



**WOKINGHAM
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**APPROVED SCOPING
REPORT
26 MAY 2005**

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (SA)
INCLUDING A STRATEGIC
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)
FOR THE WOKINGHAM DISTRICT
COUNCIL LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK (LDF)**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a Scoping Report for a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating the requirements for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), of the Wokingham District Council Local Development Framework (LDF). This Scoping Report is a consultation document for the statutory four agencies with environmental responsibilities in England, along with other relevant bodies with a sustainability remit or a local interest (see section 12 for further information on consultation).
- 1.2 This document includes technical terminology and abbreviations. These are explained in the glossary at Appendix 5.

2.0 CONTEXT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- 2.1 PPS1 identifies a widely used definition of Sustainable Development. It was drawn up by the report 'Our Common Future' produced by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987 (Brundtland report):

“development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

The UK government defined the themes of sustainable development in the strategy 'A Better Quality of Life, a Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK' (May 1999). These were highlighted as being:

- Social progress which recognises the needs for everyone
- Effective protection of the environment
- The prudent use of natural resources
- The maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

- 2.2 For ease of use the themes of sustainability are typically categorised under the 3 general headings of social, economic and environmental.
- 2.3 To ensure the concept of sustainable development is integrated into all land-use plans they will be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) which requires that economic, environmental and social matters are taken into account. This process will include a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) which is designed to provide a high level of environmental protection on a strategic basis. This integration will ensure that future development meets the needs of people living and working in the area, whilst at the same time ensuring that it is sited in such a way to protect the environment.

3.0 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (LDS) DOCUMENT

THE WOKINGHAM DISTRICT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

- 3.1 The documents that form the Wokingham District LDF will contain policies and proposals to guide development in the District, and will replace those contained in the Wokingham District Local Plan.
- 3.2 Wokingham District Council's SA provides a high level approach to appraisal of all documents.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (2006-2016) OBJECTIVES

- 3.3 The following are the approved LDF objectives derived using an examination of local (including the Community Strategy and Local Transport Plan) and regional strategic objectives and the results of surveys undertaken by the Council, such as the “New Household Survey” (2004) and “Developing a Land Use Vision for the 21st Century”. Through this examination an approved set of 13 objectives have been created for use as a starting point in dialogue and debate. The objectives will provide benchmarks against which the potential effects of a plan can be judged. It should be recognised that these approved objectives are not in any priority order.

One overarching issue that emerged was the need to integrate sustainability across all of the objectives.

Local Development Framework Spatial Objectives		
Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Therefore sustainability is acting to ensure the social, economic and environmental impacts of proposals lead to improvements for all of society.	A	To ensure all residents, workers, visitors and other interested groups are involved in creating, developing and delivering future land use patterns across the district
	B	To seek efficient use of resources in development proposals (including land and materials).
	C	To reconcile demand for housing and other development with respect for the district’s character
	D	To maintain and enhance the separation and distinctiveness of the district’s settlements
	E	To concentrate development in the areas with best access to users/occupiers and other services
	F	To provide housing in appropriate locations, scales and types that meet the needs of the District
	G	To provide non-housing development in appropriate locations, scales and types across the district. These include education, health, libraries and other community facilities along with shopping and employment
	H	To apply the sequential approach to development by encouraging it on sites occupied with buildings or structures (including where recently cleared) For example brownfield sites.
	I	To keep the district moving with appropriate infrastructure improvements to public transport and roads where needed
	J	To protect and enhance the natural and man-made environments
	K	To ensure appropriate high quality well designed, laid out and built development is delivered in the district
	L	To avoid areas where flooding, noise and pollution would impact on development either existing or proposed
	M	Encourage the provision of appropriate infrastructure, services and facilities that enable the District’s residents to achieve their potential

FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE DERIVATION OF THESE OBJECTIVES

A – This relates to ensuring community engagement throughout planning, and helps to meet social objectives through involvement of all. This is consistent with the Government’s

aim of increasing public involvement in planning. This also partially relates to objectives 1 and 7 of the Council's Community Strategy in encouraging community engagement and improved linkages between groups. This could occur on the back of the planning system.

B – This is to minimize the need and use of resources. It therefore would include minimizing the need for waste, as well as seeking higher densities of development, where appropriate.

C – This relates to objectives 3 and 5 of the Community Strategy. It is also consistent with the most popular response to question 2 of the Developing Land Use vision survey.

D – This stems from the results of question 1 and 2 of the developing vision survey.

E – This is partially based on the ideas of minimizing the need to travel, although it also relates to the results of the Developing Vision survey in that shopping and employment development should be concentrated in existing locations. This is the result from questions 5, 8 and 12 of the survey. It also ties into the results of the household survey.

F – This objective would include the provision of appropriate affordable housing and a range in any development i.e. mix of dwelling sizes. As such, it ties into objectives 1 and 2 of the Community Strategy as it can lead to improved access to appropriate facilities and services. It can also entail the provision of development to meet the needs of particular groups e.g. elderly, those with disabilities, etc.

G – This objective would include the provision of appropriate employment, retail or community/social buildings, either on their own or as part of a larger scheme. It would also include providing a range in any development i.e. appropriate mix of sizes in employment units. It could also involve providing appropriate facilities in conjunction with other development e.g. schools and open space with housing. As such, it ties into objectives 1 and 2 of the Community Strategy as it can lead to improved access to appropriate facilities and services. It can also entail the provision of development to meet the needs of particular groups e.g. elderly, unemployed, Gypsies and Travellers, etc.

H - This is derived from the preference in response to question 1 of the developing land use vision survey.

I – This is consistent with objective 4 of the Community Strategy, together with those of the Local Transport Plan (LTP).

J – The need to protect recreational areas, the countryside and areas of ecological value is derived from the popular responses to questions 1 and 14 of the developing land use vision survey. This would also cover factors such as listed buildings and archaeological sites together with the landscape in general.

K – This objective relates to the design, materials and layout of development. As such it could link with objective 6 of the Community Strategy. However, in that these can impact on the character of the district, it can also relate to the response on question 2 of the developing land use vision.

L – The need to avoid these areas is consistent with the responses to the developing land use vision survey (question 1).

M – This objective reflects objective 1 of the Community Strategy. It also related to Section 10 of the 'Life Aspirations' Questionnaire and Question 13 of 'Developing a Land Use Vision for the 21st Century' Questionnaire.

4.0 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (SA) & STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)

- 4.1 Sustainability Appraisals are a requirement of Planning Policy Statement 12 and Strategic Environmental Assessments are required by European Directive EC/2001/42. Recent guidance has merged this process to allow for a single joint appraisal to be carried out.

These processes are based on the concept of sustainability. A SEA places more emphasis on evidencing strategic alternatives and a prediction of impacts from the chosen option. A SA takes a more objective-led approach. The combined SA/ SEA will incorporate sustainability and environmental issues into the strategic decision-making process to ensure consistent quality policies and results are delivered on the ground.

The output for a SEA is an Environmental Report that will be required to include baseline information and an estimate of the environmental impacts of the plan. The Environmental Report will also identify options and alternatives and a great emphasis is placed upon consultation and monitoring. The Environmental Report will deal with the likely effects, reasonable alternatives and reasonable current data on matters relating to the plan.

- 4.2 The output of a SA will be a Sustainability Report which encompasses the above information and broadens this to include social and economic considerations.

This SA / SEA on the Local Development Framework will take account of the full range of planning guidance and comply with the requirements of:

- The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004; and,
- The Environmental Assessment Regulations 2004 for Plans and Programmes which incorporates European Directive 2001/42/DC (which came into effect in July 2004).

The stages of a Sustainability Appraisal covered in this document are as follows:

STAGE A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

Ensure stakeholder involvement in the appraisal process has been included in the SCI.

A1 Identifying other relevant plans, programmes, and sustainability objectives.

A2 Develop relevant baseline information and define the character of the area.

A3 Identifying key sustainability issues.

A4 Developing the SA Framework including objectives, indicators and targets.

A5 Testing the plan objectives against the SA Framework.

A6 Consulting on the scope of the SA.

Output: Consultation on a Scoping Report

Subsequently the remaining stages will be completed alongside the development of other documents in the LDF and LTP and will incorporate consultation comments from the Stage A Scoping Report (the Council's statement of consultation can be read at www.wokingham.gov.uk/ldf-csoptions). The Council may cover the later stages in separate annexes to this main document.

STAGE B: Developing and refining options (Reg25)

B1 Appraising issues and options

B2 Consulting on the SA of emerging Options

Output: Consultation on the Initial Sustainability Report

STAGE C: Appraising the effects of the plan (Reg26 & Submission)

C1 Predicting the effects of the plan, including plan options

C2 Assessing the effects of the plan

C3 Mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects C4 Developing proposals for monitoring C5 Preparing the SA Report	Output: A Sustainability Report
STAGE D: Consulting on the plan and SA Report	
D1 Consulting on the SA Report alongside the plan D2 Appraising significant changes D3 Decision making and providing information	Consultation on the Sustainability Report Output: A Sustainability Statement
STAGE E: Monitoring implementation of the plan	
E1 Monitoring the significant effects of the plan and publishing reports E2 Responding to adverse effects	Output: section in the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)

5.0 TASK A1 IDENTIFYING OTHER RELEVANT PLANS, PROGRAMMES, AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES: *Identify and review other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives that will affect or influence the Development Plan Document (DPD) and undertake LDF surveys*

METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The SA / SEA Scoping Report has to be framed in the context of: national, regional and local objectives and strategic planning, transport, environmental, social and economic policies. Therefore a comprehensive review of all relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPPs) was carried out as part of the SA / SEA process. This ensures that the objectives in the Scoping Report are not in conflict with those in other PPPs and also highlights other areas of potential conflict which may need to be addressed, for example meeting development needs whilst considering issues such as biodiversity and heritage.
- 5.2 The LDF is bound by tests of soundness and one of these tests is to ensure it is in general conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy. SEERA, the regional body responsible for producing the Regional Spatial Strategy in the South East, has called it the 'The South East Plan' (SEP). The SEP is a spatial framework of strategic policies that will promote an integrated, co-ordinated and a more environmentally sustainable approach to development in the region up to 2026. The SEP will, once adopted, replace existing regional guidance set out in Regional Planning Guidance Note 9 (RPG9) and form part of the Statutory Development Plan along with the Core Strategy and its composite Development Plan Documents.
- 5.3 Key topics covered in the SEP will be housing, transport, employment and the environment. In early 2005 the draft Plan will go out for public consultation then following this, a revised Plan will be produced and submitted to Government for approval later in 2005. The Government will then carry out further public consultation and hold a public examination looking at the proposals. It is expected that the final Plan will receive Government approval in 2007.

The SEP will also be subjected to a SA/ SEA of which this appraisal will be consistent. Full details of the review of each PPP can be found in Appendix 1.

6.0 TASK A2 DEVELOP BASELINE INFORMATION.

Collect relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information and produce a characterisation of the DPD area.

BASELINE INFORMATION

- 6.1 Baseline information has been collected on environmental, social and economic issues and is displayed in Appendix 2. The following text, and information under the key sustainability issues in the next section, summarises this data and uses it to define the character of the District accordingly.

THE CHARACTER OF WOKINGHAM DISTRICT

- 6.2 Situated in the Royal County of Berkshire within 30 miles west of London and bordered by Oxfordshire to the north and Hampshire to the south-west, the Wokingham District is an area of great diversity and character.

Wokingham District is made up of 3 towns and 14 parishes. The district covers an area of 17,892 hectares (Ha). Despite being near the nation's capital and home to modern employment areas, the District is noted for its charming woodlands, heaths, peaceful rivers and secluded villages such as Farley Hill and Remenham. The highly valuable natural environment, wildlife and biodiversity of the District provide a considerable socio-economic value as they all contribute to the District's attractiveness as a place to live and work. The District's diversity is confirmed by the Council's Landscape Character Assessment which shows the District has three separate Landscape Areas as defined at a national level.

To the north the area is part of the Metropolitan Green Belt. Wokingham, the administrative centre, is an old market town which retains its character but only houses one fifth of the District's population. Two fifths of the District's population live in the towns of Woodley and Earley which adjoin the Borough of Reading. The remainder of the population live in smaller settlements which are separated by areas of countryside that include extensive flood plains.

The District accommodates a stretch of the M4 motorway that connects London and South Wales and the A329M that connects Bracknell and Greater Reading. Railway links from Reading to London Paddington and to London Waterloo also run through the District.

The population of Wokingham District (2004) is 150,229 which has risen 6.4% since 1991. During the decade from 1981 to 1991 it was second only to Milton Keynes for its population growth. The District's demographic profile is broadly similar to that of England as a whole, although it has a slightly higher proportion of children under 18 and fewer residents over the age of 65 than the national average. The overall standard of health in Wokingham District is good and there are very few people with long-term illness, much lower than the national average.

The District has been subject to major development pressure for several decades. This has had a major impact on the character of the District both in its socio-economic aspects and the balance between built-up areas, areas with the characteristics of 'urban fringe' and open countryside.

Since 1976 more dwellings have been built in Wokingham than in any other district in Berkshire. Between 1976 and 2004 22.5% of all dwelling completions in Berkshire have taken place in Wokingham District (West Berkshire 20.8%, Bracknell Forest 19.4%). The average household size in Wokingham District is larger than the average for Berkshire, the South East and England and Wales.

The Wokingham District is a prosperous area with a thriving economy and low rate of unemployment. The District is home to leading information technology companies (Microsoft, Oracle and NTL) who have chosen this part of the Thames Valley for European or UK Headquarters. According to Thames Valley Enterprise, the highest rate of business growth in the UK has occurred partly in the Wokingham areas over the past 15 years. A large proportion (49.2%) of the District's population is engaged in full-time employment, compared to the South East (43.2%) and England and Wales (40.5%).

Households in Wokingham own nearly 92,000 cars that equates to 1.6 cars per household. The Wokingham District has an extremely high level of car ownership with 90.8% of households owning one or more cars. Over half of the district's households own two or more cars (third highest proportion In England and Wales). Wokingham has the second lowest proportion in England and Wales of households having no car, at 9.2 per cent. A high proportion of people (65.2%) in the District travel to work by car in comparison to the rest of England (55.2%) and Berkshire (60.5%). As a result, the District has low levels of public transport use.

Culturally the District's population is predominantly white. The District's population is not as diverse ethnically as Berkshire as a whole or England. However, the District's Black and Minority Ethnic population has almost doubled since 1991.

7.0 TASK A3 IDENTIFYING SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

Identify key sustainability issues for the SA to address.

KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

- 7.1 Certain sustainability issues are significant in Wokingham District and are therefore highlighted below in a tabular form as areas that the Sustainability Appraisal will need to address. This is by no means a full list of all the issues but it attempts to acknowledge those which are a priority within Wokingham District.
- 7.2 The key sustainability issues for the LDF were identified in the following ways:
- Earlier experience with issues identified in other plans and programmes
 - Analysing baseline data and trends;
 - Consultation with the public, including questionnaires circulated in 2004 (Planning Issues, Life Aspirations and developing a Land Use Vision for the 21st Century), exhibitions and feedback from the Local Strategic Partnership.
- 7.3 The key issues have been set out below under the sustainability headings of Social, Environmental and Economic. It should be noted that many of the issues are cross-cutting and could have been placed under more than one of the heading. However, for ease of discussion, and to link in with the sustainability objectives, they have been placed under one section only.

Social Issues	Description	How can the LDF address this?	Data Source
<p>Housing provision for all</p>	<p>The provision of housing is a very important issue affecting the District. House prices in the area are high (average house price in Wokingham District is £275,152 compared to the national average of £187,971) which makes it difficult for people to afford to buy.</p> <p>There are 86,000 (86% of working age population) economically active residents. These people earn (£641.1) well above the national (£475.8) average gross weekly pay. There are 58,696 dwellings in the District (Private Sector: 54,487, Registered Social Landlord: 1,133, Local Authority: 3,076).</p> <p>Wokingham has a much lower proportion of affordable housing than elsewhere in the South East or England as a whole. The Basic Needs Assessment Model shows that there is a shortfall of 298 affordable houses per year in Wokingham.</p> <p>There is a growing proportion in single person households causing a drop in average household size. The average number of people per household in 1961 was 3.2, 2.73 in 1991 and decreased further to 2.6 in 2001. Wokingham has the second lowest proportion of any district in the country with 22.6 per cent of households containing only one person in 2001.</p> <p>11% of households contain someone who suffers from a long-term illness, health problem, mental health problem or disability that limits housing requirements. The 2001 census identified that 1.9% of the economically inactive people ages 16-74 are permanently sick or disabled.</p>	<p>Ensure that requirements for housing numbers help to provide sufficient homes for all sections of the community including those eligible for Key Worker Housing where appropriate.</p> <p>Maintain access, mobility and appropriate housing in order to meet these needs.</p>	<p>Land Registry – June to September 2004.</p> <p>New Earnings Survey April 2003. Nomis</p> <p>Housing Flows Reconciliation at April 2004</p> <p>Census 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001.</p> <p>Opinion Research Services (2002)</p> <p>Housing Needs Assessment 2002</p>
<p>Pockets of deprivation in an</p>	<p>Wokingham District is the 3rd least deprived district in the Country. 5 Super Output Areas (SOAs) are outside the best 50% nationally,</p>	<p>Promote social inclusion and accessibility for disadvantaged</p>	<p>Indices of Deprivation</p>

Social Issues	Description	How can the LDF address this?	Data Source
	<p>and Wales.</p> <p>In a survey of ill health in workers and the cost to employers of absenteeism the Berkshire Health Authority found that in Wokingham incidences of coronary heart disease, lung cancer, accidents and suicides and undetermined deaths were all below the Berkshire average. Only in incidences of stomach cancer were residents of Wokingham at the Berkshire average.</p> <p>Access to Royal Berkshire and Battle Hospitals NHS Trust, Frimley Park Hospital NHS Trust and Community Hospitals such as Wokingham, Townlands (Henley) and Heatherwood (Ascot) must be good with special focus on the needs of vulnerable groups.</p> <p>WDC New Householder Survey (2004) identified that the average distance travelled to the doctors is less than 4km.</p> <p>There are 71 registered care homes in Wokingham District. They provide nursing or residential care, some provide both. WDC own three care homes; Fosters Residential Home, Loddon Court and Suffolk Lodge.</p>	<p>Maintain and enhance access to these hospitals.</p> <p>Investigate the need for more care facilities for the elderly.</p>	<p>NHS (2004)</p> <p>Wokingham Primary Care Trust – NHS Performance Ratings 2003/04</p>
<p>Access to essential facilities</p>	<p>EDUCATION:</p> <p>There are 40 primary schools, 12 secondary schools and 3 special schools accommodating approximately 4,000 students.</p> <p>Results in Wokingham District schools are above the national average and many good schools provide high quality education.</p> <p>Results continue to improve in LEA primary and secondary schools, with 62.7% (target was 65%) of children gaining 5 or more GCSEs</p>	<p>Ensure adequate provision in appropriate locations and buildings for all educational needs.</p>	<p>Wokingham District Council Education Department</p> <p>Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) 38 and 39.</p>

Social Issues	Description	How can the LDF address this?	Data Source
	<p>A* to C in 2003 and 92% (target was 96%) of pupils achieved five or more GCSEs at grade G or above.</p> <p>Results maintain the district's high standards in GCSE results. These regularly show Wokingham District Council to be one of the top performing LEAs in the country in the performance tables.</p> <p>The provisional result for GCSEs in 2004 is 62.9% for Wokingham maintained mainstream secondary schools. It does not include special schools or independent schools. The figure is updated annually.</p> <p>In a survey of basic skills levels in the South East Region in Spring 2001, the Basic Skills Agency research found that the proportion of residents in Wokingham with poor literacy skills (2.1% and numeracy skills (2.3%) was amongst the lowest of any area.</p>	<p>WDC has identified a need for capital expenditure of about £150m just on secondary schools. Wokingham District Council is in the process of delivering an educational strategy for the future provision of education in the district.</p>	<p>Learning and Skills Council – Berkshire (2002)</p> <p>Department for Education and Skills</p>

Environmental Issues	Description	How can the LDF address this?	Data Source
<p>Protecting the landscape of the District</p>	<p>The Wokingham District landscape is considerably varied, an observation illustrated by the fact that 3 of the Countryside Agency/ English Nature's joint Character Areas cover the district: Area 110: Chilterns, 115: Thames Valley and 129: Thames Basin Heaths. The district is unified by the interlinked system of attractive lowland river valleys – the Thames, Loddon and Blackwater.</p> <p>There are 3788 Ha (21% of the District area) of identified urban settlements in Wokingham District.</p>	<p>Protect the economic and social needs of development whilst maintaining the character of the district's landscape.</p> <p>The Metropolitan Green Belt has policies restricting development in</p>	<p>Wokingham District Council Landscape Character Assessment</p> <p>Local Planning Authority Green Belt Statistics:</p>

Environmental Issues	Description	How can the LDF address this?	Data Source
	<p>A significant area, 2890 Ha (16% of the District area), of the District is covered by the Metropolitan Green Belt.</p> <p>There are 450 Ha (3% of the District area) of Public Open Space in Wokingham District. This is found on 478 sites that vary from formal sports pitches to woodlands.</p> <p>Rural diversification has taken place in the District. Including the re-use of buildings for commercial or residential purposes, farm shops and craft centres, equine activities and holiday accommodation (Bed and Breakfast).</p>	<p>order to preserve the character of the countryside.</p> <p>Ensure the further provision of Public Open Space associated with new development.</p> <p>Encourage the efficient use of agricultural land for agricultural uses and rural diversification schemes, where possible.</p> <p>Manage development with preference for previously developed sites, including contaminated sites, where it is possible for them to be remediated to a suitable level.</p>	<p>England 2003 National Statistics (2004)</p> <p>Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) for Wokingham District (2003-2012)</p> <p>Lists of contaminated sites held by WDC and the Environment Agency.</p>
<p>Biodiversity and conservation issues, especially key species and habitats</p>	<p>Wokingham District's Local Strategic Partnership identified a number of key themes within the Community Strategy – Building on Success, including:</p> <p>“The quality of life afforded by Wokingham District residents is highly valued because of the balance between job opportunities, the standard of living and the quality of the natural environment in the area.”</p> <p>The District currently contains 5 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's - Heath Lake, Longmoor Bog, Sandford Mill, Lodgewood and Stanford End Mill and River Loddon), 3 Country Parks, 122</p>	<p>Protect the district's biodiversity and ensure development has no adverse effect by following the Action Plan.</p>	<p>Biodiversity Action Plan for Wokingham District (2003-2012)</p>

Environmental Issues	Description	How can the LDF address this?	Data Source
	<p>Wildlife Heritage Sites (WHS) and 7 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) covering an area of 79.4ha. [Order has been amended here so SSSIs are referred to first]</p> <p>14.2% of the District is covered by woodland, which amounts to 2550Ha (Berkshire Nature Conservation Forum BCNF). Wokingham District contains 14% of Berkshire woodland resource in only 14 % of its land areas.</p> <p>The District has 17 priority WDC Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species emphasising local wildlife value.</p> <p>There are 16 Conservation Areas and 6 English Heritage Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. The District has 630 listed buildings (Grade I: 9, Grade II: 38, Grade II*: 580 and other: 3). The District also has 18 Scheduled Monuments.</p> <p>The historic environment has a key part to play in the quality of life/ sense of place attributes of areas in Wokingham District. Depending on the nature of proposals, these may be seen as attractors as well as constraints (English Heritage, 2004)</p> <p>The Thames Basin Heath proposed Special Protection Area (pSPA) borders the Wokingham District and areas of the consultation zone lie within the District. See Appendix 3 for full details.</p>		<p>Wokingham District Council Countryside Service</p> <p>English Heritage</p> <p>Images of England (2004)</p>
<p>Reduction of waste and increase in reuse / recycling / recovery</p>	<p>Wokingham District Council is meeting current targets for household recycling with 18.45% (Target of 17%) of household waste recycled and 7.42% (Target of 7%) composted in 2003/4.</p> <p>However, future targets are stringent and continued work will be</p>	<p>Promote the sustainable use and disposal of resources.</p>	<p>BVPI 82a and 82b</p>

Environmental Issues	Description	How can the LDF address this?	Data Source
	<p>required to meet these levels (05/06 target is prescribed by Government and is set out in the National Waste Strategy 2000, the Council must achieve a combined total of 30% recycling/composting by this date).</p> <p>A Private Finance Initiative (PFI) project is underway, working with Reading Borough and Bracknell Forest Borough Council, looking at sustainable waste management over the next 25 years. This will contribute towards meeting future targets.</p>	<p>To ensure that Wokingham District Council's element of this project is delivered.</p>	
<p>Effective and Efficient Use of Resources</p>	<p>i) Planning permission has been approved for the erection of an 85m high wind turbine on land within Green Park business area. The turbine on an annual basis will generate enough electricity to power 1,063 homes, save over 3,018 tonnes of carbon dioxide and 35 tonnes of sulphur dioxide. This development will raise awareness of renewable energy, contribute to reducing the greenhouse gas emissions of the District and help meet regional and national targets.</p>	<p>Promote the installation of renewable energy systems and promote the sustainable use and disposal of resources.</p> <p>Develop policies to ensure only appropriate locations are used for large scale renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>Planning Application F/2004/1418</p>
	<p>ii) The key air pollutants are nitrous oxides – these are high (In 2001, lowest: 39.1 µg/m³, highest: 72.2 µg/m³, average: 53.9 µg/m³) by contrast with levels of other pollutants, which are within target levels. National Air Quality Strategy objective is to have an annual mean of 30 µg/m³ (2000). The main source of this type of pollution is transport.</p> <p>The District has an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). The M4 motorway within the District Council, from the District Council's boundary with Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, including an area along the A329 Reading Road, where it</p>	<p>Consider Improving public transport as an integral part of plans. Development should , where possible, encourage walking and cycling,</p>	<p>Air Quality Archive</p> <p>National Air Quality Strategy</p>

Environmental Issues	Description	How can the LDF address this?	Data Source
	<p>underpasses the M4. The AQMA is a distance of 60 metres from the M4 motorway and 10m from the A329(M)/A3290. In these areas it was predicted that exceedances of the annual Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) air quality objective for 2005 would occur. An Interim report was produced in September 2002. This concluded that on the basis of modelling and available monitoring data, exceedances of the annual mean NO₂ objective could not be ruled out.</p> <hr/> <p>iii) The amount of water used by households in the South East has increased over the past decade, as has the abstraction of water on a national level. This is in conjunction with declining levels of precipitation meaning the South East is one of the driest regions in the country. Need to consider the prudent use of water and issues raised in the draft South East Plan.</p> <p>Provided that the planned improvements, by Thames Water, to water resources take place, the water supply in Wokingham District would be able to serve the housing growth rate at RPG9 and below.</p> <p>Concern over waste water standards in surrounding areas. Where waste water standards are already at the lowest permitted levels for discharge in the country. Would further growth in these areas have a knock-on effect on the waste water quality in Wokingham District?</p>	<p>The LDF must take account of the fact that an increase in the population, and therefore the demand for resources, may mean that the potential available water becomes outstripped by demand. (Estimated that works would require capital expenditure in the region of £50 to £75 million)</p> <p>Ensure the water supply meets current and future demands of the district.</p>	<p>Thames Water</p> <p>Western Corridor & Blackwater Valley Sub-regional Strategy</p>
Water Quality	Water quality (biological and chemical) in the District is generally good (1993 – current)	Ensure water quality is maintained or improved.	Environment Agency

Economic Issues	Description	How can the LDF address this?	Data Source
<p>Maintaining the town, district and village centres as a focus for their community</p>	<p>There is concern about the viability of centres, especially vacant units, loss of traditional users and concentration of other uses. This can also be affected by competition from larger centres such as Reading and Bracknell.</p>	<p>Allow additional development, including changes of use, to provide additional resources to help maintain and provide 'key' essential services and amenities for the community (long-term security).</p>	<p>Health Check Surveys Planning Commitments for Employment (Joint Strategic Planning Unit – JSPU))</p>
<p>Skills shortage</p>	<p>There are very low unemployment levels in the District (with only 1.0% of the population claiming Job Seekers Allowance at October 2003). The unemployment rate in Wokingham District (1.5%) is the fourth lowest in England and Wales.</p> <p>The most prominent employment sectors in Wokingham are Business Activities & Finance and Public Services with 29% and 22% of employees respectively. In general, 7% of all businesses felt computer/IT skills needed to improve in their existing workforce.</p> <p>8.2% of the District's working residents work in skilled trade occupations. This is less than the average for Berkshire (9.6%), the South East (11%) and England and Wales (11.6%).</p> <p>30% of businesses identified staff turnover and retention in their workforce as an issue, with 56% of businesses identifying a shortage of suitable people to fill vacancies as a potential concern for their organisation. Over 80% of employers in the business services sector were providing training, above the average of 70% for all sectors.</p> <p>A2, B1-B7 Floorspace in 1991 was 451,550 sq m. There has been an increase every year since 1991 contributing to the 2003 figure of</p>	<p>Improve general skill levels, in particular hi-tech and IT skills to capitalise on existing strengths. Deliver key worker housing. Provide essential services, specifically education. Promote 'smart' growth.</p> <p>Encourage training centres and facilities on larger employment sites and Business and Enterprise training within Schools.</p> <p>Encourage studies of employment needs arising from new employment development.</p>	<p>Nomis LSC – Berkshire (2002) Planning Commitments for Employment</p>

Economic Issues	Description	How can the LDF address this?	Data Source
	<p>815,500 sq m.</p> <p>Total Floorspace completed for B1 (Business) between 1991/92 and 2002/03 is 359,130 sq m compared to 15,660 sq m for B2-B7 (General & Special Industry). There has been a net loss of 10,020 sq m of B2- B7 Floorspace between 1997/98 and 2003/04.</p> <p>This points to the loss of industrial and manufacturing businesses in the past decade and an increase in high-tech administrative and business services.</p> <p>High house prices could lead to a shortage of key workers living in the area.</p>		<p>Uses (October 2003, September 2003) JSPU.</p>
<p>Reducing congestion and journey times</p>	<p>Wokingham District has a high level of car ownership with 90.8 % of households owning one or more cars. Over 50% of its households owning two or more cars (third highest proportion in England and Wales) and only 9.2% of households having no car. This is perhaps one of the reasons why a very high proportion of people in Wokingham District travel to work by car (65.2 %) and a small proportion travel by public transport (9.8%), by foot (6%) and bicycle (2.65%).</p> <p>This leads to congestion and levels of nitrogen oxides which are high by contrast with other levels of pollutants.</p>	<p>Improved public transport could be considered as an integral part of plans. Development can try to, where possible, encourage walking and cycling and locating things that people need closer to their homes. Reducing the need to travel and modal shift are essential objectives to reduce congestion and journey times.</p>	<p>Census 2001</p>

8.0 TASK A4 DEVELOPING THE SA FRAMEWORK.

Develop the SA framework, consisting of the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES METHODOLOGY

- 8.1 The following table comprises a set of Wokingham District Sustainability objectives. The purpose of these objectives is to:
- State the direction and priorities of the SA / SEA;
 - Give a structure to the appraisal; and,
 - Help identify relevant indicators.
- 8.2 The starting point for identifying a set of approved objectives specific to Wokingham District were the objectives considered by the South East England Regional Assembly and partners in the Integrated Regional Development Framework 2004 (IRF). These were refined by examination alongside other relevant policy documents, for example a scope of EC, regional and local guidance. In particular this included the SEA Directive, objectives produced by the Joint Strategic Planning Unit, Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley Sub Regional Strategy Options Appraisal and other Wokingham District Council strategies.
- 8.3 Using the objectives as a guide and information provided by the baseline data, some relevant approved indicators were chosen, which can then be used to guide collection of baseline and monitoring information. These are detailed in the Sustainability Framework over the page and in [Appendix 2](#).
- 8.4 The approved Wokingham District Council objectives were tested for internal compatibility. [Appendix 4](#) shows the outcome of this exercise and highlights that there may be the potential for internal conflicts with what they aim to achieve. For example, the objectives associated with providing housing and those which aim to conserve biodiversity and the natural and cultural environment may not be compatible. There is also potential conflict between ensuring high and stable economic growth and the issues associated with an increase in traffic, specifically air quality and climate change. The objectives should not be removed because of this potential conflict, but highlighting this at an early stage allows the framework to be aware of and therefore balance these issues. This exercise emphasises the need for prioritisation of these objectives at a future stage.

9.0 WOKINGHAM DISTRICT COUNCIL SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

SOCIAL	1. To make provision for local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent sustainably constructed and affordable home
	2. To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment by ensuring no inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding
	3. Safe and secure environment
	4. To improve the health and well-being of the population.
	5. To create and sustain vibrant and locally distinctive communities
	6. To reduce poverty and social exclusion
	7. To raise educational attainment, skills and training opportunities
	8. To improve accessibility to services, amenities and facilities
	9. To reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel facilities and choices
ENVIRONMENTAL	10. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land, existing buildings, including the re-use of resources and remediation of previously developed land
	11. To minimise impacts arising from pollution and improve and prevent where possible
	12. To conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity, including wildlife and river corridors and networks
	13. To protect and enhance the District's countryside and historic environment
	14. To sustainably use resources (including renewable and non-renewable resources)
	15. To address waste by: minimising waste as a priority, re-use then recycle, compost or energy recovery
	16. To maintain, and, where appropriate improve water quality and to achieve sustainable water resource management
	17. To maintain and where appropriate improve soil quality, and to ensure land affected by contamination is remediated to a condition suitable for use
	18. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the District
	19. Appropriate new development makes a positive contribution or makes no material harm to the character, environment, landscape and heritage within the District
ECONOMIC	20. To ensure high and stable levels of employment
	21. To encourage 'smart' economic growth
	22. Maintaining a buoyant and competitive economy with a range of jobs without adversely affecting the quality of life

10.0 THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

- 10.1 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. The Framework consists of sustainability objectives, which have been identified in the previous section. The achievement of these objectives should be measurable using identified indicators. As this scoping was very broad, the objectives were used to focus and refine the range of indicators; each objective attempted to use only 2 or 3 indicators for monitoring purposes. The following framework consists of approved indicators for comment. Some of these may not be feasible due to data limitations and others may be put forward during the consultation stage.
- 10.2 The collection of baseline data has highlighted a general shortage of data to fully assess "the likely current and future state of the environment" and this needs to be addressed in the next few years. Where data does exist, it is often either at the wrong geographical level (i.e. regional / national) or held over insufficient time to show a trend. Wokingham District is in no way unusual in this respect (everyone has lots of data gaps) but the monitoring framework in the initial sustainability report will incorporate actions to collect relevant missing data.

	SEA / SA Topic	Sustainability Objectives	Approved indicators	Specific relevant targets and current trends
SOCIAL	Population and human health	1. To make provision for local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent sustainably constructed and affordable home		
		i)	Number of housing completions	Meet the housing completion targets in RPG9: Wokingham District: 2,950 [2001/06]. Annual completions appear to be slightly below target.
		ii)	The supply of affordable housing both in numbers and as a proportion of total housing stock	Increase the supply of affordable housing both in numbers and as a proportion of total housing stock
		iii)	Average property price compared with average earnings	No decrease in affordability from 2004 levels
		iv)	Households on the Housing Register	Reduce number of households in housing need on Housing Register. These have been up 14% in the South East since 1999
		v)	Number of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings	No local authority or Registered Social Landlord unfit homes. Maintain at current levels.
	Climatic factors	2. To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment by ensuring no inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding		
		i)	Properties at risk of flooding	Prevent inappropriate development in the 'at risk' of flooding areas.

SEA / SA Topic	Sustainability Objectives	Approved indicators	Specific relevant targets and current trends
	ii)	New development with sustainable drainage installed	All new development applications to show that sustainable drainage has been considered and implemented if appropriate
Population and human health	3. Safe and secure environment		
	i)	Fear of crime	Reduce the perception of crime. Wokingham District has one Super Output Area (SOA) in the worst 20% of all National SOA for crime and disorder. 22 SOA are in the top 50% and 34 in the top 20% for the lack of crime and disorder.
	ii)	Level of burglaries, violent offences and vehicle crimes	Wokingham District Community Safety Strategy 2002-2005: Reduce the incidence of domestic burglaries by 26% by March 2008. Reduce the incidence of car crime by 35% by the end of March 2008. Reduce the incidence of robbery by 53% by the end of March 2008
Population and human health	4. To improve the health and well-being of the population		
	i)	Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer, accidents and suicide	Over the long term, to reduce death rates from these diseases appreciably. Current trend shows a reduction in death rates.
	ii)	Life expectancy	Improve the life expectancy. The current trend is improving.
Social Inclusiveness	5.To create and sustain vibrant and locally distinctive communities		

SEA / SA Topic	Sustainability Objectives	Approved indicators	Specific relevant targets and current trends
	i)	Percentage of people satisfied with their local area as a place to live	Over the long term, empty properties in the District do not increase.
	ii)	Percentage of people who feel their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously	
	iii)	Percentage of people who have done unpaid work for someone who is not a relative in the past 12 months	Increase on present levels by 2% per annum
Potential additional indicator:			
	iv)	Ability of residents to identify with the community	
	v)	Number of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) passed	Decrease
Social Inclusiveness	6. To reduce poverty and social exclusion		
	i)	Proportion of children under 16 who live in low-income households	Ensuring these children continue to receive free school meals.
	ii)	Percentage of population of working age claiming key benefits	Trend shows a general decline in numbers seeking benefit since 1996
	iii)	Percentage of households in fuel poverty	Appears to be improving
	iv)	Number of areas that rank within the most deprived 20% of areas in the country	Currently none. Target to maintain the current level.
Population and human health	7. To raise educational attainment, skills and training opportunities		
	i)	Proportion of 19 year olds with Level 2 qualifications	
	ii)	Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills	Reduce the proportion of the population with basic skills needs. Trend appears to be level.
Social Inclusiveness	8. To improve accessibility to services, amenities and facilities		

	SEA / SA Topic	Sustainability Objectives	Approved indicators	Specific relevant targets and current trends	
		i)	Distance of households from key service e.g. post office, school, doctors	Decrease the number of households remote from essential services.	
		ii)	Access to and the use of facilities		
		iii)	Access to and the use of countryside and leisure facilities, e.g sports centres		
		iv)	Engagement in cultural activity by all target groups		
	Potential additional indicator:				
		v)	Local access to, and local community ownership of, biodiversity		Aim to encourage and increase access
	Social Inclusiveness/ Air	9. To reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel facilities and choices			
	i)	Average daily motor vehicle flows			
	ii)	Proportion of travel by mode		To increase the numbers of people travelling by sustainable methods.	
	iii)	Monetary investment in public transport, walking and cycling		Aim to increase investment	
ENVIRONMENTAL	Cultural heritage and landscape	10. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land, existing buildings, including the re-use of resources and remediation of previously developed land			
		i)	Development on previously developed land (PDL)	The Government target is to develop 60% of all forms of development on appropriate previously used land by 2008. The current trend shows an increasing amount built on PDL (Brownfield Sites).	
		ii)	Derelict land and empty properties	Reduce the amount of empty properties by redevelopment and improvement.	
	Climatic Factors	11. To minimise impacts arising from pollution and improve and prevent where possible			

	SEA / SA Topic	Sustainability Objectives	Approved indicators	Specific relevant targets and current trends
		i)	Background levels of main quality pollutants and forecasts	Ensure pollutants stay within targets set in the national Air Quality Strategy. In particular nitrogen oxides are currently above target so are a priority to reduce.
		ii)	Sensitive development (residential, educational and hospital uses) separate from major sources of noise. Sound insulation measures.	Ensure noise exposure of new dwellings near to existing noise sources accords with the recommendations of Annex 1 in PPG24 and the subsequent PPS.
		iii)	Days when air pollution is moderate or high	Establish air quality action plans in areas which are unlikely to meet national air quality standards.
		iv)	Emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption, transport and land use and waste management	To help to contribute towards the UK target of 20% below 1990: regional target reduce by 60% by 2050.
	Biodiversity, fauna and flora	12. To conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity, including wildlife and river corridors and networks		
		i)	Population of wild birds	The target is to show a sustained increase in the H13 regional wild bird population index and reverse the declines in the farmland and woodland species by 2010.
		ii)	Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's)	Ensure no further loss, damage or deterioration of SSSIs; 2010: 95% of SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition. 2 SSSIs in an unfavourable condition (Heathlake and Longmoor Bog). 1 in favourable condition (Lodgewood and Sandford Mill)
		iii)	Extent of key habitats for which Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) have been established	Maintain the condition and extent of all key habitats currently at favourable status; Restore / re-create key habitats so these reach favourable status.

SEA / SA Topic	Sustainability Objectives	Approved indicators	Specific relevant targets and current trends
	iv)	Extent of ancient woodlands	No loss of ancient woodland / semi ancient woodlands.
Potential additional indicators:			
	v)	Extent of wildlife and river corridors	No further loss and restoration/re-creation of wildlife and river corridors.
	vi)	Number, area and condition of Wildlife Heritage Sites and Local Nature Reserves within the plan area	No damage to or loss of WHS or LNRs
	vii)	Number and distribution of characteristic rare species	No decline in populations or distribution
	viii)	Landscaping schemes in major new developments	Ensure landscaping schemes that enhance biodiversity are delivered as a result of major new developments.
Cultural heritage and landscape	13.To protect and enhance the District's countryside and historic environment		
	i)	Land covered by management schemes	
	ii)	Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay	No buildings at risk of decay
Material Assets	14.To sustainably use resources (including renewable and non-renewable resources)		
	i)	Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting EcoHomes Very Good standards or same level in a similar accredited scheme	To be above the South East Average
	ii)	Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM Very Good standard or same level in a similar accredited scheme	To be above the South East Average
Water and Soil	15.To address waste by: minimising waste as a priority, re-use then recycle, compost or energy recovery		

SEA / SA Topic	Sustainability Objectives	Approved indicators	Specific relevant targets and current trends
	i)	Percentage of the total tonnage of all types of waste that has been recycled, composted or used to recover heat, power and other energy sources	% increasing over the past 10 years. Targets to: Recycle: 17% (2004/05) 18% (2005/06) 19% (2006/07) Compost: 7%(2004/05) 7% (2005/06) 14% (2006/07)
	ii)	Tonnage of household waste landfilled	Tonnage decreasing over the past 10 years. Target to reduce the amount of household waste sent to landfill.
Potential additional indicator:			
	iii)	BVPI 84a Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of the population	Household waste per head decreasing over past three years. Target has been achieved and current levels are below target.
Water and Soil	16. To maintain, and, where appropriate improve water quality and to achieve sustainable water resource management		
	i)	Chemical and biological river water quality	91% of river length to comply with Environment Agency (EA) River Quality Objectives (2005)
	ii)	Incidents of major and significant water pollution	No category 1 and 2 incidents from all sectors
	iii)	Per capita consumption of water	To ensure no net increase in per capita consumption despite development
Water and Soil	17. To maintain and where appropriate improve soil quality, and to ensure land affected by contamination is remediated to a condition suitable for use		
	i)	Agricultural land quality	Discourage development on quality agricultural land Measure the development hectares on grade 1, 2 and 3a Agricultural land
Potential additional indicator:			
	ii)	Number of sites affected by contamination and Percentage of land restored to a suitable use condition	

	SEA / SA Topic	Sustainability Objectives	Approved indicators	Specific relevant targets and current trends
	Climatic Factors	18. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the District		
		i)	Energy use per capita	The HECA returns show a reduction in household energy use. Overall 8% improvement in domestic energy efficiency (1/4/96 to 31/3/03). National average is 12%
		ii)	Installed capacity for energy production from renewable sources	Regional Targets: 2010: 620MW (5.5%); 2016: 895MW (8%); 2026: 1750MW (16%); Sub-regional targets: (Thames Valley and Surrey) 202MW (2010) 271 MW (2016)
	Cultural Heritage and Landscape	19. Appropriate new development that makes a positive contribution or makes no material harm to the character, environment, landscape, heritage within the District		
		i)	Quality New Development	
		ii)	Development in areas designated as Countryside and Sensitive Landscape Character	
ECONOMIC	Economic Development	20. To ensure high and stable levels of employment		
		i)	Proportion of people of working age in employment	Overall very high levels of employment. To maintain these levels.
		ii)	Percentage of population claiming Job Seekers Allowance	Keep unemployment levels low
		iii)	Percentage increase or decrease in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	No net loss in registrations
	Economic Development	21. To encourage 'smart' economic growth		
	i)	Average annual increase in Gross Value Added (GVA) per worker for manufacturing and the knowledge sectors	Maintain above the South East Average	
	ii)	Economic Activity with Economic Partnership Areas		

	SEA / SA Topic	Sustainability Objectives	Approved indicators	Specific relevant targets and current trends
	Economic Development	22. Maintaining a buoyant and competitive economy with a range of jobs without adversely affecting the quality of life		
		i)	GVA per capita	Increase on present values and be above the South East Average
		ii)	Labour productivity against other high performing regions in Europe and the world	Productivity in Thames Valley economic Partnership and the Southeast declining on this measure.
		iii)	Percentage of population of working age qualified to NVQ Level 3 or equivalent	Raise the number of people with Level 3 qualifications. Average for the last 5 years is 54%

11.0 TASK A5 TESTING THE LDF OBJECTIVES AGAINST THE SA FRAMEWORK.

Test the DPD objectives against the sustainability objectives and whether the DPD objectives are consistent with one another.

11.1 The LDF objectives are detailed earlier in the document.

These objectives must be checked against the sustainability objectives, listed under Task A4, to draw attention to any conflict between them and to make certain of consistency as far as possible.

Testing the compatibility of LDF Objectives (page 4) against SA objectives (page 22)

Key	✓	Potentially consistent
	X	Potentially inconsistent
		No relationship

		LDF OBJECTIVE													
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE NUMBER		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	
	1	✓	✓	X				✓		✓		X	✓	✓	✓
	2				✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
	3	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
	4	✓					✓					✓		✓	✓
	5	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
	6	✓						✓	✓		✓				✓
	7	✓							✓						✓
	8	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	X	✓
	9	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	10	X	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	X	
	11	✓		✓				✓	✓	X		✓	✓	✓	
	12	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓			
	13		✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
	14		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
	15		✓						✓	✓		✓	✓	X	
	16		✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
	17		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓			
	18	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
	19	✓		✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	20	✓		✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	21		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓
	22	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	

11.2 As with the internal compatibility of the sustainability objectives, there are potential inconsistencies between the two sets of objectives. For example 'To ensure all residents, workers, visitors and other interested groups are involved in creating, developing and delivering future land use patterns across the district' may be inconsistent with the objective of 'to protect and enhance the District's countryside and historic environment'. However, simply because the objectives are compatible or incompatible, this does not mean that the outcomes also have to be. This exercise will identify areas where the

objectives need to be carefully balanced to ensure the outcomes are consistent and where possible to achieve a satisfactory conclusion.

THE ASSESSMENT OF OPTIONS AND EFFECTS OF THE PLAN – *the production of an Initial Sustainability Report*

- 11.3 There is going to be more than one way of meeting the needs of people who live and work in Wokingham District, so various options will be presented in the ‘Issues and Options’ paper on the LDF. The options must be assessed with sustainable development in mind to ensure the best practicable one is chosen. To achieve this, the Initial Sustainability Report will be prepared alongside the Issues and Options paper and both documents will go out for consultation simultaneously (Regulation 25 requirement). The Initial Sustainability Report incorporates the Environment Report, required by the SEA Directive, and specific reference will be made to where the components of this Directive are met.
- 11.4 In addition to the information supplied in this Scoping Report, the Initial Sustainability Report will include the following information:
- Feedback from the consultation on the Scoping Report regarding the objectives, priorities, Sustainability Framework etc.
 - The main strategic options of the LDF and how these were identified.
 - A more detailed methodology of the appraisal process and how this was used to compare and appraise the social, economic and environmental effects of each of these options.
 - Justification for rejection of options and any proposed mitigation measures.
- 11.5 At present it is envisaged that the methodology to carry out the Sustainability Appraisal is likely to follow the format detailed in Figure 23 of the SA guidance, as summarised in the table below.

Sustainability Objective and indicator	Predicted effects		Justification for Assessment
	Nature of effect	Assessment of effect – in short, medium and long term	
1			
⋮			
22			

- 11.6 This table will be required to assess each of the LDF options against sustainability objectives. Each option will be appraised by input into the following table which will look at the effects of each option on the current baseline or its contribution towards meeting any targets. The outcomes from each table can be compared to help decide on the Preferred Option.

By examining all the outcomes from these tables the likely secondary, cumulative and inter-related effects can also be assessed. The Initial Sustainability Report will include these considerations.

MONITORING

- 11.7 The SA/ SEA process is an iterative process, so its success and effectiveness will be monitored by the continued collection of baseline data according to the identified indicators. Indicators may change or require a new focus throughout the assessment stage. It may be necessary to adjust indicators to reflect this.

A monitoring scheme will be developed and reported on in the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

DETAILS OF CONSULTATIONS

Date	SA/SEA Output	Core Strategy Stage
March 2005	Scoping Report	Stage 1 Pre-production
June / July 2005	Consultation on the Initial Sustainability Report (including the Environment Report)	Stage 2 Reg 25 Issues and Options consultation
November / December 2005	Consultation on the Draft Sustainability Report	Stage 3 Reg 26 Preferred Options consultation
July / August 2006	Final Sustainability Report	Stage 4 Submission
March 2007	Test of Final Sustainability Report	Examination
February 2008	Publish Sustainability Statement	Stage 5 Adoption

ANNEXE APPROACH

The Council may produce separate annexes covering the later stages (B, C and D) of the SA. The scoping report will form a core document from which separate annexes may be produced. Each annexe will explain how the LDD's and LTP will achieve the objectives and implications as reinforced by the baseline information.

12.0 TASK A6 CONSULTING ON THE SCOPE OF THE SA.

Produce a Scoping Report and consult relevant authorities, the public and other key stakeholders on the scope of the appraisal and the key issues and possible options for solutions.

12.1 The consultation on this Scoping Report is in accordance with:

- Regulation 25 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.
- Regulations set out in the Environmental Assessments of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004
- Article 5(4) of the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC

12.2 There has been guidance from and input in to the Statement of Community Involvement.

12.3 The scoping report has been sent to the four statutory SEA Consultation Bodies with environmental responsibilities.

Consultation Body
English Nature
The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage)
Environment Agency
Countryside Agency

- 12.4 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Regulation 12(6)) defines certain timescales for consulting the above bodies on a Scoping Report. This requires the responsible authority's give the consultation body a period of 5 weeks from the date it receives the Scoping Report. The Council consulted from 7 March to 18 April 2005. The Council has produced a statement of consultation that is available at www.wokingham.gov.uk/ldf-csoptions.
- 12.5 In accordance with the Sustainability Appraisal Draft Guidance 2004, and as outlined in PPS12, other appropriate social and economic consultees will be contacted. This consultation procedure will be integrated into the Statement of Community Involvement.

Consultation Body
Other environmental bodies
BBOWT
Forestry Commission
Forest Enterprise
RSPB
Thames Water/ South East Water
Social and Economic bodies
Primary Care Trust
Learning and Skills Council
Wokingham Local Learning Partnership
Thames Valley Economic Partnership
Business Link Berkshire and Wiltshire
Local Gateway Service
Internal Officers – Wokingham District Council
Relevant Council Officers, including: Environment Health, Countryside Services, Waste and Recycling, Transport, Sustainable Development, Education, Social Services, Housing.
Members
Parish and Town Councils
Arborfield and Newland Parish Council
Barkham Parish Council
Charvil Parish Council
Earley Town Council
Finchampstead Parish Council
Hurst Parish Council
Remenham Parish Council
Ruscombe Parish Council
Shinfield Parish Council

Consultation Body
Sonning Parish Council
Swallowfield Parish Council
Twyford Parish Council
Wargrave Parish Council
Winnersh Parish Council
Wokingham Town Council
Wokingham Without Parish Council
Woodley Town Council
Neighbouring Local Authorities
Joint Strategic Planning Unit
Bracknell Forest Borough Council
Reading Borough Council
Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead
South Oxfordshire Council
West Berkshire Council
Oxfordshire County Council
Hampshire County Council
Government Agencies
South East England Development Agency (SEEDA)
South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA)
Government Office for the South East (GOSE)

12.6 The consultation seeks to:

- Ensure the SA is comprehensive and robust enough to support the LDF during the later stages of full public consultation and examination.
- Advise on the appropriateness of the sustainability objectives.
- Advise on the appropriateness of the key sustainability issues.
- Advise on the comprehensiveness of the baseline data.

CONSULTATION QUESTIONS

12.7 Consultation questions have been asked at each stage of the Scoping Report. The full list of questions from throughout the document is as follows:

- 1) Are there other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives that will affect or influence the DPD and undertake LDF surveys?
- 2) Do you agree that the baseline data collected is appropriate to the LDF?
- 3) Do you have, or know of, any additional relevant baseline data which should be added to that already listed?

- 4) As far as you are aware, are there any inaccuracies or anomalies in the data presented?
- 5) Do you agree that these are the key sustainability issues for Wokingham District?
- 6) Are you aware of any issues which in your opinion should be added, or any that should be removed?
- 7) Are the above objectives suitable in the context of Wokingham District?
- 8) It may be necessary to rank the objectives to help assess options. Do you have any comments on those which hold particular importance?
- 9) Are there any additional objectives that should be included or should any be removed?
- 10) Do the indicators provide a relevant measure for the associated objective? If not then please suggest additional indicators.
- 11) Do you have any comments on the suggested targets, especially where no target has been identified as yet or it lacks precision?
- 12) Do you have any further comments on the information in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework?
- 13) Do you have any comments on the proposed methodology for the SA process or the content of the Initial Sustainability Report?
- 14) Do you have any comments on the separate Annexe approach that WDC is considering?

RELEVANT GUIDANCE

<i>The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities (for land use and spatial plans)</i>	ODPM – Oct 2003
Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – consultation paper	ODPM – September 2004 <i>This paper supersedes the October guidance above</i>
A draft Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive	ODPM – July 2004
Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity: Guidance for Practitioners	Countryside Council for Wales; English Nature; RSPB; Environment Agency; Levett-Therival; South West Ecological Surveys; Oxford Brookes University – June 2004
Strategic Environmental Assessment and Climate Change: Guidance for Practitioners	Countryside Council for Wales; English Nature; Environment Agency; UK Climate Change Programme, CAG, Levett-Therival; Environmental Change Institute – May 2004

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APPENDIX 1

The following is a review of relevant policies, plans, programmes, and sustainable development objectives (PPPs) that will affect or influence the DPD and SA / SEA process.

List of all PPPs reviewed:

European
European Sustainable Development Strategy
European Spatial Development Perspective
European Biodiversity Strategy
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme
National
UK Sustainable Development Strategy
PPG2: Green belts
PPG3: Housing (as updated)
PPG4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms
PPG6: Town centres and retail development
PPG8: Telecommunications
PPG9: Nature conservation
PPG10: Planning and waste management
PPG13: Transport
PPG15: Planning and the historic environment
PPG16: Archaeology and planning
PPG17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation
PPG19: Outdoor advertisement control
PPG21: Tourism
PPG24: Planning and noise
PPG25: Development and flood risk
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development
PPS6: Planning for Town Centres
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
Draft PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
PPS11: Regional Spatial Strategies
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks
PPS22: Renewable energy
PPS23: Planning and pollution control
Regional
Draft South East Plan
Regional Planning Guidance: RPG9

Regional Transport Strategy
Sustainable Communities in the South East
Regional Housing Strategy
Regional Economic Strategy
Integrated Regional Framework
Regional Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Strategy
Regional Tourism and Related Sport and Recreation Strategy
Regional Waste Management Strategy
Social Inclusion Statement
Regional Forestry Framework
Action for Biodiversity in the South East
County
Emerging Berkshire Structure Plan
Berkshire Biodiversity Action Plan
Berkshire Minerals Local Plan
Berkshire Waste Local Plan (RE3 Waste Strategy)
Wokingham District
Local Transport Plan
Corporate Plan
Housing Strategy 2001 – 2004
Community Safety Strategy 2005 – 2005
Air Quality Review and Assessment
Community Strategy 2002 – 2012
Race Equality Scheme
Education Development Plan 2002 – 2007
Lifelong Learning Development Plan
Road Safety Strategy 2001 – 2006
Contaminated Land Strategy
Other
Basingstoke and Deane Borough Local Plan 1991 – 2001
Basingstoke and Deane Borough Local Plan Review Revised Deposit Draft Plan 1996 – 2016
Hampshire Structure Plan
Hart District Local Plan
Oxfordshire Structure Plan 2016 Deposit Draft (September 2003)
South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011 Second Deposit Draft (September 2003)

MORE DETAILED REVIEW OF PPPS:

European Sustainable Development Strategy		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>The environmental objectives and priorities of this strategy fall out of the EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme which was developed by the EU.</p> <p>This strategy focuses on the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy • Address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety) • Combat poverty and social exclusion • Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society • Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation) • Improve the transport system and land use management 	<p>The European Sustainable Development Strategy emphasises action to promote sustainable development must be taken by all and at all levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In conformity with approved spatial objectives A, B, F, G, I, J, & M.

European Spatial Development Perspective		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>The ESDP emphasises the importance of achieving, equally in all regions of the EU, the three fundamental goals of European policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic and social cohesion; • conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; and • more balanced competitiveness of the European territory. 	<p>The ESDP states that to achieve more spatially balanced development, these goals must be pursued simultaneously in all regions of the EU and their interactions taken into account.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In conformity with approved spatial objectives A, B, C, J, & M.

European Biodiversity Strategy		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>The EBS is developed around four major themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity • Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources • Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information • Education, training and awareness 	<p>The EBS emphasises the important role of spatial planning in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy to address the role of spatial planning in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>

UK Sustainable Development Strategy		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; • Effective protection of the environment; • Prudent use of natural resources; and • Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. 	<p>An overall influence to ensure sustainable development. Consideration of the aims of sustainable development in policy making will help to achieve all of the SEA / SA objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a sustainable vision • To provide sustainable spatial policies • To minimise the impact of spatial policies upon other sectors • Reflected in overall Sustainable Development definition which underpins the Approved Spatial Objectives

Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population; 	<p>There is a need for Wokingham District Green Belt protection and control that presumes against</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain the Green Belt as a constraint on

Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation near urban areas; • To retain attractive landscapes, and enhance townscapes, near to where people live; • To improve damaged & derelict land around towns; • To secure nature conservation interest; and • To retain land in agricultural, forestry & related uses. 	<p>inappropriate development in the green belt.</p> <p>SEA/ SA objectives generally include measures to protect and enhance biodiversity, promote healthy lifestyles, and to preserve local countryside.</p> <p>By keeping land permanently open, Green Belt policies may help in reaching these objectives.</p>	<p>the Key Spatial Diagram</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could result in a strategic Green Belt policy • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objective D.

Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Housing		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan to meet all housing requirements • Provide wider housing opportunity and choice and seek to create mixed communities • Provide sufficient housing land prioritising previously developed land (PDL), including where appropriate land previously allocated for employment use • Create more sustainable patterns of development • Make more efficient use of land • Prioritise needs of people before traffic in residential design/layout • Seek to reduce car dependency • Promote well designed high quality living environments • By 2008 achieve 60% of new housing on PDL • Encourage housing densities of between 30 to 50 dwellings per hectare • Encourage greater intensity of development at places with good public transport links 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overriding influence upon providing for Wokingham District's future housing allocations. • To ensure that new housing is sited in sustainable locations and influencing the production of sustainable policies to accommodate new housing provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A policy that sets a 10 year supply of new housing provision • A key Spatial Diagram showing broad locations for new housing • Could result in a District-wide strategic policy provision for housing need and delivery • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives B, C, E, F, H, K & M.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen affordable housing provision 	
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Planning Policy Guidance Note 4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms

Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>The aim of the guidance is to encourage continued economic development that is compatible with governmental environmental objectives.</p> <p>New development can be encouraged in locations that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the length and number of trips by motor vehicle; Can be served by energy efficient modes of transport; Will not add unacceptably to congestion; and Access roads appropriate to the length of journey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct policy influence upon strategy to provide for economic growth in jobs, space and output To balance economic growth with environmental quality. To include objectives to support a diverse economy, to promote the vitality of urban centres, to reduce health inequalities and reduce the need to travel by motor vehicle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could result in an overall strategic policy to promote economic growth Could result in a policy to promote economic smart growth In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives E, G, I, K & M.

Planning Policy Guidance Note 8: Telecommunications

Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
Telecommunications is not relevant to the Core Strategy but a matter for consideration in more detailed policy in a composite Development Plan Document		

Planning Policy Guidance Note 9: Nature Conservation

Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>PPG9 emphasises that Local Plans (<i>or subsequent replacements</i>) should ensure that the protection and enhancement of conservation interests is properly provided for in development and land use policies, and that they place particular emphasis on the strength of protection afforded to international designations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that strategic constraints are in place whilst positively promoting nature conservation To use guidance to fully influence the SA and to include SEA / SA objectives to maintain and enhance biodiversity that influence strategy and policy creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A key Spatial Diagram showing key nature designations Could result in a District-wide umbrella policy for conservation In conformity with Approved Spatial

		Objectives H & J.
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Planning Policy Guidance Note 10: Planning and Waste Management		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
PPG10 sets out a waste planning framework to deliver sustainable waste management by providing facilities for the re-use, recovery and disposal of waste and to ensure that opportunities for incorporating re-use/recycling facilities in new developments are properly considered. It is considered important to avoid risks to human health and designated areas of landscape and nature conservation value, and to minimise adverse environmental impacts resulting from the handling, processing, transport and disposal of waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the overall approach to future waste provision. Ensure that the SEA/ SA objectives are used to influence strategy and policy creation to promote waste minimisation, re-use and recycling of waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could result in a strategic policy to promote re-use and recycling of waste. In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives B, J, & M.

Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
By shaping the pattern of development and influencing the location, scale, density, design and mix of land uses, planning can help to reduce the length of journeys and make it safer and easier for people to access jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing the need to travel and especially the use of the private car, while promoting social inclusion will help achieve sustainable objectives. <p>The SEA / SA objectives should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing the need to travel by private car Improving accessibility of key services to local communities Reducing air pollution Improving health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could result in an overall strategic policy to promote sustainable transport and reduce the need to use the car In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives E, F, G, I & M.

Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the historic environment		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
The physical survivals of the past are to be valued and protected for their own sake, as a central part of our cultural heritage and sense of national identity. Their presence adds to the quality of life, enhancing the familiar and cherished local scene and sustaining the sense of local distinctiveness.	SEA / SA objective to preserve and enhance the historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could result in a District-wide umbrella policy for conservation • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives C, D, & J.

Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
Archaeological remains are an irreplaceable record of the development of our civilization – they should be considered a finite resource and planned for accordingly.	SEA/ SA objective to protect or enhance the historic environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could result in a District-wide umbrella policy for conservation. • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objective J.

Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
Not relevant, for consideration in more detailed policy in a composite Development Plan Document		

Planning Policy Guidance Note 19: Outdoor advertisement control		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
Not relevant, for consideration in more detailed policy in a composite Development Plan Document		

Planning Policy Guidance Note 21: Tourism		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
Not relevant, for consideration in more detailed policy in a composite Development Plan Document		

Planning Policy Guidance Note 24: Planning and noise		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
The aim of the guidance is to provide advice on how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of GIS to map noise across the District? • Use Noise Exposure Categories (NECs) or Quality of Life Capital to assess noise impacts. • The PPG proposes mitigation measures that might be used in the SEA / SA – • Engineering: reduction of noise at point of generation and protection of surrounding noise-sensitive; • Lay-out: adequate distance between source and noise-sensitive building or area; screening by natural barriers, other buildings, or non-critical rooms in a building; • Administrative: limiting operating time of source; restricting activities allowed on the site; specifying an acceptable noise limit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflected in overall Sustainable Development definition which underpins the Approved Spatial Objectives • Could result in an umbrella policy that promotes better use of resources whilst protecting against negative externalities • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objective L.

Planning Policy Guidance Note 25: Development and flood risk		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
The guidance explains how flood risk should be considered at all stages of the planning and development process in order to reduce future damage.	Consider the implications of non-statutory plans in this policy, plan and programme review.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood constraints will be included on the Key Spatial Diagram • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives F, G, & L.

Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
Planning in Wokingham District should facilitate and	Planning policies aimed at sustainability should meet all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a

<p>promote sustainable patterns of urban and rural development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve the quality of life. • Contributing to sustainable economic growth. • Protecting and where possible enhancing the natural and historic environment and the quality and character of the countryside, and existing successful communities. • Ensuring high quality development through good design. <p>Ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, accessible, sustainable communities</p>	<p>of the SEA /SA objectives.</p>	<p>sustainable vision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide sustainable spatial policies • To minimise the impact of spatial policies upon other sectors • Reflected in overall Sustainable Development definition which underpins the Approved Spatial Objectives • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives B, C, E, J, K & M.
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Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>The key messages of the PPS6 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A re-emphasis of the ‘town centres first’ objective; • The need for a plan-led approach at both regional and local levels; • The need for local planning authorities to plan for growth and growing town centres; • The need to tackle social exclusion by ensuring access for all to a wide range of everyday goods and services; and • The need to promote more sustainable patterns of development with less reliance on the car. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the overall approach to future retail development • Assess the implications of a sequential approach to retail provision • Take account of the sequential approach in assessing proposals maps. • Promote the viability of smaller centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could head a retail sequential test policy • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives E, G, H, I, & M.

Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable development in rural areas		
Key aims, relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
The policies in this PPS apply to country towns and villages, rural business development and rural services, and the wider, largely undeveloped countryside.	Where data is out of date or inadequate to ensure policies are relevant, authorities “should consider commissioning surveys and assessments of rural economic and social conditions and needs” – this could inform the base line?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could result in District-wide policies, including for conservation • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objective F, G, K & M.

Draft Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
Statement of emerging government policy on biodiversity and geological conservation issues.	Monitoring – requirement for up to date information may assist in monitoring SEA / SA objectives conforming to PPS requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflected in overall Sustainable Development definition which underpins the Approved Spatial Objectives • Could result in District-wide policies, including for conservation • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives C & J.

Planning Policy Statement 11: Regional Spatial Strategies		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
Government guidance on the creation of regional spatial strategies. A procedural document without policy implications as such, it is included here for completeness only.		

Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
Government guidance on the creation of development plans. A procedural document without policy implications as such, it is included here for completeness only.		

Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable energy		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
Statement of government policy concerning planning and development control of renewable energy developments.	Targets for renewable energy to be included in SEA / SA objectives in some form.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflected in overall Sustainable Development definition which underpins the Approved Spatial Objectives • Could result in a District-wide umbrella policy for sustainable resource use including renewable energy development • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives B, & G.

Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and pollution control		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
. This PPS gives advice on the relationship between controls over development under planning law and under pollution control legislation. Work with pollution control system - Integrated Pollution Control (IPC)/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution control issues <u>potentially beyond the scope</u> of the SEA / SA? • Consider only pathway and receptor links in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflected in overall Sustainable Development definition which underpins the

Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and pollution control		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce land, air and water pollution • Encourage remediation of contaminated land <p>Noise and remediation of land now also issues in the new IPPC system.</p>	<p>pollution chain?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require Best Available Technique (BAT) review of potentially polluting developments? 	<p>Approved Spatial Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could result in an umbrella policy that promotes better use of resources whilst protecting against negative externalities • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objective H & L.

RPG9 – (to be replaced by the South East Plan)		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9) was published in its final form in March 2001. It covers the period up until 2016 and sets the framework for the preparation of LPA development plans. The strategy lays down a comprehensive set of policies, those for the Western Policy Area are particularly relevant to Wokingham District.</p> <p>The process of replacing RPG9 is underway and will lead to the production of the South East Plan which will be the statutory land use plan for the region. Amongst its many policies, a housing allocation will be set for Wokingham District for the period 2001 to 2026.</p>	<p>The SEA / SA objectives should include objectives relating to sustainable economic development and, in undertaking the SEA / SA, the importance of tailored regeneration and the promotion of high value-added activities should be recognised.</p> <p>Housing monitoring guidance set out in PPG3 and PPG11 may assist SEA / SA monitoring</p> <p>[See RPG9 for indicators to accompany targets]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Core Strategy will be in general conformity with regional guidance and its replacement South East Plan and its policy and housing allocation for Wokingham District.

Regional Transport Strategy (Alterations to RPG9)		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
The Regional Transport Strategy is one of a set of selective reviews of RPG9 (which will be developed into the RSS). In addition to general transport policies, the RTS includes policies that could have important impacts in Wokingham District.	<p>RTS performance to be monitored by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mode of travel to work • Mode of travel to school • Kilometres travelled per person per year (by mode) • Number of people / children killed or seriously injured (five year average) • Freight mode share per tonne • Growth rate of road traffic volume • Improvement in rural transport <p>These could be used for SEA / SA monitoring</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Core Strategy will be in general conformity with regional guidance and its replacement South East Plan

Sustainable Communities in the South East – Government Office for the South East / Office for the Deputy Prime Minister		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
This is the regional version of the Deputy Prime Minister's programme of action to tackle the pressing problems facing communities in England, especially housing. The document identifies the key issues for communities in the South East as housing supply, affordability of housing and transport. Key actions to be pursued in the region include: reverse the trend of falling housing completions; accelerate the level of new completions in growth areas; and develop the South East Regional Housing Strategy.	<p>A general influence for the SA</p> <p>The right of everyone to have a decent home is reflected in target 1 of the SA objectives and the issues raised by the document will inform the appraisal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflected in overall Sustainable Development definition which underpins the Approved Spatial Objectives • In conformity with all Approved Spatial Objectives

Regional Housing Strategy: 2004/05 – 2005/06		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>The Regional Housing Strategy sets out the framework for how housing will be provided and funded across the South East in the next two years (until 2006). The strategy has been endorsed by SEERA and has been sent to Government for consideration.</p>	<p>The objective that 'Everyone has the right to a decent home' is reflected in target 1 of the SEA / SA objectives and the importance of housing provision, particularly affordable housing, should inform the appraisal.</p> <p>The strategy suggests a number of key housing indicators which can inform the baseline and monitoring scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress against decent homes standards • Number of new homes completed • Number of affordable and key worker housing completions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could result in a sequential development policy • Could result in a District-wide strategic policy provision for housing need and delivery • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives F, K & M. • Could result in a policy for overall housing delivery

Regional Economic Strategy: 2002 – 2012		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>The RES sets out a 10-year framework for delivering the region's economic aspirations based on the vision of "<i>A prosperous region delivering high quality of life and environment for everyone, now and in the future</i>". The strategy promotes 'smart growth' and this comprises five objectives: competitive business; successful people; vibrant communities; effective infrastructure; and sustainable use of natural resources. The introduction to the RES identifies three key problems facing the South East – argued to be symptomatic of the region's success – transport congestion, skills shortage and lack of affordable</p>	<p>Five overall objectives should be reflected in SEA / SA objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competitive business • Successful people • Vibrant communities • Effective infrastructure • Sustainable use of natural resources <p>Look to balancing the South East targets with economic growth objectives for Wokingham District</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide an overall strategic policy to promote economic growth • To provide a policy to promote economic smart growth

housing.		
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Integrated Regional Framework – South East England Regional Assembly and partners		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
The Integrated Regional Framework provides the overarching high-level policy framework for the region. It is an evolution of the existing Regional Sustainable Development Framework, building particularly on its existing objectives and indicators. It includes separate sections on the range of strategies in the region and on data and trends for each objective. Importantly, the IRF sets out a universal approach to SA (detailed SA guidance will be issued at a later date).	Its 25 Objectives and indicators should be considered for applicability in Wokingham District context. The SA will adapt these 25 objectives and use them as its sustainable objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An iterative, fundamental part of the process of a Core Strategy • Sustainability objectives to be derived from Integrated Regional Framework objectives

Harnessing the Elements – Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (Proposed Alterations to Regional Planning Guidance)		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
The strategy sets out a vision for the South East that includes a target that, <i>“by 2026, at least 16% of the region’s electricity generation will be provided from renewable resources. This will be achieved through well-designed development that reflects the tenets of sustainable development...”</i>	The issue of energy efficiency and renewable energy is reflected in target 18 of the SEA / SA objectives, targets and indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflected in overall Sustainable Development definition which underpins the Approved Spatial Objectives • Could result in an umbrella policy that promotes better use of resources whilst protecting against negative externalities

Destination South East – Tourism and Related Sport and Recreation (Proposed Alterations to Regional Planning Guidance)		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>The strategy was published on 30 November 2004 and sets out seven policies, with the overall objective of promoting a more sustainable pattern of tourism development through integrated tourism planning and management.</p>	<p>The performance of the Strategy will be monitored using the following set of headline indicators (of value to the SEA / SA monitoring framework):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume and value of tourism activity (by district); • Location of new regionally significant visitor attractions; • Location and number of new regionally significant sporting facilities/venues; • Mode of travel to regionally significant visitor attractions and events; • Proportion of new hotel bedspaces developed within town centres; • Number of integrated, countryside management initiatives implemented. 	<p>Not relevant, for consideration in more detailed policy in a composite Development Plan Document</p>

No Time to Waste – Regional Waste Management Strategy (Proposed Alterations to RPG9)		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>The strategy was published in March 2004 and its vision is for a region in which natural resources are used and managed efficiently so that by 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the amount of waste produced will be minimised; • the overwhelming majority of materials will be re-used, recycled or have value recovered from them; • the environment will be protected and enhanced for future generations. 	<p>The importance of minimising waste is reflected in target 15 of the SEA / SA objectives and should be a key issue for consideration throughout the appraisal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflected in overall Sustainable Development definition which underpins the Approved Spatial Objectives • Could result in an umbrella policy that promotes better use of resources whilst

		protecting against negative externalities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objective B.
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Social Inclusion Statement – SEERA

Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>The Social Inclusion Statement was launched on 26 June 2002 and sets out the region’s commitment to tackling social exclusion and maps the contribution each regional partner is able to make. A Social Inclusion Task Group consisting of seven regional partners and other bodies including the local Learning and Skills Councils will implement the Statement and its action plan.</p>	<p>Several of the SEA / SA objectives will address social issues (e.g. health, education) however combating social exclusion will not be a direct key theme for the appraisal in the Wokingham District context. Spatial policies will largely indirectly support social initiatives to lessen crime and improve health and directly influence through land use such matters as affordable housing provision.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflected in overall Sustainable Development definition which underpins the Approved Spatial Objectives and relevant policies • For example, could result in a policy for affordable housing • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives A, E, F, G, & M.

Seeing the Woods for the Trees – Regional Forestry Framework

Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>The framework describes a series of 10 outcomes where woodlands and forestry can make a real contribution to sustainable development in the region.</p>	<p>The conservation and enhancement of biodiversity is reflected in target 12 of the SEA / SA objectives and indicators could relate to the extent of woodland cover.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflected in overall Sustainable Development definition which underpins the Approved Spatial Objectives

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could result in a District-wide umbrella policy for conservation • Could result in an umbrella policy that promotes better use of resources whilst protecting against negative externalities • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives H & J.
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Action for Biodiversity in South East England – South East England Biodiversity Forum		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>It provides a framework that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets the objectives and targets which are needed as a first step to achieving sustainable biodiversity, including the region's share of national targets endorsed under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan • Seeks to engage and develop joint working with regional organisations, planners and decision-makers to enable them to play a full part in achieving these targets by integrating biodiversity into their policies, plans and actions • Provides a regional context for local biodiversity conservation planning <p>Provides full details of the biodiversity indicators, targets and opportunities for delivery as summarised in the Regional Sustainable Development Framework (now the Integrated Regional Framework).</p>	<p>The conservation and enhancement of biodiversity is reflected in target 12 of the SEA / SA objectives and indicators could relate to the number and condition of designated sites and also to habitats in the wider countryside.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflected in overall Sustainable Development definition which underpins the Approved Spatial Objectives • Could result in a District-wide umbrella policy for conservation • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives H & J.

Emerging Berkshire Structure Plan		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>Contains core strategic policies for the six Berkshire unitary authorities. Will eventually be superseded by the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East, but policies will be 'saved' until then.</p> <p>Contains many policies and targets and disseminates RPG9 Housing figures to the districts, i.e. Wokingham District to build 2950 dwellings (2001-06) and 2660 for each of 2006-11 and 2011-16.</p> <p>It provides a vision for Wokingham that will also be tested through the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>SEA / SA objectives to address the key issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Housing • Urban regeneration • Environmental protection • Economic development <p>Monitoring framework may be able to draw on indicators proposed in the Structure Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a sustainable vision • To provide strategic and sustainable spatial policies • To minimise the impact of spatial policies upon other sectors • Reflected in overall Sustainable Development definition which underpins the Approved Spatial Objectives

Berkshire Biodiversity Action Plan		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>Synergy with nature conservation, green belt, landscape and open space objectives.</p> <p>Sets priority habitats for conservation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquifer-fed naturally fluctuating water bodies • Chalk rivers • Eutrophic standing waters • Fens 	<p>Methodology will be required to ensure the LBAP targets are supported. GIS techniques could be used to map location of priority habitat.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A key Spatial Diagram showing key nature designations • Could result in a District-wide umbrella policy for conservation • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives D, H & J. • Detailed protections

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland calcareous grassland • Lowland dry acid grassland • Lowland heathland • Lowland meadows • Mesotrophic lakes • Reedbeds 		<p>policies in potential composite DPD / SPD to follow in LDF</p>
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Berkshire Minerals Local Plan		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>The Plan (incorporating the 1997 Alterations) also identifies five sites that might be suitable for importing minerals to the county by rail. The Plan ‘safeguards’ these sites, and others where permission for such depots has already been given, to make sure that they are not lost to other uses without full consideration of all the issues.</p>	<p>To explore the implications of continuing the safeguarding of the five sites</p> <p>To examine future minerals extraction requirements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could result in a District-wide umbrella policy for conservation • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives H & I.

Berkshire Waste Local Plan		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>A framework for the development and use of land for waste management facilities consistent with the objectives and policies of the Waste Management Plan and with national, regional and local planning policies. Will be replaced by new Waste Development Framework in due course.</p>	<p>Dealing with waste, minimising waste and recycling waste are major environmental concerns that need a detailed strategy and policy direction.</p> <p>The importance of minimising waste is reflected in target 15 of the SEA / SA objectives.</p> <p>In Berkshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63.8% of waste result from construction • 18.5% from households • 15.2% from commercial sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflected in overall Sustainable Development definition which underpins the Approved Spatial Objectives • Could result in an umbrella policy that promotes better use of resources whilst

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.6% difficult and special waste 	<p>protecting against negative externalities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will also be looked at in detail in a composite DPD • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objective B.
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Wokingham District Local Transport Plan		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>Primary objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote integration of all forms of transport and land use planning, leading to a better, more efficient transport system • to promote accessibility to everyday facilities for all, especially those without access to a car • to improve the ease and safety of travel for all particularly for pedestrians and other vulnerable users • to contribute to an efficient economy, and to support sustainable economic growth in appropriate locations • to protect and enhance the built and natural environment • to develop and promote partnership • to ensure all means of transport protect and improve the quality of life for residents in the District • to recognise the diverse nature of the District in devising transport strategies and solutions • to promote public transport and sustainable travel choices and reduce the need to travel 	<p>Transport will be a key issue for the SEA / SA; in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing congestion and shortening journey times Increasing safety and accessibility Supporting economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could result in an overall strategic policy to promote sustainable transport and reduce the need to use the car • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives E, F, G, H, I & M.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to raise public awareness of transport issues through publicity and consultation and encourage individuals to change the way they travel 		
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Wokingham District Council Corporate Plan: 2004 – 2007

Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
This plan sets seven main objectives, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 4: keeping the district moving, and Objective 5: managing housing growth 	To test and scope the objectives for their synergies in the production of the Sustainable Objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the plan is consistent with the Corporate Plan's objectives.

Housing Strategy 2001 – 2004

Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
Key aims of the Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing our housing needs and requirements, particularly in respect of key workers, and the provision of affordable housing Ensuring that new homes are sustainable Preventing and providing for homelessness Continuing to encourage self-reliance and independent living Promoting quality and choice by ensuring that homes are safe, secure and sustainable Providing high quality, value for money housing services to our tenants 	Housing generally and affordable and key worker housing to meet local needs in particular will be a key issue for the SEA / SA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could result in a District-wide strategic policy provision for housing need and delivery (including affordable and key workers) In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives A, B, F, K & M.

Community Safety Strategy 2002 – 2005

Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response

<p>Partnership strategy to reduce crime and enhance safety throughout the District. Sets five priority themes to reduce crime and develop a support network.</p>	<p>SA to set objectives and targets to support this strategy, a major social consideration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sustainable aim of the strategy will look to reduce social exclusion which will have a positive impact upon crime related activities
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Air Quality Review and Assessment		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>This report on air quality in Wokingham District monitors against UK targets for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benzene 1,3-Butadiene Carbon monoxide Lead Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) Particles (PM10) Sulphur dioxide 	<p>It is predicted that all the air quality objectives in the Air Quality Regulations for England will be met in most areas of the District, although some residential areas beside the motorways have poorer air quality.</p> <p>Air quality is therefore an issue that should be considered further in the SEA / SA.</p> <p>The importance of minimising air pollution is reflected in targets 9 and 11 of the SEA / SA objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Core Strategy needs to contribute to achieving, maintaining and improving air quality targets in the District. Policies should be framed with this objective in mind.

Community Strategy 2002 – 2012		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fulfilling the potential of all of our residents through education, lifelong learning, the development of community and leisure activities and encouraging residents to take part in local community activities Maintaining the good health of the population through prevention of illness and access to quality health and social care facilities 	<p>The Plan includes strategic, long-term objectives and a short-term action plan to begin to meet these identified objectives. These might be adopted in the monitoring framework.</p> <p>Also the objectives should be tested to produce sustainable objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a test of soundness the Core Strategy must have regard to the Community Strategy

Community Strategy 2002 – 2012		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balancing economic growth whilst respecting the countryside and recreational areas of the district • Keeping the district moving by improving public transport and sustaining or improving the road infrastructure • Balancing demands for housing growth whilst respecting the character of the district • Reducing crime and the fear of crime • Strengthening the links between voluntary and community groups, statutory agencies, private sector and other bodies to maximise and develop resources and opportunities for partnerships and innovation for the benefit of the community 		

Race Equality Scheme		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>Obligatory to promote race equality but the weight given to this duty should be proportionate to its relevance</p> <p>Approximately 9.5% of the country's population belong to ethnic groups according to the 2001 census; but also 9% of the population were born outside the UK and English may not be a first language. According to the 1991 Census, some 3.3% of Wokingham District's population describe their origin as anything other than White.</p> <p>Growth of international business in the District implies a growing number of visitors from overseas in this sector</p>	<p>Employment monitoring is a duty of the Race Relations Act (2000) – could be used in SEA / SA monitoring framework</p> <p>Also a requirement to consult on the impacts of policies on promotion of race equality.</p> <p>The promotion of racial equality should be inherent in policy making each policy should consider.</p> <p>“Does the function or policy contribute to the . . .”</p> <p>Elimination of unlawful racial discrimination</p> <p>Promotion of equality of opportunity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To test for racial equality on all policies.

Ensure equitable access to information and services	Promotion of good relations between people of different racial groups	
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Education Development Plan 2002 – 2007		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>This is the Council’s strategic plan for raising standards of education for all children and to support the improvement on performance of the schools maintained by the LEA.</p> <p>The plan aims to ensure that Wokingham retains or improves upon its high standards relative to other LEAs.</p>	Objectives to support the plans priorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could result in a policy that promotes the provision of essential facilities (including schools and colleges) • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives A, E, G & M.

Lifelong Learning Development Plan		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>Key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widen participation in education and training • Improve partnership • Improve quality 	<p>The levels of skills and qualifications within the Wokingham community are high by national standards. Nevertheless low levels of numeracy and literacy skills in some wards still give rise for concern for reasons both of social inclusion and for the local economy. Some employers are reporting skill shortages. In these circumstances it is vitally important that all Wokingham District residents are equipped with the basic skill on which further learning can be built.</p> <p>Results of monitoring of skill levels could be used as baseline data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could result in a policy that promotes the provision of essential facilities (including colleges, libraries and other community facilities) • In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives A, E, G & M.

Road Safety Plan 2003		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>Safety is an overriding consideration for all transportation proposals in the District.</p> <p>Key Government objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce road casualties <p>Key Local themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safer for children Safer drivers Safer infrastructure Safer speeds Safer vehicles Safer motorcycling Safer pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders Better enforcement Promoting safer road use 	<p>National targets – compared with average casualty numbers in 1994-98, by 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents; 50% reduction in the number of children killed or seriously injured; and 10% reduction in the slight casualty rate, expressed as the number of people slightly injured per 100 million vehicle kilometres. <p>Local targets:</p> <p>Aim to achieve the national targets for reduction by 2007, instead of 2010</p> <p>Could be adopted in SEA / SA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could result in an overall strategic policy to promote sustainable transport including safety measures In conformity with Approved Spatial Objectives D, E, G & K

Contaminated Land Strategy 2001 – 2005		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>The aims of Wokingham District Council's Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To guide the Council's implementation of the new legal duties relating to contaminated land. To set a strategic framework which will ensure that land in the Council's area is inspected in a ordered, rational, efficient way based on risk assessment To prevent, so far as is practicable, unacceptable risks from past, present or future contamination To ensure effective communication in relation to 	<p>The Council's priorities in dealing with contaminated land will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect human health To protect controlled waters To protect designated ecosystems To prevent damage to property To prevent any further contamination of land To encourage voluntary remediation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could result in an overall strategic policy to prevent, so far as is practicable, unacceptable risks from past, present or future contamination.

<p>contaminated land with all relevant stakeholders, including the residents of the district, the business community, and other statutory and non-statutory agencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage re-use of brownfield land • These targets could be adopted in SEA/SA. 	
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Basingstoke and Deane Borough Local Plan 1991 – 2001

Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>Seeks to ensure that new development is accommodated sustainably, with regard to air and atmosphere, energy, ecology, agricultural land, water/drainage, transport and the local environment. Aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for a reduced rate of new housing development • Provide for a moderate level of new development outside Basingstoke Town • Control the growth of employment in Basingstoke Town • Conserve the rural environment • Conserve the character and identity of rural settlements • Improve Basingstoke's urban environment • Address transport needs 	<p>Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination. Consider implications for alternatives. Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative / synergistic assessment in Stage C.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan objectives and policies to be consistent with our neighbours.

Basingstoke and Deane Borough Local Plan Review Revised Deposit Draft Plan 1996 – 2016

Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>The Plan sets out a long term, but flexible, approach to the development of the Borough to ahead 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve economic, social and environmental well being • Ensure that necessary local services, facilities and 	<p>Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination. Consider implications for alternatives. Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan objectives and policies to be consistent with our neighbours.

Basingstoke and Deane Borough Local Plan Review Revised Deposit Draft Plan 1996 – 2016		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>infrastructure are planned and provided</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for decent homes, ensuring that new residential development provides a mix of house types and sizes • Promote a strong and dynamic local economy to provide a range of jobs for local people • Protect and enhance the Borough's natural and built environment • Promote walking, cycling, the use of public transport and appropriate levels of car use • promote Basingstoke and Deane's role in the sub-region, region and nationally • Strive to ensure that community involvement and engagement in the planning system is maximised 	<p>/ synergistic assessment in Stage C.</p>	

Hampshire Structure Plan (review plan)		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>Establishes broad policy objectives and land use development proposals for the area to the south-west of the District, and which may require coordination across county boundaries.</p> <p>General theme of developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regeneration prioritised towards south • conservation in the north (and New Forest) • new growth in 4 major development areas. 	<p>Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination.</p> <p>Consider implications for alternatives.</p> <p>Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative / synergistic assessment in Stage C.</p> <p>Identify impact of development (transport / housing growth) proposals for the north-west of the county on WDC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan objectives and policies to be consistent with our neighbours. • Could result in coordinated policy for mitigating impacts of development upon the Blackwater Valley.

Hart District Local Plan		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>Defines land use planning policies and objectives for the area of north-east Hampshire bordering the Wokingham District authority area. The area is part of the Blackwater Valley, and therefore shares transport and development pressures with adjacent authorities, while also containing areas of lowland heath that cross county borders and which are subject to special conservation status. The border between Hart District and Wokingham District is formed by the river valley.</p>	<p>Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination. Consider implications for alternatives. Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative / synergistic assessment in Stage C. Identify impact of development (transport / housing growth) proposals for the north-west of the district on WDC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan objectives and policies to be consistent with our neighbours. Could result in coordinated policy for mitigating impacts of development upon the Blackwater Valley

Oxfordshire Structure Plan 2016 Deposit Draft (September 2003)		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>Provides the strategic policy framework for the development and use of land in Oxfordshire. The County Council's overall aims for the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect and enhance the environment and character of Oxfordshire To encourage the efficient use of land, energy and natural resources To support progress towards a better quality of life for all Oxfordshire's people To sustain prosperity by supporting sustainable and appropriate economic development The focus for development in the county will be on the existing larger urban areas, where most homes, jobs and services are located. 	<p>Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination. Consider implications for alternatives. Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative / synergistic assessment in Stage C.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan objectives and policies to be consistent with our neighbours. Could result in coordinated policy for mitigating impacts of development upon Thames Basin SPA.

South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011 Second Deposit Draft (September 2003)		
Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA	Core Strategy response
<p>Guides development in the District and sets out the Council's policies for the use of land. The plan is based on the principles of sustainable development. Six key objectives have been developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and enhancing the natural and built environment • Encouraging sustainable and high-quality development • Meeting the social needs of the rural and urban communities • Supporting the local economy • Supporting the vitality and viability of town centres • Promoting a sustainable transport strategy 	<p>Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination. Consider implications for alternatives. Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative / synergistic assessment in Stage C.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan objectives and policies to be consistent with our neighbours. • Could result in coordinated policy for mitigating impacts of development upon Thames Basin SPA.

Policies, plans, and programmes at the draft stage:

The following policies, plans, and programmes are still being drafted. Once adopted or approved, they will be added to this review.

Wokingham District policies, plans, and programmes:

- Homelessness Strategy
- Empty Homes Strategy
- Rights of Way Strategy (Milestone Statement) / Rights of Way Improvement Plan
- Houses in Multiple Occupation Policy
- Housing Renewal Strategy
- Local Cultural Strategy

Other policies, plans, and programmes:

- The Thames Basin Heath Delivery Plan

APPENDIX 2 – BASELINE DATA AND INDICATORS

Some of the baseline information is still being gathered from various sources. It may become apparent that some of the data for the indicators is not available. It may therefore be necessary to alter or even delete the indicators.

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
1. TO MAKE PROVISION FOR LOCAL HOUSING NEEDS BY ENSURING THAT EVERYONE HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO LIVE IN A DECENT SUSTAINABLY CONSTRUCTED AND AFFORDABLE HOME.						
Housing completions	<p>Total Net Completions¹: 5992 [1993/2004];</p> <p>Annual Net Completions:</p> <p>513 [1992/93] 304 [1993/94] 621 [1994/95] 564 [1995/96] 289 [1996/97] 404 [1997/98] 615 [1998/99] 556 [1999/00] 404 [2000/01] 237 [2001/02] 418 [2002/03] 492 [2003/04]</p>	<p>South East²:</p> <p>21,687 [1990/91]; 25,053[1999/00]; 22,917 [2000/01]; 25,858 [2001/02]; 25,592 [2002/03]; 27,975 [2003/04]</p>	<p>Housebuilding: permanent dwellings completed in the UK³:</p> <p>191,825 [1991/92] 176,452 [2000/01] 175,287[2001/02] 180,735 [2002/03] 189,896 [2003/04]</p>	<p>Meet the housing completion targets in RPG9:</p> <p>South East Region: 145,250 [2001/06];</p> <p>Berkshire: 13,100[2001/06]</p> <p>Wokingham District 2,950 [2001/06]⁴</p> <p>(2,950 represents the District Total from the emerging Structure Plan – Berkshire Total = 14,920)</p>	<p>Annual completions appear to be below target. Wokingham District target from the Berkshire Structure Plan 2001 – 2006</p>	<p>1. WDC Planning Commitments for Housing Document 2004;</p> <p>2.http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/group/odpm_housing/documents/page/odpm_house_604046.xls</p> <p>3.http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/group/odpm_housing/documents/page/odpm_house_604028.xls</p> <p>4.Berkshire Structure Plan 2001-2016 Deposit Draft March 2002 – As recommended for adoption</p>
Provision of affordable housing	<p>Households 2004¹:</p> <p>WDC (including owned by others): 3076 (5.2%)</p> <p>Registered Social Landlord: 1133 (1.9%)</p>	<p>South East: Households:</p> <p>Rented from local authority: 241,767 (7%);</p> <p>Rented from: Housing</p>	<p>E&W: Households: Rented from local authority:</p> <p>2,868,529 (13%);</p> <p>Rented from: Housing Association/</p>	<p>Increase the supply of affordable housing both in numbers and as a proportion of total housing stock</p>	<p>National Register of Social Housing (NROSH) is expected to be available from April 2005</p>	<p>1.Housing Investment Programme 2004: Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix</p> <p>2.Wokingham District additional provision:</p> <p>http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_housing/documents/page/odpm_house_026601.xls</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	Additional Affordable Provision ² : 64 [1999/00] 18 [2000/01] 39 [2001/02] 73 [2002/03]	Association/ Registered Social Landlord: 217,198 (7%) [2001]	Registered Social Landlord: 1,288,722 (6%) [2001]			
Average Property Price compared with average incomes (Ratio) – Higher the ratio the less affordable	SEEKING POTENTIAL DATA FROM HOUSING STRATEGY	South East: Avg Prices / Avg Earnings: 6.79 [2001] 7.81 [2002]	England and Wales: Avg Prices / Avg Earnings: 5.73 [2001] 6.62 [2002]		High average house prices in the District June to September: Wokingham District £275,152 National average £187,971	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Expodata/Spreadsheets/D7718.xls (House Prices 2001 and 2002) http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Expodata/Spreadsheets/D5872.xls (2001) http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Expodata/Spreadsheets/D7698.xls (2002)
Households on the housing register	SEEKING POTENTIAL DATA FROM HOUSING STRATEGY	South East: 129,324 [2002]		Reduce numbers of homeless households in priority need. Reduce number of households in housing need on Housing Register.	South East: up 14% since 1999	http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf_2004/irf_data_trends_final.pdf
Number of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings	2003: Local Authority: 0; RSL: 0 Total (including private sector): 1245 (of which 1,006 as owner occupied)		UK: 1,455,000 classified as unfit (6% of stock)	No local authority or Registered Social Landlord unfit homes. Maintain at current levels.		UK: http://www.jrf.org.uk/knowledge/findings/housing/n10.asp Wokingham District: http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_housing/documents/page/odpm_house_026601.xls

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
2. TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FLOODING AND THE RESULTING DETRIMENT TO PUBLIC WELL-BEING, THE ECONOMY AND THE ENVIRONMENT BY ENSURING NO INAPPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS AT RISK OF FLOODING						
Properties at risk from flooding		In the Thames region, over 1.5 million people are potentially at risk from flooding ¹	England and Wales: Around 5 million people, in million properties, live in flood risk areas ² [2004]	Prevent all inappropriate development in the flood plain	Could incorporate the Environment Agency floodmap into baseline	1. http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/thames/323150/335688/?version=1&lang=_e 2. http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/subjects/flood/?lang=_e
New development with sustainable drainage installed				All new development applications to show that sustainable drainage has been considered and implemented if appropriate	Data could be collected from development control	
3. SAFE AND SECURE ENVIRONMENT						
Fear of crime	Huge concern felt by older people in Wokingham District about community safety issues. ¹	<i>South East: very worried about (2003/04)²:</i> Burglary – 11% Car Crime – 13% Violent Crime – 13% (2003/04) <i>Thames Valley</i>	<i>England and Wales: Very worried about (2003/04)²:</i> Burglary – 13% Car Crime – 15% Violent Crime – 16%	The Crime Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) needs to reflect the level of anxiety amongst the elderly residents of Wokingham District in its marketing and		1. Wokingham CDRP Fear of Crime Survey 2003 2. http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/04/southeast04.pdf Performance Figures 2002/03 http://www.thamesvalley.police.uk/performance-figures/cdrp.htm

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
		<p><i>Police: Very worried about (2003/04)²:</i></p> <p>Burglary – 11% Car Crime – 13% Violent Crime – 15%</p>		communications strategies, so that people can have a realistic view of risk. ¹		
Level of domestic burglaries, violent offences and vehicle crimes	<p><i>Wokingham District 2001 (per thousand population)¹:</i></p> <p>Violence against the person – 3.1</p> <p>Sexual Offences – 0.2</p> <p>Robbery – 0.7%</p> <p>Burglary from a dwelling – 5.6</p> <p>Theft of and from a motor vehicle – 15.8</p>	<p><i>South East 2003/04 (per thousand population)²:</i></p> <p>Total crime – 91 Violent crime -16 Burglary – 11 Vehicle crime – 13</p> <p><i>Thames Valley Police 2003/04 (per thousand population):</i></p> <p>Total crime – 100 Violent crime - 15 Burglary – 14 Vehicle crime – 17</p>	<p><i>England & Wales 2003/04 (per thousand population)²:</i></p> <p>Total crime - 113</p> <p>Violent crime – 21</p> <p>Burglary – 16 Vehicle crime – 17</p>	<p>Vehicle crime: reduce by 30% [1998/99 – 2004]</p> <p>Domestic burglary: reduce by 25% [1998/99 – 2005]</p> <p>Robbery: reduce by 14% [1999/2000 – 2005]</p>		<p>1. http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/AreaProfileFrames.asp?TID=13&AREA=Wokingham&AID=175842</p> <p>2. http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/04/southeast04.pdf</p>
4. TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE POPULATION						
Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer, accidents and suicide	<p>Number of road casualties per 100,000 population¹:</p> <p>2001/02: 330.9 (target = 406.2)</p> <p>2002/03: 400</p>	<p>South East (per 100,000):</p> <p>Circulatory Disease: 136 [1993]; 125 [1995]; 114 [1997]; 100 [1999]; 89 [2001];</p>	<p>England (per 100,000):</p> <p>Circulatory Disease: 166 [1993]; 147 [1995]; 135 [1997]; 125 [1999]; 108 [2001];</p> <p>Cancer: 150 [1993];</p>	Over the long term, to reduce death rates from these diseases appreciably.	Figures were estimated from a chart, but the trend is clear (and positive).	<p>1.BVPI 99 – Road Safety</p> <p>http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/grapevine/service-planning-performance-inspections/performance-indicators/indicators/pi-database</p> <p>Data and Trends: Part of the Integrated</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	(target = 357.95) 2003/04: 388 (target = 418)	Cancer: 140 [1993]; 135 [1995]; 127 [1997]; 123 [1999]; 117 [2001]; Accidents: 14 [1993]; 14 [1995]; 15 [1997]; 14 [1999]; 15 [2001]; Suicide: 10 [1993]; 9 [1997]; 9 [1999]; 8 [2001]	149 [1995]; 142 [1997]; 138 [1999]; 129 [2001]; Accidents: 16 [1993]; 16 [1995]; 15 [1997]; 16 [1999]; 16 [2001]; Suicide: 10 [1993]; 10 [1995]; 9 [1997]; 10 [1999]; 9 [2001]			Regional Framework 2004: http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf_2004/irf_data_trends_final.pdf Wokingham District PCT: http://www.berkshire.nhs.uk/wokingham/misc_pages/home.asp
Life expectancy	Males: 76.4; Females: 80.6 [Berkshire HA 2002 ¹]	South East: Males: 76.7 yrs; Females: 81.2 years [1999/2000 ²];	England: Males: 75.5 yrs; Females: 80.3 years [1999/2000 ²]	Improve the life expectancy.	The current trend is improving.	1.NHS Performance Indicators 2002: http://www.performance.doh.gov.uk/nhs/performanceindicators/2002/ha.html 2. Data and Trends: Part of the Integrated Regional Framework 2004: http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf_2004/irf_data_trends_final.pdf
5. TO CREATE AND SUSTAIN VIBRANT AND LOCALLY DISTINCTIVE COMMUNITIES						
Percentage of people satisfied with their local area as a place to live		South East Very satisfied: 42% (2002);44% (2004) Fairly Satisfied: 42%(2002); 41%(2004) Berkshire			Limited data but Berkshire appears to buck the South East trend.	Perceptions of the South East: Research Report 2002 and 2004: http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/publications/surveys/2002/mori_survey.pdf http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/publications/surveys/2004/mori_report_july_2004.pdf

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
		Satisfied: 81% (2002); 87%(2004)				
Percentage of people who feel their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously	Is the district a welcoming place for people regardless of their age, ethnicity, status and background? Of 847 respondents ¹ : Yes: 56.4% No: 15.7% Don't know: 24.6%				Regional Assembly intends to collect data for this indicator from 2006	1.Report on the results of the Community Strategy Consultation, WDC 2004
Percentage of people who have done unpaid work for someone who is not a relative in the past 12 Months	Have you considered volunteering in the past? Of 847 respondents ¹ : Yes: 56.9% No: 41.3% Of those that said yes, have you actually volunteered for a service in the past: Yes: 24.7% No:52.5 %			Increase on present levels by 2% per annum		1.Report on the results of the Community Strategy Consultation, WDC 2004

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Potential additional indicators:						
Ability of residents to identify with the community						
Number of ASBOs passed	To be obtained	To be obtained	To be obtained			Thames Valley Police
6. TO REDUCE POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION						
Proportion of children under 16 who live in low-income households				Maintain and enhance the number of children receiving free school meals.		
Percentage of population of working age claiming key benefits	JSA: Jan 96: 2,163 (2.30%) Jan 97: 1,290 (1.30%) Jan 98: 763 (0.80%) Jan 99: 701 (0.70%) Jan 00: 670 (0.70%) Jan 01: 517 (0.50%) Jan 02: 780 (0.80%) Jan 03: 1042 (1.10%) Jan 04: 975 (1.00%)	South East – JSA: Jan 96: 4.7% Jan 97: 3.6% Jan 98: 2.5% Jan 99: 2.2% Jan 00: 1.9% Jan 01: 1.5% Jan 02: 1.5% Jan 03: 1.6% Jan 04: 1.6%	Great Britain – JSA: Jan 96: 6.4% Jan 97: 5.3% Jan 98: 4.1% Jan 99: 3.8% Jan 00: 3.1% Jan 01: 2.9% Jan 02: 2.8% Jan 03: 2.7% Jan 04: 2.6%		Trend appears to be turning upwards though still well below the national average.	Labour Market Profile – All People Claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) Nomis http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431754/report.aspx

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Percentage of households in fuel poverty		South East: 14.8 % (1996) 8.3% (268,000 households) (2002)	England: 21.8% (1996) 16.4% (2002)		Appears to be improving	Data and Trends: Part of the Integrated Regional Framework 2004: http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf_2004/irf_data_trends_final.pdf
Number of areas that rank within the most deprived 20% areas in the country	Wokingham District is the 3 rd least deprived district in the Country. 5 Super Output Areas (SOAs) are outside the best 50% nationally, with 87 in the best 20% (2004)			Maintain and enhance the high levels		SOAs in Wokingham http://www.swo.org.uk/soa/results.asp?district=00MF&ward=%25&Submit=Submit http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentserver_template/odpm_index.hcst?n=3103&l=2
7. TO RAISE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SKILLS AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES						
Proportion of 19 year olds with Level 2 qualifications		South East – 2001: 83,163 (44%) Berkshire – 2001:8,763 (46%)				Data and Trends: Part of the Integrated Regional Framework 2004: http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf_2004/irf_data_trends_final.pdf
Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills	No Qualifications ¹ : 2000: 6000 (6.10%) 2001: 9000 (8.90%) 2002: 10000 (10.70) 2003: 7000 (7.30%) 2004: 5000 (5.60%) Poor literacy 2001 ² : 16.8% Poor numeracy 2001: 15.0%	South East No Qualifications: 12% [2000] 11.90% [2001] 12.10% [2002] 11.30% [2003] Poor Literacy 548,000 (22%) – 2001	Great Britain No Qualification: 16.80% [2000] 16.70% [2001] 16.50% [2002] 15.60% [2003]	Reduce the proportion of the population with basic skills needs Target those with low skills in numeracy (those adults on the borderline of functional numeracy that could reach the	Trend appears to be level	1. Nomis http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431754/subreports/quals_time_series/report.aspx 2.LSC (Berkshire) – Profile of Wokingham http://www.lscberks.gov.uk/NewSite/Community/showdata/Imi/WokinghamLMI.asp

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
		Poor numeracy 483,000 (21%) – 2001		threshold through some support)		3. Data and Trends: Part of the Integrated Regional Framework 2004: http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf_2004/irf_data_trends_final.pdf
8. TO IMPROVE ACCESSIBILITY TO SERVICES, AMENITIES AND FACILITIES						
Distance of households from key services		South East and London (% of households from): Post Office: 0-2km: 93.4%; 2-4km: 6.3%; >4km: 0.3% [2001]	England: Post Office: 0-2km: 93.5%; 2-4km: 6.0%; >4km: 0.5%			2. Rural Services in 2000 – The Countryside Agency http://www.countryside.gov.uk/images/C/A%2048_tcm2-16475.pdf
		South East: Supermarket: 0-2km: 57.4%; 2-4km: 21.4%; 4-8km: 19.2%; >8km: 2.0% [2001]	England: Supermarket: 0-2km: 60.9%; 2-4km: 18.1%; 4-8km: 17.0%; >8km: 4.0% [2001]			
		South East: Primary School: 0-2km: 93.1%; 2-4km: 6.4%; >4km: 0.5% [2000]	England: Primary School: 0-2km: 91.6%; 2-4km: 7.4%; >4km: 1.0% [2000]			
		South East: Secondary School: 0-2km: 56.6%; 2-4km: 25.2%; 4-8km: 16.3%; >8km 1.9% [2000]	England: Secondary School: 0-2km: 57.2%; 2-4km: 21.3%; 4-8km: 17.9%; >8km 3.5% [2000]			

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
		South East: GP Surgery: 0-2km: 68.0%; 2-4km: 21.1%; 4-8km: 10.4%; >8km: 0.5% [2001]	England: GP Surgery: 0-2km: 66.2%; 2-4km: 19.6%; 4-8km: 12.8%; >8km: 1.5% [2001]			
Access to and the use of countryside and leisure facilities		Berkshire: paths easy to find: 81.3%; paths easy to follow 97.5%; paths easy to use: 95%				
Engagement in cultural activity by all target groups						
Potential additional indicators:						
Local access to, and local community ownership of, biodiversity (this indicator could alternatively be placed under objective 5 or objective 4)				Achievement of "Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards" (English Nature) Increase in levels of recreation activity associated with biodiversity (e.g. visits to wildlife reserves or visitor centres) Increase in community		English Nature (2003) <i>Accessible Natural Greenspace – Standards in Towns and Cities</i> . English Nature Research Report No 526 TVERC – a bid is currently being developed to form a Community Recording Project for Berkshire that will focus on encouraging community involvement in and enjoyment of wildlife BBOWT

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
				involvement in local biodiversity and recording groups		
9. TO REDUCE ROAD CONGESTION AND POLLUTION LEVELS BY IMPROVING TRAVEL FACILITIES AND CHOICES						
Average daily motor vehicle flows	TO OBTAIN DATA FROM TRANSPORT PLANNING	South East: Average daily flow: 4,200/day [1993]; 4,900/day [2002]	England: Average daily flow: 3,200/day [1993]; 4,200/day [2003]	To reduce road traffic in line with the Government's 10 Year Plan (improving the ratio of traffic growth to GDP by 0.8:1 to 0.6:1 by 2010) To reduce 'private vehicle kilometres travelled'	Average Daily Flow is estimated by dividing the annual traffic estimate by the road length and the number of days in the year.	Data and Trends: Part of the Integrated Regional Framework 2004: http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf_2004/irf_data_trends_final.pdf
Proportion of travel by mode	Travel to work by (2001): Car – 69.61% Motorbike – 0.92% Cycle – 2.65% Bus – 4.44% Rail – 5.37% Walk – 6%	South East Travel to work by (2001): Car – 64.9% Motorbike – 1.1% Cycle – 3.1% Bus – 4.4% Rail – 5.6% Walk – 9.9%	England and Wales by (2001): car – 61.4%; motorbike – 1.0%; Cycle – 2.8%; Bus – 7.4%; Rail – 4.1%; Walk – 10.0%			National Statistics 2001: http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/Reports/eng/TableViewer/wdsview/dispevw.asp?dsid=5061
Monetary investment in bus and rail travel, walking and cycling	TO OBTAIN DATA FROM TRANSPORT PLANNING			Estimated capital expenditure in £000s – walking and cycling: 300 [2004/5]; 250 [2005/6]; 300 [2006/7]; bus and rail travel: 210 [2004/5]; 420		Local Transport Plan

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
				[2005/6]; 670 [2006/7];		
10. TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY IN LAND USE THROUGH THE RE-USE OF PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND, EXISTING BUILDINGS, INCLUDING THE RE-USE OF RESOURCES AND REMEDIATION OF PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND						
Development on PDL	<p>New homes built on previously developed land¹:</p> <p>2001/02: 92% (target : 50%)</p> <p>2002/03: 90% (Target: 55%)</p> <p>2003/04: 90% (Target: 85%)</p>	<p>South East²: 54% (1996-99)</p>	<p>England: 51% (1996-99)</p>	<p>2008: to develop 60% of all forms of development on previously used land</p>		<p>2. BVPI 106 – Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land.</p> <p>http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/grapevine/service-planning-performance-inspections/performance-indicators/indicators/pi-database</p> <p>2.Data and Trends: Part of the Integrated Regional Framework 2004:</p> <p>http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf_2004/irf_data_trends_final.pdf</p>
Derelict land and empty properties	<p>Vacant Land¹:</p> <p>0ha (2001) 0ha (2002) 0ha (2003)</p> <p>Derelict Land and Buildings:</p> <p>0ha (2001) 5ha (2002) 1ha (2003)</p>	<p>South East²:</p> <p>Previously developed land that is unused or may be available for redevelopment:</p> <p>10,860ha (2003)</p> <p>Empty buildings: 600ha (2003)</p>	<p>England³:</p> <p>Previously developed land that is unused or may be available for redevelopment:</p> <p>65,760ha (2003)</p> <p>Empty buildings: 4,550ha (2003)</p>			<p><u>National Land Use database</u></p> <p>1. http://www.nlud.org.uk/draft_one/results/results_2003.htm</p> <p>2. http://www.nlud.org.uk/draft_one/results/pdf/2003/Table2.xls</p> <p>3. http://www.nlud.org.uk/draft_one/results/pdf/2003/Table1.xls</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
11. TO MINIMISE IMPACTS ARISING FROM POLLUTION AND IMPROVE AND PREVENT WHERE POSSIBLE						
Estimated background annual mean levels of main air quality pollutants and forecasts	Benzene (µg/m3) [2001]: Min: 0.406 Max :0.793 Avg: 0.569			Benzene: 16.25µg/m3 [2003]		http://www.airquality.co.uk/archive/laqm/tools/318_2001.csv
	13 Butadene (µg/m3) [2001]: Min: 0.178 Max: 0.334 Avg: 0.247			1,3 Butadiene: 2.25µg/m3 [2003]		
	Carbon monoxide (mg/m3) [2001]: Min: 0.3 Max: 0.448 Avg: 0.3667			Carbon monoxide: 11.6mg/m3 [2003]		
	Nitrogen oxides (µg/m3) [2001]: Min:39.1 Max: 72.2 Avg: 53.91			Nitrogen oxides: 30µg/m3 [2000]	Well above target	
	Nitrogen dioxide (µg/m3) [2001]: Min: 24.1 Max: 36.8 Avg: 30.03			Nitrogen dioxide: 200µg/m3 18 times a year [2005] 40µg/m3 [2005]		
	Particulate Matter – PM10 (µg/m3) [2001]: Min: 19.5 Max: 22.7 Avg: 21.13			PM10: 50µg/m3 35 times a year [2004] 40µg/m3 [2004]		

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	Sulphur dioxide – (µg/m3) [2001] Min: 2.78 Max: 10.2 Avg: 3.44			Sulphur dioxide: 350µg/m3 not to be exceeded 24 times a year [2004] 125µg/m3 3 times a year [2004] 266µg/m3 35 times a year [2005]		
				Lead: 0.5µg/m3 [2004] 0.25µg/m3 [2008];		
				Ozone: 100µg/m3 10 times a year [2005]		
Sensitive development (residential, educational and hospital uses) separate from major sources of noise. Sound insulation measures.						
Days when air pollution is moderate or high		South East [2001/02 average]: Southampton Centre – 16 Reading – 22 Harwell – 39 Lullington Heath – 47 Rochester – 58	England Urban – 23 Rural – 40 [2001/02 average]	Establish air quality action plans in areas which are unlikely to meet national airquality objectives		<u>Regional Quality of Life Counts – 2002 (Defra)</u> http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/indicators/regional/download/rqolc2002.pdf

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption, transport and land use and waste management			UK Basket of greenhouse gases: 208 [1990] 192 [1995] 181 [2000] 183 [2001] 177 [2002] 179 [2003] million tonnes carbon equivalent	UK target 20% below 1990 level by 2010; Regional target reduce by 60% by 2050	Thought to be on course to achieve target but local contribution not known	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/gakf05.htm
12. TO CONSERVE AND ENHANCE THE DISTRICTS BIODIVERSITY, INCLUDING WILDLIFE AND RIVER CORRIDORS AND NETWORKS						
Populations of wild birds, particularly farmland and woodland species	TO SEEK POTENTIAL DATA FROM THAMES VALLEY ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS CENTRE (TVERC)		All species: 100.0 [1970] 117.4 [1980] 113.6 [1990] 114.2 [2000] 112.8 [2002]; Woodland: 100. [1970] 102.9 [1980] 94.7 [1990] 89.5 [2000] 84.6 [2002]; Farmland: 100.0 [1970] 99.6 [1980] 70.7 [1990] 58.6 [2000] 58.3 [2002]	2010: sustained increase in the H13 regional wild bird population index and reverse the declines in the farmland and woodland species		Berkshire Bird Index: An Annual Survey of Bird populations in Berkshire – report for Year 2003 TVERC UK: http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk British Trust for Ornithology English Nature

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Condition of SSSIs	Berkshire: Favourable 43.57%; Unfavourable Recovering 31.31%; Unfavourable No Change 24.10%; Unfavourable Declining 1.02%; Part Destroyed 0%; Destroyed 0%	South East: Favourable: 45.35%; Unfavourable Recovering: 19.62%; Unfavourable No Charge: 18.42%; Unfavourable Declining: 16.47%; Part Destroyed: 0.12%; Destroyed: 0.02%		Ensure no further loss, damage or deterioration of SSSIs; 2010: 95% of SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition		English Heritage: http://www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssi/reportAction.cfm?Report=sdrt13&Category=C&Reference=1003 English Nature: SSSIs within Wokingham DC: Longmoor Bog, Heath Lake, Stanford End Mill and River Loddon, Lodge Wood and Sandford End Mill. SSSIs within 2km of Wokingham District: Temple Island Meadows, Rodbed Woods, Harpsden Woods, Bramshill, Wellington College Bog, Sandhurst to Owlsmoor Bogs and Heaths, Broadmoor to Bagshot Woods and Heaths, Wykery Copse.
Extent of key habitats for which BAPs have been established	pSPA: 1300 Ha within the 2km Consultation Zone SSSI: 27.27 Ha Wildlife : 1308.48 Ha LNR: 87.27 Ha Woodland: 2550 Ha TO SEEK POTENTIAL DATA FROM TVERC			Maintain the condition and extent of all key habitats currently at favourable status; Restore / re-create key habitats so these reach favourable status		South East Plan Berkshire BAP/HAPs Wokingham LBAP TVERC English Nature: Sites with physical and biological potential for restoration to heathland will be mapped as part of the Thames Basin Heaths Area Based Delivery Project (ABD).

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Extent of ancient woodlands	<p>Since 1930, 38% of native ancient woodland has been lost across Berkshire.</p> <p>TO SEEK POTENTIAL DATA FROM TVERC</p>	South East > 120,000ha [2001]		No loss of ancient woodland		<p>1. Data and Trends: Part of the Integrated Regional Framework 2004: http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf_2004/irf_data_trends_final.pdf</p> <p>2. http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/nisoutheast.pdf/\$FILE/nisoutheast.pdf</p> <p>English Nature: Ancient Woodland Inventory</p> <p>Forestry Commission</p>
Potential additional indicators:						
Extent of wildlife and river corridors	Data to be provided by the Environment Agency.	Data to be provided by the Environment Agency.	Data to be provided by the Environment Agency.	No further loss and restoration / re-creation of wildlife and river corridors.		Environment Agency
Number, area and condition of Wildlife Heritage Sites and Local Nature Reserves within the plan area				<p>No damage to or loss of WHS or LNRs</p> <p>95% of Council controlled WHS or LNRs to be in favourable condition by 2010</p>		<p>TVERC</p> <p>English Nature</p> <p>Wokingham District Council</p> <p>RDS</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Number and distribution of characteristic rare species (e.g. butterfly species, bats, great crested newts)	(Species could be chosen in liaison with English Nature and voluntary groups and/or from local and regional BAPs.)			No decline in populations or distribution		English Nature TVERC Berkshire Reptile and Amphibian Group Butterfly Conservation
Landscaping schemes in major new developments				Ensure landscaping schemes that enhance biodiversity are delivered as a result of major new developments		
13. TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE DISTRICT'S COUNTRYSIDE AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT						
Land covered by management schemes		South East: Proportion Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) areas with Tier coverage: 32%; area covered by Countryside Stewardship: 15% Berkshire: area covered by Countryside Stewardship: 18%		The proposed new BVPI (x24) (as stated by the ODPM), % of conservation areas which have been subject to a character appraisal within the last 5 years, may provide data in relation to the historic environment, as well as the loss/damage to listed buildings and registered parks and gardens of Special Historic Interest.		Data and Trends: Part of the Integrated Regional Framework 2004: http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf_2004/irf_data_trends_final.pdf

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay	<p>630 Listed Buildings in the District:</p> <p>Grade I: 9 Grade II: 38 Grade II*: 580 Other Grades: 3</p> <p>Buildings at risk²:</p> <p>1 Grade II listed building in a very bad state = St. Bartholomews Church, Arborfield)</p> <p>Infirmiry Stables, Arborfield Garrison, Arborfield is in a very bad state (not listed but a Scheduled Ancient Monument)</p>	<p>South East buildings at risk:</p> <p>Grade I: Good: 2; Fair: 10; Poor: 28; Very bad: 20; Grade II*: Good: 2; Fair: 31; Poor: 13; Very bad: 13; Grade II: Good: 2; Fair: 4; Poor: 9; Very bad: 17</p>		No buildings at risk of decay		<p>Listed Buildings Totals – Images of England</p> <p>http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/info/stats.asp?StatsCounty=C091113</p> <p>Buildings at Risk Register:</p> <p>http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/default.asp?wci=MainFrame&URL1=http%3A//www.english-heritage.org.uk/default.asp%3Fwci%3DNode%26wce%3D6751</p>
14. TO SUSTAINABLY USE RESOURCES (including renewable and non-renewable resources)						
Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting EcoHomes Very Good standard or same level in a similar accredited scheme		<p>South East: since EcoHomes inception in 2000, 1,098 of the 6,665 housing units assessed were rated Very Good.</p>		To be above the South East Average	<p>Wokingham District data could be collected from the Ecohomes assessments carried out in planning applications.</p> <p>Use SEEDA's Sustainability Checklist¹ to</p>	<p>1.SEEDA Sustainability Checklist</p> <p>http://www.sustainability-checklist.co.uk</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
					understand the level of performance the development might achieve. Strive for Best Practice Results.	
Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM Very Good standard or same level in a similar accredited scheme		South East: (232 assessments): Very Good 147; Excellent 70 [1998-2001]; (35 assessments): Very Good 25; Excellent 4 [2002] - office buildings only		To be above the South East Average	Wokingham District data could be collected from the BREEAM assessments carried out in planning applications. Use SEEDA's Sustainability Checklist ¹ to understand the level of performance the development might achieve. Strive for Best Practice Results.	1. SEEDA Sustainability Checklist http://www.sustainability-checklist.co.uk
15. TO ADDRESS WASTE BY: MINIMISING WASTE AS A PRIORITY, RE-USE THEN RECYCLE COMPOST OR ENERGY RECOVERY						
Percentage of the total tonnage of all types of waste that has been recycled,	Household waste arisings: Recycle: 18.45% [2003-04]	South East: Municipal Solid Waste: Recycle: 19%; Commercial Industrial Waste: Recycle: 34%;	UK waste recycled / composted (kg/person): 3 [1983-84]; 11 [1991-92]; 34 [1996-97]; 63 [2001/02]	Wokingham District: Recycle: 17% [2004/05] 18% [2005/06] 19% [2006/07]	Above current target.	District: BVPI (82a) – Household Waste http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/grapevine/service-planning-performance-inspections/performance-

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
composted, used to recover heat, power and other energy sources, and landfilled		Construction Demolition Waste: Recycle: 32% [2002]		South East: Recycle/compost: increase by 50% [2010]		indicators/indicators/pi-database South East: http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf_2004/irf_data_trends_final.pdf UK: http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/sustainable/quality04/maind/xldata/h-data.xls
	Household waste arisings: Compost: 7.42% [2003-04]		UK waste recycled / composted (kg/person): 3 [1983-84]; 11 [1991-92]; 34 [1996-97]; 63 [2001/02]	Wokingham: Compost: 7% [2004/05] 7% [2005/06] 14% [2006/07] South East: Recycle/compost: increase by 50% [2010]	Above current target.	District: BVPI (82b) – Household Waste http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/grapevine/service-planning-performance--inspections/performance-indicators/indicators/pi-database South East: http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf_2004/irf_data_trends_final.pdf UK: http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/sustainable/quality04/maind/xldata/h-data.xls
	Household waste arisings: Landfill: 74.13% [2003-04]	South East: Municipal Solid Waste: Landfill: 79%; Commercial Industrial Waste: Landfill: 62%; Construction	UK: waste not recycled / composted (kg/person): 394 [1983-84]; 417 [1991-92]; 430 [1996-97]; 454 [2001/02]	Wokingham: Landfill: 76% [2004/05] 76% [2005/06] 67% [2006/07] South East:	Above current target	District: BVPI (82d) – Household Waste http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/grapevine/service-planning-performance--inspections/performance-indicators/indicators/pi-database South East:

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
		Demolition Waste: Landfill: 23% [2002]		Reduce growth of all waste to 1% per annum [2010]; reduce growth of all waste to 0.5% [2020]		http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf_2004/irf_data_trends_final.pdf UK: http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/sustainable/quality_04/maind/xldata/h-data.xls
	Total tonnage of household waste landfilled: 52790.33 Tonnes					District: BVPI (82d) – Household Waste
Potential additional indicator:						
BVPI 84a Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of the population	Kg household waste 2003-2004: 470.98 kg/head		UK household waste (kg/person/year) 2001-2002: 517	Wokingham: 475 kg/head	Below current target	District BVPI (84a) – Kg of household waste collected per head. http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/grapevine/service-planning-performance--inspections/performance--indicators/indicators/pi-database
16. TO MAINTAIN, AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE IMPROVE WATER QUALITY AND TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
Chemical river water quality	Water Quality Grade of Stretch (1 = Very Good; 5 = Bad): Thames – Kennet – Loddon: 1993: 2; 1994: 3	South East 84.0 [1990] 94.0 [2002]	England: 59.7% [1990] 66.3% [1995] 67.3% [2000] 68.0% [2002]	91% of river length to comply with EA River Quality Objectives [2005]		Source: Environment Agency

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	<p>1995: 3; 1996: 2 1997: 3; 1998: 2 1999: 2; 2000: 1 2001: 2; 2002: 2</p> <p>Loddon – St Patrick’s Stream – Thames:</p> <p>1993: 2; 1994: 2 1995: 2; 1996: 2 1997: 2; 1998: 2 1999: 2; 2000: 2 2001: 2; 2002: 2</p> <p>Loddon – Barkham Brook – Wargrave St. Patrick’s Stream:</p> <p>1993: 3; 1994: 3 1995: 3; 1996: 2 1997: 2; 1998: 2 1999: 2; 2000: 2 2001: 3; 2002: 3</p> <p>Loddon – Blackwater – Barkham Brook:</p> <p>1993: 3; 1994: 3 1995: 2; 1996: 2 1997: 3; 1998: 2 1999: 2; 2000: 2 2001: 2; 2002: 2</p> <p>Loddon – Stanford End Bridge – Blackwater:</p> <p>1993: 2; 1994: 2</p>					

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	<p>1995: 2; 1996: 2 1997: 2; 1998: 2 1999: 2; 2000: 2 2001: 2; 2002: 1</p> <p>Loddon – Lyde – Stanford End Bridge:</p> <p>1993: 2; 1994: 2 1995: 2; 1996: 2 1997: 1; 1998: 1 1999: 1; 2000: 1 2001: 1; 2002: 1</p> <p>Emm brook – Pinewood – Loddon:</p> <p>1993: 3; 1994: 4 1995: 5; 1996: 4 1997: 3; 1998: 2 1999: 2; 2000: 2 2001: 2; 2002: 2</p> <p>Ashridge Stream – Source – Emm Brook:</p> <p>1993: 4; 1994: 4 1995: 5; 1996: 5 1997: 5; 1998: 4 1999: 3; 2000: 3 2001: 3; 2002: 3</p> <p>Barkham Brook – Source – Loddon:</p> <p>1993: 3; 1994: 3 1995: 4; 1996: 3 1997: 2; 1998: 2</p>					

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	1999: 2; 2000: 2 2001: 2; 2002: 2 Blackwater – Whitewater – Loddon: 1993: 3; 1994: 3 1995: 3; 1996: 2 1997: 2; 1998: 2 1999: 2; 2000: 2 2001: 2; 2002: 2 Burghfield Brook – Burghfield Common – Foudry Brook: 1993: 2; 1994: 2 1995: 3; 1996: 3 1997: 3; 1998: 4 1999: 3; 2000: 3 2001: 3; 2002: 3					
Biological river water quality	TO OBTAIN DATA FROM THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY (FOR YEARS 1990, 1995, 2000, 2002)	South East: 95.0% [1990] 99.0% [2002]	England: 83.5% [1990] 90.0% [1995] 93.7% [2000] 93.8% [2002]	91% of river length to comply with EA River Quality Objectives [2005]		Source: Environment Agency http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/indicators/headline/h12.htm http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/indicators/regional/2003/h12.htm
Incidents of major and significant water pollution		EA Thames Region: 1,208 [1999] 1,379 [2000] 1,510 [2001]		No Category 1 and 2 incidents from all sectors [2007]		

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
		1,630 [2002]				
Per capita consumption of water		South East: Unmeasured Households: 150l/day [1992-93]; 168 [1995-96]; 164 [1998-99]; 162 [2001-02] Measured Households: 140l/day [1994-95]; 148 [1995-96]; 150 [1998-99]; 150 [2001-02]		To ensure no net increase in consumption despite development		Possible source of data: Thames Water

17. TO MAINTAIN AND WHERE APPROPRIATE IMPROVE SOIL QUALITY, AND TO ENSURE LAND AFFECTED BY CONTAMINATION IS REMEDIATED TO A CONDITION SUITABLE FOR USE

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Agricultural land quality	7,500 ha of land in use for agriculture [2000] ¹				Maps showing agricultural land quality are available from DEFRA, National Soil Institute and via www.magic.gov.uk (web-based interactive mapping system bringing together information on key environmental schemes and designations).	1. Region in Figures, South East – National Statistics 2001 http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/heme_compendia/region_in_figures_2001/south_east.pdf
Potential additional indicators:						
Number of sites affected by contamination	Data to be provided by the Environment Agency.	Data to be provided by the Environment Agency.	Data to be provided by the Environment Agency.	No increase in sites affected by contamination		Environment Agency
Percentage of land restored to a suitable use condition	Data to be provided by the Environment Agency.	Data to be provided by the Environment Agency.	Data to be provided by the Environment Agency.	Increase in percentage of land restored to a suitable use condition		Environment Agency
18. TO INCREASE ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND THE PROPORTION OF ENERGY GENERATED FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES IN THE DISTRICT						
Energy use per capita			UK: Energy use per household has changed little since 1970 ¹			1.Data and Trends: Part of the Integrated Regional Framework 2004: http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf_2004/irf_data_trends_final.pdf

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
			Energy ratio index (tonnes oil equivalent/£1 million GDP) ² : 177.9 [1970] 142.5 [1980] 118.0 [1990] 100.0 [2000] 93.8 [2003]			2. Primary Energy Consumption, The Department for Trade and the Environment http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_stats/total_energy/dukes1_1_4.xls
Installed capacity for energy production from renewable sources		South East - 73MW declared net capacity (1% of regional generation capacity) [2004]	UK - 2.5% of generation capacity [2004]	Regional targets: 2010: 620MW (5.5%) 2016: 895MW (8%) 2026: 1750MW (16%) Sub-regional targets: (Thames Valley and Surrey) 202MW [2010] 271MW [2016]	Possible source of data: Project Renaissance (website opposite) Para 6.3 of PPS 2: PPS 22 makes the in introduction of renewable energy into development projects, and the use of passive solar design. This effectively means that Local Authorities now have the ability to take them into account when determining applications.	1. Project Renaissance: http://www.managenergy.net/products/R650.htm 2. Data and Trends: Part of the Integrated Regional Framework 2004: http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf_2004/irf_data_trends_final.pdf
19. APPROPRIATE NEW DEVELOPMENT THAT MAKES A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION OR MAKES NO MATERIAL HARM TO THE CHARACTER, ENVIRONMENT, LANDSCAPE, HERITAGE WITHIN THE DISTRICT						

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Quality New Development				Future review of the Council's Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on 'Landscape Character Assessment' and 'The Design of New Residential Schemes'.		Wokingham District Council SPG: Landscape Character Assessment April 2004 http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning/wdc-guidance/landscape-character Wokingham District Council SPG on The Design of New Residential Schemes: http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning/wdc-guidance/housing-scheme-design
Development in areas designated as Countryside and Sensitive Landscape Character						
20. TO ENSURE HIGH AND STABLE LEVELS OF EMPLOYMENT						
Proportion of people of working age in employment	All economically active people: 87.40% [02/2000] 84.80% [02/2001] 83.60% [02/2002] 84.80% [02/2003] 86.00% [02/2004] In employment: 85.6% [02/2000] 82.9% [02/2001] 80.9% [02/2002] 82.5% [02/2003] 83.0% [02/2004]	South East: All economically active people: 83.0% [02/2000] 82.9% [02/2001] 82.6% [02/2002] 82.8% [02/2003] 82.1% [02/2004] In employment: 79.8% [02/2000] 80.1% [02/2001] 79.8% [02/2002] 79.5% [02/2003] 78.9% [02/2004]	Great Britain: All economically active people: 78.5% [02/2000] 78.3% [02/2001] 78.3% [02/2002] 78.3% [02/2003] 78.2% [02/2004] In employment: 73.8% [02/2000] 74.1% [02/2001] 74.3% [02/2002] 74.2% [02/2003] 74.3% [02/2004]	Maintain above South East level		http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/imp/la/2038431749/subreports/ea_time_series/report.aspx

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	<p>Employees: 75.6% [02/2000] 74.3% [02/2001] 71.7% [02/2002] 73.6% [02/2003] 73.1% [02/2004]</p> <p>Self employed: 9.40% [02/2000] 8.60% [02/2001] 9.20% [02/2002] 8.70% [02/2003] 9.60% [02/2004]</p>	<p>Employees: 69.0% [02/2000] 69.1% [02/2001] 69.2% [02/2002] 68.8% [02/2003] 67.9% [02/2004]</p> <p>Self employed: 10.2% [02/2000] 10.4% [02/2001] 10.1% [02/2002] 10.3% [02/2003] 10.7% [02/2004]</p>	<p>Employees: 64.6% [02/2000] 65.0% [02/2001] 65.2% [02/2002] 65.1% [02/2003] 64.8% [02/2004]</p> <p>Self employed: 8.6% [02/2000] 8.5% [02/2001] 8.6% [02/2002] 8.7% [02/2003] 9.0% [02/2004]</p>			
Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefits who have been out of work for more than a year	TO OBTAIN DATA FROM NATIONAL STATISTICS (2001)	South East: 26.05% [2001]	England and Wales: 30.32% [2001]	Proportion to be lower than the South East Average.		http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/Reports/eng/TableView/wdsview/dispiwep.asp
Percentage increase or decrease in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	<p>Registrations: 680 (11.6%); De-registrations: 575 (9.8%) Stock at end of year: 5,860 [2002]</p>	<p>South East: Registrations: 10.2% De-registrations: 9.8% [2002]</p>	<p>Great Britain: Registrations: 10.1% De-registrations: 10.1% [2002]</p>	No net loss in registrations		http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431754/report.aspx
21. TO ENCOURAGE 'SMART' ECONOMIC GROWTH						

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
GVA per worker	Wokingham District: £9,931 [1995]; £10,291 [1996]; £12,593 [1997]; £14,420 [1998]; £15,716 [1999]; £16,450 [2000]; £17,074 [2001];	South East: £11,292 [1995] £11,918 [1996] £12,725 [1997] £13,761 [1998] £14,623 [1999] £15,178 [2000] £15,908 [2001] Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire: Overall: £13,570 [1995] £14,354 [1996] £15,528 [1997] £17,238 [1998] £18,730 [1999] £19,701 [2000] £20,751 [2001]	UK: £11 047 [1995]; £11 709 [1996]; £12 390 [1997]; £13 075 [1998]; £13 616 [1999]; £14 291 [2000]; £14 852 [2001]	Maintain above South East Average		Wokingham District: http://www.seeda.co.uk/Publications/Policy & Economics/Docs/Structure Dynamics SE Economy/Structure Dynamics SE Economy APP1.pdf All the rest: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/articles/nojourn/Sub_GVA.pdf
		South East: Manufacturing £13,083m [1990] £12,864m [1991] £13,095m [1992] £13,758m [1993] £15,006m [1994] £16,213m [1995] £17,104m [1996] £18,174m [1997] £18,821m [1998] £19,219m [1999] £19,287m [2000] £19,188m [2001]	England: Manufacturing: £98,335m [1990]; £95,742m [1991]; £97,881m [1992]; £102,136m [1993]; £110,086m [1994]; £117,367m [1995]; £122,531m [1996]; £128,023m [1997]; £129,272m [1998]; £128,717m [1999]; £128,192m [2000]; £127,981m [2001]			

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
		South East: Financial intermediation £4,332m [1990] £4,394m [1991] £5,089m [1992] £5,751m [1993] £5,993m [1994] £5,845m [1995] £6,032m [1996] £6,166m [1997] £6,603m [1998] £6,582m [1999] £7,098m [2000] £7,584m [2001]	England: Financial intermediation: £26,873m [1990]; £26,484m [1991]; £31,543m [1992]; £35,183m [1993]; £37,854m [1994]; £35,765m [1995]; £36,473m [1996]; £36,156m [1997]; £40,398m [1998]; £38,731m [1999]; £40,990m [2000]; £43,229m [2001]			
Economic Activity within Economic Partnership Areas		South East: 105.7 [2001] 106.0 [2003] (UK=100) Thames Valley EP: 106.8 [2001] 107.2 [2003] (UK=100)	UK: 100.0 [2001]; 100.0 [2003]			http://www.seeda.co.uk/Publications/Policy & Economics/Docs/Knowledge_Economy_2003.pdf
22. MAINTAINING A BUOYANT AND COMPETITIVE ECONOMY WITH A RANGE OF JOBS WITHOUT ADVERSELY AFFECTING THE QUALITY OF LIFE						
GVA per capita		South East: £8,701 [1989] £9,436 [1990] £9,858 [1991] £10,251 [1992] £10,808 [1993] £11,439 [1994] £12,026 [1995] £12,794 [1996] £13,757 [1997]	UK: £8,086 [1989] £8,761 [1990] £9,122 [1991] £9,493 [1992] £9,978 [1993] £10,532 [1994] £11,047 [1995] £11,709 [1996] £12,390 [1997]	Increase on present levels and be above the South East Average		http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/home_economy/Regional_GVA.pdf

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
		£14,882 [1998] £15,698 [1999] £16,555 [2000] £17,345 [2001]	£13,075 [1998] £13,616 [1999] £14,291 [2000] £14,852 [2001]			
Labour productivity against other high performing regions in Europe and the world		South East: 77.3 [2001] 74.4 [2003] East: 72.1 [2001] 70.6 [2003] London: 113.2% [2001] 106.8 [2003] Hong Kong: 78.5 [2001] 71.0 [2003] New South Wales: 90.4 [2001] 72.7 [2003] Los Angeles: 108.0 [2001] 116.0 [2003] San Francisco: 121.6 [2001] 129.0 [2003] Brussels: 161.0 [2001] 156.0 [2003]			Productivity in Thames Valley Economic Partnership and the South East declining on these measures	http://www.seeda.co.uk/Publications/Policy_&_Economics/Docs/Knowledge_Economy_2003.pdf

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
		Hartford: 155.5 [2001] 166.1 [2003] Thames Valley EP: 136.1 [2001] 130.7 [2003] (UK=100; note this is a different index to that used for regional data)				
Percentage of population of working age qualified to NVQ Level 3 or equivalent	Wokingham District: 1999/00: 54,000 (53.90%) 2000/01: 52,000 (53.40%) 2001/02: 50,000 (51.40%) 2002/03: 54,000 (55.10%) 2003/04: 56,000 (57.90%)	South East: 1999/00: 43.60% 2000/01: 44.10% 2001/02: 44.20% 2002/03: 46.40% 2003/04: 46.90%	United Kingdom: 1999/00: 39.30% 2000/01: 40.30% 2001/02: 41.00% 2002/03: 42% 2003/04: 43.10%	Raise the number of people with NVQ Level 3 qualifications	In the past two years Wokingham District has improved its performance. Performance is above the regional and national average.	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/imp/la/2038431754/subreports/quals_time_series/report.aspx

APPENDIX 3 – KEY WILDLIFE SITES

In respect to the SEA Regulations, Wokingham District contains and is near to the following Natura 2000 sites as designated by the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979 (amended 1981, 85, 86, 91 and 94) (the 'Birds Directive') and the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC 1992 (the 'Habitats Directive').

SITE	LOCATION	LEGISLATION	COMMENTS
Special Protection Areas			
Thames Basin Heaths (Sandhurst to Owlsmoor Bogs & Heaths SSSI)	SU844628	EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979 (amended 1981, 85, 86, 91 and 94) (the 'Birds Directive')	Annex 1 qualifying species present – Dartford warbler, woodlark and nightjar
Thames Basin Heaths (Bramshill SSSI)	SU760628	EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979 (amended 1981, 85, 86, 91 and 94) (the 'Birds Directive')	Annex 1 qualifying species present – Dartford warbler, woodlark and nightjar
Thames Basin Heaths (Broadmoor to Bagshot Woods & Heaths SSSI)	SU877644 Consists of Crown Estate, Forestry Commission and MOD land to the south of Bracknell	EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979 (amended 1981, 85, 86, 91 and 94) (the 'Birds Directive')	Annex 1 qualifying species present – Dartford warbler, woodlark and nightjar
Special Areas of Conservation			
Windsor Forest and Great Park	SU 929740 Sections of the wider Windsor Forest within Bracknell Forest at High Standinghill Woods and South Forest.	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC 1992 (the 'Habitats Directive').	Annex 1 habitat which is primary reason for site designation 9190 <u>Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains</u> Annex 2 species which is a primary reason for site designation 1079 <u>Violet click beetle Limoniscus violaceus</u>

APPENDIX 4

SA / SEA Objectives Internal Compatibility Assessment

1																					
2	✓																				
3	✓	✓																			
4	✓	✓	✓																		
5	✓			✓																	
6	✓			✓	✓																
7				✓		✓															
8			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓														
9			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓													
10	X	X																			
11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	X											
12	X	X			✓			✓													
13	X	✓			✓			✓		✓	✓	✓									
14	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓								
15										✓	✓				✓						
16	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
17					✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
18	✓				✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
19	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
20	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓				✓				
21							✓		✓		✓						✓			✓	
22		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

KEY:

✓ - COMPATIBLE

X - INCOMPATIBLE

- NO RELATIONSHIP

APPENDIX 5

GLOSSARY

Affordable Housing	Housing to meet the needs of those who's income does not permit them to obtain accommodation on the open market.
Air Quality Management Area	Since December 1997 each local authority in the UK has been carrying out a review and assessment of air quality in their area. This involves measuring air pollution and trying to predict how it will change in the next few years. If a local authority finds any places where the objectives are not likely to be achieved, it must declare an Air Quality Management Area. The local authority will then put together a plan to improve the air quality – a Local Air Quality Action Plan.
Biodiversity	Concerned with maintaining the variety of life forms
Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	Translates the targets in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan into action on the ground.
Brownfield Land	Land which has been previously developed, excluding mineral workings, agricultural and forestry buildings or other temporary uses.
Building Research Establishment Assessment Method (BREEAM)	Used to review and improve the environmental performance of buildings. From March 2003, all Government new build projects should achieve excellent BREEAM ratings and all refurbishment projects very good ratings.
Conservation Area	An area given statutory protection under the Planning Acts, in order to preserve and enhance its unique character. Conservation areas very often contain listed buildings.
Core Strategy	Sets out the district's long-term vision and strategy to be applied in promoting and controlling development throughout its area.
Development	"The carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations, in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land". (Section 55, Town and Country Planning Act 1990)
Development	Statutory documents with Development Plan status.

Plan Documents (DPDs)	DPDs are a series of documents which will set out the district's policies relating to the development and use of land in its administrative area. All DPDs must be submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination.
Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)	LCA is a process that sets out to describe and classify the landscape across England in a systematic way. The assessment takes into account the factors that have helped shape the landscape such as geology, ecology and historic use by man, and outlines broad approaches towards its future conservation and management.
Listed Building	Building of special or architectural interest that is included on a statutory list. A listed building in England is assigned a grade from I, II* or II. Can also include structures other than buildings, such as walls, bridges and telephone boxes.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) has introduced significant changes to the plan making process at all levels. New plans will look very different. At a local level there is a new type of plan called a LDF. This will be made up of a series of documents called Local Development Documents (LDDs).
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	The LDS is a three year project plan which outlines every Local Development Document that the Council intend to produce over the next three years. The LDS will also outline which current Local Plan Policies are to be saved until 2007. The Local Development Scheme will be reviewed annually.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Area designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 as being of particular importance to nature conservation, and where public understanding of nature conservation issues is encouraged.
Local Plan	A Local Plan sets out planning policies and allocations of land for development. It sets out where different types of development, from housing to shops and offices, could be built during the plan period and areas where development will be resisted. It will be replaced by the LDF.
Local Transport Plan (LTP)	A statutory document produced by the Council setting out a bid for the programming and funding of transport measures. Annual Progress Reports are produced (APRs).

Nature Conservation	The preservation, management and enhancement of natural plant and animal communities and occasionally modified vegetation, as representative samples of their own kind.
Previously Developed Land (PDL)	See definition for brownfield land
Public Open Space (POS)	Land provided in urban or rural areas for public recreation, although not necessarily publicly owned.
Scoping	The process of deciding the scope and level of detail of a sustainability appraisal (SA), including the sustainability effects and options which need to be considered, the assessment methods to be used, and the structure and contents of the SA report.
SEERA	The South East England Regional Assembly is a representative body, comprising 111 members including elected councillors, nominated by the region's local authorities. There are also regional representatives chosen by town and parish councils, voluntary sector, environmental groups, business and economic partnerships, education and cultural networks and faith communities.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Areas important to the nations natural heritage. Under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended 1985) the government has a duty to notify as an SSSI any land which it considers to be of special interest because of its flora, fauna, geological or geographical features. SSSIs are identified by English Nature.
Smart Growth	Maximising skills, creativity and knowledge rather than cheap labour, land or other inputs. It has five objectives: Competitive businesses, successful people, vibrant community, effective infrastructure and sustainable use of natural resources.
South East Plan (SEP)	Produced by SEERA and sets out a proposed vision for the South East to guide development in the region.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	Term used internationally to describe an environmental assessment applied to policies, plans and programmes. In this document SEA is used to refer to the type of environmental assessment required under the SEA directive which assesses the effects of certain plans on the environment.

Super Output Area (SOA)	SOAs is a way of combining census information on small areas with the same population in a consistent way across the country.
Supplementary Planning Guidance	Guidance which provides additional information to explain further policies and proposals within the Local Plan to assist in the preparation of planning applications.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	Term used to describe the form of assessment that considers social, environmental and economic effects, which incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive.
Sustainable Development	Term given to development that is environmentally responsible; the most common definition is from the Brundtland Commission (1987) – “Development which meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.
Wildlife Heritage Site (WHS)	Areas of particular nature conservation value (designated and approved by the District Council) that do not qualify for Site of Special Scientific Interest status. Such sites enjoy priority status for conservation management grants and their value is taken into account in planning decisions.