forest Council Climate Change Action Plan (2013) Updated 2016 https://files.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/bracknell/documents/climate-change-action-plan.pdf?6UtUNAHvSOPapeTK1PCb2XY7lhRr2kaB Aims: - To reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the council's own operations, especially energy sourcing and use, travel and transport, waste production and disposal, and the purchase of goods and services.   - To implement policies which reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the Borough.   - To provide focus for climate change leadership in the Borough.   - To highlight and support complimentary strategies and plans in the Borough e.g. waste & recycling, transport, housing development, biodiversity, etc.   - To encourage members of the Bracknell Forest Partnership and other local organisations to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.   - To prepare for the impacts of climate change.   - To demonstrate the economic, social and environmental benefits of tackling climate change.   - To change attitudes and behaviour towards the use of natural resources, particularly fossil fuels.
Bracknell Forest Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2017 – 2020) https://files.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/bracknell/documents/local-flood-risk-management-strategy.pdf Objectives: 1. Seek to reduce the current flood risk and ensure that as the LLFA we do not increase this in the future.

2. Adapt to climate change by preparing for extreme weather events, including avoiding and managing the risk of flooding, heat wave, drought and storm damage

2. Deliver a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LRMS) in line with the national flood risk management guidance.

3. Deliver the LLFA duties and responsibilities under the FWMA.

4. Understand and capture flooding and drainage data of the Borough.

5. Improve the level of understanding of flood risk, within the community as well as with key agencies. Ensure understanding of roles and responsibilities and adopt partnership working to deliver realistic outcomes.

6. Ensure that due consideration is given to the wider environmental, social benefits and climate change requirements in both the strategy and delivery of objectives and measures.

7. Seek to avoid an increase in flood risk as a result of new development by controlling how any additional water enters existing drainage systems.

8. Currently Bracknell Forest Council (BFC) has not identified any schemes, however as opportunities arise for grant funding consider whether any potential schemes may be able to benefit.

9. Identify and deliver appropriate opportunities for training and education in flood risk management.

Bracknell Forest Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Halcrow Group Limited, August 2010)

The SFRA assessed the risk of flooding from all sources for the Borough, now and in future, taking into account the impacts of climate change and it assessed the impacts that land use changes and development will have on flood risk. In general fluvial flood risk is low in comparison with neighbourhood boroughs. However, this should not reduce the importance of fluvial flood risk in the planning process. The impact of climate change on all source of flooding should be a high priority in development planning.

Concluded that 'Given the large proportion of the Borough within Flood Zone 1, it is recommended that the allocation of new development should avoid encroaching on the floodplain. Where development within Flood Zones 2, 3a and 3b is unavoidable the sequential approach of PPS25 must be followed.'

Implications for Local Planning Documents

The local planning documents should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change and take full account of flood risk.

3. To conserve and enhance the diversity of wildlife, habitats and geology

Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/html/104.htm

To protect endangered species and their habitats.

Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of the Wild Animals (1979)
http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/nature_and_biodiversity/l28051_en.htm

To protect threatened animals that migrate across national boundaries and/or the high seas.

Birds Directive 79/409/EC Amended in 2009 to become 2009/147/EC

 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32009L0147

To protect all naturally occurring wild bird species and their habitats, with particular protection of rare species.

Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive)
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm

This Directive is the main European legislation relating to nature conservation. It has two main elements – a network of protected 'Natura 2000' sites and a system of species protection. In terms of habitat protection, over 200 types of habitat are protected. This legislation is the basis for the need to carry out Habitat Regulations Assessment of plans and policies. Parts of the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area (SPA) and the Windsor Forest and Great Park Special Area of Conservation (SAC) lies in Bracknell Forest. In Bracknell Forest Many of the plans and policies must therefore be subject to a Habitats Regulations Assessment in accordance with this Directive.

Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html

The WFD is a piece of EU legislation that requires member states to make plans to protect and improve the water environment. It was implemented into law in the UK in 2003 and applies to surface freshwater bodies, including lakes, streams, rivers and canals, transitional water bodies such as estuaries, ground waters and coastal waters.

The four main aims of the WFD are to:
- improve and protect inland and coastal waters
- drive wiser, sustainable use of water as a natural resource
- create better habitats for wildlife that lives in and around water
- create a better quality of life for everyone

3. To conserve and enhance the diversity of wildlife, habitats and geology

The WFD calls for all waterbodies to be of "good ecological classification" by 2027 and also for no deterioration in the ecological classification of a waterbody. Ecological classification is determined by the biology, chemistry and morphology of a waterbody. The Environment Agency is the lead competent authority for implementing the WFD in England and will seek opportunities to improve the ecological status or potential of water bodies through the planning process.

It is important that the SA considers the impacts of the potential plan options on all forms of biodiversity (land and water based) to ensure that the most appropriate options are pursued and to ensure a sustainable approach to development.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents

All local authorities have a statutory duty to conserve biodiversity in all their functions. Section 41 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty.

Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 covers protection of wildlife, the countryside, National Parks, and the designation of protected areas, and public rights of way. Strong measures are included to protect wild birds, their nests and eggs, as well as some listed other animal species (such as all bats, great crested newts and slow worms), and some wild plants. The Act also contains measures to prevent the establishment of non-native species. It also sets out the legislation regarding Sites of Special Scientific Interest and other designations.

The Natural Environment White Paper (2011) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/natural-environment-white-paper-implementation-updates

This important statement of Government policy sets out the importance of a healthy, functioning natural environment to sustained economic growth, prospering communities and personal well-being. It was in part a response to the European Commission's Biodiversity Strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restore them in so far as feasible. It signalled a move away from the traditional approach of protecting biodiversity in 'nature reserves' to adopting a landscape approach to protecting and enhancing biodiversity. The NEWP also aims to create a green economy in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature.

It includes commitments to:

- Halt biodiversity loss, support functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks by 2020;
- Establish a new voluntary approach to biodiversity offsetting to be tested in pilot areas;
- Enable partnerships of local authorities, local communities and landowners, the private sector and conservation organisations to establish new Nature Improvement Areas; and
- Address barriers to using green infrastructure to promote sustainable growth.

3. To conserve and enhance the diversity of wildlife, habitats and geology

National Planning Policy Framework (2012) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

In order to contribute to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, the NPPF states that the planning system should look to minimise impacts on biodiversity, with net gains in biodiversity to be provided wherever possible. It refers to the need to:

- plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries;
- identify the local ecological network;
- promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and species;
- identify suitable indicators for monitoring biodiversity in the plan; and
- aim to prevent harm to geological conservation interests.

Local planning authorities should set criteria based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites or landscape areas will be judged.

National Planning Practice Guidance http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/natural-environment/

Natural Environment - Explains key issues in implementing policy to protect biodiversity, including local requirements.

BSI 42020 Biodiversity - Code of Practice for Planning and Development http://shop.bsigroup.com/ProductDetail/?pid=000000000030258704

The code of practice gives guidance on incorporating biodiversity into every stage of the development process, from pre-application discussions through to implementation and construction. It focuses particularly on a 'mitigation hierarchy', which seeks as a preference to avoid impacts, then to mitigate unavoidable impacts, and, as a last resort, to compensate for unavoidable residual impacts that remain after avoidance and mitigation measures.

National Character Areas http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/587130

Two National Character Areas cover or adjoin Bracknell Forest: Thames Valley and Thames Basin Heaths.

115: Thames Valley - The following opportunities are identified:

- SEO 1: Plan for the enhancement of the area's rivers, and the expansion of their operational flood plains and associated wetland habitats, aiding the regulation of water flow, improving water quality, benefiting biodiversity, and reinforcing cultural heritage and landscape.

- SEO 2: Plan for the landscape-scale enhancement of the area's extensive gravel workings and other open waterbodies (including reservoirs) forming part of the South-West London Waterbodies Special Protection Area, for their contribution to water supply and storage, for their important habitats and recreation facilities, and for their geological interest.

- SEO 3: Maintain existing greenspace and plan for the creation of green infrastructure associated with the significant projected growth of urban areas, to reduce the impact of development, to help reduce flooding issues, and to strengthen access and recreation opportunities. Seek links from urban areas to wider recreation assets such as the Thames Path National Trail, National Cycle Routes, and the river and canal network, and promote the

3. To conserve and enhance the diversity of wildlife, habitats and geology

incorporation of best practice environmental measures into any new development.

- SEO 4: Protect and manage the area's historic parklands, wood pastures, ancient woodland, commons, orchards and distinctive ancient pollards, and restore and increase woodland for carbon sequestration, noise and pollution reduction, wood fuel and protection from soil erosion, while also enhancing biodiversity, sense of place and history.

- SEO 5: Develop the recreational, educational and commercial tourism opportunities offered by public access to – and engagement with – the historic buildings and landscapes in the area, such as Hampton Court Palace, Windsor Castle and the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, for their contribution

129: Thames Basin Heaths - The following opportunities are identified:

- SEO 1: At a catchment scale, manage and create woodlands, highway verges, field margins, reedbeds and other features in urban and rural settings to intercept run-off and to filter pollutants. In the heavily developed flood plains of the Blackwater and Thames, adapt the urban environment to manage floodwaters, and restore or enhance modified watercourses.

- SEO 2: Maximise the variety of ecosystem services delivered by wooded features – from wet woodlands in the Kennet Valley to the large conifer plantations around Camberley and new woodlands. Conserve soils, water, biodiversity and the sense of place and history; enhance timber and biomass production; and provide for recreation and tranquillity as appropriate.

- SEO 3: Enhance the sense of history and biodiversity by conserving, restoring and building the resilience of long-established habitats such as heathland, ancient woodland and meadows, and of archaeology such as hill forts. Work at a landscape scale to conserve and restore key attributes of the historic hunting forests (such as Eversley) and historic common land. Engage the public in enjoying this heritage.

- SEO 4: With a focus on the Blackwater Valley, Newbury and nearby major settlements such as Reading, provide good-quality green infrastructure (incorporating commons, woodlands and restored gravel pits) to facilitate people's sustainable engagement with the local landscape. In doing so, also seek benefits for wildlife, water quality, flood amelioration and climate regulation.

Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (Defra, 2011)
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69446/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020-111111.pdf

This sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade. In relation to planning, it states that the objective should be to: 'guide development to the best locations, encourage greener design and enable development to enhance natural networks'. It includes a high-level outcome to achieve "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 by 2020".

South East Plan Policy NRM6: Thames Basin Heath Special Protection Area http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/south-east-plan-policy-nrm6.pdf

The South East Plan was partially revoked on 25 March 2013. Policy NRM6, which deals with the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area, remains in place. It requires new residential development which is likely to have a significant effect on the ecological integrity of Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area (SPA) to demonstrate that adequate measures are put in place to avoid or mitigate any potential adverse effects.

3. To conserve and enhance the diversity of wildlife, habitats and geology

Berkshire Local Nature Partnership: Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs) http://berkshirelnp.org/index.php/what-we-do/strategy/biodiversity-opportunity-areas

Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs) identify where the greatest opportunities for habitat creation and restoration lie, enabling the efficient focusing of resources to where they will have the greatest positive conservation impact. BOAs have multiple benefits: improving the natural environment and providing quality areas in which people want to live and work. There are two BOAs which are partially located within Bracknell Forest BC:

- Waltham Woodlands and Parklands
- Windsor Great Park and Woodlands including Silwood Park

The Natural Environment in Berkshire: Biodiversity Strategy (2014 – 2020) http://berkshirelnp.org/images/Biodiversity%20Strategy%20Small.pdf

Vision: To create a sustainable, healthy and vibrant Berkshire; ensuring that Berkshire remains an attractive place to live and work and that we continue to benefit from Nature.

Thames Basin Heaths Delivery Framework (2009) http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/thames-basin-heaths-spa-delivery-framework.pdf

Provides strategic assessment and guidance with respect to the impact of delivering housing allocations on the Thames Basin Heath proposed SPA and sets out standards for mitigation.

Bracknell Forest Council Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area Avoidance and Mitigation Supplementary Planning Document (March 2012) http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/supplementary-planning-documents-spds/thames-basin-heaths-spa-supplementary-planning-document The main purpose of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA SPD is to provide guidance to ensure that new development does not have adverse effects on the SPA. It provides an avoidance and mitigation strategy to show how the effects of new (principally) residential developments on the Thames Basin Heaths SPA should be avoided and mitigated.

This document is being updated in 2018.

SPA Technical Background Document (June 2007) http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/thames-basin-heaths-spa-technical-background-document-stages-and-steps.pdf

Some of this document has been superseded by the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area Avoidance and Mitigation Supplementary Planning Document but it contains the Appropriate Assessment of the Core Strategy DPD which formed the initial work to put in place an avoidance and mitigation strategy to ensure that development in Bracknell Forest complies with the Habitats Regulations.

Bracknell Forest Biodiversity Action Plan (2012 – 2017) http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/biodiversity-action-plan-2012-2017.pdf

3. To conserve and enhance the diversity of wildlife, habitats and geology
Aim: to conserve and enhance biodiversity within Bracknell Forest Borough. Objectives: • Comprehensive Monitoring – of priority species and habitats to inform decisions. • Proactive Policies – to ensure important sites are protected and get the best result for biodiversity in development. • Positive Management – to maintain, restore and create key habitats for wildlife. • Effective Communication – between partners, landowners and the public to raise awareness, influence actions, encourage partnerships and inform decisions.
Implications for Local Planning Documents The local planning documents should protect and enhance soils and geological conservation interests. They should minimise impacts on biodiversity and geology and provide net gains in biodiversity wherever possible. They should set criteria based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites or landscape areas will be judged.

4. To protect and enhance the Borough's characteristic landscape and its historic environment in urban and rural areas
World Heritage Convention (1972) http://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/   Calls for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage sites.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46   Provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as "scheduled ancient monuments" (now Scheduled Monuments).
European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention) https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/143   The Valetta Convention of 1992 aims to protect the European archaeological heritage "as a source of European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study".
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention) http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=121&CM=8&CL=ENG   The Granada Convention, which came into force in 1987, is a framework for safeguarding the cultural heritage of monuments and sites. Included in the convention is the basis for setting conservation policies.
European Landscape Convention (2000) 'the Florence Convention' http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/default_en.asp   This promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents   Provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest and their settings.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents   An Act to make provision for public access to the countryside; to amend the law relating to public rights of way; to enable traffic regulation orders to be made for the purpose of conserving an area's natural beauty; to make provision with respect to the driving of mechanically propelled vehicles elsewhere than on roads; to amend the law relating to nature conservation and the protection of wildlife; to make further provision with respect to areas of outstanding natural beauty; and for connected purposes.

4. To protect and enhance the Borough's characteristic landscape and its historic environment in urban and rural areas

National Planning Policy Framework (2012) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

Heritage assets:

The Local Plan must ensure the conservation, protection and enhancement of heritage assets including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Ancient Monument, and their settings.

The NPPF states that, "the Government attaches great importance to the design of the built environment". According to the NPPF, local planning authorities should develop policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area. In addition to the design of buildings, planning policies should address the connections between people and places and the integration of new development into the natural, built and historic environment.

The NPPF states, "Permission should be refused for development of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions."

In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 126 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in their Local Plan, and in doing so should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource. Paragraph 157 specifically requires Local Plans to contain a clear strategy for enhancing the natural, built and historic environment.

Paragraph 131 states, "in determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness."

Landscape:

States that the planning system should protect and enhance valued landscapes. Particular weight is given to "conserving landscape and scenic beauty" (paragraph 115). In designated areas, planning permission should be refused for major development, unless it can be "demonstrated they are in the public interest".

Emphasises the "great importance" of Green Belts, with local planning authorities encouraged to "plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, with inappropriate development in these areas not to be approved "except in very special circumstances".

In relation to Green Belts, Paragraph 81 states "Once Green Belts have been defined, local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land".

Paragraph 109 states 'The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes.'

4. To protect and enhance the Borough's characteristic landscape and its historic environment in urban and rural areas
National Planning Practice Guidance Conserving and enhancing the historic environment - Advises on enhancing and conserving the historic environment. http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment/ Natural Environment – Landscape http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/natural-environment/landscape/
Conservation Area Appraisals http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/conservation-areas/conservation-areas-bracknell-forest Conservation areas are defined as 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'. The Borough of Bracknell Forest has five designated conservation areas. • Crowthorne • Easthampstead • Warfield • Winkfield Row • Winkfield Village Within a conservation area the council has extra controls over demolition, minor developments and works and the protection and maintenance of trees, within both public areas and private gardens.
Landscape Analysis of Sites Allocations and an Assessment of Gaps/Green Wedges (Entec, June 2006) http://consult.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/file/3059079 A landscape character assessment was undertaken to achieve a finer grain of assessment within the context of the existing landscape character assessments covering the Borough. The study area of the landscape character work was focused on particular areas within the Borough where the pressures for development were high. The landscape character assessment identified 11 different landscape character types and 17 landscape character areas. At a broad level the landscape character types distinguished between the forests and heaths landscapes in the south west of the Borough and the clayland landscapes in the north.
Strategic Housing Site Options Landscape Capacity Study Kirkham Landscape Planning Ltd (April 2010) http://consult.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/file/2043189 The Study assesses the landscape character and visual constraints and opportunities within the 8 identified Broad Areas identified in the early stages of the Site Allocations Local Plan around the perimeter of Bracknell, Binfield, Winkfield Row, Crowthorne and Sandhurst. The sensitivity of the landscape is seen as a key issue in helping to determine which settlements should be expanded.
Site Allocations DPD Landscape Analysis (August 2011) http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/siteallocationsdevelopmentplandocumentlibrary

4. To protect and enhance the Borough's characteristic landscape and its historic environment in urban and rural areas
A Landscape Capacity Study for the Urban Extension SA4: Broadmoor Hospital, Crowthorne

Bracknell Forest Borough Landscape Character Assessment (LUC, 2015) http://consult.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/file/3976918

It is intended to provide a sound evidence base to inform work on policy development and development management, guiding development and land management that is sympathetic to local character and special qualities of the Borough, including encouraging the protection and enhancement of valued landscapes in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework

Approximately thirty percent of the land area in Bracknell Forest is built up, the remainder is predominantly agriculture and forestry (approximately a quarter is registered as agricultural holdings and a fifth is forest, with the large Crown Estate woodland in the east of the borough covering about 10% of the land area). 2.5% of the area is managed as country parks and open space. The Green Belt covers 35% of the land.

Bracknell Forest Landscape Evidence Base (LUC, 2015) http://consult.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/file/3976935

Recommendations in relation to landscape designations, gaps and green belt villages

This report reviews Bracknell Forest's approach to local landscape designations, strategic and local gaps, and green belt villages across the Borough, and provides recommendations which can be used to inform the work on the Council's new Comprehensive Local Plan

The review recommends that Bracknell Forest

- include policies to prevent coalescence of these settlements and retain settlement identity (using consistent terminology between policies) and include references to the Landscape Character Assessment which identifies the functions the landscape character areas perform in relation to separation of settlements;
- include policies to protect the rural character of the undeveloped countryside (which provides an important setting to all settlements and villages in the Borough, provides separation between them and maintains their separate identity), with reference to the Landscape Character Assessment that sets out the character, value and function of these landscapes;
- use masterplans to identify appropriate development locations and limits.

Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2006) http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/public-rights-of-way-improvement-plan-2006.pdf

The Bracknell Forest Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP) is a ten-year strategic document covering the entire borough, and sets out how the Council intends to improve the management, provision and promotion of its rights of way network.

The vision is to provide a public rights of way network:

- on which up-to-date information is readily available by a variety of means
- that is physically accessible for all where practicable
- which meets the needs of a wide variety of users for both recreation and access

An updated PROW Plan is due in 2018

4. To protect and enhance the Borough's characteristic landscape and its historic environment in urban and rural areas
Character Areas Supplementary Planning Document https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/supplementary-planning-documentsThis document aims to identify areas with distinctive and positive character or where it is anticipated that development pressures may come forward. The document seeks to provide an assessment and recommendations relating to developing and enhancing character within these specific areas and recommendations for future development proposals.
Implications for Local Planning Documents   The local planning documents should ensure the conservation, protection and enhancement of heritage assets including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings. They should aim to conserve and enhance the character of the landscape and plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt.

5. To address the waste hierarchy by: minimising waste as a priority, reuse, then by recycling, composting or energy recovery

EU Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/

This Directive sets out basic waste management principles, including the waste hierarchy for waste management. It introduces the "polluter pays" principle and the "extended producer responsibility". It contains targets for recycling by 2020 of 50% preparing for re-use and recycling of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste. It requires that member states adopt waste management plans and waste prevention programmes.

The EU Landfill Directive 99/31/EC http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31999L0031

To reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995 by 2010; to 50% by 2013, and to 35% by 2020.

National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014)
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf

In preparing their Local Plans, waste planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities:

- ensure that the planned provision of new capacity and its spatial distribution is based on robust analysis of best available data and information, and an appraisal of options. Spurious precision should be avoided;
- work jointly and collaboratively with other planning authorities to collect and share data and information on waste arisings, and take account of:

  (i) waste arisings across neighbouring waste planning authority areas;
  (ii) any waste management requirement identified nationally, including the Government's latest advice on forecasts of waste arisings and the proportion of waste that can be recycled; and

- ensure that the need for waste management facilities is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can bring to the development of sustainable communities.

Planning Practice Guidance (Waste) (October 2014) http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/waste/

Provides further information in support of the implementation of waste planning policy. Defines Waste Planning Authorities and Waste Developments.

Waste Management Plan for England December (2013) DEFRA
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/265810/pb14100-waste-management-plan-20131213.pdf

National waste planning policy is an important part of delivering the objectives of the revised Waste Framework Directive. It contains planning policies which should be taken into account by local authorities :-

- in assessing the suitability of areas and sites for waste development within local plans

5. To address the waste hierarchy by: minimising waste as a priority, reuse, then by recycling, composting or energy recovery

- in determining planning applications

The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/988/part/6/made

Part 6 Duties of Planning authorities

A planning authority must not grant planning permission or development consent for a landfill or mining waste facility unless it has taken into consideration Annex I to Council Directive 1993/31/EC on Landfill of waste or Article 7 of Directive 2006/21/EC.

Waste Local Plan for Berkshire 1998 – 2006 (currently under review)

Its policies control different types of waste management development and ensure that waste development is in the least environmentally sensitive locations. They also secure waste minimisation and recycling in new development.

https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/waste-local-plan-for-berkshire.pdfSaved policies are set out in https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/waste-local-plan-saved-policies-schedule.pdf

Bracknell Forest Council is working in partnership with neighbouring authorities to produce a Joint Minerals & Waste Plan. This will guide minerals and waste decision making in the plan area for the period up to 2036. It will build upon the formerly adopted minerals and waste plans for the Berkshire area. It will improve, update and strengthen the policies and provide details of strategic sites that are proposed to deliver the vision.

Re3 Joint Waste Management Strategy (2008 – 2013) http://www.fccenvironment.co.uk/assets/files/15.re3JMWMStrategyReport2008-2013.pdf The Re3 partnership is a grouping of Reading, Wokingham and Bracknell Forest Borough Councils, coming together to deal jointly with municipal waste. The Waste Management Strategy 2008-2013 sets out how municipal waste will be managed in the authorities' areas.

1. The re3 councils will build on current participation in recycling and composting and seek to further raise 'waste awareness' to effect positive behavioural change.

2. The councils will seek to support local businesses, particularly SMEs, in reducing and recycling their waste.

3. The re3 councils will seek to improve the operational, environmental and performance efficiency of their collection services and maximise the opportunity to recycle and compost as many materials as possible.

4. The re3 councils, in partnership with their PFI Contractor, will strive to ensure continuous improvement in the effectiveness, efficiency and quality of the Contract Facilities

5. The councils, in partnership with their PFI Contractor, will seek to ensure that Contract Facilities are user-friendly, provide excellent customer service and are responsive to users' needs.

6. The councils will develop policies and approaches for managing recyclable and reusable waste in partnership with the 'charity' and voluntary sector where appropriate

5. To address the waste hierarchy by: minimising waste as a priority, reuse, then by recycling, composting or energy recovery
7. The councils will engage with the Private Sector, particularly those in the retail industry, to deliver improvements in waste minimisation and recycling initiatives. 8. The councils will ensure that compliance with new and emerging legislation is achieved. 9. The councils will strive, in partnership with their PFI Contractor, to exceed all relevant waste-related performance targets. 10. The re3 councils will work with their contactors and other partners to ensure that sustainability and efficiency is considered, in all aspects of their waste management activities, and that they minimise the carbon footprint of waste operations.
Bracknell Forest Council Waste and Recycling - Requirements for Refuse and Recycling provision at New Developments Guidance Notes for Applicants and Agents https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/guidance-notes-for-new-developments-waste.pdf Guidance for local developers on refuse and recycling provision.
Implications for Local Planning Documents The local planning documents should seek to promote sustainable waste management by taking account of waste arisings in new development, ensuring that waste can be reused or recycled and planning positively for waste management facilities.

6. Minimise air, water, soil / ground, noise and light pollution and improve the quality of air, water and contaminated land

The European Soil Thematic Strategy (2006) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/soil/three_en.htm

This has the following objectives:

- Establish common principles for the protection and sustainable use of soils;
- Prevent threats to soils, and mitigate the effects of those threats;
- Preserve soil functions within the context of sustainable use; and

Restore degraded and contaminated soils to approved levels of functionality.

Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) requires all countries throughout the European Union to manage the water environment to consistent standards. Each country has to:

- prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters;
- aim to achieve at least "good ecological classification" by 2027 for all waterbodies or that there is no deterioration in the ecological classification of a waterbody;
- meet the requirements of Water Framework Directive Protected Areas;
- promote sustainable use of water as a natural resource;
- conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water;
- progressively reduce or phase out the release of individual pollutants or groups of pollutants that present a significant threat to the aquatic environment;
- progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants;
- contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.

Nitrates Directive 91/676/EC (and Protection of Water against Agricultural Nitrate Pollution (England and Wales) Regulations 1996, SI 888) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-nitrates/index_en.html

The Directive is an environmental measure designed to reduce water pollution by nitrate from agricultural sources and to prevent such pollution from occurring in the future; surface or underground waters that are or could be high in nitrate from agricultural sources must be designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ); and within these zones farmers must observe an action programme of measures restricting the timing and application of fertilisers and manures and must keep accurate records.

6. Minimise air, water, soil / ground, noise and light pollution and improve the quality of air, water and contaminated land

European Air Quality Framework Directive (2008/50/EC) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/quality/legislation/existing_leg.htm

This directive replaces several previous Air Quality directives other than the fourth 'Daughter Directive'. Avoid, prevent or reduce concentrations of harmful air pollutants and limit values and/or alert thresholds set for ambient air pollution levels. Targets are set for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in the UK Air Quality Strategy. New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target.

Directive 2004/107/EC the fourth 'Daughter Directive' http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32004L0107

To set target values for arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd), mercury (Hg), nickel (Ni) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in ambient air.

The Environment Agency's Approach to Groundwater Protection (November 2017)
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/658135/LIT_7660.pdf

These position statements describe the Environment Agency's approach to managing and protecting groundwater. They update Groundwater protection: principles and practice (GP3).

N6 – Water and development management - The Environment Agency will work with local planning authority to ensure that water resources and quality are considered at all stages of the planning system. The Environment Agency will work to influence the planning system, and to make representations on any developments where it is consulted as part of the planning process. This is to protect groundwater resources by seeking to incorporate sustainable water management approaches into planning guidance, strategies, and development frameworks and plans.

S1 - Flooding from groundwater - LLFAs have powers to carry out risk management activities associated with flooding from groundwater

Many of the approaches set out in the position statements are not statutory but may be included in, or referenced by, statutory guidance and legislation.

Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (2009) https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69261/pb13297-soil-strategy-090910.pdf

By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.

The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland and Wales (2007) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-air-quality-strategy-for-england-scotland-wales-and-northern-ireland-volume-1

This Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment. Targets (annual means) include Sulphur dioxide 20ug/m3; Nitrous oxides 30ug/m3; Particles (PM10) 40ug/m3; and Nitrogen dioxide 40ug/m3.

6. Minimise air, water, soil / ground, noise and light pollution and improve the quality of air, water and contaminated land

National Planning Policy Framework (2012) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

Paragraph 109 (in part) states that 'The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;
- preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and
- remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

Paragraph 121 states that 'Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that:

- the site is suitable for its new use taking account of ground conditions and land instability, including from natural hazards or former activities such as mining, pollution arising from previous uses and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation or impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation;
- after remediation, as a minimum, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990; and
- adequate site investigation information, prepared by a competent person, is presented.

Paragraph 123 states that planning policies and decisions should aim to:

- avoid noise from giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life as a result of new development;
- mitigate and reduce to a minimum other adverse impacts on health and quality of life arising from noise from new development, including through the use of conditions;
- recognise that development will often create some noise and existing businesses wanting to develop in continuance of their business should not have unreasonable restrictions put on them because of changes in nearby land uses since they were established; and
- identify and protect areas of tranquillity which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason.

Paragraph 124 states that planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas is consistent with the local air quality action plan.

Paragraph 125 states that by encouraging good design, planning policies and decisions should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.

Paragraph 142 states that "Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth and our quality of life. It is therefore important that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. However, since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them to secure their long-term conservation."

6. Minimise air, water, soil / ground, noise and light pollution and improve the quality of air, water and contaminated land

National Planning Practice Guidance https://www.gov.uk/guidance/air-quality--3

Air quality - Provides guiding principles on how planning can take account of the impact of new development on air quality.

Land affected by contamination - Provides guiding principles on how planning can deal with land affected by contamination. https://www.gov.uk/guidance/land-affected-by-contamination

Minerals - Guidance on the planning for mineral extraction in plan making and the application process. http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/minerals/

Water supply, wastewater and water quality - Advises on how planning can ensure water quality and the delivery of adequate water and wastewater infrastructure.

Noise - Advises on how planning can manage potential noise impacts in new development.

Light pollution - Advises on how to consider light within the planning system.

Thames River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) (2015) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/thames-river-basin-management-plan

The Thames RBMP is prepared under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and it identifies the necessary actions to comply with the WFD. River Basin Management Plans are reviewed and updated on a six year cycle as follows: 2009, 2015, 2021 and 2027. The Thames RBMP focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment and sets out the pressures each river basin is facing and the baseline position for water bodies.

Bracknell Forest Council Air Quality Action Plan (2014) http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/air-quality-action-plan-2014.pdf

The purpose of the Action Plan is to:

- Provide the context to the national requirements for assessing and managing air quality in declared AQMAs.
- Outline the measures delivered and/or proposed by the Council in its aim to improve the local air quality to meet the air quality standards and objectives, within the AQMA areas.

The plan focuses primarily on the two declared Air Quality Management Areas which are: Bracknell (Area 1) and Crowthorne (Area 2).

Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment (January 2018)

The objective of this assessment is to identify any aspects of the emerging BFLP that have the potential to cause a likely significant effect on Natura 2000 or European sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar sites), either in isolation or in combination with other plans and projects, and to begin to identify an appropriate avoidance and mitigation strategy where such effects are identified.

6. Minimise air, water, soil / ground, noise and light pollution and improve the quality of air, water and contaminated land

Potential air quality effects on the SPA have been identified as follows: Residential and non-residential development leading to additional traffic movements on affected roads (i.e. those within 200m of the SPA and SAC where there is a change in daily traffic flows by 1,000 AADT (Annual Average Daily Traffic) or more) and where this causes the concentration within the emission footprint in any part of the European sites to increase by more than 1% of the relevant long-term benchmark (EnvironmentalAssessment Level, Critical Level or Critical Load).

Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire (2001) (currently under review)

Plan http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/replacement-minerals-local-plan-for-berkshire-2001.pdf**Appendices** http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/replacement-minerals-local-plan-for-berkshire-2001-appendices.pdf

Minerals Local Plan Saved Policies http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/mineral-local-plan-saved-policies-schedule.pdf

This plan was intended to ensure that minerals were extracted at the right pace throughout the period to the end of 2006, and that there are enough planning permissions for mineral extraction at the end of that period for a further seven years of extraction (to the end of 2013).

Bracknell Forest Council is working in partnership with neighbouring authorities to produce a Joint Minerals & Waste Plan. This will guide minerals and waste decision making in the plan area for the period up to 2036. It will build upon the formerly adopted minerals and waste plans for the Berkshire area. It will improve, update and strengthen the policies and provide details of strategic sites that are proposed to deliver the vision.

- **Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (2012)** http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/contaminated-land-inspection-strategy.pdf Preventing the creation of new contaminated land.

- Identifying land within the area of Bracknell Forest that is causing an unacceptable risk to human health, controlled waters, or the environment. Ensuring that, where present, the most urgent problem land is identified first, taking into consideration the seriousness of any actual or potential risk.

- Ensuring that contaminated land is returned to beneficial use.

- Ensuring that all land owned by the Council is inspected for contamination, and ensuring that the risk of harm to human health, controlled waters, or the environment is minimised.

- Ensuring that contaminated land is given due consideration in all land development, redevelopment and acquisition decisions.

- Ensuring that all Borough Council Departments take a holistic and consistent approach in addressing issues relating to contaminated land.

- Ensuring that the Council's method of handling information, and its consultation and involvement with relevant organisations and agencies are open, transparent, consistent, and comprehensive.

- Enabling all problems resulting from contamination to be handled as part of the same process (previously separate regulatory action was needed in respect of human health and the water environment), thus ensuring consistency in the approach taken in the treatment of contaminated land within the Borough.

6. Minimise air, water, soil / ground, noise and light pollution and improve the quality of air, water and contaminated land
• Ensuring that the Borough Council provides information to the Environment Agency for its report on contaminated land.   • To periodically review the Borough Council's strategy for the identification of contaminated land.
Implications for Local Planning Documents   The local planning documents should avoid ground contamination. Also, prevent both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil pollution or land instability. Remediate and mitigate despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. They should also include measures to protect, manage and conserve water resources and water (river and groundwater) quality. Planning documents should ensure SuDS are provided in new developments wherever this is appropriate and that they are suitably designed in conjunction with the NPPF and Planning Guidance.   The local planning documents should include policies to prevent both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of air pollution. They should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation. They should also aim to avoid noise from giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life as a result of new development;

7. Ensure appropriate, efficient, reliable and careful use and supply of energy, water, minerals, food and other natural resources

Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html

Directive 200/60/EC seeks good qualitative and quantitative status of water in member states. The Directive introduces river basin districts to enable water to be considered as part of a basin rather than using any other boundaries. It therefore introduces River Basin Management Plans. All inland and coastal waters to reach good ecological status by 2015.

Water Act (2014) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/21/contents/enacted

The purpose of the act is to: reform the water industry to make it more innovative and responsive to customers and to increase the resilience of water supplies to natural hazards such as drought and floods.

Water Act (2003) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/37/contents

Amends the Water Resources Act 1991 to, amongst other areas, improve water resources management in the context of abstraction and impounding, mainly through changes in the licensing system; an increased importance is placed on water conservation, and all public bodies need to consider how to conserve the water supplied to premises within their authority boundary.

National Planning Policy Framework (2012) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

In relation to water resources, the NPPF states that local planning authorities should produce strategic policies to deliver the provision of a variety of infrastructure, including that necessary for water supply.

Paragraph 112 states that 'Local planning authorities should take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality.

National Planning Practice Guidance http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/water-supply-wastewater-and-water-quality/

Water supply, wastewater and water quality - Advises on how planning can ensure water quality and the delivery of adequate water and wastewater infrastructure.

Minerals - Guidance on the planning for mineral extraction in plan making and the application process.

Water Stressed Areas – Final Classification (2013) https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/244333/water-stressed-classification-2013.pdf

7. Ensure appropriate, efficient, reliable and careful use and supply of energy, water, minerals, food and other natural resources

This report sets out the revised methodology developed by the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales for the classification of areas of water stress in England and Wales. The new methodology identifies areas of serious water stress where:

(a) The current household demand for water is a high proportion of the current effective rainfall which is available to meet that demand; or

(b) The future household demand for water is likely to be a high proportion of the effective rainfall available to meet that demand.

Serious water stress is recorded in the Thames Water, Southern Water, South East Water and Affinity Water (formerly Veolia Water South East) areas.

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies

These strategies assess water availability, determining much water can be abstracted whilst leaving sufficient water within the environment to meet its ecological needs. Bracknell Forest falls under the Thames and Loddon CAMS areas:

Loddon Catchment Abstraction Licensing Strategy (December 2012)
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/289881/LIT_1777_a16a18.pdf

Thames Catchment Abstraction Licensing Strategy (June 2014)
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/321005/LIT_1855.pdf

Thames River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/thames-river-basin-district-river-basin-management-plan

The Thames RBMP is prepared under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and it identifies the necessary actions to comply with the WFD. River Basin Management Plans are reviewed and updated on a six year cycle as follows: 2009, 2015, 2021 and 2027. The Thames RBMP focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment and sets out the pressures each river basin is facing and the baseline position for water bodies.

Implications for Local Planning Documents

The local planning documents should ensure the delivery of adequate water and wastewater infrastructure and adopt proactive strategies taking full account of water supply and demand considerations. They should also safeguard high quality agricultural land. Local authorities should identify opportunities where development can draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers.

8. To increase energy efficiency and support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy

National Planning Policy Framework (2012) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

Paragraph 97 states 'To help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy, local planning authorities should recognise the responsibility on all communities to contribute to energy generation from renewable or low carbon sources.

National Planning Practice Guidance http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/renewable-and-low-carbon-energy/

Renewable and low carbon energy - The guidance assists local councils in developing policies for renewable energy in their local plans, and identifies the planning considerations for a range of renewable sources such as hydropower, active solar technology, solar farms and wind turbines.

Planning and Energy Act (2008) http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080021_en_1

An Act to enable local planning authorities to set requirements for energy use and energy efficiency in local plans. A local planning authority in England may in their development plan documents…, include policies imposing reasonable requirements for -

(a) a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources in the locality of the development;
(b) a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development;

These requirements were modified by the **Deregulation Act (2015),** with further explanation in a written **Ministerial Statement HCWS488**: 'From the date the Deregulation Bill 2015 is given Royal Assent, local planning authorities and qualifying bodies preparing neighbourhood plans should not set in their emerging Local Plans, neighbourhood plans, or supplementary planning documents, any additional local technical standards or requirements relating to the construction, internal layout or performance of new dwellings. This includes any policy requiring any level of the Code for Sustainable Homes to be achieved by new development; the government has now withdrawn the code, aside from the management of legacy cases.' Optional requirements may be applied to water and access, and a new national space standard.

UK Renewable Energy Roadmap (2011, updated 2012 and 2013

https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-renewable-energy-roadmap

The roadmap sets out how renewable energy may be deployed to meet the UK's target of 15% renewable energy consumption by 2020 by focussing on eight key technologies: onshore wind, offshore wind, marine energy, biomass electricity, biomass heat, ground source & air source heat pumps, and renewable transport.

The Energy Performance of Buildings (England & Wales) Regulations (2012) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/3118/contents/made

The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive is an EU measure designed to tackle climate change by reducing the amount of carbon produced by buildings. The requirements of the Directive were implemented on a phased basis by the Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 and subsequent amendments.

8. To increase energy efficiency and support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy

The main requirements are:

- energy performance certificate to be produced on the sale, rent or construction of a building
- display energy certificate to be produced and displayed in large public buildings
- air conditioning equipment above a certain size to be inspected regularly

Sustainable and Secure Buildings Act 2004: Progress towards the Sustainability of the Building Stock in England: Fifth Parliamentary Report
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/415633/5th_Biennial_Report_Final_Version_to_Use_for_Laying_and_Publication.pdf

This act has the purpose of furthering the conservation of fuel and power; preventing waste, undue consumption, misuse or contamination of water; furthering the protection or enhancement of the environment; facilitating sustainable development. It includes measurements of progress towards the following:

- Average Energy Efficiency (Standard Assessment Procedure) ratings of new homes
- Average Energy Efficiency (Standard Assessment Procedure) rating of all dwellings
- Percentage of Homes with Insulation Measures
- Percentage of Homes with Boilers
- Estimated total annual domestic carbon dioxide emissions
- Estimated total annual industrial, commercial and public sector carbon dioxide emissions
- Sources of United Kingdom carbon dioxide emissions, 2006-2013 (million tonnes)
- Sites generating electricity from renewable sources
- Number and Capacity of Feed in Tariff installations confirmed on the Central Register (Great Britain) at the end of 2014

Home Energy Conservation Act (1995) Bracknell Forest Council Further Report March (2017) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/10/contents

http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/home-energy-efficiency-report.pdf

This Report outlines measures BFC is taking to improve the energy efficiency of its residential accommodation.

Implications for Local Planning Documents

The local planning documents should support energy efficiency, actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings and help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy. However energy efficiency requirements for dwellings cannot go beyond those set out in Building Regulations.

9. Facilitate sustainable economic growth and regeneration that provides employment opportunities for everyone and supports a successful, competitive, and balanced local economy that meets the needs of the area

National Planning Policy Framework (2012) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

Economic Growth

Paragraph 19 states, 'The Government is committed to ensuring that the planning system does everything it can to support sustainable economic growth. Planning should operate to encourage and not act as an impediment to sustainable growth. Therefore significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth through the planning system.'

Paragraph 21 states: 'In drawing up Local Plans, local planning authorities should:

- Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth;

- Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period;

- Support existing business sectors, taking account of whether they are expanding or contracting and, where possible, identify and plan for new or emerging sectors likely to locate in their area. Policies should be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan and to allow a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances;

- Plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries;

- Identify priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement; and

- Facilitate flexible working practices such as the integration of residential and commercial uses within the same unit.'

Paragraph 22 states: 'Planning policies should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose.'

Town Centres

Paragraph 23 states: 'Planning policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period.'

Rural Economy

Paragraph 28 states: 'Planning policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development.'

National Planning Practice Guidance

Ensuring the vitality of town centres - Supports councils in planning effectively for new development supporting town centres.

9. Facilitate sustainable economic growth and regeneration that provides employment opportunities for everyone and supports a successful, competitive, and balanced local economy that meets the needs of the area

http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/ensuring-the-vitality-of-town-centres/

Housing and economic development needs assessments - Guides councils in how to assess their housing and economic development needs.
http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments/

Housing and economic land availability assessment - Guides councils in identifying appropriate land to meet development needs.
http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/housing-and-economic-land-availability-assessment/

A Local Economic Development Strategy for Bracknell Forest 2011 – 2014 http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/local-economic-development-strategy-2011-to-2014.pdf

The actions include, for example, creating an 'Enterprise Hub' within the Town Centre to provide flexible accommodation for local people to meet and grow new business ideas, improving links between schools and businesses to identify local skill needs, and providing a mix of types and tenures of housing to support the needs of residents, such as senior executives and families, in order to attract and retain workers.

Bracknell Forest Employment Land Review (December 2009) http://consult.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/file/2044546

This study looked at future requirements for employment floorspace in the Borough up to 2026, and assessed each of the principal employment areas. Overall, the supply of office floorspace was considered to be in excess of requirements. There was evidence of some need for further industrial/warehousing floorspace and it was considered that the development of strategic sites might present opportunities for accommodating this need. Generally, existing employment floorspace was considered to be high quality, well serviced, accessible and fit for purpose. However, there was concern that piecemeal redevelopment of the principal employment areas might endanger the integrity and viability of remaining employment uses.

Market Perspective of Bracknell Forest Borough Office Floorspace (October 2011) http://consult.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/file/2042424

This study was commissioned by Bracknell Forest Council, as part of the evidence that informs the Site Allocations Local Plan. It is essentially a review of the office market in Bracknell Forest.

Berkshire Functional Economic Market Area Study (FEMA) (February, 2016)

https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/comprehensive-local-plan/evidence-base

The study establishes the various Functional Economic Market Areas (FEMAs) that operate across Berkshire and the wider sub-region, in order to provide the six authorities and the TVBLEP with an understanding of the various economic relationships, linkages and flows which characterise the sub-regional economy. The evidence from this study will help to inform the basis for the development of economic policies through each local authority's future Local Plan process as well as other economic development work within and between the authorities, including the work of TVBLEP.

Central Berkshire FEMA – Economic Development Needs Assessment (2016)

9. Facilitate sustainable economic growth and regeneration that provides employment opportunities for everyone and supports a successful, competitive, and balanced local economy that meets the needs of the area

https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/comprehensive-local-plan/evidence-base

This EDNA considers the objectively assessed economic development needs for Bracknell Forest, Reading, Windsor and Maidenhead and Wokingham within the Central Berkshire Core FEMA over the period 2013-2036. The study considers future quantitative land and floorspace requirements alongside related qualitative factors for individual sectors and employment uses.

Western Berkshire Retail and Commercial Leisure Assessment (April 2016)

https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/comprehensive-local-plan/evidence-base

The assessment identifies the changes in national trends in retailing and commercial leisure; current convenience (food) and comparison (non - food) shopping and commercial leisure visitation patterns, across the study area and provides a robust assessment of future quantitative and qualitative capacity for additional retail (convenience and comparison goods) and commercial leisure needs within each authority area for the period to 2036.

Implications for Local Planning Documents

The local planning documents should plan positively for local sustainable economic growth and regeneration and they should promote competitive town centres.

10. Develop opportunities for everyone to access a good education and to acquire the skills and knowledge to find work and support the sustainable growth of the local economy
Thames Valley Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan (2015/16 – 2020/21) http://www.thamesvalleyberkshire.co.uk/getfile/Public%20Documents/Strategic%20Economic%20Plan/TVB%20SEP%20-%20Strategy.pdf?inline-view=true Overarching priority is to secure better access to talented people and bright ideas, and to use both more effectively. Six main objectives follow. With regard to people we must: 1. Use better those who are already in the workforce 2. Inspire the next generation and build aspirations and ambition 3. Ensure that economic potential is not restricted by labour supply issues In terms of ideas, we will: 4. Ensure that knowledge is effectively commercialised and grown within Thames Valley Berkshire 5. Strengthen networks and invest in the 'soft wiring' to use ideas better Make Thames Valley Berkshire's towns genuine hubs in the ideas economy
Bracknell Forest School Places Plan (2016 – 2021) https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/school-places-plan-2016-to-2021.pdf Contains pupil data and statistics, forecasts of pupil numbers for the next five years and commentary on the need to add or remove school places in Bracknell Forest.
Implications for Local Planning Documents The local planning documents should seek to address the demand for school places when bringing forward housing developments and facilitate development for skills and learning.

11. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a high quality, well designed and affordable home

National Planning Policy Framework (2012) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

The NPPF states that to boost the supply of housing, local authorities should use an evidence base to ensure that their Local Plans meet the full requirements for market and affordable housing in the housing market area and, where possible, identify developable sites over a 15 year period. It also requires Local Authorities to deliver a wide choice of high quality homes and create inclusive and mixed communities. The NPPF states, "to promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities".

Paragraph 47: "To boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should:

- use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in this Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period;

- identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years worth of housing against their housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. Where there has been a record of persistent under delivery of housing, local planning authorities should increase the buffer to 20% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to provide a realistic prospect of achieving the planned supply and to ensure choice and competition in the market for land;

- identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15;

- for market and affordable housing, illustrate the expected rate of housing delivery through a housing trajectory for the plan period and set out a housing implementation strategy for the full range of housing describing how they will maintain delivery of a five-year supply of housing land to meet their housing target; and

- set out their own approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances."

National Planning Practice Guidance

- Housing and economic development needs assessments - Guides councils in how to assess their housing and economic development needs. http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments/

- Housing and economic land availability assessment - Guides councils in identifying appropriate land to meet development needs. http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/housing-and-economic-land-availability-assessment/

- Rural Housing - How should local authorities support sustainable rural communities? http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/rural-housing/

Manual for Streets (2007) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/manual-for-streets

11. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a high quality, well designed and affordable home

Guidance to encourage good design which increases the quality of life. Covers layout, quality and materials, user needs, parking, signage, street furniture and lighting. Polices to support the aim of increasing the quality of life through good design which creates more people-orientated streets.

Berkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2016

http://consult.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/file/3976882

The NPPF requires local authorities to "have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area" and that they should prepare a SHMA to "assess their full housing needs". The SHMA should "identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period which:

• meets household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change;

• addresses the need for all types of housing, including affordable housing and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes); and

 • caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply necessary to meet this demand".

 The SHMA considers the objectively assessed need (OAN) for housing. The OAN does not take account of possible constraints to future housing supply including land supply, development constraints and infrastructure. These factors will subsequently be considered by the local authorities as part of the local plan process for individual local authorities before establishing the final housing requirements.

Bracknell Forest Housing Strategy (2009 to 2014)   http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/housing-strategy-2009-to-2014.pdf

The sub-regional strategic market assessment for Berkshire showed that the housing market in Bracknell Forest works well for most people and most people are adequately housed. However, there are a number of households who need help to resolve their housing situation and the strategy sets out a numbers of ways in which the Council and its partners will intervene in the market to provide that assistance.

Aims of the Strategy:

- Ensure fair access to services
- Support safer communities, tackle crime and the fear of crime
- Maximise the supply of affordable housing
- Ensure that homes are and remain in good condition in both the private and public sectors
- Make the best use of all housing resources in the Borough e.g. by tackling under-occupation and enhancing tenant choice
- Tackle fuel poverty and improve energy efficiency
- Improve 'round the clock' support services
- Support and develop tenant and resident participation

11. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a high quality, well designed and affordable home
•   Maximise future investment in housing and provide decent homes

Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability assessment (SHELAA) (August 2017)

https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/comprehensive-local-plan/evidence-base

This document (SHELAA Part 2) sets out the results of the Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) within Bracknell Forest for the year 2017.

The purpose of the SHELAA is to:

• Identify sites and clusters of sites for assessment;

 • Assess their development potential; and

• Assess the suitability for development, and the likelihood and timing development coming forward (availability, achievability and deliverability).

Older Persons Accommodation and Support Strategy (2011 -2026)

http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/older-persons-accommodation-and-support-strategy-2011-to-2026.pdf

The strategy sets the following priorities:

- Ensure older people have access to the best available opportunities and options for securing and remaining safely in the home of their choice.
- Engaging with the older population in order to provide clear information about current services and to inform the development of future services meeting the priorities.
- Achieve a balance between demand and supply for sheltered housing in the social sector.
- Develop strategies to enable people to live in the right sized and economically sustainable home
- Engage with the private sector to enable and promote provision of accommodation for older people.
- Enable older people to remain in home ownership where possible

Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (August 2015)
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/457420/Final_planning_and_travellers_policy.pdf

Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are:

- that local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning
- to ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites
- to encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale
- that plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development

11. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a high quality, well designed and affordable home

- to promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites
- that plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective
- for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies
- to increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply
- to reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions
- to enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure
- for local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment.

Bracknell Forest GTAA (October 2017)

 https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/comprehensive-local-plan/evidence-base

The overall objective of the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment is to form a clear evidence basis to inform the development of planning policies relating to Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.

The study identified a need for an additional 17 permanent gypsy and traveller pitches up to 2036, of which 3 have already been provided and therefore the residual need is 14. The study could not find any evidence of a need for additional plots for Travelling Showpeople.

Needs Assessment for Travelling Showpeople Bracknell Forest Borough Council, Reading Borough Council, Slough Borough Council, West Berkshire District Council, Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, Wokingham Borough Council (30/08/07) http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/needs-assessment-for-travelling-showpeople-berkshire.pdf

The aim of this study was to carry out an accommodation needs assessment for travelling showpeople in the county of Berkshire. The indicative need for additional permanent pitches (2007 – 2017) is 4.

Implications for Local Planning Documents

The local planning documents should meet the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in Bracknell Forest. It should deliver a wide choice of high quality, well designed homes, create inclusive and mixed communities and set out an approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances.

12. To protect and enhance human health and wellbeing

The Health and Social Care Act (2012) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/7/contents/enacted

The increasing role that local authorities are expected to play in producing health outcomes is well demonstrated by recent Government legislation. The Health and Social Care Act 2012 transfers responsibility for public health from the NHS to local government (upper tier authorities in the first instance), giving them a duty to improve the health of the people who live in their areas. This will require a more holistic approach to health across all local government functions.

National Planning Policy Framework (2012) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

Paragraph 69 states: 'The planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities.' It goes on to say that 'Planning policies and decisions, in turn, should aim to achieve places which promote:

- opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, including through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres and active street frontages which bring together those who work, live and play in the vicinity;

- safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and

- safe and accessible developments, containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas.'

National Planning Practice Guidance http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/health-and-wellbeing/

Health and wellbeing - The role of health and wellbeing in planning.

The Marmot Review: Implications for Spatial Planning (2011)

http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/resources-reports/spatial-planning-and-health-nice/spatial-planning-and-health-report-nice.pdf

Aims to provide evidence on the relationship between aspects of spatial planning, the built environment, health and health inequalities. Prioritise policies and interventions that both reduce health inequalities and mitigate climate change by:

- Improving active travel
- Improving good quality open and green spaces
- Improving the quality of food in local areas
- Improving the energy efficiency of housing

Fully integrate the planning, transport, housing, environmental and health systems to address the social determinants of health in each locality

Support locally developed and evidence-based community regeneration programmes that:

12. To protect and enhance human health and wellbeing
• Remove barriers to community participation and action • Reduce social isolation
"Seamless Health" Bracknell Forest Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016 to 2020 (2015) http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/seamless-health-2016-2020.pdf To make sure that every resident of Bracknell Forest lives in a healthy, safe and caring place, and gets good services and support when they need them. • Promoting active and healthy lifestyles • Mental health support and services for children and young people • Preventing people becoming socially isolated and lonely • Workforce - having enough people with the right skills, and suitable premises from which to deliver services
Implications for Local Planning Documents The local planning documents should take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs.

13 To reduce poverty and social exclusion
Design for Accessibility Supplementary Planning Document (2006) http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/designing-for-accessibility-in-bracknell-forest-spd.pdf Guidance to those who are planning, designing and implementing the built environment and details the standards of accessibility that the authority is looking to be achieved in all development.
Implications for Local Planning Documents The local planning documents should include measures to reduce poverty and social exclusion and make developments and services accessible to everyone.

14. To reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime

National Planning Policy Framework (2012) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

The NPPF requires that "developments create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion. Places should contain clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public spaces,

which encourage the active and continual use of public areas." With regards to road safety, the NPPF states that "plans should create safe and secure layouts which minimise conflicts between traffic and cyclists or pedestrians, avoiding street clutter and where appropriate establishing home zones."

Bracknell Forest Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017 – 2019

https://democratic.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/documents/s107598/7.a%20CommunitySafetyPartnershipStrategicAssessmentAnnex.pdf

The CSP and its Executive meet quarterly to oversee and bring together community safety and criminal justice partners to ensure local priorities are joined up to reduce crime and disorder

The Strategic Priorities for 2017 to 2019 are;

- Protection of Vulnerable People
- Violence and serious organised crime
- Reduce re-offending
- Prevention and early intervention

Implications for Local Planning Documents

The local planning documents should create developments which are safe and accessible and which encourage the active and continual use of public areas.

15. To create and sustain vibrant, locally distinctive and socially cohesive communities

Bracknell Forest Residents Survey 2017

http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/bfc-residents-survey-2017.pdf

- Qa Research conducted 1,801 interviews via telephone and face-to-face interviewing between In January and February 2017 on behalf of Bracknell Forest Council for the 2017 Bracknell Forest Residents' Survey.
- The resulting data was representative of the profile of Bracknell Forest and has been compared to that of the 2014 residents survey (also conducted by Qa) to examine trends over time. At the 95% confidence level, findings are accurate to within +/- 2.3%

Sustainable Community Strategy 2015-2018

http://democratic.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/documents/s74102/Community%20Strategy%20Review%20Annex.pdf

The Vision - Bracknell Forest will have a reputation for its distinguished green landscape and contemporary, vibrant town centre. Contributing to this unique identity will be many neighbourhoods offering accessible facilities to meet individuals' needs. Local communities will be strengthened with people feeling safe and getting on well together. Ensuring everyone has similar opportunities and is included in public life will enhance confidence in public services. Preserving our green heritage will be key to the future development of the area, integrating environmental concerns into all activities. The Borough will have a prosperous and diverse economy, offering local jobs, personalised public services and a range of ways to spend leisure time. This is a bold vision for all of us which will be achieved through nurturing future and existing generations. A supportive and welcoming borough will help everybody to live happy, independent and successful lives.'

The purpose of this document is to set out how it will turn the vision into reality through prescribed priorities and actions.

Implications for Local Planning Documents

The local planning documents should support community development by ensuring that the local community has a say in planning decisions affecting their local areas, creating safe environments, ensuring that the community has good access to community buildings and services, promoting a pleasant environment in which to live, providing affordable housing and supporting economic development to encourage more local jobs where possible.

16. To provide accessible essential services, facilities and infrastructure

National Planning Policy Framework (2012) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

Paragraph 37 states 'Planning policies should aim for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities.'

Paragraph 38 states 'For larger scale residential developments in particular, planning policies should promote a mix of uses in order to provide opportunities to undertake day-to-day activities including work on site. Where practical, particularly within large-scale developments, key facilities such as primary schools and local shops should be located within walking distance of most properties.'

To deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:

- plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;

- guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs;

- ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable, and retained for the benefit of the community; and

- ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.

National Planning Practice Guidance https://www.gov.uk/guidance/open-space-sports-and-recreation-facilities-public-rights-of-way-and-local-green-space

Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space - Gives key advice on open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and the new Local Green Space designation.

Bracknell Forest Play, Open Space and Sports Study (2017)

http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/comprehensive-local-plan/evidence-base

The purpose of the study is to assess the level of existing provision whilst reviewing the needs of the residents of Bracknell Forest to ensure that appropriate standards and policies are effectively delivered on the ground. The study looks forward to 2036 to align with the emerging Local Plan. It will be used as planning evidence and to inform the Parks and Countryside service regarding recreation and sports provision in the future.

The objectives of the study are:

 1. Quantifying strategic and locally important play, open space and sports facilities.

2. Quantifying planned new provision.

16. To provide accessible essential services, facilities and infrastructure

3. To assess the quality, accessibility and availability of existing provision.

4. To assess future demand patterns and gaps in terms of provision.

5. To provide a clear evidence base for future service provision and quality improvements.

6. To provide evidence for changes to existing play, open space or sports facilities.

7. To provide the evidence base for planning policy and guidance requirements, including local quantitative, qualitative and accessibility standards

Playing Pitch Strategy for Bracknell Forest (2017)

http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/comprehensive-local-plan/evidence-base

Bracknell Forest Council (BFC) has undertaken a Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) reviewing all pitches in the Borough. This will provide a clear vision and identify priorities for the future, based on local need. The strategy focuses on the period 2016 to 2036 to align with the new Local Plan period. It has been prepared in parallel with the Play, Open Space and Sport Study (POSS) 2017

The objectives for the strategy are to:

1. Quantify playing pitches and their ancillary facilities.

2. Quantify any planned new provision.

3. Assess the quality, accessibility and availability of existing provision.

4. Assess future demand patterns and gaps in terms of provisions.

5. Evidence changes in the existing standards for provision to ensure the future needs are deliverable.

6. Recommend planning policy and guidance requirements.

7. Provide a clear evidence base for future service provision and quality improvements.

8. Establish a forward looking strategy for providing and maintaining sports pitches.

Implications for Local Planning Documents

The local planning documents should locate development near to existing services and facilities including cultural, leisure and recreational services and facilities where possible and plan for mixed use developments which reduce the need to travel.

17. To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need for travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys

Local Transport Act 2008 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/26/contents

The Local Transport Act 2008 gives local authorities the power to take steps to meet local transport needs in the light of local circumstances. It

- gives local authorities the right mix of powers to improve the quality of local bus services, as proposed in 'Putting passengers first'

- allows for the creation of an influential new bus passenger champion to represent the interests of bus passengers

- gives local authorities the power to review and propose their own arrangements for local transport governance to support more coherent planning and delivery of local transport

- updates existing legal powers to give local authorities the freedom and flexibility to develop proposals for local road pricing schemes in a way that best meets local needs – while ensuring schemes are consistent and interoperable

National Planning Policy Framework (2012) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

The NPPF promotes the use of sustainable modes of transport and states Local Authorities should support a pattern of development which facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport.

Paragraph 32: "All developments that generate significant amounts of movement should be supported by a Transport Statement or Transport Assessment. Plans and decision should take account of whether:

- The opportunities for sustainable transport modes have been taken up depending on the nature and location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure;

- Safe and suitable access to the site can be achieved for all people; and

- Improvements can be undertaken within the transport network that cost effectively limit the significant impacts of the development. Development should only be prevented or refused on transport grounds where the residual cumulative impacts of development are severe."

Paragraph 34: "Plans and decisions should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised. However this needs to take account of policies set out elsewhere in this Framework, particularly in rural areas."

The NPPF also states that Local Authorities should seek to improve the quality of parking in town centres and should identify sites to develop infrastructure to widen transport choice.

The NPPF promotes high quality communications infrastructure as essential for sustainable economic growth. It states that, "local planning authorities should support the expansion of electronic communications networks including telecommunications and high speed broadband." They should aim to keep the number of radio and telecommunication masts to a minimum consistent with efficient operation of the network.

17. To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need for travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys
Paragraph 43: "In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high speed broadband". Paragraph 44: "Local planning authorities should not impose a ban on new telecommunications development in certain areas, impose blanket Article 4 directions over a wide area or a wide range of telecommunications development or insist on minimum distances between new telecommunications development and existing development".
National Planning Practice Guidance Transport evidence bases in plan making - Guidance to help local planning authorities assess strategic transport needs to reflect and, where appropriate, mitigate these in their Local Plan. http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/transport-evidence-bases-in-plan-making/ Travel plans, transport assessments and statements in decision-taking - Provides advice on when transport assessments and transport statements are required, and what they should contain. http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/travel-plans-transport-assessments-and-statements-in-decision-taking/
Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy 2017 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/603527/cycling-walking-investment-strategy.pdf Paragraph 2.35 Through their Local Plans and planning decisions, local planning authorities should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised. Local Plans, prepared in consultation with local communities, should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people. Developments should be located and designed where practical to: • give priority to pedestrian and cycle movements, and have access to high quality public transport facilities • create safe and secure layouts which minimise conflicts between traffic and cyclists or pedestrians • site key facilities such as primary schools and local shops within walking distance of most properties, particularly within large-scale developments
Bracknell Forest Local Transport Plan 3 (2011 – 2026) https://files.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/bracknell/documents/ltp3-core-strategy-and-implementation-plan.pdf Local Objectives: 1. Reduce delays associated with traffic congestion and improve reliability of journey times. 2. Maintain and improve, where feasible, the local transport network.

17. To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need for travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys
3. Secure necessary transport infrastructure and services to support sustainable development.
4. Encourage and promote accessibility by sustainable modes of transport.
5. Protect and enhance the quantity and quality of natural resources including water, air quality and the natural environment.
6. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport.
7. Reduce casualties and improve safety on the local transport network.
8. Enhance the street environment.
Parking Standards Supplementary Planning Document (March 2016) https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/parking-standards-supplementary-planning-document-2016.pdf Sets out the Bracknell Town Centre, residential and non residential parking standards for the Borough.
Implications for Local Planning Documents The local planning documents should support development which is located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximized. They should seek to improve the quality of parking in town centres and should identify sites to develop infrastructure to widen transport choice. They should also support the expansion of electronic communications networks.

18. To encourage sustainable development by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout. This includes making best use of previously developed land in meeting future development needs
National Planning Policy Framework (2012) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2   Paragraph 57 states 'It is important to plan positively for the achievement of high quality and inclusive design for all development, including individual buildings, public and private spaces and wider area development schemes.'   Paragraph 58 states 'Planning policies and decisions should aim to ensure that developments: - will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development;   - establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit;   - optimise the potential of the site to accommodate development, create and sustain an appropriate mix of uses (including incorporation of green and other public space as part of developments) and support local facilities and transport networks;   - respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation;   - create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and   - are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping.
National Planning Practice Guidance http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/design/   Design - Provides advice on the key points to take into account on design.
Amen Corner Supplementary Planning Document (2010) https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/final-amen-corner-spd.pdf   The Amen Corner Supplementary Planning Document provides guidance for developing the Amen Corner site in Bracknell Forest Borough.
Warfield Supplementary Planning Document (February 2012)   http://consult.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/file/3344719   This provides guidance for a large development to the north of Bracknell. This will be a large mixed use urban extension north of the neighbourhoods of Whitegrove and Quelm Park in the Parish of Warfield.
Character Area Assessments Supplementary Planning Document (March 2010) https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/planning-and-building-

18. To encourage sustainable development by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout. This includes making best use of previously developed land in meeting future development needs
control/planning/planning-policy/supplementary-planning-documents-spds/character-area-assessments-supplementary-planning
The primary role of this document is to define what the Council considers to be the character within parts of the Borough. It provides guidance for the construction industry, the Council and the public to inform appropriate development and issues of context.
Streetscene Supplementary Planning Document (March 2011) https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/supplementary-planning-documents-spds/streetscene-supplementary-planning-document
This document assists in raising standards of design for all aspects of the public realm and streetscene across the Borough and to guide designers and developers in creating attractive and safe places which the whole community can enjoy. The document focuses on the design of residential streets. However, many of the principles contained within it can be applied to more major routes within the Borough.
Design SPD (March 2017)   **https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/supplementary-planning-documents-spds/design-supplementary-planning-document**   The Design Supplementary Planning Document focuses on design principles for built development in order to complement the other SPD documents. In particular, the Streetscene SPD focuses on developments where new streets are to be created so this guide makes reference to it where relevant.   The key principle is to ensure development relates well to its surroundings. It should be integrated into its context and should respond positively to local character. Where appropriate, new development should also create new places with a positive character. It should also make a contribution towards environmental sustainability
Implications for Local Planning Documents   The local planning documents should plan positively for the achievement of high quality, safe, attractive and inclusive design which will perform well over the lifetime of developments and respond to local character, history and identity.

19. Other Bracknell Forest Plans and Strategies
Bracknell Forest Council Core Strategy Development Plan Document (February 2008)   https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/development-plan/core-strategy   The Core Strategy "sets out a planning framework for guiding the location and level of development in the Borough up to 2026". It incorporates 12 spatial objectives:

19. Other Bracknell Forest Plans and Strategies

A) To plan for a balance of housing and employment growth
B) To aid delivery of housing in the Borough, which meets the needs of all sectors of the community, including the provision of affordable housing
C) To deliver the regeneration of Bracknell town centre
D) To promote a sequential approach to the location of new development
E) To promote a transport system which enables access to services, by a choice of transport modes
F) To ensure high quality well designed development is delivered in the Borough
G) To support and facilitate essential community facilities and infrastructure in accessible locations
H) To deliver accessible development meeting the needs of the Borough
I) To maintain and improve the built and natural environment, and to avoid or mitigate the effects of new development upon the natural and historic environment
J) To maintain high and stable levels of economic growth
K) To promote the sustainable use and disposal of resources
L) To mitigate against and adapt to climate change

Bracknell Forest Council Site Allocations Local Plan (July 2013) https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/development-plan/site-allocations-local-plan

The Site Allocations Local Plan helps implement the adopted Core Strategy. It identifies sites for future housing and other development and, ensures that appropriate infrastructure is identified and delivered alongside new development and also revises some designations on the policies map.

Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule (Effective from 6 April 2015)
https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/cil-charging-schedule.pdf

The CIL is a tariff based charge on local development payable to Bracknell Forest Council. It will be used to fund infrastructure needed to support new development in the borough such as new schools and transport improvements. It sets the following rates for different types of development. These are as follows:

Residential development:

1. Land at Broadmoor, Crowthorne - £150 per m^2
2. Land at Transport Research Laboratory, Crowthorne - £150 per m^2
3. Land at Amen Corner (North), Binfield - £150 per m^2
4. Land at Blue Mountain, Binfield - £150 per m^2
5. Land at Amen Corner (South) Binfield - £150 per m^2
6. Land at Warfield - £220 per m^2

19. Other Bracknell Forest Plans and Strategies

7. Central Bracknell – nil
8. Outer Bracknell with 1 to 14 net increase in dwellings – £75 per m^2
9. Outer Bracknell with 15 or more net increase in dwellings – £25 per m^2
10. Northern Parishes with 1 to 14 net increase in dwellings – £350 per m^2
11. Northern Parishes with 15 or more net increase in dwellings – £220 per m^2
12. Crowthorne/Sandhurst with 1 to 14 net increase in dwellings – £300 per m^2
13. Crowthorne/Sandhurst with 15 or more net increase in dwellings – £150 per m^2

Residential Care Accommodation:

1. Central Bracknell and Outer Bracknell – nil
2. Northern Parishes - £100 per m2
3. Crowthorne/Sandhurst £75 per m2

Convenience based supermarkets and superstores and retail warehouses:

1. Central Bracknell – nil
2. Other Zones - £100 per m2

All Other Types of Development:

1. All Zones – nil

Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (February 2015)

https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/planning-obligations-supplementary-planning-document.pdf

This guidance document sets out the Council's approach to securing infrastructure by planning obligation and explains the relationship with the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

Implications for Local Planning Documents

The local planning documents should take account of current local plan policies and those to be superseded, the vision of the Borough and how new demands on infrastructure will be met.

20. Plans from Neighbouring Local Authorities

Localism Act (2011) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents

The Localism Act introduced a duty to co-operate in relation to planning of sustainable development. It places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils in England and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of local plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary issues, including sustainable development and the use of land in connection with infrastructure. The NPPG sets out the purpose of the duty: 'to ensure that local planning authorities lead strategic planning effectively through their Local Plan, addressing the social, environmental and economic issues that can only be addressed effectively by working with other local planning authorities beyond their own administrative boundaries'.

Bracknell Forest Council Duty to Co-operate Framework (February 2016) http://consult.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/file/3976789

This Framework sets out how the requirements of Duty to Co-operate will be met. It identifies the strategic cross-boundary issues that will be considered through the CLP and the relevant duty to co-operate bodies for each issue, these are:

- Homes, jobs and commercial development
  - Housing, including gypsies and travellers
  - Economic growth and jobs
  - Retail and town centre
- Provision of infrastructure
  - Strategic transport
  - Utilities
  - Community facilities including health and education
  - Flood risk
- Climate change, natural and historic environment
  - Landscape including Green Belt
  - Natural environment including Thames Basin Heaths SPA
  - Climate change including Blackwater Valley
  - Historic environment

Wokingham Borough Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2010) http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?alId=268860

This Core Strategy guides development across the adjacent Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead. It was adopted in January 2010. It sets out the overall strategy for planning in Wokingham to 2026. It identifies a need to deliver 13,232 homes, which equates to 662 per annum.

The spatial strategy for delivering this development is based around identifying four Strategic Development Locations (SDLs). These are Arborfield Garrison (3,500 homes), South of the M4 (2,500), North Wokingham (1,500) and South Wokingham (2,500), which will also include employment and services and facilities. To support this development, a range of infrastructure, particularly transport infrastructure is identified, including relief roads, park and rides etc. More limited development will also take place in other identified settlements, including Earley, Woodley, Winnersh, Shinfield, Green Park and Twyford.

20. Plans from Neighbouring Local Authorities

Wokingham Managing Development Delivery Local Plan (February 2014)

 http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?alId=269993

This builds on the Core Strategy, and allocates sites for housing and other uses, defines policy boundaries and sets out more detailed development policies. A number of sites in addition to the SDLs identified in the Core Strategy are allocated for housing, including sites totalling 894 dwellings in Woodley and 100 dwellings in Shinfield. Additional employment uses are also allocated for Green Park, Winnersh and Thames Valley Park.

Windsor and Maidenhead Borough Local Plan 2013 to 2033

https://www3.rbwm.gov.uk/info/200414/local_development_framework/594/emerging_plans_and_policies/2

This Local Plan guides development across the adjacent Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead. This is covered by the Maidenhead Town Centre Area Action Plan and the saved Local Plan policies.

Hart District Local Plan (Replacement) 1996-2006 and First Alterations to the Hart District Local Plan (Replacement) 1996-2006 Saved Policies
http://www.hart.gov.uk/sites/default/files/4_The_Council/Policies_and_published_documents/Planning_policy/Local_Plan%20-%20Saved_Policies.pdf

This document sets out the saved policies from both the original Replacement Local Plan and the First Alterations in a single document. The Council withdrew the Local Plan: Core Strategy 2011-2029 on 30 September 2013. A draft Local Plan Strategy and Sites document 2011 to 2032 was consulted on in June 2017.

Surrey Heath Local Plan

http://www.surreyheath.gov.uk/residents/planning/planning-policy/surrey-heath-local-plan/core-strategy-and-development-management

This Local Plan guides development across the adjacent Borough of Surrey Heath. The adopted Plan currently consists of:

- The Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document 2012 and The Policies Map 2012
- The 2000 Local Plan (extant saved policies)
- Camberley Town Centre Area Action Plan (2011-28) and Policies Map

To support delivery of the Core Strategy the Borough Council has begun the process of preparing a Site Allocations Document Once approved, the Site Allocations Document will allocate specific areas of land within Surrey Heath for development such as housing, employment and retail uses. The Document will also consider open spaces, highway improvements and major developed sites in the Green Belt. The call for sites ended in March 2017.

Implications for Local Planning Documents

The local planning documents should ensure that objectives, policies and guidance is consistent with the plans of neighbouring local authorities.