Central and Eastern Berkshire Authorities

Joint Minerals and Waste Plan

Environmental Report SA/SEA

Proposed Submission

(August 2020)

Bracknell Forest Council

Reading Borough Council
Working better with you

www.rbwm.gov.uk
Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead

WOKINGHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

Contents

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Non-Technical Summary

Introduction

This Non-Technical Summary provides an overview of the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal (including Strategic Environmental Assessment) undertaken for the Central and Eastern Berkshire Authorities - *Joint Minerals and Waste Plan* (JMWP). The document is referred to herein as the 'Environmental Report SA/SEA'.

What is the Central and Eastern Berkshire – Joint Minerals and Waste Plan?

Bracknell Forest Council, Reading Borough Council, the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead and Wokingham Borough Council (collectively referred to as 'Central & Eastern Berkshire Authorities') are working in partnership to produce a Joint Minerals & Waste Plan (JMWP) which will guide minerals and waste decision-making in the Plan area for the period up to 2036. The JMWP is at Proposed Submission stage and provides a Vision, Objectives and Policies to guide minerals and waste planning decisions, as well as site allocations put forward to achieve the Plan's Vision:

JWMP Vision

In recognition of the importance of the area as a source of minerals, the Central & Eastern Berkshire Authorities will aim to ensure the maintenance of a steady and adequate supply of minerals, whilst maximising the contribution that minerals development can bring to local communities, the economy and the natural and historic environment.

Waste will be managed in a sustainable way, in accordance with the waste hierarchy. The Authorities will work in collaboration with others to ensure the best environmental solutions to waste management are delivered.

The Plan will also ensure that the full extent of social, economic and environmental benefits of minerals and waste development are captured, contributing to Central and Eastern Berkshire's economic activity and enhancing the quality of life and living standards within the area. These benefits will be achieved, whilst minimising impacts on the natural and historic environment and positively contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

What are Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment?

When preparing a minerals and waste local plan, authorities are legally required to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental

Assessment (SEA) of the plan. These assessments are required by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 and the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC). These two processes have been combined into this SA/SEA Environmental Report. In order to ensure the baseline remains current through the process, it has been updated.

Sustainability Appraisal ensures that the social, economic and environmental effects are identified and appraised. The purpose of the SA/SEA is to provide a high-level consideration of the environment and ensure that environmental and sustainability considerations have been properly integrated into the plan. It aims to make the JWMP more sustainable and responsive to its environmental effects, by identifying the JMWP significant impacts and ways of minimising its negative effects.

The SA/SEA Methodology

The SA/SEA Process

Under the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004*, the authorities are required to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of this emerging Joint Minerals and Waste Plan. SA seeks to promote sustainable development by integrating sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of policies, plans and programmes. SA is required in order to deliver national sustainability objectives. This is also supported by provisions within the National Planning Policy Framework and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. According to Government policy[1], SA should 'demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives (including opportunities for net gains). Significant adverse impacts on these objectives should be avoided and, wherever possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where significant adverse impacts are unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures should be proposed (or, where this is not possible, compensatory measures should be considered)'.

SA/SEA is a staged process, which ensures that the potential environmental effects of a policy or plan are identified during the development of the plan. It provides a framework through which to consult upon the proposed environmental effects and to update or improve upon the plan before it is adopted. The stages of SA/SEA can be summarised as follows:

- Stage A: Setting the context, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope of the assessment. A Scoping Report is produced at this stage;
- Stage B: Developing and refining options assessing effects;
- Stage C: Preparing the Environmental Report;

[1] National Planning Policy Framework (Para. 32) - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

- Stage D: Consulting on the plan; and
- Stage E: Monitoring significant effects of implementing the plan.

The first stage of the SA/SEA (Stage A) involved preparation and circulation of a Scoping Report for consultation (April / May 2017). The Scoping Report identified key plans, policies, and programmes of relevance to the JMWP. It also set out the baseline environment, any existing sustainability issues, and the future baseline scenario without the Plan. The Scoping exercise identified some key themes across the Plan area that needed to be assessed in the SA/SEA and scoped out issues where significant effects were not anticipated.

Following the Scoping exercise, a process of developing and refining the options (taking into account Consultee comments) commenced (Stage B). The Interim SA/SEA Report was prepared as part of 'Stage C' and can also be referred to as the (draft) 'Environmental Report'. This was released for consultation alongside the Draft Plan during August/October 2018. Subsequently final revisions were made to the JMWP and to the final Environmental Report.

Developing the SA/SEA Framework

The SA/SEA framework is made up of a number of SA/SEA Objectives which are used to test the objectives, policies and options of the JMWP against. The SA/SEA Objectives have been developed based on the review of plans, programmes and the baseline information, and are as follows:

Table A: SA/SEA Objectives

SA/SEA Objective	
1) Biodiversity	To conserve and enhance the biodiversity, flora and fauna of the Plan Area including natural habitat and protected species.
2) Water quality	To maintain and improve ground and surface water quality in the Plan Area.
3) Landscape and heritage	Protect and enhance landscape character, local distinctiveness, and historic environment of the Plan Area.
4) Ground conditions	To maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.
5) Quality of life	To improve the overall quality of life of the population.
6) Air quality	To maintain and protect air quality.
7) Emissions / Climate change	To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases associated with climate change.

8) Sustainable Materials	To support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of waste, mineral and aggregate resources.
9) Economic Growth	To improve the competitiveness, productivity and investment of local businesses to reduce disparities in poverty and deprivation.
10) Sustainable waste and minerals	To create and sustain high levels of access to waste and mineral services.
11) Flood risk	To alleviate flood risk and the impact of flooding.

The Appraisal Process

The appraisal involved systematically assessing the following parts of the JMWP against the SA/SEA Objectives (draft, revised and final):

- JMWP Objectives
- Development Management Policies
- Waste Policies
- Minerals Policies
- Site Options

The objective of this SA/SEA Environmental Report is to assess the impacts of the Plan of the JMWP in terms of its environmental, social, and economic effects, and to inform and influence the Plan as it develops. It also considers 'cumulative effects' which for the purpose of this assessment is defined as 'those that result from additive (cumulative) impacts which are reasonably foreseeable actions together with the plan (inter plan effects) and synergistic (in combination effects) which arise from the interaction between impacts of a plan on different aspects of the environment. The appraisal process aims to concentrate on identifying 'significant effects' only, as defined by the SEA Directive.

The assessment of environmental effects was qualitative and informed by professional judgement and experience with other SA/SEAs, as well as an assessment of national, regional and local trends.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping has been used to determine a site's distance from features such as environmental designations. With respect to the assessment of sites, performance categories have been developed which are linked to each objective, in order to provide a robust appraisal of the sites. Colour coding has been used to ensure the impacts are visually apparent at a glance, as shown below:

Table B: SA/SEA Objective Effects Scoring System

Symbol	Explanation of the Effect
+	Positive: will result in positive impact on the objective
0	Neutral: Neutral or negligible effect on the objective
-	Negative: Option will result on a negative impact on the objective
?	Unknown: The relationship is unknown, or there is not enough information to make an assessment

Assessment of Alternatives

The approach to assessing alternatives comprised the following stages:

- The alternatives to the draft objectives, development management, waste and minerals policies were assessed (refer to the Appendix E-G); and
- Potential waste and mineral sites were appraised (refer to Appendix I).

In accordance with the SEA Directive and Planning Practice Guidance all reasonable alternatives were assessed. With regard to the draft policies, reasonable alternatives were assessed where they had been identified and developed. Where only one policy option was under active consideration due to the lack of reasonable alternatives only this option is assessed.

Section 3 of this Report describes the process by which the proposed sites were identified; via a 'Call for Sites' and then subsequent stages of long-listing potential sites; appraisal of the long list (including consultation with the Central & Eastern Berkshire Authorities); then short-listing which underwent SA/SEA appraisal and the resulting final 6 sites. Appendix H outlines the reasons why some of the long-listed sites were not progressed.

Due to the limited number of options, the approach was taken to assess the sites on their own merit / constraints allowing the plan-makers to determine whether the site should be considered as an allocation taking all factors into consideration.

In addition to the allocated sites, an Area of Search is outlined which demonstrates where potential sand and gravel proposals may come forward in the future.

The Appraisal Findings

The Plan has 14 Objectives, as provided in Table C below:

Table C: JMWP Objectives

No.	JMWP Objective
1	Strike a balance between the demand for mineral resources, waste treatment and disposal facilities and the need to protect the quality of life for communities, the economy and the quality and diversity of environmental assets, by protecting the natural and historic environment and local communities from negative impacts.
2	Protect community health, safety and amenity in particular by managing traffic impacts, minimising the risk from flooding, ensuring sustainable, high quality and sensitive design and layout, sustainable construction methods, good working practices and imposing adequate separation of minerals and waste development from residents by providing appropriate screening and/or landscaping and other environmental protection measures.
3	Ensure minerals and waste development makes a positive contribution to the local and wider environment, and biodiversity, through the protection and creation of high quality, resilient habitats and ecological networks and landscapes that provide opportunities for enhanced biodiversity and geodiversity and contribute to the high quality of life for present and future generations.
4	Help mitigate the causes of, and adapt to, climate change by positive design of development; developing appropriate restoration of mineral workings; prioritising movement of waste up the waste hierarchy; reducing the reliance on landfill; maximising opportunities for the re-use and recycling of waste; and facilitating new technologies to maximise the renewable energy potential of waste as a resource.
5	Encourage engagement between developers, site operators and communities so there is an understanding of respective needs.
6	Consider the restoration of mineral sites at the beginning of the proposal to ensure progressive restoration in order to maximise environmental gains and benefits to local communities through appropriate after uses that reflect local circumstance and landscape linkages.
7	Support continued economic growth in Central & Eastern Berkshire, as well as neighboring economies by helping to deliver a steady and adequate supply of environmentally acceptable primary minerals and mineral-related products to support new development and key infrastructure projects locally through safeguarding mineral resources and allocating key sites.
8	Protect key mineral resources from the unnecessary sterilisation by other forms of development, and safeguarding existing minerals and waste infrastructure, to ensure a steady and adequate supply

	of minerals and provision of waste management facilities in the future.
9	Safeguard facilities for the movement of minerals and waste by rail and encouraging the use of other non-road modes where these are available and more sustainable.
10	Ensure sufficient primary aggregate is supplied to the construction industry from appropriately located and environmentally acceptable sources achieving a net reduction in 'mineral miles'.
11	Encourage the production and use of good quality secondary and recycled aggregates, having regard to the principles of sustainable development.
12	Drive waste treatment higher up the waste hierarchy and specifically to increase the re-use, recycling and recovery of materials, whilst minimising the quantities of residual waste requiring final disposal.
13	Encourage a zero waste economy whereby landfill is virtually eliminated (excluding inert materials) by providing for increased recycling and waste recovery facilities including energy recovery.
14	Achieve a net reduction in 'waste miles' by delivering adequate capacity for managing waste as near as possible to where it is produced.

The results of the SA/SEA appraisal of the 14 JMWP Objectives are below in Table D.

Table D: Total effects of JMWP Objectives

	SA/SEA Objectives										
JMWP Objective	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**
1. Strike a balance between the demand for mineral resources, waste treatment and disposal facilities and the need to protect the quality of life for communities, the economy and the quality and diversity of environmental assets, by protecting the environment and local communities from negative impacts.	?	0	0	?	?	?	0	?	0	+	?
2. Protect community health, safety and amenity in particular by managing traffic impacts, minimising the risk from flooding, ensuring sustainable, high quality and sensitive design and layout, sustainable construction methods, good working practices and imposing adequate separation of minerals and waste development from residents by providing appropriate screening and/or landscaping and other environmental protection measures. Protect and enhance landscape character, local distinctiveness and historic environment of the Plan Area	?	+	+	0	+	?	?	?	?	+	+
3. Ensure minerals and waste development makes a positive contribution to the local and wider environment, and biodiversity, through the protection and	+	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	0

	SA/SEA Objectives										
JMWP Objective	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**
creation of high quality, resilient habitats and ecological networks and landscapes that provide opportunities for enhanced biodiversity and geodiversity and contribute to the high quality of life for present and future generations.											
4. Help mitigate the causes of, and adapt to, climate change by positive design of development; developing appropriate restoration of mineral workings; prioritising movement of waste up the waste hierarchy; reducing the reliance on landfill; maximising opportunities for the re-use and recycling of waste; and facilitating new technologies to maximise the renewable energy potential of waste as a resource.	0	0	0	0	0	?	+	?	?	+	?
5. Encourage engagement between developers, site operators and communities so there is an understanding of respective needs.	0	?	0	?	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Ensure the restoration of mineral sites is suitably addressed at the beginning of the proposal to ensure progressive restoration in order to maximise environmental gains and benefits to local communities through appropriate after uses that reflect local circumstance and landscape linkages.	+	?	?	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0

	SA/SEA Objectives										
JMWP Objective	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**
7. Support the continued economic growth in Central & Eastern Berkshire, as well as neighbouring economies by helping to deliver a steady and adequate supply of environmentally acceptable primary minerals and mineral-related products to enable new development and key infrastructure projects locally through safeguarding mineral resources and allocating key sites.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	0
8. Protect key mineral resources from the unnecessary sterilisation by other forms of development, and safeguarding existing minerals and waste infrastructure, to ensure a steady and adequate supply of minerals and provision of waste management facilities in the future	?	0	?	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0
9. Safeguard facilities for the movement of minerals and waste by rail and encouraging the use of other non-road modes where these are available and more sustainable.	?	0	0	0	?	+	+	+	0	0	0
10. Ensure sufficient primary aggregate is supplied to the construction industry from appropriately located and environmentally acceptable sources achieving a net reduction in mineral miles.	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	?	?

	SA/SEA Objectives										
JMWP Objective	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**
11. Encourage the production and use of good secondary and recycled aggregates, having regard to the principles of sustainable development.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	+	?
12. Drive waste treatment higher up the waste hierarchy and specifically to increase the re-use, recycling and recovery of materials, whilst minimising the quantities of residual waste requiring final disposal	?	?	0	0	?	+	+	+	0	+	0
13. Encourage a zero waste economy whereby landfill is virtually eliminated (excluding inert materials) by providing for increased recycling and waste recovery facilities including energy recovery.	?	0	0	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	?
14. Achieve a net reduction in 'waste miles' by delivering adequate capacity for managing waste as near as possible to where it is produced.	?	?	?	?	+	?	+	?	?	?	?

The assessment noted that in general, the JMWP Objectives have a neutral or positive effect when compared against the SA/SEA Objectives. There were no identified negative effects.

Key strengths identified in the Objectives include: good consideration of air quality / emissions / climate change impacts; focus on reducing waste; and the fact that numerous policies considered long term impacts beyond the plan period and site restoration.

Areas of potential improvement identified include: the inclusion of more measurable objectives, based on evidence gathering; and greater detail on how objectives can be achieved / met.

Development management policies

The Plan has 15 Development Management (DM) Policies, summarised as follows:

- DM1: Sustainable development
- DM2: Climate change, mitigation and adaptation
- DM3: Protection of habitats and species
- DM4: Protection of designated landscapes
- DM5: Protection of the countryside
- DM6: Green Belt
- DM7: Conserving the historic environment
- DM8: Restoration of minerals and waste development
- DM9: Protecting public health, safety and amenity
- DM10: Flood Risk
- DM11: Water Resources
- DM12: Sustainable Transport Movements
- DM13: High Quality Design of Minerals and Waste Development
- DM14: Ancillary Development
- DM15: Past Operators Performance

The full policy wording can be found in Appendix E. The results of the SA/SEA appraisal of the 15 DM policies is set out in Table E.

Table E: Total effects of Development Management Policies against SA/SEA Objectives

Development Management Policy	SA/SEA Objective										
	1. Biodiversity	2. Water quality	3. Landscape and heritage	4 Ground conditions	5 Quality of life	6 Air Quality	7 Emissions / Climate change	8 Sustainable Materials	9 Economic growth	10 Sustainable waste and minerals	11 Flood risk
DM1: Sustainable Development	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	+	?
DM2: Climate change, mitigation and adaptation	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0
DM3: Protection of habitats and species	+	?	?	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0
DM4: Protection of designated landscapes	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DM5: Protection of the countryside	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DM6: Green Belt	?	0	+	?	?	?	0	+	0	+	0
DM7: Conserving the historic environment	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DM8: Restoration of minerals and waste development	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DM9: Protecting health, safety and amenity	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	?	0	?	0
DM10: Flood risk	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	+
DM11: Water Resources	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	0
DM12: Sustainable transport movements	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	?	0	?	0

Development Management Policy	SA/SEA Objective										
	1. Biodiversity	2. Water quality	3. Landscape and heritage	4 Ground conditions	5 Quality of life	6 Air Quality	7 Emissions / Climate change	8 Sustainable Materials	9 Economic growth	10 Sustainable waste and minerals	11 Flood risk
DM13: High quality design of minerals and waste development	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	0
DM14: Ancillary minerals and waste development	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?
DM15: Past operator performance	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

The appraisal showed that overall, the DM Policies had a neutral or positive effect on the SA/SEA Objectives.

Key strengths of the policies include: specific criteria describing when waste and minerals will and will not be supported; good protection for habitats and species, protected landscapes, Green Belt and countryside, and the historic environment. The policies also address restoration and aftercare, flood risk, and sustainable transport.

Potential areas of improvement include: the inclusion of more defining / qualifying terms, to make the policy's success more measurable and enforceable. There is also opportunity for the policies to positively impact on flood alleviation targets.

Waste Policies

The JMWP has five Waste (W) Policies, as follows:

- W1: Sustainable waste development strategy
- W2: Safeguarding waste and management facilities
- W3: Waste capacity requirements
- W4: Locations and sites for waste management
- W5: Reworking landfills

The full policy wording can be found in SA/SEA Appendix F. The results of the SA/SEA appraisal of the five Waste policies are set out in Table F.

Table F: Total effects of Waste Policies against SA/SEA Objectives

Waste Policy	SA/SEA Objective										
	1. Biodiversity	2. Water quality	3. Landscape and heritage	4. Ground conditions	5. Quality of life	6. Air Quality	7. Emissions / Climate change	8. Sustainable Materials	9. Economic Growth	10. Sustainable waste and minerals	11. Flood risk
W1 Sustainable waste development strategy	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0
W2 Safeguarding waste management facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
W3 Waste capacity requirements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0
W4 Locations and sites for waste management	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0
W5 Reworking landfills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0

The appraisal showed that overall, the Waste Policies had a neutral or positive effect on the SA/SEA Objectives.

Key strengths of the policies include: a focus on delivering a sustainable waste strategy, making sure that waste sites are close to waste sources, which indirectly has a positive impact on air quality; explicit criteria by which waste sites will be approved, acknowledging that the sites may not adequately meet demand.

Potential areas of improvement included more explicit criteria by which waste sites would not be permitted, greater safeguarding of new, existing and allocated sites, and references to 'outside the Plan area' which does not support sustainable waste and mineral principles. Requirements for restoration/aftercare of waste sites could be strengthened.

Mineral Policies

The JWMP has eight Mineral (M) Policies, as follows.

- M1: Sustainable minerals development strategy
- M2: Safeguarding of sand and gravel resources
- M3: Sand and gravel supply
- M4: Locations for sand and gravel
- M5: Supply of recycled and secondary aggregates
- M6: Chalk, clay and other minerals
- M7: Aggregate wharves and rail depots
- M8: Safeguarding other mineral development infrastructure

The full policy wording can be found in SA/SEA Appendix G. The results of the SA/SEA appraisal of the eight Minerals Policies are set out in Table G.

Table G: Total effects of Mineral Policies against SA/SEA Objectives

Minerals Policy	SA/SEA Objective										
	1. Biodiversity	2. Water quality	3. Landscape and heritage	4. Ground conditions	5. Quality of life	6. Air Quality	7. Emissions / Climate change	8. Sustainable Materials	9. Economic Growth	10. Sustainable waste and minerals	11. Flood risk
M1 Sustainable minerals development strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0
M2 Safeguarding sand and gravel resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0
M3 Sand and gravel supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
M4 Locations for sand and gravel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0
M5 Supply of recycled and secondary aggregate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0
M6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

Chalk, clay and other minerals											
M7 Aggregate wharves and rail depots	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0
M8 Safeguarding other minerals development infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

The appraisal showed that overall, the Mineral Policies had a neutral or positive effect on the SA/SEA Objectives.

Key strengths include: strong emphasis on mineral and mineral infrastructure safeguarding; an allowance for a steady and adequate supply of minerals, sand and gravel; measurable figures for annual recycling capacity, a focus on sustainable transport, and the need to minimise travel. The policies support the sustainable extraction, reuse and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.

Potential areas of improvement include: provision of additional criteria to ensure that extraction would not cause environmental harm in designated sites; stronger emphasis on monitoring and remedial processes, and restoration and aftercare. However, it is recognised that these issues would be addressed by the DM policies.

Overall, it was noted that there may be potential for the policies to be enhanced to allow them to positively impact SA/SEA Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 or 11.

Site Appraisal

All 6 shortlisted minerals and waste sites underwent an appraisal against the SA/SEA Objectives. It should be noted that the sites are not being assessed against each other, but rather appraised on their relative performance based on environmental indicators and performance categories (see Table H).

Industrial estates and employment were also reviewed as part of the background work to support the Plan[2]. The purpose of this exercise was to establish the level of potential capacity of these locations to support waste management activities. As the sites are allocated for an existing land use, it is not necessary to assess these sites for waste management development as the site will have already been through an assessment in the relevant local plan to determine whether development of the site would lead to any significant impacts.

Constraints and considerations are described in detail in the Table 3.7, and are summarised in Table H.

[2] Waste Proposals Study (July 2020) – www.hants.gov.uk/berksconsult

Table H: Total effects of the Proposed Sites against SA/SEA Objectives

Sites	SA/SEA Objectives										
	1 Biodiversity	2 Water quality	3 Landscape and heritage	4 Ground conditions	5 Quality of life	6 Air quality	7 Emissions / climate change	8 Sustainable materials	9 Economic Growth	10 Sustainable waste and minerals	11 Flood risk
CEB18b Poyle Quarry Ext, Horton (RBWM)	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0
CEB19 Horton Brook Quarry, Horton (RBWM)	0	0	+	-	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
CEB24 The Compound, Maidenhead (RBWM)	0	+	0	-	0	+	0	+	+	+	+
CEB25 Berkyn Manor, Horton (RBWM)	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+
CEB26 Monkey Island Lane Wharf, Bray (RBWM)	0	-	+	+	-	+	0	+	0	+	-
CEB30 Area between Horton Brook and Poyle Quarry (RBWM)	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0

The appraisal considered potential impacts of the sites upon SA/SEA Objectives (without mitigation). The appraisal showed that one site (CEB18b) was not considered to have a negative effect on any of the SA/SEA Objectives. The other sites had negative effects on one or more objective. CEB26 had negative effects on three SA/SEA Objectives (2, 5 and 11).

The site appraisals have shown that some of the proposed sites (without mitigation) have the potential to negatively impact the following environmental areas:

- Water quality;
- Landscape and ground conditions;
- Quality of Life; and
- Flood risk.

These issues would need to be addressed by mitigation and the DM policies to ensure there are no significant adverse impacts.

It was noted that a number of sites scored positively/neutral for the following environmental / sustainability areas:

- Sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of waste; and
- Sustainable supply of minerals and waste.

Some sites scored positively for air quality. This was due to proposal encouraging a sustainable form of transport or that the site had good connectivity without impacting on an Air Quality Management Area.

Area of Search and Preferred Waste Areas

It is noted that the allocated sites alone will not provide sufficient resource for the Plan Area. To address this issue an 'Area of Search' has been outlined which demonstrates locations within the Plan Area which have the potential to be used for future sand and gravel proposals. The Area of Search has been established using high level environmental criteria which have been applied to the Plan Area to ensure that major environmental constraints (for example designated sites) have been excluded. It does not include a comprehensive and exhaustive environmental assessment of these areas and does not necessarily indicate that proposals coming forward within this area will not have the potential for significant environmental effects. The criteria have been derived from the National Planning Policy Framework which sets out designations which development should avoid. The criteria have not been subject to assessment[3] but the approach has been assessed.

It has not been possible to assess the specific areas against the SA/SEA objectives. However, it is noted that proposals coming forward within the Area of Search have the potential to cause significant environmental impacts. It is recognised that this creates an uncertainty of impact and an assessment of cumulative assessment is not possible. However, all proposals which come forward within the 'Area of Search' must be accompanied by sufficient information regarding potential environmental impacts to enable the relevant planning application to be assessed against the policies within the Plan to ensure there are no significant environmental impacts in order for permission to be granted.

It is noted that the allocated sites will not be sufficient for the Plan Area to meet the future waste management requirements of Central and Eastern Berkshire up to the end of the Plan period and therefore, it is expected that further new sites will come forward through market-led delivery. To help address this issue 'Preferred Waste Areas' have been identified. These include industrial estates

[3] The National Planning Policy Framework will have been subject to assessment.

and industrial land within the Plan which have been allocated for industrial uses within other Local Plans. 25 sites (referred to as 'Preferred Waste Areas') are potentially suitable for waste uses ranging from 'Activities requiring a mix of enclosed buildings/plant and open ancillary areas (possibly involving biological treatment)'' to 'Activities requiring enclosed building with stack (small scale)'.

These sites have an established land use which has already been allocated for development in the individual relevant Local Plans and therefore have not been re assessed herein.

Summary and Conclusions

This JMWP shows many aspects of good planning. The JMWP is clearly driven by achieving goals of the JMWP whilst minimising the impacts to the environment and promoting sustainable development and this is reflected throughout the objectives and policies. The Plan has been developed and informed by sound evidence base and up to date baseline data.

In general, the JMWP is considered to be in line with other relevant international and local plans as outlined in Appendix A. However, consideration needs to be given to the outcome of the Habitats Regulations Assessment and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment due to the potential for impact.

It is imperative that when the JWMP is implemented by the planning authorities, the Plan is considered as a whole. Therefore, applications will need to consider not only the relevant minerals and/or waste policies, the DM policies as well as the Development Considerations which are set out for each specific site. Permission will not be granted if the Development Considerations are not adequately addressed.

Cumulative Effects (Intra Plan)

The SEA Directive requires information to be provided on the likely cumulative and synergistic (i.e. in combination effects) on the environment. For the purpose of this assessment cumulative effects are defined as those that result from additive (cumulative) impacts which are reasonably foreseeable actions together with the plan (inter plan effects) and synergistic (intra plan effects) which arise from the interaction between effects within the same plan on different aspects of the environment. The appraisal process aims to concentrate on identifying 'significant effects' only, as defined by the SEA Directive.

The majority of the SA/SEA objectives were well represented within the JMWP objectives however, it is notable that with the exception of Objectives 8 and 10 many of the other SA/SEA objectives were not particularly well represented within the waste and minerals policies themselves and Objective 9 was not represented within any policy. This is relevant as this may indicate that the policies alone may not achieve the JMWP objectives. This is particularly important when considering how the JWMP will be implemented by the planning authorities on the ground. However, it is understood that the policies are not

considered in isolation as the Plan (the sites, policies and supporting text) are considered as a whole.

It is noted that although the Objectives and policies did not result in any negative effects, the selected sites are considered to have a number of negative effects on the SA/SEA Objectives particularly with respect to SA/SEA Objectives 2, 3, 4 and 11. Should these sites be brought forward the DM policies will need to be rigorously applied to ensure any adverse effects are effectively mitigated.

For the purpose of establishing the intra plan synergistic cumulative effects only, the key SA/SEA Objectives where the Plan is most likely to have an effect have been considered, these include supporting sustainable extraction and re use of recycling or waste, minerals and aggregates (Objective 8), maintaining and protecting air quality (Objective 6) this has a secondary effect on emissions and climate change (Objective 7), protection of the water environment (Objective 2), to create and sustain high levels of mineral services (Objective 10).

With reference to the environmental baseline / environmental problems / evolution without the Plan, the main areas in which the JMWP would have cumulative effect include:

- The Plan area will continue to produce more waste. The JMWP is considered to have a positive effect as it provides a framework for safeguarding existing sites and assessing proposed sites to ensure adequate waste capacity is secured for the Plan area as well as encouraging more sustainable waste management and application of the waste hierarchy.
- Aggregate requirements are likely to increase. The policies relating to safeguarding sites and infrastructure and preventing sterilisation are considered to have neutral cumulative effect.
- Waste and mineral sites have the potential to cause contamination and harm to the environment. The policies within the JMWP aim to protect the water environment however, a number of the potential sites report a negative effect on water quality. Should these sites be brought forward for development, the DM policies will need to be rigorously applied to minimise the impact.
- Reductions in CO_2 will be increasingly hard to realise. This is considered to have neutral effect as any increase in waste and mineral haulage will have an indirect effect on emissions however, the policies relating to climate change, sustainable transport and air quality aim to minimise the effect.
- Increase in flooding: The JMWP is considered to have a neutral effect on flooding as it aims to minimise inappropriate development within flood prone areas, however, it is noted that a number of the potential sites are located within flood zones and mitigation measures will be required.

The greatest challenge facing the Plan area is pressure on land[4]. Where applicable, the JMWP has addressed this issue, notably within the policies relating to safeguarding (waste / mineral sites and infrastructure) and reworking of landfills.

With respect to the cumulative effect of the 6 sites with each other. There is an obvious potential for cumulative impacts in the area of Horton Brook, Poyle Quarry (and extensions) and Berkyn Manor. These would be taken into account at the planning application stage and could result in phasing of the development or traffic management schemes potentially being a requirement of any consent,

Cumulative Effects (Inter Plan)

A high-level assessment of the 6 sites was undertaken to review the cumulative impact of the proposals with other minerals and waste operations within the zone of influence.

None of the 6 sites were found to have any other potentially operational (minerals or waste site) within the 5km zone of influence. However, it is noted that should any of the existing sites extend their permissions the cumulative impacts would need to be reassessed.

In order to assess the potential cumulative (inter plan) effects of the other types of development on the allocated site. A long list of potential sites was developed.

The long list was shortlisted using criteria (magnitude and distance from site).

A high-level assessment could only be undertaken based on available information which was limited to key considerations for each site as outlined in the emerging Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead Local Plan as all the sites are located within the administrative boundary. Refer to Table 4.1 for high level cumulative assessment.

Table I: High Level Cumulative Effects Assessment of Allocated Sites

Site ID	Short list of Sites with potential for cumulative effect*	Potential cumulative effect
CEB 26	AL13: Desborough, Shoppenhangers and Harvest Hill Roads, South West Maidenhead AL26: Land between Windsor Road and Bray Lake, south of Maidenhead AL14: The Triangle Site (land south of the A308(M) west of	AL14 is a large proposed mixed-use development which could pose an adverse potential cumulative effect along the road network given the magnitude of the proposed development. The effects could be during construction if there was temporal overlap and these effects could extend into the operational

[4] Reference is made to the authorities' local plans (including those emerging)

	Ascot Road and north of the M4), Maidenhead	phases with respect to traffic and congestion.
CEB24	AL13: Desborough, Shoppenhangers and Harvest Hill Roads, South West Maidenhead AL24: Land east of Woodlands Park Avenue and north of Woodlands Business Park, Maidenhead AL26: Land between Windsor Road and Bray Lake, south of Maidenhead AL25: Land known as Spencer's Farm, north of Lutman Lane, Maidenhead AL28: Land north of Lutman Lane, Spencer's Farm, Maidenhead	There are no sites with the potential for cumulative effects in the immediate vicinity of CEB24. There are number of sites to the south of CEB24 located on the strategic road network which are large in size and if construction was to overlap would potentially give rise to additive cumulative effects associated with traffic, congestion and indirectly air quality. Given the magnitude of the potential sites the possibly of cumulative effects associated with the road network and congestion during the operational phase cannot be discounted but are not considered to be significant due to the scale of the proposed development.
CEB25 CEB18B CEB19 CEB30	AL40: Land east of Queen Mother Reservoir, Horton AL39: Land at Riding Court Road and London Road Datchet	There is a potential site located in the immediate vicinity of CEB19 (AL40). Although the magnitude of development is not considered significant, given its proximity there is the potential for additive cumulative effects particular with respect to noise and air quality and traffic congestion on the minor roads. A further site (AL39) has been identified along the strategic road network which if there was temporal overlap may give rise to additive traffic and congestion on the network. Given the magnitude of the developments it is considered unlikely that there would be any significant cumulative effects associated with the operational phases.

*Site ID as presented Borough Local Plan (2013 - 2033) Submission Version Incorporating Proposed Changes (October 2019)[5].

In addition to the allocations within the local plans the proposed Heathrow expansion plans in neighbouring Slough potentially represents a significant impact on the Plan area with respect to background noise, traffic, congestion and air quality, if and when this occurs (again insufficient evidence is available). Due to the high level of uncertainty, it is not possible to consider this impact in a meaningful way.

Proposed monitoring

This Environment Report SA/SEA provides some suggested monitoring measures in Section 4 of this report. Monitoring suggestions are provided for each SA/SEA Objective. Effort has been made to ensure these suggestions are simple, effective and measurable, and that monitoring is undertaken on an annual basis.

[5] Borough Local Plan (2013 - 2033) Submission Version Incorporating Proposed Changes (October 2019): http://consult.rbwm.gov.uk/portal/blp/blpsv-pc/blpsv-pc-oct19?tab=files

1. Introduction and Purpose

Background

1.1 The Central & Eastern Berkshire Authorities (including Bracknell Forest, Reading, Wokingham and Windsor & Maidenhead) are required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Section 19(5)) to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Joint Minerals and Waste Plan (JMWP) in order to deliver national sustainability objectives.

1.2 When preparing a minerals and waste local plan, it is also a statutory requirement to conduct an environmental assessment[6] in accordance with the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC)[7] and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. Article 3 (2) of the Directive makes Strategic Environmental Assessment mandatory for plans and programs:

A. which are preferred for agriculture, forestry, energy, industry, transport, **waste management**, water management, telecommunications, tourism, **town and country planning or land use** and which sets the framework for future development consent for projects listed in Annex I and II of the Environmental Impacts Assessment Direction (85/337/EEC); and

B. which in view of the likely effects on sites, have been determined to require an assessment pursuant to Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).

1.3 The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) processes have herein been combined into a 'Sustainability Appraisal Report incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment' (SA/SEA).

1.4 The objective of this SA/SEA is to 'provide a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations in the preparation of plans and programs with a view to promoting sustainable development'[8]. It aims to make the JWMP more sustainable and responsive to its environmental effects, by identifying the JMWP significant impacts and ways of minimising its negative effects[9].

[6] Commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment
[7] Known as the SEA Directive
[8] Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, Strategic Environmental Assessment and ex-ante evaluation for the EMFF operational programs (OP)
[9] Strategic Environmental Assessment, Improving the Effectiveness and Efficiency of SEA/SA for land use plans, Levett-Therivel, January 2018.

1.5 The SA/SEA:

- Identifies, describes and evaluates the significant environmental effects of implementing the JMWP;
- Identifies actions to prevent, reduce or as fully as possible offset any adverse effects;
- Allows the environmental effects of alternative minerals and waste management approaches and mitigation measures to be considered;
- Provides an early and effective opportunity to engage in preparation of the Minerals and Waste Plan through consultation; and
- Monitors the preparation of the Plan to identify any unforeseen environmental effects and take remedial action where necessary.

1.6 This Environmental Report SA/SEA describes how the JMWP Vision, Objectives, Policies and Sites have been identified and appraised and presents the findings of the SA/SEA.

1.7 The SA/SEA meets all the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive. These are signposted throughout the document.

The SA/SEA Process

1.8 SA/SEA is an integrated, systematic appraisal of the potential environmental impacts of policies, plans, strategies and programmes during the development of the Plan before they are approved. It ensures that the implications for the environment are fully and transparently considered before those final decisions are taken.

1.9 Under the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004*, the authorities are required to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of this emerging Joint Minerals and Waste Plan. SA seeks to promote sustainable development by integrating sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of policies, plans and programmes. SA is required in order to deliver national sustainability objectives. This is also supported by provisions within National Planning Policy Framework and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. According to Government policy[10], SA should 'demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives (including opportunities for net gains). Significant adverse impacts on these objectives should be avoided and, wherever possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where significant adverse impacts are unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures should be proposed

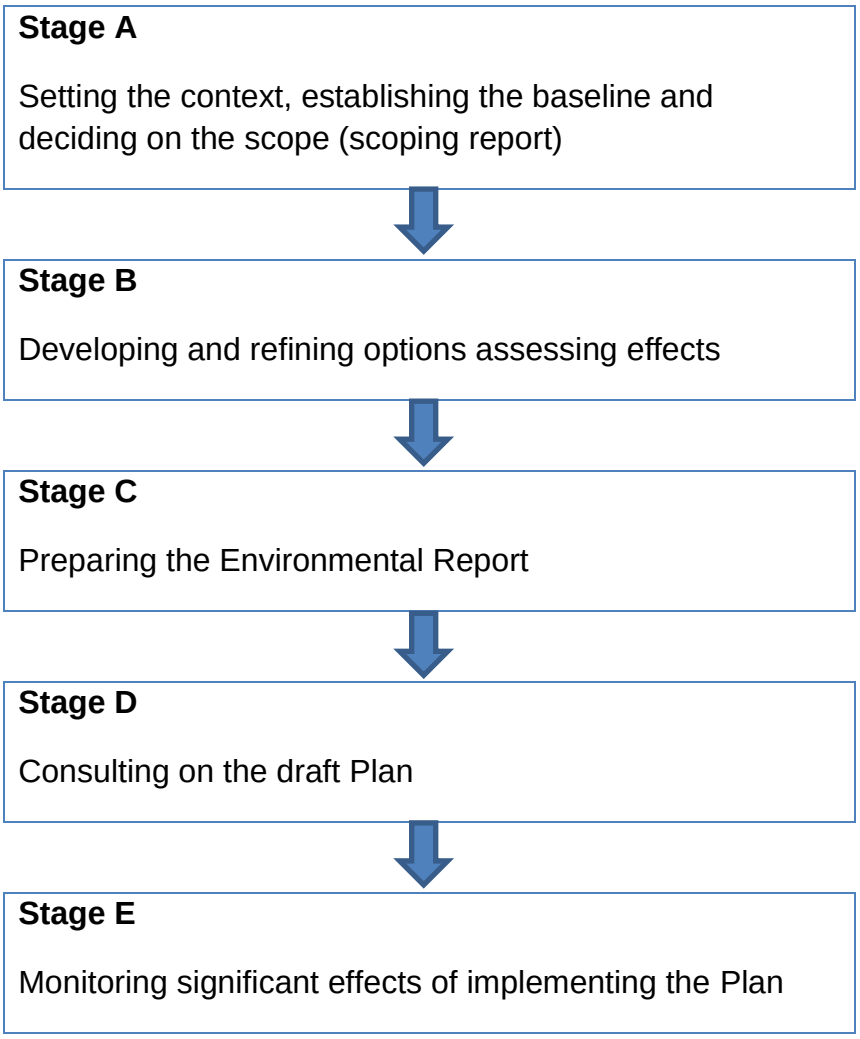
[10] National Planning Policy Framework (Para. 32) - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

(or, where this is not possible, compensatory measures should be considered)'.

1.10 The approach for undertaking the SA/SEA has been based on 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, 2005', 'Practice Advice Note on Strategic Environmental Assessment (2018)' and guidance provided by the National Practice Guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal[11].

1.11 The stages of the SA/SEA process are set out in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1: SA/SEA Stages



1.12 Stage A of the process (scoping) was carried out and submitted for consultation in March 2017. An updated Scoping Report and Baseline was then issued in June 2017 which outlined who responded to the consultation and how the comments had been addressed. In spring 2020 the baseline was updated to ensure any changes to the baseline were incorporated:

[11] Planning Practice Guidance - www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal

- Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment): Scoping Report[12], March 2017.
- Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment): Revised Baseline Report[13], June 2017
- Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment): Updated Baseline Report[14], July 2020

1.13 This Environment Report has been prepared following consultation on the Interim Report. This Environmental Report will formally meet the requirements of Stages C and D. Table 1.1 sets out the tasks involved in each of the stages outlined in Figure 1.1 and how they relate to the preparation of the JMWP.

Table 1.1: SA/SEA and the JMWP Process

SA/SEA Stages and Tasks[15]	**Deliverable**
JMWP pre-production	
Stage A: Setting the context, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope A1: identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives A2: collecting baseline information A3: identifying sustainability issues and problems A4: developing the SA/SEA Framework A5: consulting on the scope of the SA/SEA	Scoping and Baseline Report (March 2017) Revised Scoping and Baseline Report (June 2017) Revised Baseline Report (July 2020)
JMWP Production	
Stage B: Developing and refining options assessing effects B1: testing the Plan's objectives of the SA/SEA framework B2: developing and refining the option B3: predicting the effects B4: evaluating the effects	Interim SA/SEA Report Environmental Report, June 2017 Environmental Report, July 2020 (this report)

[12] SA/SEA Scoping Report (March 2017) – www.hants.gov.uk/berksconsult
[13] SA/SEA Revised Baseline Report (June 2017) – www.hants.gov.uk/berksconsult
[14] SA/SEA Updated Baseline Report (July 2020) – www.hants.gov.uk/berksconsult
[15] Tasks as Defined in 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, September 2005'.

SA/SEA Stages and Tasks[15]	Deliverable
B5: considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects B6: proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the JWMP	
Stage C: Preparing the Environmental Report C1: preparing the Interim SA/SEA Report C2: preparing the Environmental Report	Interim SA/SEA Report, June 2017 Environmental Report, July 2020 (this report)
Stage D: Consulting on the Draft Plan D1: consultation on the Draft Plan and accompany Interim SA/SEA Report D2: consultation on Proposed Submission Plan and accompanying Environmental Report	
JMWP Examination	
D3: appraising significant changes resulting from representations	Environmental Report
JWMP Adoption	
Stage E: Monitoring significant effects of implementing the Plan E1: finalising aims and methods of monitoring E2: responding to adverse effects	JMWP Monitoring Reports

Meeting the requirements of the SEA Directive

1.14 The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive sets out certain requirements for the Environmental Report (Stage C) which must be followed. This Environmental Report includes all the information that must be included as per the Directive. A SEA roadmap is provided as Table 1.2, demonstrating how this report complies with the Directive, and the specific requirements of the Directive are also highlighted at the beginning of each chapter.

Table 1.2: SEA Roadmap

Task	Where covered
(a) an outline of the contents; and main objectives of the plan or program; and the relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Contents page Section 1 / Appendix A
b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and likely evolution thereafter without implementation of the plan or program.	Section 2 / Appendix B Scoping report and baseline report (updated)
c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Section 2 Scoping report and Baseline report (updated)
d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or program including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (The Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (the Habitats Directive).	Section 2
(e) the environmental protection objectives, established at international community or member state level which are relevant to the plan or program and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Scoping report and Baseline report (updated)
(f) the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as: biodiversity; population; human health; fauna, flora; soil; water; air; climate factors; material assets; cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage; landscape; and the interrelationship between the above factors.	Section 3 and Appendices D-G
(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce, and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or program.	Section 3 and Appendices D-G.

(h) an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know how) encountered in complying the required information.	Appendices E-I Section 4
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10.	Section 4
(j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Non-technical summary at the front of this report

Requirements of SA

1.15 Section 2 of the NPPF[16] provides the Government's view on what achieving sustainable development in England means for the planning system. The NPPF states three overarching objectives:

- An economic role - contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy;
- A social role supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities; and
- An environmental role - contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment.

1.16 The NPPF states that these three objectives should be delivered through the preparation and implementation of and sustainable development is pursued in a positive way.

1.17 This SA/SEA considers how these principles have been taken into account in the development of JMWP.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

1.18 Due to the potential for the JMWP to have significant effects on sites of international nature conservation importance (Ramsar sites and Natura 2000 sites including Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas) within the Plan Area, a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is undertaken in parallel with this SA/SEA. The HRA is required under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (The Habitats Regulations), which transpose the European Habitats Directive 1992 and the Wild Birds Directive 2009, into UK law. A HRA Screening Report[17] was prepared to support the Draft Plan and the Baseline data collection on

[16] National Planning Policy Framework (Section 2) - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2
[17] Habitats Regulations Assessment: Screening Report (June 2018) - www.hants.gov.uk/berksconsult

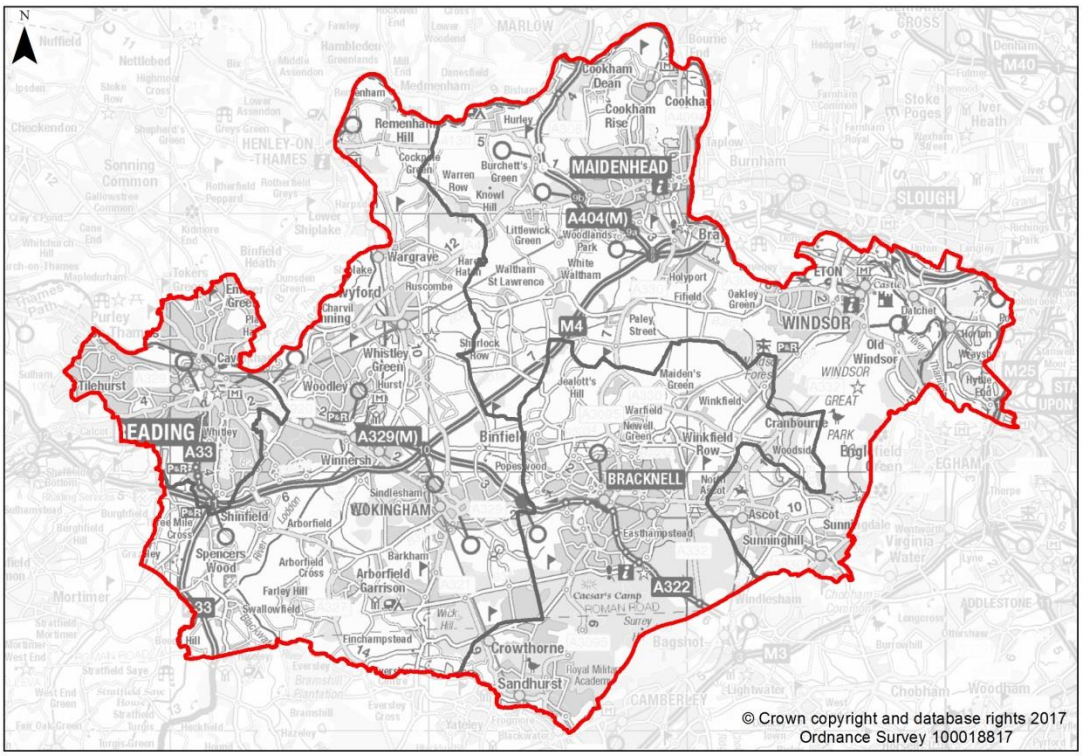
international sites for the HRA has been integrated with the SA/SEA process. A revised iteration of the screening report has been prepared for the revised Plan[18]. Subsequently, Appropriate Assessment[19] has been undertaken for those polices and sites that are screened in.

JMWP Background

1.19 Minerals and waste planning authorities are encouraged to work together to prepare minerals and waste development documents[20]. The JMWP will cover the administrative areas of Bracknell Forest, Reading, Windsor & Maidenhead and Wokingham, all of which are minerals and waste planning authorities (refer Figure 2). The JMWP will be prepared, submitted and adopted by the four authorities as a joint Plan. The joint plan does not cover Slough Borough Council[21] or West Berkshire Council[22]. Close coordination of the work between the various Berkshire authorities will continue in order to plan for minerals and waste strategically and address any cross-border issues that may arise.

[18] Habitats Regulations Assessment: Screening Report (July 2020) - www.hants.gov.uk/berksconsult
[19] Habitats Regulations Assessment: Appropriate Assessment (July 2020) - www.hants.gov.uk/berksconsult
[20] Under section 28 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
[21] Slough Borough Council minerals and waste policy - http://www.slough.gov.uk/council/strategies-plans-and-policies/minerals-and-waste.aspx
[22] Emerging West Berkshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan - http://info.westberks.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=29081

Figure 2 JMWP Administrative Boundaries



1.20 The JMWP will cover the period up to 2036 and will replace or 'supersede' the currently adopted minerals and waste local plans for the relevant Berkshire authorities.

1.21 The main components of the JMWP[23] are:

- The Vision and Objectives;
- Development management policies (DM1-DM15);
- Minerals policies (M1-M8);
- Waste polices (W1-W5); and
- Site Options.

JMWP Vision

1.22 The Vision was drafted taking into account the Vision from the previous adopted Plan and withdrawn Core Strategy as well as recent best practice. However, unlike these, a new format was proposed which outlined a clearer Vision with the detail on how this would be achieved set out in the Plan Objectives. This format was discussed and agreed with the Central & Eastern Berkshire Authorities and further amendments were made following

[23] Central & Eastern Berkshire – Joint Minerals & Waste Plan: Proposed Submission Plan (July 2020) – www.hants.gov.uk/berksconsult

the Issues and Options consultation in 2017 and Draft Plan consultation in 2018. Initially, the Vision did not refer to the need for a 'steady and adequate supply' of minerals and this was introduced following the Issues and Options consultation. Specific reference was also made to achieving self-sufficiency. However, as more information was made available on existing waste contracts which meant cross-border was movements would continue for much of the Plan period, this was revised as a Plan aspiration and the Vision includes reference to 'collaboration with others'. Following the Draft Plan consultation, reference to 'historic' environment was included (as well as natural environment) and further details were provided on climate change following declarations of climate change emergencies by some of the authorities.

1.23 The following is the revised Vision for the JMWP:

JWMP Vision

In recognition of the importance of the area as a source of minerals, the Central & Eastern Berkshire Authorities will aim to ensure the maintenance of a steady and adequate supply of minerals, whilst maximising the contribution that minerals development can bring to local communities, the economy and the natural and historic environment.

Waste will be managed in a sustainable way, in accordance with the waste hierarchy. The Authorities will work in collaboration with others to ensure the best environmental solutions to waste management are delivered.

The Plan will also ensure that the full extent of social, economic and environmental benefits of minerals and waste development are captured, contributing to Central and Eastern Berkshire's economic activity and enhancing the quality of life and living standards within the area. These benefits will be achieved, whilst minimising impacts on the natural and historic environment and positively contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

2. Stage A Scoping Appraisal Findings

Introduction

2.1 Tasks A1-A4 of the SA/SEA process involve gathering evidence to help set the context and objectives, establish the environmental baseline and decide on the scope of the SA/SEA.

2.2 The evidence was used to develop a set of suitable objectives against which the sustainability effects of the JMWP can be assessed. The following sections provide a summary of the policy context, the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and any existing environmental problems as required in the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. Further details may be found in the Scoping Report and Appendix A[24].

Task A1 Review of Plans and Policies

2.3 The SEA Directive requirement for Task A1 is as follows:

> Under the SEA Directive the Environmental Report should include: An outline of the contents; and main objectives of the plan or program; and the relationship with other relevant plans and programmes (Annex 1a).
>
> 'the environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or member states level, which are relevant to the plan of program and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation' (Annex 1e).

2.4 A review was undertaken of other relevant international, national, regional and local principles, plans, programmes and strategies to identify their implications for the JMWP which was updated in spring 2020. Appendix A provides a summary of the relevant plans and policies and identifies how these have been considered in the SA/SEA appraisals framework. This is not a definitive list and focuses on only those which are likely to influence the JMWP. Further, detailed assessment of the plans, policies and programmes is provided in the Scoping Report.

2.5 The key links and themes identified in the review of the plans, policies and programmes can be broadly summarised into the following:

[24] Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment): Revised Scoping Report, (June 2017) – www.hants.gov.uk/berksconsult

- Sustainability of mineral and aggregate resources.
- Adherence to the waste hierarchy.
- Conserving and enhancing nature conservation and cultural heritage nationally and locally.
- Protection of the water environment and alleviation of flooding.
- Maintaining and protecting air quality.
- Identifying and allocating sufficient land for housing.

Task A2: Environmental Context (Establishing the Baseline and Future Baseline Environment)

2.6 The collection of the baseline information on the environment within the Plan area is a key component of the SA/SEA process and a legal requirement under the SA/SEA Directive. The baseline information provides a basis for predicting and monitoring effects and identifying sustainability problems.

2.7 The SEA Directive's requirement for Task A2 is outlined below.

> In accordance with SEA Directive the Environmental Report should include: the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and likely evolution thereafter without implementation of the plan or program (Annex 1b); and the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected (Annex 1c).

2.8 Baseline information was compiled for the Scoping Report and Baseline Report. Information was collected from a number of sources, notably Geographical Information Systems (GIS), Ordnance Survey, Environment Agency and Natural England. Current information was used where possible.

2.9 Information was collected on the following topics:

- Population and Human Health;
- Material Assets (landuse, transport, waste and minerals);
- Biodiversity flora and fauna;
- Soil Geology and Geomorphology;
- Water;
- Climate Change and Air Quality;
- Historic Environment;
- Landscape and Visual Amenity; and

- Economy.

2.10 The baseline provided a basis for understanding the environment and sustainability issues in the Plan Area. It helped to identify any environmental problems and ways to potentially resolve them. It is an important stage of the SA/SEA and ensures the process is based on sound evidence and assists in predicting and monitoring the likely effects of the Plan. The baseline was updated in spring 2020. The main messages from the baseline review are summarised in Appendix B (the full assessment is provided in the revised Scoping Report and the Updated Baseline Report).

Task A3 Sustainability Issues

2.11 Task A3 draws evidence gathered in Tasks A1 & 2 to identify environmental issues which will form the basis for a robust SA/SEA. The SEA Directive Requirement for Task A3 is as follows:

> The SEA Directive States the Environmental Report should include: any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or program including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (The Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (the Habitats Directive) (Annex 1d).

2.12 A summary of the key sustainability issues of relevance to the JWMP is provided in Table 2.1. Further details are provided in the Revised Scoping Report. The outcomes of establishing the baseline were utilised to develop the SEA/SA objectives. The baseline was updated in spring 2020, at which time it was established that the key sustainability issues remained largely unchanged however, climate change impacts have been prioritised and all but Bracknell Forest Council have declared a climate change emergency.

Table 2.1: Summary Key Sustainability Issues

Population
Increase in population and an ageing population.
Increased demand for new developments with over 400 houses within the Plan Area
Reading has two areas of high deprivation (Reading 018E and Reading 017B)
The population within the Plan Area has an average relative risk with respect to Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and access to medical facilities.
There are no National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) within the Plan area. However, the North Wessex Downs and Chilterns AONB is situated on the northwest border of the Plan area. Windsor Castle and Great Windsor Park are within the Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead and

there are a large number of recreation facilities with no formal designation across the Plan Area.
Material Assets
Increased demand for natural resources, not all aggregate can be supplied within the Plan area and is imported.
The majority of minerals and waste would have to be transported via the road network as there are no rail depots. There is currently no transportation of mineral by waterways in Central and Eastern Berkshire, but this could be a possibility in the future.
Berkshire's principal geological deposits, in economic terms, are sharp sand and gravel. There are also variable deposits of soft sand. There are no 'hard' rock deposits like limestone. Other minerals, such as chalk and clay, have a limited role. The mineral of more than local significance in Central and Eastern Berkshire is sand and gravel.
Although the future of the Heathrow airport expansion is uncertain, if this were to go ahead in neighbouring Slough this would result in the relocation of the Lakeside Energy from Waste Plant and the severing of the rail connection to the aggregate rail depot at Colnbrook. Both these facilities play an important part of the existing and future waste management and mineral supply of the Plan area. The impact of the proposed Heathrow airport expansion will extend beyond the boundaries of Slough.
Increased demand on public transport and increasing pressure on the existing transport and waste management infrastructure.
The baseline figure for current waste arisings in the Plan area is considered to be 1.3 million tonnes.
Considering the estimated current treatment capacity and forecasted growth rate over the plan period (to 2036), there is an estimated capacity gap for the Central and Eastern Berkshire Authorities.
Economy and Employment
Berkshire has one of the highest performing local economies in England (in terms of GVA per head). 23% of GVA in Berkshire is generated by the ICT sector, compared with 6% nationally. The Distribution; transport; accommodation and food sector are big contributors to the local economy (contributing 20% of GVA).
Berkshire has high rates of employment compared to overall data for Great Britain with high rates of employment for economically active males and females and lower unemployment rates
Economic growth in Berkshire and the wider Thames Valley means that there is an increasing demand for new development. Indirectly, this places demand

on the need for construction minerals and the need for access to waste management facilities.
Biodiversity
Habitat loss and fragmentation.
54% of the Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within the Plan area are reported as 'unfavourable recovering' with the remaining 46% as 'favourable'.
Designated sites may be located in areas which may be suitable for minerals extraction within the Thames estuary.
The development of mineral and waste sites has the potential to cause pressure on wetlands and fragmentation or direct loss of habitat and its dependant species. These effects could be through hydrological changes, changing climate, noise disturbance, air, dust, light, odour or water pollution.
There are 7 European Sites within the Plan area. The Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) carried out for the Plan Area (Habitats Regulations Assessment: Baseline and Methodology Report 2017) concluded the following issues/hazards to European sites from the following development: *Waste Sites* Land take, leachate, dust, noise, lighting, vermin, traffic, impact of building, litter, air pollution, water use and pollution. *Mineral Sites* Land take, noise, vibration, lighting dust, water pollution, changes in surface/groundwater hydrology and traffic.
Soils, Geology & Geomorphology
Waste and mineral sites have the potential to cause contamination of soils.
Contamination contributes to the net loss of productive soils and is a significant sustainability issue in urban areas such as Reading (Source: Reading Borough, Sustainability Appraisal, Scoping Report, Revised September 2014).
Loss of soils through climate change, contamination, development and agricultural practices.
Increasing development is likely to result in soil compaction and sealing. This will prevent water infiltrating the soil and result in increased surface water run-off and promote soil erosion.
Waste disposal sites have historically represented potential sources of contamination – there is a history of landfills in Plan Area with potential to contaminate.
Water
The upward trend in water consumption per head due to changes in social habits e.g. increased use of dishwashers, and an increase in the number of

smaller households puts increasing pressure on supplies and local water resources.
Potential impacts to water quality or the hydrological regime of aquatic habitats from development.
The Plan area has a complex surface water and groundwater system and many areas are designated Flood Zone 3.
Groundwater flooding is most likely in high permeability aquifers within the Plan area where prolonged rainfall results in a rise in groundwater water levels.
Smaller rivers that flow into the Thames vary depending on factors such as the size of the catchment area, geology, slope and land use and many areas in the Plan area are susceptible to surface water flooding.
Climate
A climate change emergency has been declared in three of the Authorities within the Plan Area.
There are particular pressures in the south east of England as these parts are the driest and also the most heavily populated. The pressures are increased due to the future projected population increase and the effects of climate change.
Climate change is likely to increase pressure on soil. An increase in soil erosion is likely, due to increased wind speeds, rising sea levels and increased flooding events.
Climate change may impact the way waste is managed in the future for example rising temperatures may result in an increase of odours and pest problems and increases in precipitation may impact run off and leachate from waste sites potentially causing contamination.
Climate change may also impact the type of waste being produced for example if homes are flooded subsequently waste from flooded homes could overwhelm capacity for landfill. Climate change may also impact vegetation and change the volumes of green waste produced.
Mineral extraction has an impact on climate change with respect to CO_2 emissions associated with the operation of machinery for mineral extraction and / or processing and for transportation of materials. Waste management also has an impact on climate change with respect to CO_2 from the machinery involved in sorting, processing, and transporting the wastes and CO_2 and methane emissions from landfills.
Data of carbon dioxide emissions from the Plan area that per capita emissions have been reducing since 2005.

Waste management generates carbon dioxide and methane which are both greenhouse gases.
Historic Environment
The Plan area has a rich historic environment with a large number of designated sites of particular note is the Windsor Great Park, Windsor Castle, Home Park and the Frogmore Estate.
Gravel deposits of the Thames Valley, are associated with a rich archaeological heritage and archaeological remains which could be vulnerable during extraction.
Landscape
The majority of the Plan area is heavily urbanised. Existing Tranquil Areas are under threat from development.
Agricultural pressures and climate change could also have an effect with potential increase in erosion, rising sea levels and increased flooding events, resulting in a likely change in livestock, crop variety and its uses.
National Policy (NPPF) outlines that mineral extraction is not deemed as inappropriate within the Green Belt. The majority of administrative boundaries of Windsor & Maidenhead, North of Bracknell Forest and North of Wokingham lie within Green Belt designations.
Waste management facilities can have a significant impact on landscape and visual amenity depending on: • Building structures – size and location • Proximity in both rural and urban locations • Direct effects – removal of landscape for development • Type of facility – e.g. landfill, composting, anaerobic digestion plants.

Limitations

2.13 The information presented in this Report is the result of a desk-based review of publicly available data and no formal requests for records, data or information have been made. Hampshire Services cannot be held liable for third party information. The cut-off date for when relevant information could be included in the updated desk-based assessment was May 2020.

Task A4: Developing the SA/SEA Framework

2.14 The SA/SEA Framework is made up of a number of SA/SEA Objectives which are used to test the JMWP objectives, the policies and sites against. The SA/SEA objectives have been derived from the outcome of the review of plans, programmes and the baseline information and sustainability issues and problems identified in Tasks A1 – A4. Table 2.3 sets out the SA/SEA Objectives, the assessment criteria used to determine significant

effects and possible indicators identified for the Plan Area. Colour coding has been used to ensure that the impacts are visually apparent at a glance (see Table 2.4). These objectives have been subject to consultation as part of the scoping process.

2.15 The purpose of this SA/SEA is to assess the sustainability effects of the Plan following implementation, in order to inform and influence the plan and facilitate discussions regarding the objectives, policies and alternative approaches which will be evaluated in light of their potential impacts including cumulative, synergistic and indirect environmental effects on the different SA/SEA topics. For this reason, each issue has not been given a ranking or a numerical score. The appraisal examines the secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium, and long-term permanent and temporary effects in accordance with Annex 1 of the SEA Directive, assess alternatives and suggests mitigation measures where appropriate to minimise effects.

2.16 The assessment of environmental effects was qualitative and informed by professional judgement and experience with other SA/SEAs, as well as an assessment of national, regional and local trends. In some cases, the assessment will draw upon mapping data to identify areas of potential pressure, for example flood risk or presence of environmental designations.

2.17 The JMWP objectives, development management policies and waste and mineral policies have been assessed for likely effect. Table 2.3 was used to evaluate how the environment would be affected, positively and / or negatively.

2.18 A proforma has been used for the assessment of the objectives and policies which will include commentary as to the reasoning for the effect (refer Appendix C, Table 1). Colour coding has been used to ensure the impacts are visually apparent at a glance (see Table 2.4).

2.19 Cumulative/total effects[25] and compatibility of the objectives / polices has been assessed to ensure the full impact of the JMWP is understood. Table 2, Appendix C will be used to document total/cumulative effects.

2.20 A specific site appraisal form has been used which includes basic site information, assessment data, interpretation and where applicable a commentary regarding justifications (refer Appendix C, site appraisal proforma).

2.21 With respect to the assessment of sites, additional performance categories have been developed which are linked to each objective, thereby ensuring a robust consistent approach to the appraisal of sites (refer Table 2.3).

[25] The RTPI Practice Advice states that in fact these effects are ‘total effects’ that are often erroneously called ‘cumulative effects’ in SEA/SA reports.

Similar to the assessment of the vision, objectives and polices the performance categories are broadly based upon a traffic light / colour coding system to ensure the impacts are visually apparent at a glance (refer Appendix C, key).

2.22 GIS has been used to determine the distance of sites from features such as environmental designations. The majority of features have been measured 'as the crow flies' as this is considered to be the most appropriate method for the analysis of impacts such as air quality; noise, emissions etc:, However, it is noted that 'as the crow flies' distances may not always give accurate information, for instance a site may be close to a significant junction as the crow flies but it may be effectively cut off from the junction in practice by a waterbody or similar; in order to address this issue a number of the performance criteria have been assessed measuring distance by road rather than the as the crow flies.

2.23 It is noted that the use of GIS may not capture 'character' related issues and on these occasions the sites have been supplemented by a site visit by a topic specialist[26].

2.24 The approach to assessing alternatives comprised the following stages:

- The alternatives to the draft objectives, development management, waste and minerals policies were assessed (refer Appendix E-G); and
- Potential waste and mineral sites were appraised (refer Appendix I).

Task A5 Consulting on the SA/SEA

2.25 The Scoping and Baseline Report was provided to Statutory Consultees (Natural England, Thames Water and Historic England, Environment Agency) and other interested parties including neighbouring councils to allow them to express their views on the scope of SA/ SEA for the emerging JMWP. The consultation period was a five-week period and ran from Thursday 6th April to Friday 12th May 2017.

2.26 Following the scoping consultation period, responses received were considered and Revised SA/SEA Scoping and Baseline Reports were completed. A summary table outlining the consultation responses and how these have been considered is provided within the Revised SA/SEA Scoping and Baseline Report[27].

2.27 Subsequently an Interim SA/SEA report was prepared[28]. To enable other stakeholders to continue to contribute to the JMWP, there was a period of formal consultation where the Interim SA/SEA Report and the draft JMWP was made available to the public and consultation bodies so that it might

[26] Specifically landscape
[27] SA/SEA Revised Scoping Report and Baseline (June 2017) – www.hants.gov.uk/berksconsult
[28] Interim SA/SEA Report (June 2018) – www.hants.gov.uk/berksconsult

facilitate informed consultation responses. This consultation period ran for 10 weeks from 6 August to 12 October 2018. The responses to this consultation have been incorporated into this Environmental Report.

2.28 Following the draft JWMP, two further focussed consultations were held. In July/August 2019, a consultation was held on a specific site identified through a further 'call for sites' – Bray Quarry Extension. In January 2020, an additional consultation paper was released. This considered targeted issues and set out:

- the proposed criteria for defining the 'Area of Search' for sand and gravel provision
- two new sites which were being considered for allocation in the Plan which included. 1) Land west of Basingstoke Road, Spencers Wood located within the Borough of Wokingham and has the potential to provide 250,000 tonnes of sand and gravel. 2) Area between Horton Brook and Poyle Quarry located within the Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead and has the potential to provide 150,000 tonnes of sand and gravel.
- a new Policy which seeks to ensure the past performance of minerals and waste operators forms part of the material considerations taken into account in decision-making.

2.29 A summary of the relevant consultee responses along with how these have been considered are provided in Table 2.2.

2.30 Subsequently an updated baseline report was prepared (July 2020).

Table 2.2. Summary Consultation responses

Consultee	Comments	How the Response has been addressed
Interim Environmental Report Comments		
Historic England	CEB18b • Grade II listed City Post & Berkyn Manor are not noted in Appendix A • Do not consider mineral extraction will have positive outcome for heritage assets	• The assessment is a high level review which summarises heritage assets within the specified radius. It is noted that there are Grade II listed buildings within the vicinity of the site • The criteria has been amended to reflect that 'green' refers to either a positive or neutral effect.
	CEB17 • Further investigation and assessment of archaeological interest • Do not consider mineral extraction will have positive outcome for heritage assets • Explain meaning of: extraction in similar Thames floodplain contexts have been able to overcome constraint through archaeological mitigation • No mitigation measures suggested in appendix K	• Site no longer shortlisted
	CEB19 • Grade II listed buildings are not individually noted • Do not consider waste management development will have positive outcome for heritage assets	• The assessment is a high level review which summarises heritage assets within the specified radius. It is noted that there are Grade II listed buildings within the vicinity of the site • The criteria has been amended to reflect that 'green' refers to either a positive or neutral effect.

	CEB24 • Do not consider waste management development will have positive outcome for heritage assets	• The criteria has been amended to reflect that 'green' refers to either a positive or neutral effect.
Environment Agency	• Paragraph 3.51 This says: "CEB24 and 26 have scored negatively against flood risk" Do you mean CEB21 and 26?	• Amended, note CEB21 is no longer considered site
	• **Sustainability appraisal - Interim SA/SEA Report Table 3.7** • For CEB2 Planners Farm: under constraints this should also mention high surface water flood risk around the site entrance. • CEB7 Bridge Farm: "the site is within a flood zone and susceptible to surface water flooding from the River Loddon" we think this should be changed to "the site is at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Loddon and as such parts of the site fall in Flood Zones 2 and 3. • CEB16 Ham Island: "Flood Zone 2&3 and susceptible to surface water flooding from the Thames" we think this should be changed to "susceptible to fluvial flooding from the Thames, site is in Flood Zones 2 & 3 and is at risk of surface water flooding". • CEB18a Poyle Quarry: Flood Zone 2 and small areas of Flood Zone 3 need to be included in the considerations. • CEB25 Berkyn Manor, Horton: Under 'considerations' it needs to include that a small area of Flood Zone 3 is within the site. • Glossary Sequential test and exception test Please note that it is the planning authority that carries out the sequential test and exception test and not the Environment Agency. This needs amending in the glossary text.	• CEB2, 16 & 18a & 7 no longer considered • CEB25 amended • Glossary amended

Alison Ward (Parish Clerk) of Arborfield and Newland Parish Council	• CEB7 Bridge Farm The traffic light system in the SA/SEA shows two red negative effects, five amber/neutral effects and four green/positive effects. It is therefore relatively poor scoring.	• Site has been removed from further consideration following refusal of planning permission and withdrawal by the site promoter.
Jerry Unsworth (Planning Consultant) on behalf of Colne Valley Park Community Interest Company	• CEB19 Horton Brook Quarry We contest the conclusions in the SEA (pages 14, 244 onwards and page 272) that show positive or neutral impacts and which fail to give due weight to the landscape/ quality of life/ functionality of the Green Belt and CVRP in this area.	• The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment concludes neutral and slight adverse impacts. This is based on the fact that the site is currently in poor condition and the restoration has not been advanced. • However, if restoration was carried out it would have a positive effect on the landscape character and visual quality. • Planting around the site is also suggested as a mitigation measure.
Focussed Consultation – Bray Quarry Extension Comments		
Local Resident	• Fully support and well reasoned	• The comments are noted. • The site has been removed from further consideration as the risk to public water supply could not be resolved at Plan allocation stage.
Summerleaze (operator)	• Reference is made to Bray Wick AQMA and vehicle routing, however this is irrelevant as no HGVs will visit the Bray site. All HGVs will visit the Monkey Island Lane processing plant site which has permanent and unrestricted planning permission to import, process and export sand and gravel. Objective 2 ground/surface water quality - it is not accepted that the SA/SEA judgement should be red. The adjacent Bray Triangle extraction has clearly demonstrated that sand and gravel can be worked without any impact on the water regime. Objective 5 quality of	

	life - it is not accepted that the impact on residential dwellings should be red or the amenities should be amber. A suitable standoff is proposed between extraction and residential properties and screenbanks are also proposed. The adjacent Bray Triangle extraction area was a similar distance from residential properties without causing unacceptable impact. The restoration of the site has considerable potential to improve public access and biodiversity. Objective 6 air quality - it is not accepted that the SA/SEA 28 judgement should be amber. The mineral will be transported to the processing plant on conveyors. The processing plant has a permanent and unrestricted planning permission. If Bray mineral was not to be processed at Monkey Island Lane then mineral from somewhere else would be. Objective 7 emissions/greenhouse gas - it is not accepted that the SA/SEA judgement should be amber. There are no HGVs or dump trucks to be used to transport mineral to the processing plant. An electric powered conveyor would be used. Emissions would be minimal	
Local resident	• Insufficient weight has been given to the fact that the site is too close to residential property, Bray village, and its conservation area.	
Local resident	• Bray is an historic village with Grade I and II listed buildings including a number of houses which are more than 100 years old. The area is semi-rural and is protected from much of the M4 noise by this area. If the area is quarried and the minerals extracted are replaced by water, then the environment will suffer badly, the semi-rural aspect will go and the noise of the M4 will	

	be worse. Many of the benefits of those fields (the wildlife and calm) will be lost.	
South East Water	• Within the Sustainability Appraisal Extract, Appendix C, there is acknowledgement of the proposed location being situated "Adjacent River Thames Protected Drinking Water Area". It is also noted within the Site Specific Assessment, that "Potentially there could be risks to surface water and groundwater quality". However, there is no mention of methods of mitigation, or evidence that the risk to abstraction is fully understood. Appendix C states, "The site scored negatively for SA/SEA Objective 2 (water quality). However, Policies DM9 (Public Health, Safety and Amenity) and DM10 (Water Environment and Flood Risk) would prevent emissions from operation impacting on water quality". This is concerning, wherein air-borne emissions may be considered, however there is no apparent consideration mitigation for the risks and potential impact on the shallow water table, beneath and adjacent to the proposed site.	
Local resident	• Needs to be much more clearly stated including analysis of "sustainability"	
Focussed Consultation – Area between Horton Brook and Poyle Quarry Comments		
Colne Valley Park Community Interest Company	• CEB30 Area between Horton Brook and Poyle Quarry. it is not accepted that, when assessed against SA / SEA objectives, none of the factors show a negative position. Paragraph 1.1 (following table 3.8) clarifies the assessment is without mitigation so, when the Colne Valley Way (CVW) is a key part of a long distance active travel route within the CVRP, there surely must be negative scores recorded?	• The sites have been independently assessed against the criteria as defined within the SA/SEA Framework to ensure consistency and transparency. • It scores negatively for its location within Greenbelt and for access (Colne Valley way) Landscape and Heritage.

Table 2.3 SA/SEA Objectives and Criteria

No.	SA/SEA Objective	Assessment Criteria	Indicators	Performance categories (Site Appraisal)
1	To conserve and enhance the biodiversity, flora and fauna of the Plan area including natural habitat and protected species.	Does the Plan seek to protect and enhance nationally or locally designated sites? Does the Plan seek to enhance biodiversity, ecological networks and habitat connectivity?	Distance to nearest designated sites. Condition of sensitive receptors.	European sites: Red=<0.4km Amber = 0.5-5km Green=>5km National: Red=0.4km/or impact zone Amber=0.5-0.8km Green=>0.8km Local Red=<0.0.5km Amber=0.5-5km Green=>5km
2	To maintain and improve ground and surface water quality in the Plan area	Does the Plan seek to protect water resources in particular potable reserves and source protection zones (surface and groundwater, quantity and quality)?	Distance to Source Protection Zone (SPZ). Distance to public water supply abstraction.	Red= Within a SPZ or within 250m of surface water abstraction PWS Green=not in SPZ

No.	SA/SEA Objective	Assessment Criteria	Indicators	Performance categories (Site Appraisal)
		Does the Plan seek to minimise adverse effects on water hydromorphology, natural processes and aquatic environment?		
3	Protect and enhance landscape character, local distinctiveness and historic environment of the Plan area	Does the Plan seek to conserve the fabric and setting of landscape character? Does the Plan seek to conserve designated aspects of the historic environment (including archaeological deposits)? Does the Plan seek to protect the setting of the AONBs.	Number and location of Tree Protection Orders (TPO). Presence of Green Belt for waste proposals. The number, type and distance of designated heritage assets Presence of public rights of way (PRoW).	TPO: Red=TPO on site Green= TPO not on site Green Belt (waste): Red=in Green Belt Green=not in Green Belt Heritage: Red=heritage asset on site Amber=heritage asset <250m Green=heritage asset >250m PROW Red=onsite

No.	SA/SEA Objective	Assessment Criteria	Indicators	Performance categories (Site Appraisal)
				Amber=<50m Green=>50m
4	To maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land	Does the Plan take into consideration soil function, type and classification (safeguarding Best and Most Versatile Grades 1, 2 and 3a)? Does the Plan consider contamination issues?	Location and extent of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land grades 1, 2 and 3a. Location and extent of contaminated land. Location and extent of geological important areas (RIGS).	Agricultural land Red=grade1-2 Amber=grade3a Green=other/existing quarry Contaminated Land Red=undeveloped/greenfield Green=brownfield land RIGS Red=in a RIGS Green=not in a RIGS
5	To improve the overall quality of life of the population	Does the Plan seek to ensure sites do not negatively impact sensitive receptors such as residential dwellings, schools and hospitals? Does the Plan seek protect and enhance amenity?	Distance to residential dwellings, schools and hospitals. Location, type and access to existing amenities.	Dwelling and amenities Red=<100 Amber100-250 Green=>250

No.	SA/SEA Objective	Assessment Criteria	Indicators	Performance categories (Site Appraisal)
			Promote recreational amenities	
6	To maintain and protect air quality	Does the Plan seek to minimise road haulage? Does the Plan seek to reduce the adverse effects of transporting of minerals and waste? Does the Plan seek to avoid existing Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)?	Method of transportation proposed. Location of AQMA (including primary access routes). Links to rail network or waterway. Location of potentially significant junctions in relation to infrastructure requirements and likely routes. Proximity to strategic road network (SRN).	AQMA Red=in an AQMA Green=not in AQMA Significant junction Red=junction >2k Green=junction <2km Transportation Amber=Road Green=water and rail accessed SRN Red=SRN >1km Green=SRN<1km
7	To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases associated with climate change	Does the Plan seek to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from waste developments?	Generates energy production or heat production.	Energy/renewables (waste) Red=no renewable or energy generation

No.	SA/SEA Objective	Assessment Criteria	Indicators	Performance categories (Site Appraisal)
		Does the Plan support renewable energy, gas sequestration etc? Does the Plan consider increases in flood risk?	Supports renewables.	Green=some renewable and energy generation
8	To support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of waste, mineral and aggregate resources	Does the Plan support the waste hierarchy?	Does the application support recycled, composted, waste recovered, waste to be landfilled. Does the Plan protect mineral resources and prevent sterilisation.	Waste Hierarchy Green=recycling (waste/minerals), composting (waste), recovery (waste/minerals – inert backfill). Red=landfill (waste)
9	To maintain and support economic growth	Does the Plan take into consideration the impact of employment when determining waste facilities? Does the Plan improve competitiveness, productivity and investment for local businesses? Does the Plan facilitate economic development?	Type of jobs are permanent / temporary (i.e. for construction / operational period). Support for local construction industry and/ or access to waste management facilities. Deprivation index in locality.	Employment Amber=mineral (temporary development) Green=Waste (potentially permanent development) Supporting growth: Red=not supporting economic growth Green-supporting economic growth

No.	SA/SEA Objective	Assessment Criteria	Indicators	Performance categories (Site Appraisal)
		Does the plan seek to reduce the disparities in poverty and social deprivation?		Deprivation: Green=not located within deprived area Amber=unknown Red=located within a deprived area
10	To create and sustain high levels of access to waste and mineral services	Does the Plan local planning authorities aim to be self sufficient with respect to the waste they produce?	Distance to nearest waste facility.	Access Red=does not improve access Green=does improve access
11	To alleviate flood risk and the impact of flooding	Does the Plan ensure waste sites are located in areas which minimise the risk of flooding? Does the Plan ensure mineral sites seek to alleviate flood risk or the impact of flooding?	Proximity of site to Flood Zones. Incidences of flood warnings. Distance to 'Areas susceptible to surface water flooding'.	Flooding (waste): Red=Zone 2-3 Amber=Zone 2 Green=Zone 1 Flooding (minerals): Green=sand gravel extraction (water compatible)

Table 2.4: SA/SEA Objective Effects Colour Coding System

Symbol	Explanation of the Effect
+	Positive/ Neutral: will result in either a neutral or positive impact on the objective
0	Negligible: Negligible effect on the objective
-	Negative: Option will result on a negative impact on the objective
?	Unknown: The relationship is unknown, or there is not enough information to make an assessment

3. Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects

Introduction

3.1 This chapter sets out the findings of the appraisal of:

- the JMWP Objectives;
- the Development Management policies;
- the Waste and Mineral policies; and
- Site Options.

3.2 The appraisal seeks to identify the likely significant effects as defined in the SEA Directive, including short, medium, and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, and secondary and cumulative effects.

> The SEA Directive requires 'the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as: Biodiversity; population; human health; fauna, flora; soil; water; air; climate factors; material assets; cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage; landscape; and the interrelationship between the above factors' (annex 1f).

3.3 It also sets out mitigation measures as defined in the SEA Directive. Mitigation measures identified are in the form of general recommendations, amendments or points for consideration, rather than measures designed to counter specific effects.

B2: Developing Strategic Alternatives

> In accordance with the SEA Directive the Environmental Report should include an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know how) encountered in compiling the required information (Annex 1h).

3.4 This section considers reasonable alternatives with respect to:

- the Plan in its entirety;
- alternative waste and mineral policies; and
- alternative sites.

Evolution of the JWMP

3.5 This section explains the evolution of the JWMP and the decision-making process which resulted in progression of the Plan. Three potential scenarios are described with respect to managing mineral and waste resources: 'no plan', business as usual' and the development of a new JMWP.

3.6 The *National Planning Policy for Waste 2014* states that waste planning authorities should prepare Local Plans which identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams.

3.7 The *National Planning Policy Framework* also states that Mineral Planning Authorities should make provision, in the form of specific sites or locations, to meet the requirements identified in the Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA). The LAA sets out how a steady and adequate supply of aggregate will be achieved including the maintenance of a minimum of a seven year landbank (seven years worth of permitted mineral reserves based on an average rate of depletion). Therefore, the scenario of 'no plan' was not considered a reasonable option and was eliminated as it would not comply with National Planning Policy.

3.8 The 'business as usual' option, effectively meaning a continuation of the existing plan was also discounted due to the need to update and improve policies in line with statutory requirements. The currently adopted minerals and waste plans for the Berkshire area[29] are the Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire, adopted in 1995 and subsequently adopted alterations in 1997 and 2001[30] and the Waste Local Plan for Berkshire adopted in 1998[31]. These plans covered the period until 2006. It is noted that the Secretary of State has directed that a number of policies in them should be saved indefinitely until replaced by national, regional or local minerals and waste policies.

3.9 A review of the Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire and the Waste Local Plan for Berkshire was undertaken on behalf of the six Berkshire Unitary Authorities by the Joint Strategic Planning Unit (JSPU). The JSPU Core Strategy which was examined in June 2009. During the hearing, concerns were raised regarding the accuracy of the evidence base used to support the waste strategy. As a result of these concerns the Inspector decided to adjourn the Examination and the Secretary of State

[29] Minerals and Waste. http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/minerals-and-waste/
[30] Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire 2001 - http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/replacement-minerals-local-plan-for-berkshire-2001.pdf
[31] Waste Local Plan for Berkshire. 1998. http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/waste-local-plan-for-berkshire.pdf

subsequently formally requested the withdrawal of the Core Strategy in January 2010.

3.10 Following a subsequent review of minerals and waste planning, the Central & Eastern Berkshire Authorities decided to progress with a Joint Minerals and Waste Plan (JMWP).

3.11 The option to develop a new plan was agreed upon, this option meets the statutory responsibilities whilst building upon the formerly adopted minerals and waste plans for the Berkshire area, improving, updating and strengthening the policies and providing details of strategic sites that are proposed to deliver the vision.

3.12 Mineral and Waste background studies[32] were undertaken in order to inform the JMWP. The information, data and analysis from which was used to inform the JMWP. The background studies included information regarding:

- Why does Central and Eastern Berkshire need to plan for minerals and waste?
- What are the current minerals and waste resources?
- What are the main constraints and opportunities?
- How much additional resource and infrastructure may be required to meet the needs of Central and Eastern Berkshire?

Evolution of the Development Management and Waste and Mineral Policies

3.13 With respect to the development of the waste and minerals policies the first stage was to put together a long list of potential alternative policies. This list comprised all options that were considered, regardless of whether they were considered reasonable. The long list included options for each waste and mineral policy where applicable and included the following:

- the NPPF;
- the Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire;
- the withdrawn polices; and
- new policies.

3.14 The long list of policies were referred to as options (1,2,3..). The long list is provided in Appendix E.

[32] Waste Background Study (July 2020) and Minerals Background Study (July 2020) – www.hants.gov.uk/berksconsult

3.15 The next stage of the process was to discount any of the policies which were not considered reasonable[33]. For the purpose of this assessment, the criteria used to determine whether a policy was 'reasonable', included whether it complied with the NPPF and / or it was applicable. Further analysis together with the reason for their rejection for inclusion in the shortlist is provided in Appendix E.

3.16 Only shortlisted options (reasonable options) were carried forward for SA/SEA assessment (refer Appendix E).

Alternatives to Potential Sites

3.17 The process by which the list of potential sites was compiled involved the following:

- Step 1: Site nominations (Call for Sites) and proactive search;
- Step 2: Compilation of a long list of Sites;
- Step 3: Review of Long List of Sites by LPAs;
- Step 4: Shortlisting; and
- Step 5: Appraisal.

3.18 Step 1: Site nomination: Options for waste and mineral sites were generated in the following ways:

- Nominated by landowner;
- Nominated by mineral or waste operator;
- Nomination by other interested party including the six unitary authorities; and
- Identified via a land search.

3.19 Hampshire Services on behalf of the Central & Eastern Berkshire Authorities contacted waste and mineral operators and other interested parties such as landowners and agents, requesting potential waste and minerals sites. It is noted that in order to ensure all potential sites were captured, four 'Call for Sites' were undertaken in March and October 2017, November 2018 and October 2019.

3.20 In addition to the Call for Sites, a proactive approach to site identification was employed which involved using available data sources to identify opportunities that were not being actively promoted. This approach was aimed at increasing the long list of potential sites and aided the process of

[33] NPPF requires all reasonable alternatives to be assessed. Only reasonable alternatives should be considered. The SEA Directive and associated legislation do not define what constitutes a reasonable alternative, or how many alternatives must be considered. Alternatives must be realistic and feasible.

demonstrating that the most suitable and deliverable sites have been assessed.

3.21 The following was reviewed:

- Existing allocations (known as 'Preferred Areas') in the Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire (Incorporating the Alterations adopted in December 1997 and May 2001)[34];
- Existing allocations in the Waste Local Plan for Berkshire[35];
- Existing permitted waste and mineral management sites[36];
- Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies and Preferred Areas Development Plan Document Regulation 25 (2008);
- Identified housing / economic growth areas;
- Previous development land[37];
- Sites nominated for development consideration as part of the preparation of the Central & Eastern Berkshire Authorities' Local Plans[38];
- Existing industrial estates, industrial land and employment land (please note that this is subject to a separate site assessment process)[39]; and
- Forestry Commission Land, National Trust Land and Ministry of Defence land releases (as they hold land in the Plan area).

3.22 Sites identified via this review process that meet some basic criteria[40] were included on the long list.

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[34] Berkshire Minerals Local Plan (2001) - https://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/replacement-minerals-local-plan-for-berkshire-2001.pdf

[35] Berkshire Waste Local Plan (1998) - https://www3.rbwm.gov.uk/downloads/file/2264/waste_local_plan_for_berkshire_part_1

[36] Waste sites were identified via the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator. Mineral sites are set out in the Local Aggregate Assessment.

[37] Using the National Land Use Database and Brownfield Land Registers (should they become available during the course of the Plan preparation).

[38] Emerging Bracknell Forest Local Plan: http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/comprehensivelocalplan
Local Plan Update for Wokingham: http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/local-plan-update/
New Local Plan for Reading: http://www.reading.gov.uk/newlocalplan
Borough Local Plan for Windsor and Maidenhead: https://www3.rbwm.gov.uk/info/201026/borough_local_plan/1351/submission/1

[39] Waste: Site Proposal Document (March 2018) – https://www.hants.gov.uk/berksconsult

[40] Basic criteria included landowner support, land is available for development, has an operator involved.

Step 2: Compilation of long list: The long list of all potential sites is provided in Appendix H along with the justification for inclusion / exclusions form the short list.

Step 3: Review of long list of sites by LPA. The 'long list' of sites was formally reviewed by each of the relevant Local Planning Authorities to rule out any sites in their local area for obvious technical or planning reasons which meant that a site would not be technically deliverable[41].

Step 4: Shortlisting: The remaining sites comprised the shortlist of realistic and deliverable sites which was subject to SA/SEA.

Step 5: Appraisal: It should be noted that due to the limited number of potential sites within the plan area, the short listed sites have not been comparatively assessed against each other and are not considered as alternatives to each other, and the SA/SEA does not provide judgements on one site's merits over another. It is not for the SA/SEA to decide the sites to be included within the JMWP but rather to provide sufficient information on the relative environmental performance (based on the SA/SEA objectives) of each site making the decision making process on the inclusion of policies more transparent.

3.23 Industrial estates and land in use for employment purposes was also reviewed as part of the background work to support the Plan[42]. The purpose of this exercise was to establish the level of potential capacity of these land uses to support waste management activities, As the sites are allocated for an existing land use, it is not necessary to assess these sites for waste management development as the site will have already been through a assessment in the relevant local plan to determine whether development of the site would lead to any significant impacts.

B1-B5: Testing the Plans Objectives against the SA/SEA Objective

3.24 In this section of the Report, the options behind the approaches taken in the JMWP are explored and the objectives themselves are assessed in order to ensure the principles of sustainability are fully integrated into the Plan.

3.25 The purpose of the strategic objectives is to assist in the delivery of the Spatial Vision and facilitate its delivery. A set of objectives were developed which provided the context and overall direction of the Plan (refer Appendix D). Objectives provide a framework for policy development and each are

[41] If a potential site from any of these sources has already been granted planning permission for development, or if it is expected to come forward as a planning application from a landowner developer for housing or commercial development in the foreseeable future then the Local Planning Authority advised that the site should not be considered as a reasonable option for future minerals related development.
[42] Waste Proposals Study (July 2020) – www.hants.gov.uk/berksconsult

considered equally important. Developing good project objectives is the backbone of all good projects.

3.26 Initially a draft set of objectives of the Plan were developed and these were tested for compatibility with the SA/SEA Objectives in the Interim SA/SEA report. The draft objectives were assessed in accordance with the methodology outlined in Section 2. The aim of this process was to help refine the Plan objectives where necessary and identify potential areas of conflict.

3.27 Appendix D provides details of the full appraisal of the draft objectives. It also made suggestions for potential improvements/ amendments to the draft objectives. After the preparation of the interim SA/SEA and the receipt of the consultee responses the draft objectives were reviewed, and amendments made. Appendix D provides details of how the potential improvements identified in the interim SA/SEA were either incorporated or discounted during the revision of the objectives.

3.28 Table 3.1 provides the revised objectives.

Table 3.1 JWMP: Revised Strategic Plan Objectives[43]

No.	JMWP Objective
1	Strike a balance between the demand for mineral resources, waste treatment and disposal facilities and the need to protect the quality of life for communities, the economy and the quality and diversity of environmental assets, by protecting the natural and historic environment and local communities from negative impacts.
2	Protect community health, safety and amenity in particular by managing traffic impacts, minimising the risk from flooding, ensuring sustainable, high quality and sensitive design and layout, sustainable construction methods, good working practices and imposing adequate separation of minerals and waste development from residents by providing appropriate screening and/or landscaping and other environmental protection measures.
3	Ensure minerals and waste development makes a positive contribution to the local and wider environment, and biodiversity, through the protection and creation of high quality, resilient habitats and ecological networks and landscapes that provide opportunities for enhanced biodiversity and geodiversity and contribute to the high quality of life for present and future generations.
4	Help mitigate the causes of, and adapt to, climate change by positive design of development; developing appropriate restoration of mineral workings; prioritising movement of waste up the waste hierarchy; reducing the reliance on landfill; maximising opportunities for the re-use and recycling of waste; and facilitating new technologies to maximise the renewable energy potential of waste as a resource.
5	Encourage engagement between developers, site operators and communities so there is an understanding of respective needs.
6	Consider the restoration of mineral sites at the beginning of the proposal to ensure progressive restoration in order to maximise environmental gains and benefits to local communities through appropriate after uses that reflect local circumstance and landscape linkages.
7	Support continued economic growth in Central and Eastern Berkshire, as well as neighboring economies by helping to deliver a steady and adequate supply of environmentally acceptable primary minerals and mineral-related products to support new development and key infrastructure projects locally through safeguarding mineral resources and allocating key sites.

[43] Central and Eastern Berkshire - Joint Minerals & Waste Plan: Proposed Submission (July 2020) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/berksconsult

8	Protect key mineral resources from the unnecessary sterilisation by other forms of development, and safeguarding existing minerals and waste infrastructure, to ensure a steady and adequate supply of minerals and provision of waste management facilities in the future.
9	Safeguard facilities for the movement of minerals and waste by rail and encouraging the use of other non-road modes where these are available and more sustainable.
10	Ensure sufficient primary aggregate is supplied to the construction industry from appropriately located and environmentally acceptable sources achieving a net reduction in 'mineral miles'.
11	Encourage the production and use of good quality secondary and recycled aggregates, having regard to the principles of sustainable development.
12	Drive waste treatment higher up the waste hierarchy and specifically to increase the re-use, recycling and recovery of materials, whilst minimising the quantities of residual waste requiring final disposal.
13	Encourage a zero waste economy whereby landfill is virtually eliminated (excluding inert materials) by providing for increased recycling and waste recovery facilities including energy recovery.
14	Achieve a net reduction in 'waste miles' by delivering adequate capacity for managing waste as near as possible to where it is produced.

3.29 Each revised objective has been compared against the SA/SEA Objectives in order to assess the potential effects and to understand how each objective protects the environment (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2 Full Appraisal of JMWP Objectives

	SA/SEA Objectives											Comments/ Effect
JMWP Objective	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**	
1. Strike a balance between the demand for mineral resources, waste treatment and disposal facilities and the need to protect the quality of life for communities, the economy and the quality and diversity of environmental assets, by protecting the environment and local communities from negative impacts.	?	0	0	?	?	?	0	?	0	+	?	Comments/ Effects: The objective seeks to protect the environment from negative impact but makes no attempts for enhancement or improvement. The policy refers to balance which suggests that some objectives may have some positive gains whilst on balance other may see some negative impact. Ensuring that minerals and waste facilities protect the environment and local communities the plan may result in too few waste and minerals facilities which may not enable communities to be self-sufficient with respect to managing the wastes it produces and the minerals it requires.
2. Protect community health, safety and amenity in particular by managing traffic impacts, minimising the risk from flooding, ensuring sustainable, high quality and sensitive design and layout, sustainable construction methods, good working practices and imposing adequate separation of minerals and waste development from residents by providing appropriate screening and/or landscaping and other environmental protection measures. Protect and enhance landscape character, local distinctiveness and historic environment of the Plan Area	?	+	+	0	+	?	?	?	?	+	+	Comments/Effects: The objective adequately seeks to ensure sites do not negatively impact receptors. It also seeks to protect the amenity of an area by ensuring good design, layout and screening. Although the objective touches on the management of traffic impacts which may have positive impacts to air quality it does not specifically make reference to minimising haulage however, it is noted in other objectives. The policy makes specific reference to sustainable construction methods which supports the waste hierarchy.
3. Ensure minerals and waste development makes a positive contribution to the local and wider environment, and biodiversity, through the protection and creation of high quality, resilient habitats and ecological networks and landscapes that provide opportunities for enhanced biodiversity and geodiversity and contribute to the high quality of life for present and future generations.	+	?	+	?	?	?	?	**?**	?	+	0	Comments / Effects: This objective recognises that that there can be a wide range of positive benefits associated with the restoration of minerals site. But does not give details of how this may be achieved. The objective is high level.

JMWP Objective	SA/SEA Objectives											Comments/ Effect
	1 Biodiversity	2 Water quality	3 Landscape and heritage	4 Ground conditions	5 Quality of life	6 Air Quality	7 Emissions / Climate change	8 Sustainable Materials	9 Economic Growth	10 Sustainable waste and minerals	11 Flood risk	
4. Help mitigate the causes of, and adapt to, climate change by positive design of development; developing appropriate restoration of mineral workings; prioritising movement of waste up the waste hierarchy; reducing the reliance on landfill; maximising opportunities for the re-use and recycling of waste; and facilitating new technologies to maximise the renewable energy potential of waste as a resource.; maximising opportunities for the re-use and recycling of waste; and facilitating new technologies to maximise the renewable energy potential of waste as a resource.	0	0	0	0	0	?	+	?	?	+	?	Comments/ Effects: This objective combines a number of key themes associated with emissions including restoration of mineral workings and reducing waste going to landfilling. This objective specifically introduces the idea that positive design can mitigate climate change impacts. Both of these issues are mentioned in other objectives. With respect to restoration, objective 5 covers this and with respect to the waste hierarchy this is covered by objectives10 and 11.
5. Encourage engagement between developers, site operators and communities so there is an understanding of respective needs.	0	?	0	?	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Comments / Effects: The objective does not provide any specific details regarding how this objective can be achieved.
6. Ensure the restoration of mineral sites is suitably addressed at the beginning of the proposal to ensure progressive restoration in order to maximise environmental gains and benefits to local communities through appropriate after uses that reflect local circumstance and landscape linkages.	+	?	?	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Comments/Effects: The objective provides extra emphasis on ensuring the long term benefits to the environment and local communities. Changes to the wording have strengthened the objective ensuring the consideration of restoration is not optional.
7. Support the continued economic growth in Central & Eastern Berkshire, as well as neighbouring economies by helping to deliver a steady and adequate supply of environmentally acceptable primary minerals and mineral-related products to	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	0	Comments / Effects: This is a core objective for the JMWP. It is noted that the change in terminology strengthens the objective. Growth is mentioned but not qualified. The context for how minerals supports the economy is set out in the JWMP.

	SA/SEA Objectives											Comments/ Effect
JMWP Objective	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**	
enable new development and key infrastructure projects locally through safeguarding mineral resources and allocating key sites.												
8. Protect key mineral resources from the unnecessary sterilisation by other forms of development, and safeguarding existing minerals and waste infrastructure, to ensure a steady and adequate supply of minerals and provision of waste management facilities in the future	?	0	?	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	Comments / Effects: The objective is important for the long term success of waste and minerals policy throughout and beyond the life of the JWMP. It acknowledges that there are other pressures on land in the plan area particularly from housing.
9. Safeguard facilities for the movement of minerals and waste by rail and encouraging the use of other non-road modes where these are available and more sustainable.	?	0	0	0	?	+	+	+	0	0	0	Comments / Effects: This objective is closely linked with objective 7 with respect to reducing 'mineral miles' however it goes further than objective 7 and specifies other forms of transportation. It is understood that the types of facilities to be safeguarded are outlined in the relevant polices. It is acknowledged that the use of non road modes are limited. It uses supportive language such as 'encourage' but does not describe what form the encouragement may take.
10. Ensure sufficient primary aggregate is supplied to the construction industry from appropriately located and environmentally acceptable sources achieving a net reduction in mineral miles.	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	?	?	Comments / Effects: It has benefits to air quality and indirectly to emissions. 'The Policy notes that the level of provision may need to be reviewed in light of a change in local circumstance (for example, Heathrow Airport Expansion). By not including a figure in the objective, it allows for flexibility and future-proofs the objective.
11. Encourage the production and use of good secondary and recycled aggregates, having regard to the principles of sustainable development.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	+	?	Comments/Effects: The objective supports objective 12 with respect to the increasing reuse and recycling. The JWMP can help to 'enable' production (through permissions but the submission of applications is not in the control of the Authorities) but can only 'encourage' the use of recycled and secondary aggregates.
12. Drive waste treatment higher up the waste hierarchy and specifically to increase the re-use, recycling and recovery of materials, whilst minimising	?	?	0	0	?	+	+	+	0	+	0	Comments / Effects: This objective re affirms/ duplicates the principles contained within Objective 4 with respect to the waste hierarchy. It also brings in the specific requirement to minimising final waste requiring landfilling. The objective is very high level and overarching and does not provide details of how this will be achieved.

	SA/SEA Objectives											Comments/ Effect
JMWP Objective	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**	
the quantities of residual waste requiring final disposal												
13. Encourage a zero waste economy whereby landfill is virtually eliminated (excluding inert materials) by providing for increased recycling and waste recovery facilities including energy recovery.	?	0	0	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	?	Comments / Effects: This objective has strong links to objective 12 and 4. The drive towards a zero economy is a separate and important issue and it is considered that it warrants a separate Objective. This has been emphasised by the recent publication of the Government's Resources & Waste Strategy
14. Achieve a net reduction in 'waste miles' by delivering adequate capacity for managing waste as near as possible to where it is produced.	?	?	?	?	+	?	+	?	?	?	?	Comments/ Effects: The objective has a direct positive effect on air quality and secondary effect on climate change.

3.30 In summary, a number of changes have been made to the objectives as a result of the consultation process these include the following:

- the historic environment has been added to objective one to ensure this aspect of the environment is adequately considered;
- the number of objectives has increased (the draft JWMP had 12 objectives and the revised JWMP has 14 objectives). This increase in number is as a result of an additional objective specifically relating to zero waste; and from splitting one of the draft objectives into two to ensure there are more clearly identifiable;
- climate change and positive development design was added to objective 4;
- some passive language has been replaced resulting in a more robust objectives; and
- the order in which the policies are presented has been amended to ensure a more logical progression.

3.31 The Interim SA/SEA provided a number of potential improvements to the draft objectives for consideration. A commentary regarding how these recommendations were considered/ incorporated is provided in Appendix D.

3.32 The assessment noted that in general, the objectives of the JMWP have a neutral or positive effect when compared against the SA/SEA Objectives. The assessment suggests that the objectives developed to date have taken into consideration potential environment effects.

3.33 Specific strengths of the JMWP Objectives include:

- Air Quality: the consideration of air quality and emissions and in this regard a number of the JMWP Objectives specifically make reference to reducing mineral and waste miles, sustainable transport options and traffic management; and
- Zero waste economy: there is a clear emphasis on driving waste up the hierarchy and encouraging zero waste.
- Long term planning: a number of objectives consider the future beyond the Plan period specifically with respect to safeguarding important sites both for mineral and strategic transport purposes and the restoration of sites.
- Relevance: All of the objectives are of direct relevance.

3.34 Table 3.3 provides an at glance summary of the compatibility of the objectives. It shows that in general, the objectives are compatible (Y = yes; N = no). Some conflict does exist with objectives 1, 2 and 5 with Objectives 6 and 7. This conflict arises as a result of striking a balance between

protection of the environment whilst at the same time enabling sufficiency capacity for waste and minerals within the Plan area this conflict is acknowledged in Objective 1 and on this basis no specific recommendations for amendments is made.

Table 3.3: Compatibility matrix assessing the JWMP objectives (Obj.) against each other

JWMP Obj.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?/N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	?/N	?/N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
4	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	?/N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	?/N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7	?/N	?/N	?/N	?	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9	Y	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10	Y	?	?	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y
11	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y
12	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y
13	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	?	?		Y	Y	Y
14	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

3.35 In the draft JMWP a number of the objectives repeated key themes for example in the draft plan objectives 2, 7, 9 and 12 all made reference to managing traffic, sustainable transport, mineral and waste minerals miles in some form. In the revised objectives there is less overlap between objectives.

B1-B5: Testing the Development Management (DM) Policies against the SA/SEA Objectives

3.36 The next stage was to assess the DM policies. The Draft JWMP had 13 draft development management polices (D1-DM13) are outlined in Appendix E. The revised JWMP has 15 full policies (DM1-DM15). D1-DM15 are summarised as follows:

- DM1: Sustainable development
- DM2: Climate change, mitigation and adaptation
- DM3: Protection of habitats and species
- DM4: Protection of designated landscapes
- DM5: Protection of the countryside
- DM6: Green belt
- DM7: Conserving the historic environment

- DM8: Restoration of minerals and waste development
- DM9: Protecting health, safety and amenity
- DM10: Flood risk
- DM11: Water resources
- DM12: Sustainable transport movements
- DM13: High quality design of minerals and waste development
- DM14: Ancillary development
- DM15: Past operators performance

3.37 In summary, one of the existing policies 'flood risk and water resources' has been split into two separate polices and a new policy has been developed with reference to past operator performance.

3.38 The full list of the reasonable alternatives to the final DM polices outlined herein is provided in Appendix E. Only those options considered 'reasonable'[44] were appraised against the SA/SEA objectives (Appendix E).

3.39 Table 3.4 provides a summary of the total effects of these revised final development management policies. The assessment noted that there are no negative effects relating to the DM policies when considered against the SA/SEA Objectives.

3.40 The assessment suggests that the development management policies developed have taken into consideration potential environment effects as outlined during the SA/SEA process and many polices have been strengthened by the process and the outcome is that the DM policies scored positively against the relevant objectives.

[44] Where a policy has been rejected on the basis that is unreasonable or does not meet statutory requirements these have not been assessed against the SA objectives. A number of policies were discounted at this stage, hence the non-sequential numbering of the remaining policies under consideration.

Table 3.4: Total/combined effects for the Development Management polices

Development Management Policy	SA/SEA Objective											Comments/Effects
	1. Biodiversity	2. Water quality	3. Landscape and heritage	4 Ground conditions	5 Quality of life	6 Air Quality	7 Emissions / Climate change	8 Sustainable Materials	9 Economic growth	10 Sustainable waste and minerals	11 Flood risk	
DM1 **Sustainable Development** The Central and Eastern Berkshire Authorities will take a positive approach to minerals and waste development that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the associated Planning Practice Guidance. The authorities will seek to work proactively with applicants to find solutions to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions of the Plan area. The policies in this Plan are to be regarded as a whole and proposals will be expected to conform to all relevant polices in the Plan. Minerals and waste development that conforms with all the relevant polices in this Plan will be approved, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	+	?	The policy scores positively for objective 8 and 10 as it actively supports sustainable development with respect to waste and minerals.
DM2 **Climate change mitigation and adaption** Minerals and waste development will be supported that: a. contributes towards mitigating the causes of climate change by: • Being located and designed to encourage the sustainable use of resources; and • Helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and/or • Facilitating low carbon technologies; and b. reduces vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change through location and design and the incorporation of adaptation measures. Minerals and waste development proposals will be supported by a Climate Change Assessment which demonstrates how these opportunities have been considered, and where possible, incorporated.	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	This policy was allocated a positive score for SA/SEA objective 8 as it seeks to reduce the impacts associated with climate change. Indirectly this may also have an indirect positive effect on air quality and sustainable use of materials. It is noted that the policy has been strengthened by removing the words 'should' and replacing these with a requirement for a climate change assessment demonstrating how opportunities have been considered.
DM3 **Protection of habitats and species** 1. Minerals and waste development that will contribute to the conservation, restoration and enhancement of biodiversity through the securing of at least 10% measurable net gain in biodiversity value will be permitted.	+	?	?	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy scores positively with respect to objective 1 as the policy makes specific reference to measurable net biodiversity gain which is clear and measurable. The policy seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna. It makes specific reference to mitigation in the form of compensation where applicable.

Development Management Policy	SA/SEA Objective											Comments/Effects
	1. Biodiversity	2. Water quality	3. Landscape and heritage	4 Ground conditions	5 Quality of life	6 Air Quality	7 Emissions / Climate change	8 Sustainable Materials	9 Economic growth	10 Sustainable waste and minerals	11 Flood risk	
2. Development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on internationally designated sites including Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites; sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. 3. The following sites, habitats and species will be protected and enhanced in accordance with the level of their relative importance: a) Nationally designated sites including Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves, and nationally protected species; b) Irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees). c) Locally designated sites including Local Wildlife Sites, and Local Nature Reserves; d) Habitats and species of principal importance; e) Priority habitats and species listed in the national and local Biodiversity Action Plans; f) Trees, woodlands, and hedgerows; and g) Features of the landscape that function as ‘stepping stones’ or form part of a wider network of features by virtue of a coherent ecological structure or function, or importance in the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species. 4. Development likely to result in the loss, harm or deterioration of the above sites, habitats and species will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated: a. For Sites of Special Scientific Interest that the benefits of the development clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of such sites; b. For irreplaceable habitats that there are wholly exceptional reasons for the development and a suitable compensation strategy exists; For those listed in c – g of paragraph 3, in proportion to their relative importance (alone or as part of a wider network), where loss, harm or deterioration to biodiversity cannot be avoided through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts, adequate mitigation, or, as a last resort, compensation is provided.												
DM4 **Protection of Designated Landscape** Development which affects the setting of an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) will be accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment that demonstrates that there is no detrimental impact on the natural beauty of the North Wessex Downs or Chilterns AONBs in terms of scale, design, layout or location, that cannot be effectively mitigated.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy scores positively as it ensures development applications have regard to the adjacent AONB thereby conserving the special quality. The policy requires a landscape and visual impact assessment to be undertaken for any proposals with the potential to impact the AONB which must state that there is no

Development Management Policy	SA/SEA Objective											Comments/Effects
	1. Biodiversity	2. Water quality	3. Landscape and heritage	4 Ground conditions	5 Quality of life	6 Air Quality	7 Emissions / Climate change	8 Sustainable Materials	9 Economic growth	10 Sustainable waste and minerals	11 Flood risk	
												detrimental effect on the natural beauty of these designated areas. The policy has been amended to. The policy is not considered to have a significant effect on the other SA/SEA objectives.
DM5 **Protection of the countryside** 1. Minerals and waste development in the open countryside will only be permitted where: a) It is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development; or b) The development provides a suitable reuse of previously developed land; or c) Redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings. 2. Where appropriate and applicable, development in the countryside will be expected to meet the highest standards of design, operation and restoration including being subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it no longer required for minerals and waste use. In particular, the network of statutory and permissive countryside access routes should be protected, and where possible, enhanced.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy seeks to protect the countryside by limiting where the development can occur, specifically re using redundant building and previously developed land. However, it does allow time limited development which could result in a temporary degradation of the countryside, this impact is minimised with respect to restoration. This restoration could explicitly have a requirement for enhancing the baseline i.e. amenity and / or biodiversity value.
DM6 **Green Belt** Proposals for minerals and waste development within the London Area Green Belt will be carefully assessed for their effect on the objectives and purposes for which the designation has been made. High priority will be given to preservation of the openness of the Green Belt. Where the proposals do not conflict with the preservation of the openness of the Green Belt, waste management facilities, including aggregate recycling facilities will be permitted where it can be demonstrated: • that the site is the most suitable location in relation to arisings and recycled markets, • there are no appropriate sites outside the Green Belt that could fulfil the same role, and • provided the development would not cause harm to the objectives and purposes of the Green Belt.	?	0	+	?	?	?	0	+	0	+	0	The policy scores positively with respect to objective 3 as it seeks to conserve the value of the landscape with specific reference to the Green Belt. It explicitly provides details regarding the preservation of openness of the Green Belt. The policy states that it supports waste management facilities and aggregate recycling facilities where they would not cause harm to the objectives of the Green Belt, on this basis it scores positively for objective 8 and 10. It is possible that protection of the Green Belt may indirectly have positives on habitats and species and public amenity and protection of soils however there is not enough information to enable these

Development Management Policy	SA/SEA Objective											Comments/Effects
	1. Biodiversity	2. Water quality	3. Landscape and heritage	4 Ground conditions	5 Quality of life	6 Air Quality	7 Emissions / Climate change	8 Sustainable Materials	9 Economic growth	10 Sustainable waste and minerals	11 Flood risk	
												SA/SEA objectives to be allocated a positive score.
DM7 **Conserving the historic environment** Proposals for minerals and waste developments will be required to protect, conserve and where possible enhance the historic environment, and the character, setting and special interest of heritage assets, whether designated or undesignated. 1. Harm will only be allowed where the public benefit of development clearly and convincingly outweighs the significance of the heritage assets, and where the development cannot be delivered in a way that does not cause harm. 3. Any planning application should be supported by an assessment of the significance of heritage assets, both present and predicted, and the impact of development on them. Where appropriate, this should be informed by the results of technical studies and field evaluation to establish the potential for archaeological remains within the overburden and the mineral body itself. 4. When the public benefits of development outweigh the significance of the heritage assets and harm to or loss to heritage assets would unavoidably occur mitigation of that harm, including archaeological work ahead or during development should be secured (including depositing the results in a public archive).	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy scores positively for objective 3 as it explicitly requires all applications to be supported by an assessment which ensures the historic environment effects are understood early on in the process. It is noted that the policy includes designated and non designated assets which makes it more robust.
DM8 **Restoration of minerals and waste development** 1.Planning permission for minerals extraction and temporary waste management development will be granted where satisfactory provision has been made for high standards of restoration and aftercare such that the intended after-use of the site is achieved in a timely manner, including where necessary for its long-term management. 2.The restoration of minerals and waste developments should reinforce or enhance the quality and character of the local area and should contribute to the delivery of local objectives for biodiversity, landscape character, historic environment or community use where these are consistent with the Development Plan and national policies and guidance. 3.The restoration of mineral extraction and landfill sites should be phased throughout the life of the development.	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy scores positively for objectives 1, 2 and 3 as it seeks to ensure biodiversity, and landscape enhancements. Consideration should be given to groundwater quality and SPZs as these can be legacy issues for waste sites. The policy has been amended to include the inclusion of community uses. The policy does not provide details for how restoration and aftercare will be enforced i.e. bonds, planning conditions etc: in the absence of this detail, the policy is vulnerable and may not achieve its objectives.

Development Management Policy	SA/SEA Objective											Comments/Effects
	1. Biodiversity	2. Water quality	3. Landscape and heritage	4 Ground conditions	5 Quality of life	6 Air Quality	7 Emissions / Climate change	8 Sustainable Materials	9 Economic growth	10 Sustainable waste and minerals	11 Flood risk	
												Although it is noted that restoration of sites should be phased there are no timeframes provided i.e. within two years of ceasing operation.
DM9 **Protecting health, safety and amenity** Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development only where it can be demonstrated that it will not generate unacceptable adverse impacts on the health, safety and amenity of local communities and the environment. Minerals and waste development should not: a) Release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards); b) Have an unacceptable impact on human health; c) Cause unacceptable noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour; d) Have an unacceptable visual impact; e) Potentially endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures; f) Cause an unacceptable impact on public safety safeguarding zones; g) Cause and unacceptable impact on public strategic infrastructure; h) Cause an unacceptable cumulative impact arising from the interactions between minerals and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other forms of development. i) Cause an unacceptable impact through: • Tip and quarry slope stability; • Differential settlement or quarry backfill and landfill; or • Subsidence and migration of contaminants.	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	?	0	?	0	The policy explicitly states when development will not be permitted and this has positive impacts on objectives 2, 5, 6 and 7 as it seeks to afford protection. It would be beneficial to consider the inclusion of flood risk within the criteria as this a public safety issue, however it is noted that this is addressed in DM10. It would be beneficial to make mention of sensitive receptors such as dwelling, schools etc:.
DM10 **Flood risk** Minerals and waste development in areas at risk of flooding should: a) Apply the sequential test, exception test, where required and sequential approach within the development site directing the most vulnerable development to the areas at lowest flood risk form flooding. b) Not result in an increased flood risk elsewhere and, where possible reduce flood risk overall; c) Ensure development is safe from flooding for its lifetime including and assessment of climate change impacts	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	+	The policy has a positive impact on objective 11 as it ensures waste and minerals sites are located in areas which minimise the risk of flooding. This policy was amended to include the use of the sequential/ exception tests, in order to steer new development to areas with the lowest risk of flooding. The policy gives guidance on the types of measure that could be applied such as SuDS.

Development Management Policy	SA/SEA Objective											Comments/Effects
	1. Biodiversity	2. Water quality	3. Landscape and heritage	4 Ground conditions	5 Quality of life	6 Air Quality	7 Emissions / Climate change	8 Sustainable Materials	9 Economic growth	10 Sustainable waste and minerals	11 Flood risk	
d) Incorporate flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site e) Include site drainage systems designed to take account of events which exceed the normal design standard; f) Not increase net surface water run off; g) In appropriate, incorporate sustainable drainage systems to manage surface water drainage, with whole lie management and maintenance arrangements.												Importantly the policy does not include consideration of climate change (i.e. areas expected to see an increase flood risk in the long term). It is noted that the policy misses an opportunity in that minerals sites may be restored and utilised for water storage thereby alleviating flood risk.
DM11 **Water Resources** 1. Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development where proposals do not: a. Result in the deterioration of the physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody including river, streams, lakes, ponds, groundwater source protection zones and groundwater aquifers; and b. cause unacceptable risk to the quantity of water resources; and c. cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in unacceptable impacts on: i. adjoining land; ii. potential groundwater resources; and iii. the potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows or natural habitats. 2. Where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a Hydrological Risk Assessment must be provided. If the Hydrological Risk Assessment identifies unacceptable risk, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation.	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	0	It is positive to see water quality as a separate DM given its importance. This objective has a positive effect on objective 2 water quality. It is noted that the policy was amended to specifically include SPZs. The policy makes no reference to potential opportunities associated with improvements in water quality which can be achieved as a result of restoration of sites.
DM12 **Sustainable transport movements** 1. Minerals and waste development will be permitted where good connectivity for the movement of minerals and waste can be demonstrated. 2. A Transport Assessment or Statement will be required (as appropriate) to consider: • the acceptability of routeing to the site and the impact(s) on the surrounding road network in relation to capacity and demand, with consideration of committed developments and cumulative impact • road safety • sustainable accessibility	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	?	0	?	0	The policy explicitly requires waste and minerals development to demonstrate good connectivity but ‘good connectivity’ is not defined. The requirement for a transport statement allows flexibility within the system and account for those sites which maybe rural in nature.

Development Management Policy	SA/SEA Objective											Comments/Effects
	1. Biodiversity	2. Water quality	3. Landscape and heritage	4 Ground conditions	5 Quality of life	6 Air Quality	7 Emissions / Climate change	8 Sustainable Materials	9 Economic growth	10 Sustainable waste and minerals	11 Flood risk	
• appropriate hours of working • mitigation as appropriate. 3. Applications are expected to be accompanied by an Environmental Statement which would include details of the site's impact on noise, air quality, and severance. 4. The Assessment or Statement is required to explore how the movement of minerals and/or waste within and outside the site will not be detrimental to road safety and would not have an unacceptable impact on the highway network. It should also determine whether highway improvements or other measures are necessary to mitigate impacts the impacts of the proposals. 5. Where minerals and waste development will result in significant road transport movements, justification is required to explain how alternatives to road-based methods of transportation such as rail, inland waterways, conveyors, pipelines and the use of reverse logistics have been actively considered.												The DM includes the need for a ES. It is noted that this may cause some confusion with the EIA regs. The wording of the polices were amended from 'should be accompanied' to 'is required' which strengthens the policy.
DM13 **High quality design of minerals and waste development** 1.Proposals for minerals and waste development must demonstrate that they have taken every opportunity to make a positive contribution to the quality and character of the area. 2.The design of appropriate facilities for minerals and waste development should: a) Help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; b) Maximise the re-use or recycling of materials in its construction; c) Minimise impact on resources; d) Protect and enhance the character and quality of the site's setting and the contribution to place making in the area; and e) Protect and, wherever possible, enhance soils and not result in the net loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	The policy scores positively with respect to objective 3 as it requires that waste planning applications contribute positively the character and quality of the area within which they are located. It makes specific reference to greenhouse emissions gas and recycling, soils and landscape character.
DM14 **Ancillary minerals and waste development** 1. Proposals for buildings and / or structures ancillary to minerals processing or manufacturing, or for structures ancillary to the existing minerals or waste operation, will be supported where they are appropriate and located within the development footprint of the existing site.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	The new policy seeks to guide decision-making on ancillary development in specific circumstances based on the principles of the former adopted policy.

Development Management Policy	SA/SEA Objective											Comments/Effects
	1. Biodiversity	2. Water quality	3. Landscape and heritage	4 Ground conditions	5 Quality of life	6 Air Quality	7 Emissions / Climate change	8 Sustainable Materials	9 Economic growth	10 Sustainable waste and minerals	11 Flood risk	
2. Proposals will need to demonstrate how the ancillary development will benefit the site and ensure a sustainable operation. 3. Development permitted in accordance with this policy will be subject to a requirement that: a) it is used only as ancillary to the primary permission of the site; and b) it will only be permitted for the life of the primary permission.												
DM15 **Past operator performance** 1. Where an applicant or operator has been responsible for an existing or previous minerals or waste development, their performance, in terms of any negative economic, social or environment impacts, will be assessed. 2. Where issues have been raised about the operation of the development, how those issues have been addressed and particularly whether there have been any significant adverse effects, will be taken into consideration in decision making on minerals or waste proposals by the same applicant or operator.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	This policy seeks to ensure that past performance is considered. This potential to encourage existing operators to 'do the right thing'. It also seeks to provide a mechanism by which poor performing operators are recognised and this is taken into consideration when looking to permitted new sites. Potentially having a positive effect on objective 5. However, the policy does not go as far as to state what kind of information should be provided for a proposal and how this will be assessed. In order to be effective, the approach must be robust, standardised and defensible.

3.41 Specific strengths of the DM policies include:

- The DM policies have been developed in a format that includes criteria which are explicit in describing when waste and minerals development will and will not be supported. In addition, they provide a level of flexibility which allows for exceptions in the interest of the public or where the benefits out way the adverse effects.
- DM2 acknowledges that climate change mitigation adaptation overlaps various SA/SEA Objectives and it addressed this effectively by referencing the range of DM policies in which this is covered.
- DM3 affords protection to habitats and species and specifically includes locally important sites as well as international designations.
- Part of the Plan area is within the setting of the North West Downs and Chilterns ANOB, this issue is effectively addressed in DM4 to ensure the setting of the adjacent North Wessex Downs AONB, and Chilterns AONB is protected.
- DM5 and 6 provide effective overall protection of the Green Belt and countryside without restricting development where this would not be detrimental.
- DM7 explicitly affords protection to and enhancement of the historic environment. The strength of this policy lies within its inclusion of both designated and non-designated assets.
- DM8 specifically addresses restoration and aftercare of sites which can have indirect effects on a number of the SA/SEA Objectives including habitats and species, public amenity and protection of groundwater.
- DM9 sets out comprehensive criteria when mineral and waste development will not be permitted thereby affording protection to a wide range of health issues.
- DM10 ensures waste and mineral sites are located in areas which minimises the risk of flooding.
- Including a specific DM policy (DM11) for water resources strengthens the protection of the water environment.
- It is noted that given the geographic location of the Plan area there are limited alternative methods of transportation. DM12 requires waste and mineral development to be accompanied by a traffic statement which should specify how movements of materials will be managed. This policy allows for flexibility particularly in relation to rural areas.
- The inclusion of an additional DM policy relating to operator past performance may encourage existing operators to consider the impact

of their existing operations (social and environmental). However, in practice this would be difficult to enforce.

- A number of the polices set out criteria whereby a particular development would be supported, they also make allowance for exceptions to this criteria or place great weight on certain developments when the benefits for a development would outweigh the adverse effects or when it is in the public's best interest. Where this is specified the policy outlines how this balance will be addressed for example via compensation where applicable.
- It is important that objectives can be enforced and can be monitored; this is specifically relevant to those polices relating to restoration and aftercare. In order for policy DM8 and DM15 to achieve their objectives it must be enforceable for example: via the use of planning conditions, and / or bonds where applicable.

B1-B5: Testing the Minerals and Waste Polices against the SA/SEA Objectives

3.42 The next stage was to assess the Waste and Mineral policies. This process included the assessment of all reasonable alternative policies. The assessment of all the draft policies are provided in Appendix F and G respectively.

3.43 The Waste and Mineral policy options were formulated via:

- Previous work undertaken on the Core Strategy and the subsequent review of minerals and waste planning by the Central and Eastern Berkshire Authorities;
- A review of best practice of recently adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plans;
- Consultation with Hampshire Services – Technical Specialists (Ecologists, Archaeologists, Highways etc); and
- Consultation with Central and Eastern Berkshire Officers.

Waste Policies Summary

3.44 The JWMP has five Waste policies (W1-5). W1-5 are summarised as follows:

- W1: Sustainable waste development strategy;
- W2: Safeguarding waste and management facilities;
- W3: Waste capacity requirements;
- W4: Locations and sites for waste management; and

- W5: Reworking landfills.

3.45 The appraisal of all the reasonable draft waste policies is provided in Appendix F. The final waste policies considered in Table 3.5 and discussed herein.

3.46 The assessment noted that there are no negative effects relating to the waste policies when considered against the SA/SEA Objectives.

Table 3.5: Total/combined effects for the waste polices

Waste Policy	SA/SEA Objective											Comments/Effects
	1. Biodiversity	2. Water quality	3. Landscape and heritage	4. Ground conditions	5. Quality of life	6. Air Quality	7. Emissions / Climate change	8. Sustainable Materials	9. Economic Growth	10. Sustainable waste and minerals	11. Flood risk	
W1 **Sustainable waste development strategy** The long term aims of the Plan are to provide and/or facilitate sustainable management of waste for Central and Eastern Berkshire within, or outside of, the Plan Area in accordance with all of the following principles: a) Encourage waste to be managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy; b) Locate near to the sources of waste, or markets for its use; c) Maximise opportunities to share infrastructure at appropriate existing mineral or waste sites; d) Deliver and/or facilitate of the identified waste management capacity requirements (Policy W3); e) Be compliant with the spatial strategy for waste development (Policy W4). Where W1 (e) cannot be achieved, work with other waste planning authorities to provide the most sustainable option for waste management.	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	A positive score was given to objective 8 as the policy makes direct reference to the waste hierarchy and objective 10 as it supports sustainable waste management. It also scores positively with respect to objective 6 as it makes specific reference to locating facilities near to sources thereby minimising haulage, indirectly having a positive impact on air quality. However, it is noted that often the sources of waste are in densely populated areas under land pressure and as such there may be conflict between the need for housing and waste sites. The policy was not given a positive score with respect to objective 10 as it specifically makes reference to looking outside of the plan area. The policy also scores positively to objective 9 as it seeks to provide facilities to support capacity created by economic growth.
W2 **Safeguarding waste management facilities** 1. All existing, planned and allocated waste management facilities shall be safeguarded against development that would prejudice or jeopardise their operation by creating incompatible land uses. 2. New waste management facilities will be automatically safeguarded. 3. Non-waste development that might result in a loss of permanent waste management capacity may be considered in the following circumstances: a. The planning benefits of the non-waste development clearly outweigh the need for the waste management facility at the location taking into account wider Local Plans and development strategies; and b. An alternative site providing an equal or greater level of waste management capacity of the same type has been found within the Plan area, granted permission and shall be developed and operational prior to the loss of the existing site; or c. It can be demonstrated that the waste management facility is no longer required and will not be required within the Plan period	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	This policy safeguards existing and new, facilities and it was amended to include allocated sites. It provides exceptions where development might be permitted for example planning benefits outweigh the need for waste management. However, it does not say when this might be considered case and therefore may leave sites vulnerable to other development pressures.

W3 **Waste capacity requirements** 1.Additional waste infrastructure capacity within the Plan area will be granted in appropriate locations, to provide a minimum of: • 300,000 tpa non-hazardous recycling capacity; • 245,000 tpa non-hazardous recovery capacity; • 575,000 tpa of inert recycling or recovery capacity. 2.Hazardous waste management facilities, waste water or sewage treatment plants and non-hazardous waste landfill for residual waste will be supported, in appropriate locations, where there is a clear and demonstrable need.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	The policy provides the minimum level of capacity required for the plan to be sustainable and supports the waste hierarchy, it has therefore been allocated a positive score for objective 8. It was also given a positive score with respect to improving access to waste services (SA/SEA objective 10) as any new facilities will result in an improvement with respect to access to facilities. The policy also scores positively to objective 9 as it seeks to provide facilities to support capacity created by economic growth.
W4 **Locations and sites for waste management** 1. The delivery of waste management infrastructure will be supported within: a. Preferred Waste Areas listed in Appendix C; or 2. Where waste management infrastructure cannot be accommodated within the Preferred Waste Areas: a. Allocated sites: i. Berkyn Manor Farm, Horton (WA 1) ii. Horton Brook Quarry, Horton (WA 2) iii. The Compound, Stubbings, Maidenhead (WA 3) b. Appropriate locations, where the site has good connectivity to the strategic road network; and i. Areas of major new development; or ii. Sources of waste; or iii. Markets for the types of waste to be managed; and iv. One or more of the following features: – Is existing or planned industrial or employment land; or – Is a suitable reuse of previously developed land; or – Is within redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings; or – Is part of an active quarry or active landfill operation; or – Is within or adjoins sewage treatment works and the development enables the co-treatment of sewage sludge with other wastes; or – There is a clear proven and overriding need for the proposed facility to be sited in the proposed location.	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	The policy scored a positive for objective 10 as it acknowledges that there may not be adequate resources based on the preferred sites alone, as such the policy outlines a transparent framework to assist planners to make decisions to ensure that communities can be supported. It is noted that the policy includes new allocated sites which are considered separately. The policy makes allowance for protection of air quality in that it specific supports applications in areas with good connectivity to major development, sources of waste and the strategic road network. The policy specifies re-using industrial or previously developed land which scores positively against objective 4.
W5 **Reworking landfills**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	The policy as it stands does not allow for re working of sites where there is significant environmental benefit (for example improvement in leachate in a sensitive location) but there may be no beneficial re use of materials.

Proposals for the re-working of landfill sites will only be permitted in appropriate locations where the proposals would result in beneficial use of the land and of the material being extracted; and, where appropriate, the landfill by-products.												It is noted that this policy may have indirect benefits which are not reflected in the scoring with respect to water and air quality as a result of improved aftercare of waste sites.

3.47 Specific strengths of the waste policies include:

- Policies W1 and W4 make reference to ensuring waste sites are close to both sources of waste, close to the strategic road network and have 'good connectively' which indirectly has a positive effect with respect to air quality from minimising haulage (SA/SEA Objective 6).
- W2 safeguards existing, new and allocated new sites from non waste development by providing explicit criteria when non waste development may be permitted (SA/SEA Objective 8). The policy includes appropriate mitigation where a loss would occur, in the form of like for like compensation.
- W3 is clear, measurable and evidence based (SA/SEA Objective 8/10).
- W4 acknowledges there will not be adequate capacity with respect to new and additional waste facilitates from the potential sites alone. In order to address this shortfall the policy includes that in addition to the new sites and other appropriate locations would be taken whereby sites which meet suitable criteria including; being close to sources and close the strategic road network would be support which indirectly has benefits to air quality and climate change.
- W4 specifically includes re-using existing previously developed land and redundant agricultural and forestry buildings which scores positively with respect to SA/SEA Objective 4 as it indirectly protects soil quality.
- W5 indirectly supports the waste hierarchy, without explicitly stating so, it aims to prevent the re working of waste sites when a beneficial use is not present. It is noted that this policy has indirect benefits (water quality, air quality) which are not reflected in Table 3.5.
- SA/SEA Objective 8 is strongly supported by the Waste Policies (W1, W2, W3 and W5) ensuring that there is strong policy support for the sustainable management of waste.
- W1 and W3 supported economic growth (SA/SEA Objective 9) through the provision of waste management facilities to meet the growing needs of the Plan area,

Minerals Policies Summary

3.48 The JWMP has eight Mineral policies (M1-8), they are outlined in Appendix G. M1-8 are summarised as follows:

- M1: Sustainable minerals development strategy;
- M2: Safeguarding of sand and gravel resources;

- M3: Sand and gravel supply;
- M4: Locations for sand and gravel;
- M5: Supply of recycled and secondary aggregates;
- M6: Chalk, clay and other minerals;
- M7: Aggregate wharves and rail depots;
- M8: Safeguarding other mineral development infrastructure.

3.49 The appraisal of all reasonable draft minerals policies is provided in Appendix G.

3.50 Only the final minerals policies have been carried through into the total/combined effects assessment (refer Table 3.6) and discussed herein.

3.51 The assessment noted that there are no negative effects relating to the waste policies when considered against the SA/SEA Objectives.

Table 3.6 Assessment of minerals polices

Minerals Policy	SA/SEA Objective											Effects
	1. Biodiversity	2. Water quality	3. Landscape and heritage	4. Ground conditions	5. Quality of life	6. Air Quality	7. Emissions / Climate change	8. Sustainable Materials	9. Economic Growth	10. Sustainable waste and minerals	11. Flood risk	
M1 **Sustainable minerals development strategy** The long term aims of the Plan are to provide and/or facilitate a steady and adequate supply of minerals to meet the needs of Central and Eastern Berkshire in accordance with all of the following principles: a) Work with relevant minerals planning authorities to maintain the supply of aggregate not available within Central and Eastern Berkshire; b) Deliver and/or facilitate the identified aggregate demand requirements (Policy M3); c) Facilitate the supply of other mineral to meet local demands (Policy M6); d) Be compliant with the spatial strategy for minerals development (Policy M4). e) Take account of wider Local Plans and development strategies for Central and Eastern Berkshire.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	The policy has been allocated a positive score with respect to objective 8 as it protects mineral resources and prevents sterilisation. It includes criteria for defining the safeguarding areas. The policy also scores positively for objectives 9 and 10 as it seeks to ensure a sustainable supply of minerals to support economic growth. The policy also recognises the need to consider the wider Development Plan which supports economic growth.
M2 **Safeguarding sand and gravel resources** 1. Sharp sand and gravel and soft sand resources of economic importance, and around active mineral workings, are safeguarded against unnecessary sterilisation by non-minerals development. 2. Safeguarded mineral resources are defined by the Minerals and Waste Safeguarding Area illustrated on the Policies Map. 3. Non-minerals development in the Minerals and Waste Safeguarding Area may be permitted if it can be demonstrated that the option of prior extraction has been fully considered as part of an application, and: a) Prior extraction is maximised taking into account site constraints and phasing of development; or b) It can be demonstrated that the mineral resources will not be sterilised; or c) It would be inappropriate to extract mineral resources in that location, with regard to other policies in the wider Local Plans.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	The policy has been allocated a positive score with respect to objective 8 as it protects mineral resources and prevents sterilisation. It includes criteria for defining the safeguarding areas. The policy also scores positively for objectives 9 and 10 as it seeks to ensure a sustainable supply of minerals to support economic growth. The policy also recognises the need to consider the wider Development Plan which supports economic growth. The policy specifically states when non minerals development will be permitted within a safeguarding mineral area. The criteria are clear and transparent. The inclusion of maximising extraction makes the policy more robust.

M3 **Sand and gravel supply** 1. Provision will be made for the release of land to allow a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel for aggregate purposes in Central and Eastern Berkshire at an average rate of 0.628 million tonnes a year to 2036, subject to the impact of local circumstances on demand. 2. A landbank of permitted reserves for the winning and working of sharp sand and gravel sufficient for at least 7 years' supply will be maintained through the Plan period.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	The inclusion of targets over a set time frame makes the policy robust and measurable. The policy scores positively for objectives 9 and 10 as it seeks to maintain a sustainable supply of minerals which supports economic growth.
M4 **Locations for sand and gravel** A steady and adequate supply of locally extracted sand and gravel will be provided by: 1. The extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites: a. Horton Brook Quarry, Horton b. Riding Court Farm, Datchet c. Sheephouse Farm, Maidenhead d. Poyle Quarry, Horton e. Water Oakley, Holyport 2. Extensions to the following existing sites: a. Horton Brook & Poyle Quarry, Horton (MA1) b. Poyle Quarry, Horton (MA 2) 3. Proposals for new sites not outlined in Policy M4 (1 and 2) will be supported, in appropriate locations, where: a. They are situated within the Area of Search (as shown on the Policies Map); and b. They are needed to maintain the landbank; and/or c. Maximise opportunities of existing infrastructure and available resources; or d. At least one of the following applies: i. The site contains soft sand; ii. The resources would otherwise be sterilised; or iii. The proposal is for a specific local requirement.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	The policy scored positively with respect to objective 8, 9 and 10 as it encourages a steady supply of minerals. The policy acknowledges that to allow for a steady supply provision needs to include specific sites and preferred areas (Area of search). The policy provides details of specific sites. These have not been considered herein but have been assessed separately. The policy does not include determining criteria which would mitigate impacts on the natural and historic environment and amenity. Inclusion of such criteria would be very beneficial.
M5 **Supply of recycled and secondary aggregate** 1. Recycled and secondary aggregate production will be supported, in appropriate locations, to encourage investment in new and existing infrastructure to maximise the availability of alternatives to local land-won sand and gravel. 2. The supply of recycled aggregate will be provided by maintaining a minimum of 0.05 million tonnes per annum.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	The policy scores positively as it includes figures for the annual recycling capacity which are measurable. The policy does not provide criteria or define 'appropriate locations'. The policy does not include determining criteria that local planning authorities should apply these should include protecting the natural and historic environment and ensuring there are no adverse effects to the community, air, noise and dust etc.

												The policy scores positively for objective 9 as it seeks to encourage investments into recycling and secondary aggregate industry but does not provide details regarding how this will be delivered. It is noted that in order for the policy to be robust to be robust it needs to be , monitored and remedial action taken if the capacity is not meet.
M6 **Chalk, clay and other minerals** Proposals for the extraction of chalk and clay to meet a local requirement will be supported, in appropriate locations, subject to there being no other suitable, sustainable alternative source of mineral available.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	The policy scores positively in objective 10 as it positively impacts the availability of chalk and clay. The policy does not include determining criteria that local planning authorities should apply these should include protecting the natural and historic environment and ensuring there are no adverse effects to the community, air, noise and dust etc.
M7 **Aggregate wharves and rail depots** 1. Proposals for aggregate wharves or rail depots will be encouraged: a. At Monkey Island Wharf, Bray (TA 1); and b. In appropriate locations with good connectivity to: i. The Strategic Road Network; and/or ii. The rail network; and/or iii. Minerals infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	The policy scores positively with respect to objective 6, in that it includes explicitly the need to minimise travel and the use of sustainable transport modes which indirectly has a positive impact on air quality. The policy focuses on sustainable transport but makes no mention of minimising other adverse environmental effects.
M8 **Safeguarding other minerals development infrastructure** 1. Facilities for the bulk transport, handling and processing of minerals; the manufacture of concrete and concrete products; and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary material within the Plan area will be safeguarded for their on-going use. 2. Where this infrastructure is situated within a host quarry, wharf or rail depot, they will be safeguarded for the life of the host site. 3. Existing, planned and potential sites that enable the supply of minerals in Central and Eastern Berkshire will be safeguarded against development that would prejudice or jeopardise its operation by creating incompatible land uses. 4. Non-mineral development that might result in the loss of permanent mineral infrastructure will only be supported in the following circumstances: a. The site is relocated with appropriate replacement capacity being provided within the Plan area; or b. New capacity is provided within the Plan area which allows for the closure of sites; or c. The requirements of the need for the alternative development are set out in wider Local Plans and development strategies outweigh the need for safeguarding.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	The policy scores positively for objective 10 as it specifically safeguards mineral infrastructure. The policy does not specifically have an impact on the other SA/SEA objectives. The policy was strengthened by referencing wider Development Plan to ensuring there is not a conflict which could impact economic growth and by stating that non mineral development will only be supported in a specific set of circumstances.

3.52 Specific strengths include:

- M2 effectively protects mineral reserves and prevents sterilisation (supporting SA/SEA Objective 8). M2 refers to the Minerals Safeguarding Areas Map and list of sites to be afforded protection. The inclusion of criteria to define circumstances when non mineral development will be permitted provides a clear framework to be fully considered as part of any planning application (SA/SEA Objective 8).
- Although M2 makes reference to the polices maps and a list of sites it does not specify a means by which planning applications can be screened to establish if an application is within minerals safeguarding area. We note the supporting text describes a Mineral Consultation Area which would ensure full implementation of the policy.
- M3 allows for a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel and has been based on the last 10 years of sales which is considered to best reflect the recent increase in growth likely to be experienced in the Plan area (SA/SEA Objective 10).
- M4 encourages a steady supply of minerals and works towards mineral self-sufficiency. The policy acknowledges that to allow for a steady supply provision needs to include specific sites and a spatial strategy (SA/SEA Objective 10).
- M5 includes measurable figures for annual recycling capacity which is considered to support the waste hierarchy (SA/SEA Objective 8).
- M7 scored positively with respect to objective 6, in that it includes explicitly the need to minimise travel and the use of sustainable transport modes which indirectly has a positive impact on air quality and climate change.
- M8 is effective in specifically safeguarding mineral infrastructure (existing, planned and potential) (SA/SEA Objective 10).
- Many of the policies supported SA/SEA Objective 9 by supporting economic growth through the sustainable supply of construction aggregates.
- It is imperative that a monitoring and remedial process is put in place to ensure that a) sufficient quantities of minerals are released and b) the supply provision is still appropriate throughout the life of the Plan would increase the robustness of M3. It would also be beneficial to include how the minimum capacity will be provided, how the policy will be monitored and what remedial action will be taken if the capacity is not met for M5.
- In order to ensure Polices M4, M5, M6 are robust determining criteria including noise, dust, designated site, heritage etc. should be

developed to provide a clear framework to be fully considered as part of any planning application and reaffirming the DM polices.

Sites Assessment Summary

3.53 This section summarises the findings of Step 5 Appraisal of the Site Assessment process (refer section 3.2.3).

3.54 All of the 6 shortlisted sites were appraised in accordance with the framework as outlined in section 2.6. Full details of the site appraisals are provided Appendix H. A summary of the main findings is provided in Table 3.7.

3.55 The total effects of the waste and mineral sites (without mitigation) are presented in Table 3.7. This information will be used to inform the Development Considerations for the sites should they be proposed allocations. The Development Considerations would need to be adequately addressed before planning permission could be granted (subject to compliance with all other relevant policies in the Plan).

Table 3.7 Summary of Site Appraisal

Site	Mineral/Waste	Constraints	Considerations
CEB18b Poyle Quarry Ext, Horton (RBWM)	Extension for Mineral Extraction (sand & gravel)	• 1.49km from SPA/Ramsar/SSSI South West London Waterbodies • 0.23km from Queen Mother Reservoir LWS • Land in Green Belt • Greenfield Grade 3a soils • 0.5km from AQMA & >2km from significant junctions and SRN • Flood Zone 2&3 partial onsite, recorded incidences of flooding	• Close to international designated site and a LWS. Mineral/waste land-use within this area could have potentially significant. A Phase 1 habitat survey is recommended. • It is unknown if the soil is grade 3a or 3b, further investigation so confirm soil grade would be prudent. • Archaeological deposit modelling recommended • Mineral extraction is deemed not inappropriate in Green Belt provided they preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in Green Belt. • An AQMA is 0.5km from the site, access to SRN and significant junction is >2km. Vehicular routeing and frequencies would need to be a consideration to ensure levels in the AQMA were not impacted by the development. • Part of the site is within flood zone 2 & 3, however mineral deposits have to be worked where they are (and sand and gravel extraction is defined as 'water-compatible development), mineral working should not increase flood risk elsewhere and need to be designed, worked and restored accordingly, sequential working and restoration can be designed to reduce flood risk by providing flood storage and attenuation.
CEB19 Horton Brook, Horton (RBWM)	Waste Materials Recycling	• 1.65km from SPA/Ramsar • 0.16km from Queen Mother Reservoir LWS • Land in Green Belt • Adjacent to PROW	• Close to international designated site and a LWS. Mineral/waste land-use within this area could have potentially significant. A Phase 1 habitat survey is recommended. • The land is within Green Belt and would therefore need to prove there is no effects to openness of Green Belt and that alternatives have been considered.

Site	Mineral/Waste	Constraints	Considerations
		• Grade 2 & 3a soils • Adjacent to residential dwellings • AQMA <0.6km • Incidences of surface water flooding adjacent	• Consideration should be given to visual impacts on the adjacent PROW. • The land is grade 2 & 3a soils and therefore an assessment of impacts would be required at application to ensure soil quality is protected. • There are a number of residential properties adjacent. Consideration will need to be given to impact of development on factors such as noise, dust, air quality and vehicle frequencies. • The site is also within close proximity to an AQMA and although access to the SRN is good vehicle routeing and frequencies should be assessed to reduce any potential impact to the AQMA. • Consideration should be given to surface water flooding incidences which have occurred adjacent to the site.
CEB24 The Compound, Maidenhead (RBWM)	Green Waste Disposal	• <3km from SPA & SSSI • SSSI Impact Zone • 30m Maidenhead Thicket LWS • SPZ 3 onsite • Land in Green Belt • Grade 2 soils	• The site is directly adjacent to the large Maidenhead Thicket LWS and this site should be significantly buffered from any mineral/waste land use. A phase 1 habitat survey is recommended. • Designated sites are <3km away and should be given consideration when establishing optimum vehicle routes. • The SSSI Impact Zone has flagged up the site lies within a zone sensitive to surface water discharge to ground pollutions; as a potential composting site any surface water run off should be prevented. • The land is within Green Belt and would therefore need to prove there is no effects to openness of Green Belt and that alternatives have been considered. • The land also is Grade 2 class and any development should consider the impact to soil quality and integrity.

Site	Mineral/Waste	Constraints	Considerations
CEB25 Berkyn Manor, Horton (RBWM)	Waste Disposal (Green & Kitchen Waste) Anaerobic digestion	• <0.6km from SPA/Ramsar/SSSI • SSSI Impact Zone (anaerobic digestion) • Land in Green Belt • Farm onsite • <0.6km from AQMA, <2.5km from significant junction & SRN	• The land is in close proximity to internationally designated sites. This could lead to indirect impacts such as air and noise pollution. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of impact of development. It is considered Mineral/waste land-use within this area could have potentially significant environmental impacts. • Natural England should be consulted if plans for anaerobic digestion go forward. • The land is within Green Belt and would therefore need to prove there is no effects to openness of Green Belt and that alternatives have been considered. • Traffic routeing would also need to be agreed given the close proximity to an AQMA and distance from a significant junction and SRN. • Small area of Flood Zone 3 within site
CEB26 Monkey Island Lane Wharf, Bray (RBWM)	Mineral – Barge wharf unloading facility	• Adjacent to SSSI • <3km from SAC • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS onsite • SPZ Zone 3 • Land in Green Belt • Adjacent to PROW • Residential Dwellings adjacent • Flood Zone 2&3 onsite	• An LWS is onsite and any works would need to be carried out sensitively and loss of habitat suitably compensated. As much semi-natural habitat will need to be retained and protected as this is a scarce resource within the wider landscape. • The site is adjacent to a SSSI and within an impact zone which highlights new applications for extraction and transportation by water as a consideration for consultation with Natural England. • Assessment of hydrological impacts and pollution issues to the River Thames and floodplain, Assessment of air quality in relation to riverine, wetland and woodland habitats. • Phase 1 & 2 Habitat surveys required. • Any works would need to consider visual impacts to the PROW to the west of the site.

Site	Mineral/Waste	Constraints	Considerations
			• Development has the potential to impact on the residential dwellings directly adjacent to the site. Noise and dust for example will need to be addressed. • The site is within Flood Zone 2 & 3 however, mineral working is considered water compatible but should not increase flood risk elsewhere and need to be designed, worked and restored accordingly, sequential working and restoration can be designed to reduce flood risk by providing flood storage and attenuation.
CEB30 Area between Horton and Poyle Quarry, Horton (RBWM)	Mineral - Extraction (150,000 tonnes of sand & gravel)	• <1km from SPA/Ramsar • <1km from SSSI • <0.5km from LNR • SPZ Zone 3 • Within drinking water safeguard zone • Land in Green Belt • Unknown if TPO's onsite • <250m from Grade II listed buildings • Colne Valley Way PROW onsite • Greenfield • Residential Dwellings adjacent	• The site is <1km from the SPA/Ramsar and one SSSI • Assessment of hydrological impacts and pollution issues to the River Thames and floodplain, Assessment of air quality in relation to riverine, wetland and woodland habitats. • Phase 1 & 2 Habitat surveys required. • Mineral Extraction and its engineering processes are deemed not inappropriate in Green Belt provided they preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in Green Belt. • Information could not be found as to whether there were any TPO's onsite. • Works would need to consider the visual impacts on the Grade II listed buildings, and diversion of the Colne Valley Way PROW. • Development has the potential to impact on the residential dwellings directly adjacent to the site. Noise and dust for example will need to be addressed.

Table 3.8: At a glance total effects of sites (without mitigation)

Sites	SA/SEA Objectives										
	1 Biodiversity	2 Water quality	3 Landscape and heritage	4 Ground conditions	5 Quality of life	6 Air quality	7 Emissions / climate change	8 Sustainable materials	9 Economic Growth	10 Sustainable waste and minerals	11 Flood risk
CEB18b Poyle Quarry Ext, Horton (RBWM)	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0
CEB19 Horton Brook Quarry, Horton (RBWM)	0	0	+	-	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
CEB24 The Compound, Maidenhead (RBWM)	0	+	0	-	0	+	0	+	+	+	+
CEB25 Berkyn Manor, Horton (RBWM)	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+
CEB26 Monkey Island Lane Wharf, Bray (RBWM)	0	-	+	+	-	+	0	+	0	+	-
CEB30 Area between Horton Brook & Poyle Quarry (RBWM)	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0

3.56 Table 3.8 shows the total combined synergistic effects of each of the 6 sites on the SA/SEA Objectives (without mitigation). Some overall trends can be summarised as follows:

- One of the sites CEB18b was not considered to have a negative effect on the SA/SEA Objectives.
- A number of the sites (four) potentially have negative effects on one SA/SEA Objectives, and only one site has more than one negative effect. Notably a number of the sites have potential to impact upon nature conservation designation including SPA, SSSI, LWS, and are in close proximity to internationally designated sites. This is inconsistent with the Habitats Directive and Local Biodiversity Action Plans[45]. More detailed ecological surveys, assessment and mitigation

[45] Species of and Habitats of Principle Importance

design needs to be undertaken during project level EIAs. All of the sites have scored 'amber' for SA/SEA Objective 1 which reflects the proximity of European, National and Local designations to the sites (as defined in Table 2.2). Potential impacts can be mitigated through the correct application of DM 3 (Protection of Habitats and Species).

- A number of sites scored negatively for SA/SEA Objective 2 (water quality). However, Policies DM9 (Public Health, Safety and Amenity) and DM10 & DM11 (Flood Risk and Water Resources) would prevent emissions from operations impacting on water quality.
- A number of the sites also scored negatively for Objectives 3 and 4 (landscape and ground conditions). Policies DM4 (Protection of Designated Landscape, DM5 (Protection of the Countryside), DM6 (Green Belt), DM9 (Public Health, Safety and Amenity) and DM13 (High Quality Design of Minerals and Waste Development) seek to ensure that impacts on the landscape and ground conditions are mitigation. It is also noted that minerals development is not considered 'inappropriate' in the Green Belt due to its temporary nature.
- CEB30 scored negatively for Objective 3 (Landscape and heritage) due to the direct impact on the right of way.
- CEB26 scored negatively for Objective 5 (Quality of Life) given its proximity to residential dwellings. Policies DM1 (Sustainable Development and DM9 (Public Health, Safety and Amenity) would consider the impacts to human health from factors such as noise, dust, traffic.
- CEB26 scored negatively against flood risk. Others had flood risk issues, that whilst might not impact on the site themselves, could have an impact elsewhere. As such, any of the sites with flood related issues would need to be supported by a site Flood Risk Assessment.
- All of the sites have been assessed to show an amber/negligible effect on Objective 7 (Emissions/Climate Change), which reflects available information at this stage.
- Overall, the site appraisal has shown that all sites can be expected to have a positive/neutral effect on SA/SEA Objectives 8 (sustainable extraction of minerals and management of waste) and 10 (high levels of access to waste and minerals services). These two policies are also well supported through the JMWP Objectives; the development management policies; the waste policies and the minerals policies. These SA/SEA Objectives have robust support throughout the Plan and are generally supported in the site options, where information is known.

- Most scored ‘amber’ towards SA/SEA Objective 9. Whilst it is unknown currently to what level the job creation would be, it is recognised that they would all provide for some form of employment (permanent or temporary) during their construction and or operation.

3.57 Of the 6 sites, 3 scored positive/neutral for SA/SEA Objective 6 (maintain and protect air quality) meaning they are not located in AQMAs; and / or they are located in areas which seek to reduce the amount of mineral and waste transportation. This is a benefit which is strengthened by the JMWP Objectives and Policies DM9 (Public Health, Safety and Amenity), DM12 (Sustainable Transport Movements); Policies W1 (Sustainable Waste Management Strategy) and W4 (Locations and sites for waste management); and Policy M7 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots).

Area of Search

3.58 It is noted that the allocated mineral sites alone will not provide sufficient resource for the Plan Area up to the end of the plan period. To address this issue an ‘Area of Search’ has been outlined which demonstrates where potential sand and gravel proposals may come forward in the future. The Area of Search has been established using high level environmental criteria which have been applied to the Plan area to ensure that major environmental constraints (for example designated sites) have been excluded. It does not include a comprehensive and exhaustive environmental assessment of these areas. These criteria have been derived from the National Planning Policy Framework as specific designations that should be avoided for development. As such, the criteria themselves have not been subject to assessment[46] but the ‘Area of Search’ approach has been assessed.

3.59 Given the high-level nature of the ‘Area of Search’ it has not been possible to assess the Areas against the SA/SEA objectives. However, it is noted that proposals within the Area of Search have the potential to cause significant environmental impacts and on this basis, all proposals which come forward within the ‘Area of Search’ must be accompanied by sufficient information regarding potential environmental impacts to enable the proposal to be assessed against the policies within the Plan to ensure there are no significant environmental impacts.

[46] It should be noted that the National Planning Policy Framework will have been subject to assessment as part of its preparation.

Preferred Waste Areas

3.60 It is noted that the allocated waste sites will not be sufficient for the Plan Area to meet the future waste management requirements of Central and Eastern Berkshire up to the end of the Plan period and therefore, it is expected that further new sites will come forward through market-led delivery.

3.61 To address this issue 'Preferred Waste Areas' have been identified. These include industrial estates and industrial land within the Plan which have been allocated for industrial uses within other Local Plans.

3.62 In order to identify the 'Preferred Waste Areas' a review of industrial estates and employment land[47] was undertaken which identified industrial estates and/or employment sites that may be suitable for locating waste management facilities in the boroughs of Bracknell Forest, Reading and Wokingham. These estates and sites are existing, or proposed, allocations for land uses which are considered compatible to waste uses.

3.63 The review concluded that 25 sites (referred to as 'Preferred Waste Areas') are potentially suitable for waste uses ranging from 'Activities requiring a mix of enclosed buildings/plant and open ancillary areas (possibly involving biological treatment)'' to 'Activities requiring enclosed building with stack (small scale)'.

3.64 The sites have been allocated for development in the individual relevant Local Plans and therefore have not been re assessed herein[48].

3.65 This Plan does not seek to allocate theses 25 industrial estates or employment sites as waste sites but rather a number of these sites have been identified as being appropriate locations, in principle, for hosting some types of waste management activities (recycling and recovery, smaller scale facilities and larger scale enclosed facilities) which would be suitable for B1 and some uses within B8.

[47] Waste: Proposals Study (July 2020) – www.hants.gov.uk/berksconsult
[48] The environmental impacts of the type of waste sites considered in these locations are considered similar to the industrial allocation assessed during the local plan making SEA process.

4. Summary and Conclusions

Cumulative Effects

4.1 The SEA Directive requires information to be provided on the likely cumulative and synergistic (i.e. in combination effects) on the environment. For the purpose of this assessment cumulative effects are defined as those that result from additive (cumulative) impacts which are reasonably foreseeable actions together with the plan (inter plan effects) and synergistic (intra plan effects) which arise from the interaction between effects within the same plan on different aspects of the environment. The appraisal process aims to concentrate on identifying 'significant effects' only, as defined by the SEA Directive.

Summary of Intra Plan Effects (synergistic)

4.2 The intra[49] plan (synergistic) effects of the Objectives and policies of the JMWP have been considered within section 3. At a glance assessment of the effects of the objectives and policies were presented together in summary tables within each section of the plan (Table 3.2, 3.4, 3.5 3.6) this enabled the cumulative effects of these objectives and policies to be understood. The combined effect of the selected sites was considered in section 3 (Table 3.8). The following provides a summary of the intra plan effects of the JMWP.

4.3 A number of the SA/SEA Objectives were better represented than others throughout the JWMP. The most represented SA/SEA Objectives comprised sustainable development (Objective 8), sustainable waste and minerals (Objective 10), and to a lesser extent landscape and heritage (Objective 3), air quality (Objective 5) and emissions and climate change (Objective 7). Given the nature of the JWMP you would expect these SA/SEA Objectives to be a primary focus of the JMWP (perhaps with the exception of landscape and heritage). Water quality (Objective 2) might be expected to be better represented within the objectives.

4.4 It is notable that with the exception of Objectives 8 and 10 many of the other SA/SEA objectives were not particularly well represented within the waste and minerals policies themselves and Objective 9 was not represented within any policy. This is relevant as this may indicate that the policies alone may not achieve the JMWP objectives. This is particularly important when considering how the JWMP will be implemented by the planning authorities on the ground. However, it is understood that the

[49] Within the JMWP

policies are not considered in isolation as the Plan (the sites, policies and supporting text) are considered as a whole.

4.5 It is noted that although the Objectives and policies did not result in any negative effects, the selected sites are considered to have a number of negative effects on the SA/SEA Objectives particularly with respect to SA/SEA Objectives 2, 3, 4 and 11. Should these sites be brought forward the DM policies will need to be rigorously applied to ensure any adverse effects are effectively mitigated.

4.6 For the purpose of establishing the intra plan synergistic cumulative effects only the key SA/SEA Objectives where the Plan is most likely to have an effect have been considered, these include supporting sustainable extraction and re use of recycling or waste, minerals and aggregates (Objective 8), maintaining and protecting air quality (Objective 6) this has a secondary effect on emissions and climate change (Objective 7), protection of the water environment (Objective 2), to create and sustain high levels of mineral services (Objective 10).

4.7 With reference to the environmental baseline/environmental problems/ evolution without the Plan the main areas in which the JMWP would have cumulative effects include:

- The Plan area will continue to produce more waste. The JMWP is considered to have a positive effect as it provides a framework for safeguarding existing sites and assessing proposed sites as well as encouraging more waste management and application of the waste hierarchy.
- Aggregate requirements are likely to increase. The policies relating to safeguarding sites and infrastructure and preventing sterilisation are considered to have neutral cumulative effect.
- Waste and mineral sites have the potential to cause contamination and harm to the environment. The policies within the JMWP aim to protect the water environment however, a number of the potential sites report a negative effect on water quality. Should these sites be brought forward for development, the DM policies will need to be rigorously applied to minimise the impact.
- Reductions in CO_2 will be increasingly hard to realise. This is considered to have neutral effect as any increase in waste and mineral haulage will have an indirect effect on emission however, the policies relating to climate change, sustainable transport and air quality aim to minimise the effect.
- Increase in flooding: the JMWP is considered to have a neutral effect on flooding as it aims to minimise inappropriate development within flood prone areas, however, it is noted that number of the potential

sites are located within flood zones and mitigation measures will be required.

4.8 The greatest challenge facing the Plan area is pressure on land[50]. Where applicable, the JMWP has addressed this issue, notably within the policies relating to safeguarding (waste / mineral sites and infrastructure) and reworking of landfills.

4.9 With respect to the cumulative effect of the 6 proposed sites with each other. There is an obvious potential for cumulative impacts in the area of Horton Brook, Poyle Quarry extensions and Berkyn Manor. These would need to be taken into account at the planning application stage and could result in phasing of the development or traffic management schemes.

Summary of Inter Plan Effects (additive and synergistic)

4.10 In order to assess the cumulative effects of the proposed 6 sites with themselves and other waste and mineral sites, a long list of waste and mineral sites was complied. The short list included the 6 proposed sites within this plan, along with other reasonably foreseeable waste and mineral sites. With respect to the criteria used to identify other reasonably foreseeable sites which may give rise to cumulative effects; a five kilometre zone of influence. Given the timing of the Plan (i.e. it is unlikely that any sites would be operational prior to 2020) only existing operations that currently have permissions to be operating post 2020 were included on a shortlist (these are reasonably foreseeable). All mineral extraction sites that are due to be completed by 2020 were discounted from the cumulative assessment.

4.11 Based on the spatial and temporal criteria none of the 6 sites were found to have any other potentially operational effects (minerals or waste site) which could give rise to additive or synergistic cumulative effects. However, it is noted that should any of the existing mineral sites extend their permissions the cumulative impacts would need to be reassessed.

4.12 With respect to other types of development which may give rise to cumulative effects (i.e. housing, retail, commercial etc.) each of the Central & Eastern Berkshire Authorities are at different stages with the development of Local Plans. Each of the Local Plans propose development which, cumulatively with the development proposed within the JWMP could result in significant negative cumulative impacts on local communities in the area. Given the status of the Local Plans adequate information / evidence is not available to allow for a meaningful cumulative assessment to be undertaken (i.e. adequate evidence is taken to include an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping report / or similar as a minimum) and

[50] Reference is made to the authorities local plans (including those emerging)

information on possible timings of the future development on this basis the following section provides a high level assessment only. Most relevantly the emerging Windsor and Maidenhead Local Plan[51] as all of the allocations are located within the administrative boundary.

4.13 In order to assess the potential cumulative (inter plan) effects of the other types of development on the allocated site.

4.14 The long list was shortlisted (refer Table 4.1 for shortlisted sites) using the following criteria:

- Magnitude of development: sites greater than 99 residential properties; and
- Distance from site: only sites located within 2kms or along the strategic road network were shortlisted.

4.15 Given the lack of sufficient information it was not possible to shortlist sites based on temporal overlap of development.

4.16 The cumulative assessment could only be undertaken based on available information which was limited to key considerations for each site as outlined in the emerging Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenheads Local Plan. Refer to Table 4.1 for high level cumulative assessment.

Table 4.1: High Level Cumulative Effects Assessment of Allocated Sites

Site ID	Short list of Sites with potential for cumulative effect*	Potential cumulative effect
CEB 26	AL13: Desborough, Shoppenhangers and Harvest Hill Roads, South West Maidenhead AL26: Land between Windsor Road and Bray Lake, south of Maidenhead AL14: The Triangle Site (land south of the A308(M) west of Ascot Road and north of the M4), Maidenhead	AL14 is a large mixed-use development which could pose an adverse potential cumulative effect along the road network given the magnitude of the proposed development. The effects could be during construction if there was temporal overlap and these effects could extend into the operational phases with respect to traffic and congestion.
CEB24	AL13: Desborough, Shoppenhangers and Harvest Hill Roads, South West Maidenhead	There are no sites with the potential for cumulative effects in the immediate vicinity of CEB24. There are number of sites to the south of CEB24 located on the

[51] Borough Local Plan (2013 - 2033) Submission Version Incorporating Proposed Changes (October 2019) - http://consult.rbwm.gov.uk/portal/blp/blpsv-pc/blpsv-pc-oct19?tab=files

	AL24: Land east of Woodlands Park Avenue and north of Woodlands Business Park, Maidenhead AL26: Land between Windsor Road and Bray Lake, south of Maidenhead AL25: Land known as Spencer's Farm, north of Lutman Lane, Maidenhead AL28: Land north of Lutman Lane, Spencer's Farm, Maidenhead	strategic road network which are large in size and if construction was to overlap would potentially give rise to additive cumulative effects associated with traffic, congestion and indirectly air quality. Given the magnitude of the potential sites the possibly of cumulative effects associated with the road network and congestion during the operational phase cannot be discounted but are not considered to be significant due to the scale of the proposed development.
CEB25 CEB18B CEB19 CEB30	AL40: Land east of Queen Mother Reservoir, Horton AL39: Land at Riding Court Road and London Road Datchet	There is a potential site located in the immediate vicinity of CEB19 (AL40). Although the magnitude of development is not considered significant, given its proximity there is the potential for additive cumulative effects particular with respect to noise and air quality and traffic congestion on the minor roads. A further site (AL39) has been identified along the strategic road network which if there was temporal overlap may give rise to additive traffic and congestion on the network. Given the magnitude of the developments it is considered unlikely that there would be any significant cumulative effects associated with the operational phases.

*Site ID as presented Borough Local Plan (2013 - 2033) Submission Version Incorporating Proposed Changes (October 2019)[52].

[52] Borough Local Plan (2013 - 2033) Submission Version Incorporating Proposed Changes (October 2019): http://consult.rbwm.gov.uk/portal/blp/blpsv-pc/blpsv-pc-oct19?tab=files

4.17 In addition to the allocations within local plans, the proposed Heathrow airport expansion in neighbouring Slough potentially represents a significant impact on the Plan area with respect to background noise, traffic, congestion and air quality. Due to the high level of uncertainty, it is not possible to consider this impact in a meaningful way.

Mitigation

4.18 Appendices D, E, F and G provide a summary of how the SA/SEA assessment on potential effects have been incorporated into the revised objectives and policies.

4.19 Given some potential negative effects have been identified for a number of the potential sites, the success of the JMWP will depend on the rigor by which the DM policies are applied to waste and mineral developments brought forward. In this regard it is imperative that further clarification is provided within the JMWP regarding how the JWMP will be implemented by the planning authorities on the ground.

4.20 Potential mitigation measures which could reduce or avoid negative impacts in terms of the SA/SEA objectives may include:

- Biodiversity and nature conservation management schemes
- Landscape Schemes including the provision of screening and buffers
- Water management schemes
- Dust suppression schemes
- Noise schemes
- Land management schemes
- Contamination management schemes (e.g. oil contamination)
- HGV routing agreements
- HGV number restrictions
- Design specifications and siting of the facilities
- Stand off from residential dwellings
- Hours of working
- Historic environment schemes
- Phasing of development
- Pest control

4.21 Many of the possible mitigation measures will be considered through the implementation of the DM polices as well as requirements associated with obtaining planning permission. Table 4.2 outlines examples of the specific types of mitigation and Appendix K highlights examples that can be applied to the proposed sites to address those issues that have been identified through the initial SA/SEA of the sites.

Table 4.2: Examples of mitigation measures

Impact	Examples of mitigation measures
Biodiversity and nature conservation	• Biodiversity and nature conservation management schemes • S106 for long term management • Ongoing bird /bat other species surveys
Landscape	• Screening / buffer from sensitive habitats and receptors (e.g. using trees, fencing, earth bunds). • Landscape Schemes • Landscaping of the site from sensitive habitats and receptors (e.g. using trees, fencing, earth bunds). • Visual intrusion • Phasing of developments at multiple sites in close proximity to each other to avoid cumulative impacts.
Water management	• Water management schemes
Dust	• Dust suppression schemes • Enclosure of material storage areas and lorries prior to leaving a site • Wheel and body washing of vehicles • Spraying of internal haul roads/site
Noise	• Noise schemes • Best Available Technologies (BAT) (e.g. quiet processing machinery to reduce disturbance).
Land management	• Land management schemes
Contamination management	• Contamination management schemes (e.g. oil contamination)
Traffic	• HGV routing agreements • HGV number restrictions • Wheel and body washing of vehicles • Spraying of internal haul roads/site • Restrictions on sites / vehicle movements, including hours/days/season of operation and speed limits to reduce noise and disturbance to sensitive receptors. • Cleaning of roads along Lorry Route • Wheel and body washing of vehicles.

Design	• Design specifications • siting of the facilities • Stand off from residential dwellings • Siting and design of facilities and use of Best Available Technologies (BAT) (e.g. quiet processing machinery to reduce disturbance). • Phasing of developments at multiple sites in close proximity to each other to avoid cumulative impacts.
Quality of life	• Hours of working • Phasing of development • Wheel and body washing of vehicles • Phasing of developments at multiple sites in close proximity to each other to avoid cumulative impacts. • Minimising loss of recreation and access facilities, or offering alternative • provision (diversions) or arrangements (signage and information) – access management plan
Historic environment	• Historic environmental management schemes • Prior recording, removal or preservation of historic / archaeological material. • Archaeological assessment
Pests	• Pest control
Cumulative impacts	• Phasing of development • Hours of working

Limitations and Difficulties Encountered

4.22 The key difficulty encountered during the appraisal was around the strategic high-level nature of the Plan and any uncertainty surrounding precisely how the policies will result in on the ground effects. This issue resulted in many of the SA/SEA objectives being given a (?) or a (0) score reflecting this uncertainty.

4.23 It is noted that the Strategic Environmental Assessment Practice Advice[53], was published only weeks before the issue of the Interim SA/SEA. Where possible the recommendations made within this Practice Advice document have been applied to this SA/SEA. However, it is noted that the Scoping and Baseline reports were produced prior its publication. In this regard it was deemed necessary to make some amendments to the SA/SEA Framework to improve and enhance the assessment criteria outlined in the scoping report and reflect best practice. Amendments included additional / clarification and detail regarding each criterion against the SA/SEA Objectives. Nothing was removed or scoped out.

4.24 With respect to the assessment of sites, additional performance categories have been developed which are linked to each objective, thereby ensuring a robust consistent approach to the appraisal of sites (refer Table 2.2).

4.25 Given the nature of the JMWP the assessment of alternatives was not straight forward. Unlike a local development plan where typically there are alternative policies with respect allocations required, the reasonable alternatives for the policies which make up the JMWP were limited. Due to the limited number of options, the approach was taken to assess the sites on their own merit / constraints allowing the plan-makers to determine whether the site should be considered as an allocation taking all factors into consideration.

4.26 Cumulative effects (inter) between other projects are very difficult to assess in high level strategic plans. The approach taken with respect to cumulative effects was to identify those areas likely to be problematic for the Plan area only, other areas were scoped out. It is noted that insufficient evidence was available for the sites within the Local Plans to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment. In the absence of sufficient evidence relating to these developments a very high-level review of the information was undertaken. Further detailed assessment will be undertaken in the final SEA/SA Report following consultation with the Local Authorities.

4.27 It is recognised that the ‘Area of Search’ creates an uncertainty of impact and, also in relation to cumulative impacts at Plan level. However,

[53] Royal Town Planning Institute, Strategic Environmental Assessment, Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of SEA/SA for land use plans, January 2018, Levitt-Therivel

proposals which come forward will need to provide specific information to support the planning application and will need to comply with all relevant policies in the Plan to gain permission. Policy DM9 (Health, safety and amenity) makes specific reference to the need to consider cumulative impacts of development.

4.28 The uncertainty of development within the Preferred Waste Areas is also a limitation. As it is uncertain, where, when and if development will take place, assessment is not possible at Plan level. The sites all have established land use through the relevant Local Plans. As such, control of impacts and consideration of cumulative impact will also need to be considered at the planning application stage with compliance with the relevant policies within the Plan.

4.29 The cut-off date for when relevant information, with respect to new and emerging plans, could be included herein was spring 2020. Where possible emerging Plans have been considered.

Monitoring

4.30 The SA/SEA recommendations for mitigation and monitoring are provided in Table 4.3. It is essential that monitoring suggestions are simple, effective and measurable. In order for monitoring to generate useful data a baseline would be required on which to compare the data on an annual basis.

Table 4.3 Suggested Monitoring

SA/SEA Objective	Monitoring Suggestions
1 Biodiversity	• Number of site applications received within a designated site (international and local) • Ecologist's expert opinion as to whether the implementation of the Plan is contributing to negative impacts on biodiversity / designated sites.
2 Water quality	• Number of sites approved with aftercare and restoration plans in place • Number of site applications received in SPZs
3 Landscape and heritage	• Number of site applications received in the green belt • Number of site applications received in the vicinity of the AONBs • Number of site applications received involving impact to a heritage asset
4 Ground conditions	• Number of site applications received on agricultural grade 1 and 2 land • Number of sites applications received on RIGS • Number of site applications received on previously development / contaminated land

5 Quality of life	• Number, type, size of new amenity facility • Loss of / new PRoW
6 Air quality	Avoidance of AQMAs
7 Emissions and climate change	Number of approved applications for facilities which support renewables
8 Sustainable materials	• Number of development (any) applications received and approved within mineral safeguarding areas • Details regarding how sterilisation was avoided • Number of approved applications for facilities which support the waste hierarchy (recycled, compost, waste recover, re-working)
9 Economic Growth	Information regarding number of jobs from safeguarded and new waste or minerals facilities.
10 Sustainable waste and minerals	Number of additional waste and mineral sites per year
11 Flood risk	Number of waste sites approved within flood zone 2 or 3.

Concluding Statement

4.31 This JMWP shows many aspects of good planning. The JMWP is clearly driven by achieving goals of the JMWP whilst minimising the impacts to the environment and promoting sustainable development and this is reflected throughout the objectives and policies. The Plan has been developed and informed by sound evidence base and up to date baseline data.

4.32 In general, the JMWP is considered to be in line with other relevant international and local plans as outlined in Appendix A. However, consideration needs to be given to the outcome of the Habitats Regulations Assessment and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment due to the potential for impact.

4.33 It is imperative that when the JWMP is implemented by the planning authorities, the Plan is considered as a whole. Therefore, applications will need to consider not only the relevant minerals and/or waste policies, the DM policies as well as the Development Considerations which are set out for each specific site. Permission will only be granted where the Development Considerations have been adequately addressed.

Acronyms

AONB: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

AQMA: Air Quality Management Area

BAP: Biodiversity Action Plan

BFC: Bracknell Forest Council

CO_2: Carbon Dioxide

COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

DEFRA: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

DM: Development Management

EA: Environment Agency

FRA: Flood Risk Assessment

GIA: Geological Important Areas

GIS: Geographical Information Systems

GVA: Gross Value Added

HE: Historic England

HRA: Habitats Risk Assessment

ICT: Information and Communications Technology

JMWP: Joint Minerals and Waste and Plan

JSPU: Joint Strategic Planning Unit

LNR: Local Nature Reserve

LPA: Local Planning Authority

LWS: Local Wildlife Sites

M1-8: Mineral Policies

MSA: Mineral Safeguarding Area

MW: Mega Watts

MWSA: Minerals and Waste Safeguarding Area

NCA: National Character Areas

NE: Natural England

NPPF: National Planning Policy Framework

NVZ: Nitrate Vulnerable Zone

OS: Ordnance Survey

PRoW: Public Right of Way

RBC: Reading Borough Council

RBWM: Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead

RIGS: Regionally Important Geological Sites

SA: Sustainability Appraisal

SAC: Special Areas of Conservation

SAM: Scheduled Ancient Monuments

SANG: Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace

SEA: Strategic Environmental Assessment

SINC: Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

SPA: Special Protection Areas

SPZ: Source Protection Zone

SRN: Strategic Road Network

SSSI: Site of Special Scientific Interest

TPO: Tree Preservation Order

W1-5: Waste Policies

WBC: Wokingham Borough Council

WFD: Water Framework Directive

Glossary

Aggregate recycling site: Facilities where hard, inert materials are crushed and screened (filtered) to produce recycled/secondary aggregate of various grades. Aggregates may be produced from construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste, or incinerator bottom ash (IBA) from energy recovery facilities.

Amenity: Something considered necessary to live comfortably.

Ancient Woodland: Areas which have had woodland cover for centuries and are present on maps dating back to 1600AD.

Appraisal: An assessment of a proposal for the purposes of determining both its value, viability and deliverability taking into account the positive and negative impacts the development would have.

British Geological Survey (BGS): The BGS is the world's oldest national geological survey and the United Kingdom's centre for earth science information and expertise.

Brownfield: Land which has been previously developed.

Capacity: The amount of waste a site can receive, or in relation to sand and gravel sites, the amount of sand and gravel that can be extracted from a site per annum.

Chalk: A soft white rock primarily formed from the mineral calcite. One of the uses of this mineral is in agriculture.

Clay: A fine-grained, firm earthy material that is plastic when wet and hardens when heated, consisting primarily of hydrated silicates of aluminium and widely used in making bricks, tiles, and pottery.

Climate change: The significant and lasting change in the distribution of weather patterns over periods ranging from decades to millions of years and the implications on the environment and community.

Composting: Aerobic decomposition of organic matter to produce compost for use as a fertiliser or soil conditioner.

Countryside: Areas that are not urbanised.

Development considerations: These are identified for each of the proposed site allocations in the Plan. Development considerations are issues which need to be met /addressed alongside the other policies in the Plan in the event that a planning application is submitted for development.

Emissions: Emissions are gases released into the atmosphere as a result of human activity. A prominent greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide which arises from the combustion of fossil fuel and consequently contributes to climate change.

Exception test: If developments are proposed in flood risk zones, the Environment Agency's sequential test will be carried out to determine if there are any other appropriate areas of lower flood risk.

Flood protection: Protection of land / infrastructure etc from the impacts of flooding through mitigation measures such as coastal and flood water defences.

Flood risk: Areas which have a flood risk have the potential to flood under certain weather conditions.

Flood Risk Zones (FRZ): Defined geographical areas with different levels of flood risk. Flood risk zones are defined by the Environment Agency and are categorised as follows:

- Flood Risk Zone 1: Low Probability;
- Flood Risk Zone 2: Medium Probability;
- Flood Risk Zone 3a: High Probability; and
- Flood Risk Zone 3b: Functional Floodplain.

Green Belt: An area designated in planning documents, providing an area of permanent separation between urban areas. The main aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the most important quality of Green Belts is their openness.

Green waste: Compostable garden waste.

Groundwater Source Protection Zones (GPZ): Geographical areas, defined by the Environment Agency, used to protect sources of groundwater abstraction.

Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA): Statutory requirement for Planning Authorities to assess the potential effects of land-use plans on designated European Sites in Great Britain. The HRA is intended to assess the potential effects of a development plan on one or more European Sites (collectively termed 'Natura 2000' sites and Ramsar). The Natura 2000 sites comprise Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).

Landscape character: A combination of factors such as topography, vegetation pattern, land use and cultural associations that combine to create a distinct, recognisable character.

Listed Buildings and Sites: Buildings and sites protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Mineral: Limited and finite natural resources which can only be extracted where they are found geologically.

Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities: The local planning authorities responsible for minerals and waste planning. In the plan area, Bracknell Forest

Council, Reading Borough Council, Wokingham Borough Council and the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead are minerals and waste planning authorities.

Monitoring: Minerals and waste developments are monitored to ensure that they comply with the policies of the plan and planning conditions attached to their permissions. The Plan will also be subject to monitoring.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Published in March 2012 and subsequently revised in 2018 and updated in 2019, the NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

Open windrow composting: Involves the raw material (usually green and/or garden waste and cardboard) being arranged outdoors in long narrow piles on a hard and preferably impermeable surface. The windrows are mixed and turned regularly for aeration, by hand or mechanically.

Planning application: Operators proposing a new minerals or waste development need to apply for permission from the relevant planning authority in order to be allowed carry out their operations.

Planning permission: Once planning applications have been reviewed by the relevant planning authority, permission may be granted - i.e. consent for the proposed development is given. Permissions may have certain conditions or legal agreements attached which allow development as long as the operator adheres to these.

Prior Extraction: The removal of a mineral before a development begins construction on the same site.

Quarry: Open voids in the ground from which minerals resources are extracted.

Rail depot: A railway facility where trains regularly stop to load or unload passengers or freight (goods). It generally consists of a platform and building next to the tracks providing related services.

Ramsar Sites (Wetlands of International Importance): Sites of international importance for waterfowl protected under the Ramsar Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance, ratified by the UK Government in 1976.

Recovery: Any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.

Recycled aggregates: Products manufactured from recyclables or the by-products of recovery and treatment processes, e.g. recycled concrete aggregates from CDE waste.

Recycling: The series of activities by which discarded materials are collected, sorted, processed and converted into raw materials and used in the production of new products. Any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.

Registered battlefields: Important battlefields registered by Historic England.

Registered parks and gardens: Registered parks and gardens are identified by Historic England. They are listed and classified in a similar system to that used for listed buildings. There are over 1,600 sites listed in England, ranging from the grounds of large stately homes to small domestic gardens, as well other designed landscapes such as town squares, public parks and cemeteries.

Restoration: The process of returning a site to its former use or restoring it to a condition that will support an agreed after-use, such as agriculture or forestry.

Safeguarding: The method of protecting needed facilities or mineral resources and of preventing inappropriate development from affecting it. Usually, where sites are threatened, the course of action would be to object to the proposal or negotiate an acceptable resolution.

Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM): Nationally important archaeological sites included in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments maintained by the Secretary of State under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Sequential test: A test employed by the Planning Authority to ensure new development takes place is the areas with the lowest risk of flooding. This approach means that development will not be allowed or allocated in any areas where there is another area at a lower flood risk (and is appropriate for that development).

Sharp sand and gravel: Coarse sand and gravel suitable for use in making concrete.

Site allocations: Specific sites are identified for minerals and waste activities in the Plan where there are viable opportunities, have the support of landowners and are likely to be acceptable in planning terms.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): A national designation for an area of special interest because of its flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical

features, selected by Natural England and notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Source Protection Zone (SPZ): Geographical areas defined by the Environment Agency and used to protect sources of groundwater abstraction.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC): Areas which have been given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive. They provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world's biodiversity.

Special Protection Area (SPA): An area of importance for the habitats of certain rare or vulnerable categories of birds or for regularly occurring migratory bird species, required to be designated for protection by member states under the European Community Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds.

Sterilisation: When a change of use, or the development, of land prevents possible mineral exploitation in the foreseeable future.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): A system of incorporating environmental considerations into policies, plans, programmes and part of European Union Policy. It is sometimes referred to as strategic environmental impact assessment and is intended to highlight environmental issues during decision-making about strategic documents such as plans, programmes and strategies. The SEA identifies the significant environmental effects that are likely to result from implementing the plan or alternative approaches to the plan. The Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) includes the SEA of the Plan alongside Sustainability Appraisal.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA): An assessment of the potential flood risk such as from groundwater and fluvial (from rivers or streams) floods.

Sustainable Development: Sustainable development refers to a mode of human development in which resource use aims to meet human needs while ensuring the sustainability of natural systems and the environment, so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for generations to come.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): In United Kingdom planning law, an appraisal of the economic, environmental, and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process, to allow decisions that are compatible with sustainable development.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS): A natural approach to managing drainage in and around properties and other developments. SuDS work by slowing and holding back the water that runs off from a site, allowing natural processes to break down pollutants.

Urban areas: An area characterised by higher population density. Urban areas may be cities, towns or conurbations.

Visual impact: The perceived negative effect that the appearance of minerals and waste developments can have on nearby communities.

Waste Hierarchy: The aim of the waste hierarchy is to extract the maximum practical benefits from products and to generate the minimum amount of waste. The revised Waste Framework Directive introduces a changed hierarchy of options for managing waste. It gives top priority to preventing waste. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for re-use, followed by recycling, then other recovery such as energy recovery, and finally disposal (for example landfill).

Wharf: A landing place or pier where ships or barges may tie up and load or unload.

Appendix A: Summary of Relevant Plans and Policies

International	Summary	SA/SEA Objective
The Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC	Sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling and recovery.	Objectives 8 & 10 require the support and sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources and the creation and sustainability of mineral services.
EU (2000) Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	Establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy	Objective 2 maintain and improve ground and surface water quality in the Plan Area.
EU (1992) Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora	The Regulations place a duty on the Secretary of State to propose a list of sites which are important for either habitats or species (listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive respectively) to the European Commission	Objective 1 conserve and enhance the biodiversity, flora and fauna of the Plan Area including natural habitat and protected species Objective 3 aims to protect and enhance landscape character, local distinctiveness and historic environment of the Plan Area which may have an indirect effect on biodiversity.
EU Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds	The Regulations provide for the control of potentially damaging operations, whereby consent from the country agency may only be granted once it has been shown through appropriate assessment that the proposed operation will not adversely affect the integrity of the site	Objective 1 conserve and enhance the biodiversity, flora and fauna of the Plan Area including natural habitat and protected species.
The EU Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC	The Directive aims to prevent, or reduce as much as possible, any negative impact from landfilling on surface water, groundwater, soil, air or human health. The EU Council Decision 2003/33/EC outlines the criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills. Directive 2011/92/EU, adopted in 2014, strengthens the environment impact	Objectives 8 & 10 require the support and sustainable management of waste.

	procedure and ensures coherence with other areas of legislation. The Directive also provides definitions of waste types, the interpretation of which has influenced the classification and assessment of waste used in current and projected capacity estimates.	
The Mining Waste Directive 2006/21/EC	The Directive introduced measures for the safe management of waste resulting from the extraction, treatment and storage of mineral resources and the working of quarries. All waste producers regulated by the directive are required to submit a waste management plan with aims to prevent or reduce waste generation or encourage waste recovery and safe waste disposal.	Objectives 8 & 10 require the support and sustainable management of waste.
National		
Review of Waste Policy in England 2011	Evaluated waste management policies for England and their delivery to ensure that the policies were fit for purpose, meeting society's expectations while reflecting the Government's ambitions for a zero waste economy.	Objectives 8 & 10 require the support and sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources and the creation and sustainability of mineral services
Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012	From 1 January 2015, waste collection authorities must collect waste paper, metal, plastic and glass separately.	Objectives 8 & 10 require the support and sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources and the creation and sustainability of mineral services
Waste Management Plan for England 2013	Competent authorities establish waste management plans	The JMWP fulfils this requirement.
National Planning Policy for Waste 2014	Waste planning authorities should prepare Local Plans which identify sufficient	The JMWP fulfils this requirement.

	opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste stream. Further, the policy provides details regarding selection of specific sites and assessing suitability of sites and areas including the use of previously developed sites, transport infrastructure, Green belt and cumulative effects	
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012 (revised 2018 and updated 2019)	Contains objectives and policies that relate specifically to minerals.	Objective 8 to support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources
National Infrastructure Plan 2016-2021	Relevant as there are a number of nationally significant projects within proximity to the Plan area e.g. Crossrail and the Heathrow Airport expansion.	Consideration should be given to the proposed Heathrow Airport expansion with respect to cumulative effects.
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003	The purpose of the Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters (rivers and lakes), transitional waters (estuaries), coastal waters and groundwater. It will ensure that all aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands meet 'good status' by 2015.	This SA/SEA does not have the scope for a detailed WFD Assessment. The SA/SEA objective 2 incorporates the basic requirements of the WFD.
The 25 Year Environment Plan (published in 2018 and updated in 2019)	The Plan outlines the UK's approach to a number of environmental issues that have been identified. Two main portions of the Environment Plan are relevant to the Plan area, Minimising Waste and Using Resource from Nature More Sustainably and Efficiently. The document outlines working towards a zero avoidable waste target by 2050, including eliminating avoidable plastic waste by 2042,	Relates either directly or indirectly to all SA/SEA Objectives.

	as well as maximising benefits from our resources, and doubling resource productivity by 2050.	
Resources and Waste Strategy for England (2018)	The strategy outlines the blueprint for achieving the goals set out within the Environment Plan, namely the elimination of avoidable plastic waste by 2042. The strategy also includes plans for increasing recycling rates, improving EfW plant efficiency, reducing food waste and improving data collection.	Objectives 8 & 10 require the support and sustainable management of waste.
Sub-Regional		
West of Berkshire Spatial Planning Framework 2036	The four authorities of Bracknell Forest, Reading Borough, West Berkshire, and Wokingham Borough are undertaking cross boundary working to identify large scale opportunities to meet identified future development needs in the area. The four authorities have agreed to work collaboratively to consider how to meet the identified objectively assessed housing need for the market area.	The plan identifies in very broad terms the areas where there appears to be strategic opportunities which are worthy of future exploration. Objective 5 refers to overall improvement of quality of life of the population.
Local		
Core Strategy Bracknell Forest Core Strategy, 2008 Reading Borough Local Development Framework, Core Strategy, altered 2015. Wokingham Core Strategy, 2010, and Managing Development Delivery Document (2015)	The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires local authorities to prepare local development frameworks for their areas. Core Strategy documents set out the key elements of the planning framework for the area. It should comprise a spatial vision and strategic objectives for the area; a spatial strategy; core policies related to the implementation of the strategy; and a	Objectives 8 & 10 require the support and sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources and the creation and sustainability of mineral services

	monitoring and implementation framework with clear objectives for achieving delivery.	
Local Plan	Local Plans are statutory documents produced by authorities that set out a vision for growth and strategic policies and identifies sites for development and infrastructure provision. Of particular relevance are the number and location of significant developments which should be considered with respect to cumulative effects.	The following objectives are relevant to local plans: Objective 1: conserve and enhance the biodiversity, flora and fauna of the Plan Area including natural habitat and protected species Objective 2: maintain and improve ground and surface water quality in the Plan Area Objective 3: Protect and enhance landscape character, local distinctiveness and historic environment of the Plan Area Objective 4: maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land Objective 5: improve the overall quality of life of the population Objective 6: maintain and protect air quality Objective 7: reduce emissions of greenhouse gases associated with climate change Objective 8: support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources Objective 9: Economic growth Objective 10: create and sustain high levels of access to waste and mineral services Objective 11: alleviate flood risk and the impact of flooding
Emerging Bracknell Forest Local Plan (due for consultation 2020) 2036	The Plan will include a vision, objectives, and strategy for the level and distribution of development in the borough up to 2036 including housing, economic and retail development and new infrastructure; and policies relevantly: • development within the green belt; • development within the countryside; • environmental issues such as flood risk and water quality; • heritage assets; and the natural environment and biodiversity including landscape, green infrastructure and the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area.	
Reading Local Plan (adopted 2019)	The plan presents how Reading will develop up to 2036. It covers all matters, from how much development there will be, to matters such as design of house extensions.	

Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead Borough Local Plan (2013 - 2033) Submission Version Incorporating Proposed Changes (October 2019)	The Borough Local Plan will provide for at least 14,240 new dwellings and seek to enable employment floor space and additional retail floor space in the plan period up to 2033. Development will be focused primarily on the three strategic growth areas of Maidenhead, Windsor and Ascot. Development within Maidenhead will be largely focused on the town centre and south west Maidenhead. Windsor is identified as accommodating less growth and development in Ascot will be largely based on the Ascot Centre.	
Wokingham Emerging Local Plan (due for submission 2020	The purpose of the Local Plan Update is: • To refine the housing target for Wokingham Borough to 2036; • To identify and allocate sufficient land for housing as well as other uses to cover the period to 2036; • To set boundaries, such as around settlements; and • To update (where necessary) planning policies against which development proposals will be assessed. The Draft Local Plan Update was agreed by the Executive in January 2020 and is due for submission Winter 2020.	
Neighbourhood Plans	In addition, some authorities have adopted Neighbourhood Plans which establish general	All of the objectives may be relevant with respect to the development of land within area where a neighbourhood plan is in place.

	planning policies for the development of land in a neighbourhood. Bracknell has the following neighbourhood Plans: Binfield, Crowthorne, Warfield, Winkfield, Bracknell Town and Sandhurst Town. Wokingham has the Shinfield Neighbourhood Plan, and the Arborfield and Barkham Neighbourhood Plan. Windsor and Maidenhead have the following made neighbourhood plans: Hurley and the Walthams, Ascot, Sunninghill and Sunningdale, Eton and Eton Wick, Old Windsor and Horton and Wraysbury. Reading does not have any neighbourhood plans to date.	
Transport Plan Bracknell Forest Local Transport Plan 3: 2011-2026 Reading Local Transport Plan 3: STRATEGY 2011-2026 (draft Reading Transport Strategy 2036 published 2020) Windsor and Maidenhead Transport Local Transport Plan: 2012 and 2026 Wokingham Local Transport Plan 3: 2011 to 2026	The individual Local Transport Plans set out a range of policies that will determine how transport is provided within the various authorities. The Transport Plans identify key problems and opportunities in the Plan area these include, but are not limited to: the availability and affordability of public transport; provision of walking and cycling facilities; major developments will put increasing pressure on existing infrastructure; reliving congestion; improving resilience; managing carbon emissions.	Objective 6 is applicable to maintain and protect air quality associated with transportation and minimisation of road haulage. Objective 7 is indirectly applicable.

	Of particular relevance to the waste and mineral plan are the movements of freight and the impact of HGVs on strategic transport route, congestion and carbon emissions.	
Biodiversity Action Plan (now Biodiversity 2020) Bracknell Forest Biodiversity Action Plan 2018-2023 Reading Biodiversity Action Plan, 2005-2015 Windsor and Maidenhead (six biodiversity action plans) 2001-2010 Wokingham District Biodiversity Action Plan 2012-2024	As biodiversity policies have evolved at a national and international level and following devolution in 1998, priorities have shifted away from the UK BAP. England biodiversity strategy is now set out in Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, which was published by Defra in August 2011 The main objectives of Biodiversity 2020 are: • A more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea; • Putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy; • Reducing environmental pressures; and • Improving our knowledge The Berkshire Local Nature Partnership assist England in achieving its target of halting the loss to our biodiversity, by working at a local level to identify and implement opportunities to protect our natural environment. The Berkshire Biodiversity Strategy incorporates aspects of targets from the England Biodiversity strategy, which are achievable in Berkshire	Objective 1 seeks to conserve and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna of the Plan Area including natural habitat and protected species. The Plan Area has a number of internationally important sites, notably the Windsor Forest & Great Park, Thames Basin Heaths, South West London Wetlands and the Chiltern Beechwoods.
Flood Risk Management Strategy Bracknell Forest Council, Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2017-2020	The individual strategies specify:	

Reading Borough Council, Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, 2015 Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, Local Flood Management Strategy 2014 Wokingham Local Flood Risk Management 2015	• risk management authorities within that area; • their flood and coastal erosion risk management functions and objectives for managing flood risk; • measures proposed to achieve those objectives; • how and when the measures are expected to be implemented; • costs, benefits and funding sources; • assessment of local flood risk; • how and when the strategy is to be reviewed; and • how the strategy contributes to the wider environmental objectives.	Much of the Plan Area is subject to surface water and groundwater flooding. Objective 11 aims to alleviate flood risk and the impact of flooding

Appendix B: Summary of Baseline Information

Topic		Current Baseline*	Evolution without Plan
Population and Human Health	Population growth and structure	The population of England is projected to grow by 5% over the 10-year period 2018 to mid 2028 (ONS). Within the Plan Area Wokingham has the highest predicted growth and Reading has the lowest.	Wokingham have above average predictions for population increase which puts increasing pressure on public services, housing and waste facilities. Longevity will put an increasing strain on natural resources, waste production and new developments, resources may be lost, and unsustainable disposal of waste may occur. Inappropriate developments may be approved which do not have a reliable source of minerals and do no include the most sustainable waste practices.
	Quality of life/social deprivation	The Plan area has a slightly above average life expectancy and fairly typical age demographic. The population has relatively low levels of deprivation with the most deprived areas located within Reading (Abbey).	
	Health	The population within the Plan area has an average relative risk with respect to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and access to medical facilities.	
	Tourism and recreation of national and regional importance	There are no National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) within the Plan area. However, the North Wessex Downs AONB is situated on the border of Reading and the Chilterns AONB borders the north of the Plan Area. Windsor Castle and Great Windsor Park are within the Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead and there are a large number of recreation facilities with no formal designation across the Plan area.	
Material Assets (land use, transport, waste and minerals)	Infrastructure Network	There are principal routes through Central & Eastern Berkshire. Highways England has identified the Strategic Route Network as the M4, A308M and A404M in Central & Eastern Berkshire which link with the M25 and A34.	With a predicted increase in population an increased demand on public transport and increasing pressure on the existing transport and waste management infrastructure is inevitable. In the absence of a waste management plan it is likely that the Plan Area would continue to produce more waste (based on the planned development). The
	Traffic and Congestion*	Traffic count data shows that there is a difference in the percentage of HGVs to all motor vehicles ranging between 3% in Bracknell to 5% in Wokingham.	

Topic		Current Baseline*	Evolution without Plan
	Waste and Mineral Infrastructure	There are approx. 30 waste management sites. There is a civic amenity site in each of the authorities, except Wokingham, as well as sites for waste transfer, aggregate recovery, metal recovery, and treatment. Key strategic sites include the material recovery facility in Windsor and Maidenhead, the composting site in Bracknell and the landfill in Wokingham. In 2018, there were three active sand and gravel quarries and two inactive quarries (Star Works and the recently permitted Poyle Quarry). The active quarries were located in the Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead.	principle works to minimise the environmental impact and cost of waste transport. It is predicted that aggregate requirements / consumption will increase within the Plan Area and in the absence of a minerals plan minerals this consumption would be unsustainable and result in an increase of importation of materials. There are a number of different constraints and issues which may impact the location of minerals development in Central & Eastern Berkshire including the location of viable mineral deposits and the transportation of minerals
	Emergency Services	There is one hospital with a full Accident and Emergency Department in the Plan Area (Royal Berkshire Hospital located in Reading). There are four Police Stations in the Plan Area and various Fire Stations.	
	Economy and Employment	Berkshire has one of the highest performing local economies in England (in terms of GVA per head). 23% of GVA in Berkshire is generated by the ICT sector, compared with 6% nationally. The distribution; transport; accommodation and food sector is also a big contributor to the local economy (contributing 20% of GVA). Employment in Berkshire dominated by banking, finance, insurance, IT, software, business management and consultancy. Tourism is particularly important to the Windsor and Eton region providing significant employment (East Berkshire Local Economic Assessment, 2011).	

Topic		Current Baseline*	Evolution without Plan
Biodiversity Flora and fauna	Designations	The Plan area has a number of internationally important sites, notably the Windsor Forest & Great Park SAC, Thames Basin Heaths SPA, South West London Wetlands SPA and Ramsar, and the Chiltern Beechwoods SAC. There are 33 Local Nature Reserves and 274 Local Wildlife Sites.	Applications for minerals and waste development would be determined on an individual proposal basis against the policies within the NPPF. This approach would not give consideration of the collective impacts or opportunities and may not address fully local circumstances. As such, it is possible that designated sites may be impacted upon. Increase in traffic and congestion may worsen around designated sites should development of waste and minerals sites may be inappropriately located.
	Priority habitats and species	The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) identifies a number of priority habitats within the Plan area. These are listed within the Updated Baseline Report.	
Soil Geology and Geomorphology	Soils Superficial and Bedrock	*Superficial*- River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated) - Alluvium - Clay, Silt and Sand. Sand and Gravel of uncertain age and origin *Bedrock Geology* comprises three main groups comprising the Thames Group, Lambeth Group and Bracklesham Group, with a small area of Chalk to the north of the Plan area.	With increasing development threats to soil there could be soil compaction and soil sealing. This will prevent water infiltrating the soil and result in increased surface water runoff and promote soil erosion. There is also the threat of soil loss as a result of agriculture and this trend is likely to continue. Climate change is likely to increase pressure on soil. An increase in soil erosion is likely, due to increased wind speeds, rising sea levels and increased flooding events. Waste and mineral sites have the potential to cause contamination and the risks associated with contamination of these sites would increase in the
	Designated and non-designated heritage sites	One geological SSSI in Windsor and Maidenhead (in the north of the borough), Cannon Court Farm Pit, 0.067 hectare (formerly known as Coppers Pit). There are 12 locally important sites in the Plan Area	
	Contaminated Land	Contamination contributes to the net loss of productive soils and is a significant sustainability issue in urban areas such as Reading (Source: Reading Borough, Sustainability Appraisal, Scoping Report, Revised September 2014).	

Topic		Current Baseline*	Evolution without Plan
		Waste disposal sites have historically represented potential sources of contamination – there are various closed landfills within the Plan area.	absence of an appropriate Joint Minerals & Waste Plan.
	Agriculture and Land use	Agricultural Classifications in the Plan Area are as follows[54]: *Bracknell*: Mixture grades 3 and 4 and some non-agricultural and urban. North majority Grade 3 south non-agricultural and urban; *Reading*: Majority is Urban with some grade 4; *Windsor:* Mixture of grades 1-4 and some non-agricultural and urban. Majority grade 2 and 3; and *Wokingham:* Mixture of grades 1-4 and some non-agricultural and urban. Majority Grade 3. Grade 1 and 2 in the north of the borough.	As well as being a resource, aggregates and soil contribute to the construction, demolition and excavation waste streams, much of which can be recycled. In the absence of an appropriate JMWP, opportunities to recycle aggregates and soils may not be realised.
Water	Water Resources	The Plan area and surrounding vicinity lie within the Thames River Basin District. The district covers both rural and urban environments stretching from the Thames estuary, to the limestone hills of the Cotswolds. The water environment in the Plan area is dominated by the River Thames and its tributaries.	In the absence of the JMWP, applications for minerals and waste development would be determined on an individual proposal basis against the policies within the National Planning Policy Framework. However, this approach would not give consideration of the collective impacts or opportunities and may not address fully

[54] Source magic website accessed 27/02/17

Topic		Current Baseline*	Evolution without Plan
		Groundwater stores are held in the Chalk aquifer within the Thames Basin. A principal bedrock aquifer[55] (major aquifer high) is present in the Reading area and across to Maidenhead. A Secondary Aquifer A[56] runs slightly south of the principal aquifer to Windsor. Secondary A aquifers also cover parts of Wokingham and Bracknell.	local circumstances. As such, it is possible the aquatic environment is at risk either from contamination via leachate of aquifer systems or potentially from the flooding of waste sites.
	Water Framework Directive	A detailed WFD has not been carried out	
	Flood Risk	Large portions of the Plan area are subject to flooding and are located in Flood Zones 2 and 3.	
	Catchment Sensitive Farming	Portions of the Plan area are designated as surface water NVZ and part of Reading is a ground NVZ.	
Climate Change and Air Quality	Air Quality	Reading has the largest areas designated as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA). Overall, 7 AQMA have been designated within the Plan area.	Waste management generates carbon dioxide and methane which are both greenhouse gases. Some waste management facilities are capable of producing heat and electricity from thermal and biological treatment processes thereby converting energy within stored materials to useful energy, reducing fossil fuel requirements. In the absence of the Joint Minerals &
	Climatic Factors	The Authorities have declared Climate Change emergencies and have developed or are in the process of developing Climate Change Actions Plans. The Department	

[55] These are layers of rock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and/or fracture permeability - meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale. In most cases, principal aquifers are aquifers previously designated as major aquifer.
[56] Secondary Aquifer A: Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers.

Topic		Current Baseline*	Evolution without Plan
		of Energy and Climate Change have produced UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics for 2005-2014. The data suggest that the plan area has a fairly typical per capita CO2 emission when compared to the south east region and the UK as a whole.	Waste Local Plan opportunities to implement this form of energy and reduce use of fossil fuels may be missed. The UK is likely to see more extreme weather events, including hotter and drier summers. The reduction in CO2 emissions previously seen in the four authorities will become increasingly hard to achieve particularly as this is likely to be affected by new developments and the increased traffic associated with those new developments.
Historic Environment	Historic Landscape Character and Scheduled monuments	There are 49 Scheduled ancient monuments within the Plan Area.	In the absence of the Joint Minerals & Waste Plan, applications for minerals and waste development would be determined on an individual proposal basis against the policies within the National Planning Policy Framework. However, this approach would not give consideration of the collective impacts or opportunities and may not address fully local circumstances. As such, it is possible that archeological sites may be impacted upon, and archeologically remains may be needlessly destroyed, further traffic and congestion may worsen around important sites.
	Registered parks and gardens	The Plan Area has a rich historic environment with a large number of designated sites of particular note is the Windsor Great Park, Windsor Castle, Home Park and the Frogmore Estate.	
	Listed Buildings/ Conservation Areas	There are numerous listed buildings and conservation areas, most of which are located within Windsor and Maidenhead	
	Other known and unknown features	Gravel deposits of the Thames Valley, are associated with a rich archaeological heritage and archaeological remains	

Topic		Current Baseline*	Evolution without Plan
Landscape and Visual Amenity	Designated Landscapes	Three areas have been defined by Natural England as National Character Areas (NCAs) - the Chilterns, Thames Valley and Thames Basin Heaths. The landscape of the Plan Area is dominated by a mixture of both urban and rural nature. The Thames Valley and Thames Basin Heaths are the dominant areas within in the Plan area. There are no AONB or National Parks within the Plan area, however both the North Wessex Downs and Chilterns AONB border the Plan Area. Three Country Parks located within the Plan Area - California Country Park, Dinton Pastures and Wellington Country Park.	Landscapes can change by a variety of physical, environmental and man-made influences, with increasing development in the South East Region and Central & Eastern Berkshire. It is likely that threats to landscape character could result in loss of unique landscape features. Waste and mineral sites have the potential to alter the landscape and visual amenity in a negative way in the absence of an appropriate Joint Minerals & Waste Plan. Agricultural pressures and climate change could also have an effect with potential increase in erosion, rising sea levels and increased flooding events, resulting in a likely change in livestock, crop variety and its uses.
	Green Belt	The majority of administrative boundary of Windsor & Maidenhead, north and east of Bracknell Forest and north of Wokingham lie within Green Belt designations.	
	Tranquillity	The Plan area is heavily urbanised, however there are areas to the north and south of Wokingham Borough which are more tranquil.	

***For Full details refer Updated Baseline Report July 2020**

Limitations

The information presented in this report is the result of a desk-based review and no formal requests for records, data or information have been made[57].

Congestion data specific to the plan area was not available at the time of writing this appraisal.

Climate change, contamination, development and agricultural practices result in an overall net loss in soils in the UK. However, it is of note that there is no specific data available for the Plan Area.

57 Where applicable requests were made to the Berkshire Authorities for available data.

Appendix C: SA/SEA Framework Information

Table 1 Proforma for Assessment of Objectives and Policies

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements
JMWP Objective/ Waste and Minerals Policy	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**	

*refer Table 2.2 in Section 2 for full objectives

Key:

Symbol	Explanation of the Effect
+	Positive: will result in positive impact on the objective
0	Neutral: Neutral or negligible effect on the objective
-	Negative: Option will result on a negative impact on the objective
?	Unknown: The relationship is unknown, or there is not enough information to make an assessment

Table 2 Proforma for Assessment of Compatibility and Total/ Cumulative Effects

JWMP Objective/Policy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												

Key: Y=compatible	N=potential conflict	?= unknown / not enough information	N/A= Not applicable

Appendix D: Full Appraisal of the SA/SEA JMWP Objectives

	SA/SEA Objectives											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	
JMWP Objective	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
1). To strike a balance between the demand for mineral resources, waste treatment and disposal facilities and the need to protect the quality of life for communities, the economy and the quality and diversity of environmental assets, by protecting the environment and local communities from negative impacts.	?	0	0	?	?	?	0	?	0	+	?	Comments/ Effects: The objective seeks to protect the environment from negative impact but makes no attempts for enhancement or improvement. The policy refers to balance which suggests that some objectives may have some positive gains whilst on balance other may see some negative impact. Ensuring that minerals and waste facilities protect the environment and local communities the plan may result in too few waste and minerals facilities which may not enable communities to be self-sufficient with respect to managing the wastes it produces and the minerals it requires. Potential Improvements: Consider amending the objective to include a statement regarding seeking opportunities to improve, and enhance the environment. Acknowledge that in order to meet demand there may be negative impacts, but in this regard SANGs/ compensation / mitigation could be considered.	Reference to 'improve and enhance' the quality and diversity of the natural and historic environment has been included. References to SANGs / compensation / mitigation is considered too specific for inclusion in the objective and is addressed by relevant policies.

	SA/SEA Objectives											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	
JMWP Objective	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
2). To protect community health, safety and amenity in particular by managing traffic impacts, minimising the risk from flooding, ensuring sustainable, high quality and sensitive design and layout, sustainable construction methods, good working practices and imposing adequate separation of minerals and waste development from residents by providing appropriate screening and/or landscaping and other environmental protection measures. Protect and enhance landscape character, local distinctiveness and historic environment of the Plan Area	?	+	+	0	+	?	?	?	?	+	+	Comments/Effects: The objective adequately seeks to ensure sites do not negatively impact receptors. It also seeks to protect the amenity of an area by ensuring good design, layout and screening. Although the objective touches on the management of traffic impacts which may have positive impacts to air quality it does not specifically make reference to minimising haulage however, it is noted in other objectives. The policy makes specific reference to sustainable construction methods which supports the waste hierarchy. Potential Improvements: Considering amending the objective to include a statement regarding minimising road haulage and using other sustainable transportation methods. Providing clarification regarding enhancement opportunities?	As noted, minimisation of 'mineral miles' and 'waste' miles are addressed by other Objectives (10 and 14 respectively) and therefore, it is considered that this point does not need to be duplicated.
3). To ensure minerals and waste development makes a positive contribution to the local and wider environment, and biodiversity, through the protection and creation of high quality, resilient habitats and ecological networks and landscapes that provide opportunities for enhanced biodiversity and geodiversity and contribute to the high quality of life for present and future generations.	+	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	0	Comments / Effects: This objective recognises that that there can be a wide range of positive benefits associated with the restoration of minerals site. But does not give details of how this may be achieved. The objective is high level. Potential Improvements: Consider the insertion of public amenity and public access within the objective as this would have greater positive impacts on the overall quality of life of the population and strength the positive impact of the objective. Consider focusing objective on mineral sites and being specific that the objective relates to predominantly to restoration of decommissioned sites however, it is noted this is covered in objective 4.	Restoration and the potential benefits are covered by new Objective 6. Objective 6 has been strengthened by making reference to the 'quality of life' of local communities.

	SA/SEA Objectives											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	
JMWP Objective	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
4). Help mitigate the causes of, and adapt to, climate change by positive design of development; developing appropriate restoration of mineral workings; prioritising movement of waste up the waste hierarchy; reducing the reliance on landfill; maximising opportunities for the re-use and recycling of waste; and facilitating new technologies to maximise the renewable energy potential of waste as a resource.	0	0	0	0	0	?	+	?	?	+	?	Comments/ Effects: This objective combines a number of key themes associated with emissions including restoration of mineral workings and reducing waste going to landfilling. Both of these issues are mentioned in other objectives. With respect to restoration, objective 5 covers this and with respect to the waste hierarchy this is covered by objectives10 and 11. Potential Improvements: Consider whether is covered adequately elsewhere and potentially this is duplication.	As stated, restoration is considered by other Objectives and duplication should be avoided.
5). To encourage engagement between developers, site operators and communities so there is an understanding of respective needs. To consider the restoration of mineral sites at the beginning of the proposal to ensure progressive restoration in order to maximise environmental gains and benefits to local communities through appropriate after uses that reflect local circumstance and landscape linkages.	+	?	+	?	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	Comments / Effects: The objective provides extra emphasis on ensuring the long term benefits to the environment and local communities, however, use of the word 'encourage' suggests that engagement is optional. The objective does not provide any specific details regarding how this objective can be achieved. There is some cross over with objective 4. Potential Improvements: Consider re-wording and removing the word 'encourage'. Specify ways/routes that engagement will be facilitated.	The Berkshire Authorities do not have control over the engagement between developers, site operators and communities and these are usually unilateral agreements. As such, the Authorities can only 'encourage'.
6). To support the continued economic growth in Central & Eastern Berkshire, as well as neighbouring economies by helping to deliver a steady and adequate supply of environmentally acceptable primary minerals and mineral-related products to support new development and key infrastructure projects locally through safeguarding mineral resources and allocating key sites.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	0	Comments / Effects: This is a core objective for the JMWP. It is noted that the terminology uses passive language i.e. 'support'. Growth is mentioned but not qualified. Potential Improvements: In order to ensure the objective is robust consider using positive language to describe the means of support and encourage along with a commitment to do so. When mentioning growth figures to qualify the growth would increase the robustness of the objective.	Agreed – the Objected has been amended to stated 'Ensure the restoration of minerals sites is suitably addressed to enable progressive restoration…'

	SA/SEA Objectives											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	
JMWP Objective	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
7). To ensure sufficient primary aggregate is supplied to the construction industry from appropriately located and environmentally acceptable sources achieving a net reduction in 'mineral miles'. To encourage the production and use of good quality secondary and recycled aggregates, having regard to the principles of sustainable development.	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	0	Comments / Effects: Importantly the objective introduces the idea of 'mineral miles' resulting in air quality, traffic and transport and indirectly climate change benefits. It also makes specific reference to the philosophy sustainable development.	The 'support' given to economic growth is in relation to the supply of minerals to allow infrastructure and new developments. This has been clarified through changing 'support' to 'enable' in relation to development. The context for how minerals supports the economy is set out in more detail in the preceding section of the JMWP 'Background and context' and therefore, the detail is not required in the Objectives.
8). To protect key mineral resources from the unnecessary sterilisation by other forms of development, and safeguarding existing minerals and waste infrastructure, to ensure a steady and adequate supply of minerals and provision of waste management facilities in the future	?	0	?	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	Comments / Effects: The objective is important for the long term success of waste and minerals policy throughout and beyond the life of the JWMP. It acknowledges that there are other pressures on land in the plan area particularly from housing. Potential Improvements: Expansion of the objective to include ways in which this may be facilitated: for example, identification of key strategic areas of both waste and minerals sites which can be considered in the making of other plans.	This objective is primarily about safeguarding which is a national policy requirement. The provision of waste facilities is considered in other objectives – most notably, Objective 13.
9). To safeguard facilities for the movement of minerals and waste by rail and encouraging the use of other non-road modes where these are available and more sustainable.	?	0	0	0	?	+	+	+	0	0	0	Comments / Effects: This objective is closely linked with objective 7 with respect to reducing 'mineral miles' however it goes further than objective 7 and specifies other forms of transportation. It is unclear what is meant by 'safeguarding facilities for the movement of minerals' objective 6 already states it will safeguard key sites. It uses supportive language such as 'encourage' but does not describe what form the encouragement may take. In the	The types of facilities to be safeguarded are outlined in the relevant policies and it is considered the level of detail is not required in the Objective. The use of non-road modes can only be 'encouraged' as there are limited options for alternatives at present.

	SA/SEA Objectives											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	
JMWP Objective	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
												absence of further clarification this objective would be hard to implement and achieve. Potential Improvements: Consider defining specific facilities and the methods of encouragement. Consider amending objective to include identifying opportunities for more sustainable movement of minerals and waste.	
10). To drive waste treatment higher up the waste hierarchy and specifically to increase the re-use, recycling and recovery of materials, whilst minimising the quantities of residual waste requiring final disposal.	?	?	0	0	?	+	+	+	0	+	0	Comments / Effects: This objective re affirms/ duplicates the principles contained within Objective 4 with respect to the waste hierarchy. It also brings in the specific requirement to minimising final waste requiring landfilling. The objective is very high level and overarching and does not provide details of how this will be achieved. Potential Improvements: Consider amending the objective to specify the methods that will be employed to minimise residual waste for example seeking to identify opportunities and providing options this may be achieved by combining part of objective 6 and objective 11 thereby ensuring the objective is more robust and avoiding duplication.	The specific requirement for mineral provision is set out in Policy M3. The Policy notes that the level of provision may need to be reviewed in light of a change in local circumstance (for example, Heathrow Airport Expansion). By not including a figure in the objective, it allows for flexibility and future-proofs the objective. The Objective sets out the requirement to implement the waste hierarchy. However, the methods for applying this are set out in the new Objective 13 and 14. As such, this objective has not been amended to avoid duplication.
11). To encourage a zero waste economy whereby landfill is virtually eliminated (excluding inert materials) by providing for increased recycling and waste recovery facilities including energy recovery.	?	0	0	0	0	?	+	+	0	+	?	Comments / Effects: This objective uses positive, language and describes how the objective will be achieved. This objective has strong links to objective 10 and 6 and 7. There is some conflict with objectives 7 and 9 that make reference to minimising road haulage and using sustainable transport options. The objective is realistic and acknowledges there are limitations associated with the objective of self-sufficiency whilst	The drive towards a zero economy is a separate and important issue and it is considered that it warrants a separate Objective. This has been emphasised by the recent publication of the Government's Resources & Waste Strategy.

	SA/SEA Objectives											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	
JMWP Objective	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
												acknowledges there will be movements in and out of the area associated with waste. Potential Improvements: Consider combining objective 10 and 11.	
12). To achieve a net reduction in 'waste miles' by delivering adequate capacity for managing waste as near as possible to where it is produced.	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	?	+	+	?	Comments / Effects: This is a specific, measurable objective which clearly describes how it will be achieved. There is some cross over with objective 11 which acknowledged there would be some movements out of the plan area. It has benefits to air quality and indirectly to emissions. 'Adequate capacity' is not quantified. Potential Improvements: Consider quantifying the capacity required within the plan timeframe so this objective can be measurable.	Not considered necessary

Appendix E: Long List of Development Management Options and Appraisal of Draft Policies

Long List of Policy Options

DM1: Sustainable Development	Shortlisting (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1 – NPPF Proposed development that accords with an up-to-date Local Plan should be approved, and proposed development that conflicts should be refused unless other material considerations indicate otherwise. It is highly desirable that local planning authorities should have an up-to-date plan in place. For **decision-taking** this means: • approving development proposals that accord with the development plan without delay; and • where the development plan is absent, silent or relevant policies are out-of-date, granting permission unless: • any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or • specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.	**Reasonable**
Option 2 – Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire No policy	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – Waste Local Plan for Berkshire (WLP1) In identifying land or considering proposals for waste management development the Local Planning Authorities will have regard to the extent to which the development is sustainable in form and location and helps to conserve natural resources and the human and natural environment, and minimises traffic congestion, travel distances, waste generation and pollution, and adverse impacts on humans and the natural environment.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 – Withdrawn Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies (DC1) Minerals and waste development proposals will be acceptable where they promote the efficient use of resources through: • Designs that minimise primary aggregate use and utilise building materials make from recycled and secondary sources • Making efficient use of land, buildings and infrastructure • Conserving resources, including waste and energy, through efficient design • Being located so as to reduce the need to travel, or utilise non-road modes of travel • Moving the management of waste up the Waste Hierarchy, And, for waste related development on sites outside Waste Preferred Areas; promoting the use of previously developed land where possible.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 5 – New Policy Approach The Central and Eastern Berkshire Authorities will take a positive approach to minerals and waste development that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the associated Planning Practice Guidance. The authorities will seek to work proactively with applicants to find solutions to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area. Minerals and waste development that accords with the policies in this Local Plan will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the Central and Eastern Berkshire Authorities will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether: - Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or - Specific policies in the National Planning Policy Framework indicate that development should be restricted.	**Reasonable**.

DM2 Climate Change – Mitigation and Adaptation	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1 – NPPF Local Plans should take account of climate change over the longer term, including factors such as flood risk, coastal change, water supply and changes to biodiversity and landscape. New development should be planned to avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 2 – Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire No policy	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – Waste Local Plan for Berkshire No policy	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 – Withdrawn Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies No policy	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 5 – **New Policy Approach** Minerals and waste development should minimise their impact on the causes of climate change. Where applicable, minerals and waste development should reduce vulnerability and provide resilience to impacts of climate change.	**Reasonable.**
Option 6 – New Policy Approach Minerals and waste development should minimise their impact on the causes of climate change. Where applicable, minerals and waste development should reduce vulnerability and provide resilience to impacts of climate change. The following policies in this plan contribute towards the mitigation and adaptation of Climate Change: • Policy DM8: Restoration of Minerals and Waste Developments; • Policy DM9: Protecting Public Health, Safety and Amenity; • Policy DM 10: Water Environment and Flood Risk; • Policy DM11: Sustainable Transport Movements; and • Policy DM12: High Quality Design of Minerals and Waste Development	**Reasonable.**

DM3: Protection of Habitats and Species	Shortlist (reasonable/not reasonable)

Option 1 - NPPF
 	
When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying the following principles:
 	
• if significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
• proposed development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest likely to have an adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest (either individually or in combination with other developments) should not normally be permitted. Where an adverse effect on the site's notified special interest features is likely, an exception should only be made where the benefits of the development, at this site, clearly outweigh both the impacts that it is likely to have on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
• development proposals where the primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be permitted;
• opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged;
• planning permission should be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss; and
• the following wildlife sites should be given the same protection as European sites:
  • potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;
  • listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and
  • sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on European sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.
The presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 14) does not apply where development requiring appropriate assessment under the Birds or Habitats Directives is being considered, planned or determined.
	Reasonable.

Option 2 – Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire (Policy 11) There will be strongest presumption against allowing the extraction of sharp sand and gravel from (ii) designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (including classified and proposed Special Protection Areas, designated and candidate Special Areas of Conservation, and Ramsar sites and Nature Conservation Review and Geological Review sites); (iii) statutory nature reserves.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – Waste Local Plan for Berkshire (WLP29) In all cases outside the Preferred Areas, and notwithstanding the provisions of Policy WLP28, there will be a strong presumption against allowing waste management development, wither within or adversely affecting the following: (i) Areas designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (including proposed and designated Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar sites), Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites, or Geological Conservation Areas; Statutory nature reserves;...	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 – Withdrawn Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies (DC5) Proposals for minerals and waste development should respect and where possible enhance environmental features that are valued at the local level in Berkshire. Proposals for mineral and waste development will only be permitted where they do not materially harm the ……..ecological, …value, including the particular interest of the designations and features listed in this policy. In exceptional circumstances permission may be granted where the need for the development or the wider benefits that it offers, including to the local economy, can be shown to outweigh any harm. • Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats and species • Conservation Target Areas • Wildlife Heritage Sites • Local Nature Reserves • Ancient Woodland • Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites • Networks of habitats…. In all cases, it will be necessary to show that: • Appropriate measures can be shown to mitigate harm, or The need for the development as defined in Core Strategy Policy W6 in the case of waste development, or Core Strategy Policy M2 or the benefits of the development to the local economy can be shown to override that harm.	**Reasonable.**

Option 5 – New Policy Approach Minerals and waste development should not have a significant adverse effect on, and where possible, should enhance, restore or create designated or important habitats and species. The following sites, habitats and species will be protected in accordance with the level of their relative importance: a) Internationally designated sites including Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, any sites identified to counteract adverse effects on internationally designated sites, and European Protected Species; b) Nationally designated sites including Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves, nationally protected species and Ancient Woodland; c) Local interest sites including Local Wildlife Sites, and Local Nature Reserves; d) Habitats and species of principal importance including those identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan or Berkshire Authorities' Biodiversity Action Plans. e) Species recognised on national red lists, or as Red Data Book species, or as notable species. Development which is likely to have a significant adverse impact upon such sites, habitats and species will only be permitted where it is judged, in proportion to their relative importance, that the merits of the development outweigh any likely environmental damage. Appropriate mitigation and compensation measures will be required where development would cause harm to biodiversity interests, and will be expected to provide continuous ecological function throughout development and operation phases.	**Reasonable.**

DM4: Protection of Designated Landscape	Shortlist (reasonable/not reasonable)
Option 1 - NPPF Great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty. The conservation of wildlife and cultural heritage are important considerations in all these areas, and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads. Planning permission should be refused for major developments in these designated areas except in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated they are in the public interest. Consideration of such applications should include an assessment of: • the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy; • the cost of, and scope for, developing elsewhere outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and • any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should: • give great weight to the benefits of the mineral extraction, including to the economy; • as far as is practical, provide for the maintenance of landbanks of non energy minerals from outside National Parks, the Broads, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas.	**Reasonable**
Option 2 – Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire (Policy 11 and Policy 15) There will be strongest presumption against allowing the extraction of sharp sand and gravel from (i) The North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty;… Applications for the extraction of building sand will be judged on their merits having strict regard to the provisions of Policies 11 to 13. Notwithstanding Policy 11(i), the local planning authorities will be prepared to grant permissions for the extraction of up to 150,000 tonnes per year from sites within the North Wessex Downs AONB, so long as all other requirements of these policies are met and the authorities are satisfied that the AONB will not be adversely affected by the operations proposed.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – Waste Local Plan for Berkshire (WLP29) In all cases outside the Preferred Areas, and notwithstanding the provisions of Policy WLP28, there will be a strong presumption against allowing waste management development, wither within or adversely affecting the following: (xiii) North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Areas of Special Landscape Importance except for the following purposes: (a) The landfilling of wastes where this forms an acceptable and necessary element of the restoration of permitted mineral extraction and restoration; (b) Temporary waste recycling and transfer facilities located on landfill sites in accordance with Policies WLP15 and WLP24; (c) The treatment of sewage and other wastes in accordance with the requirements of Policy WLP18; The treatment of farm and stable waste in accordance with the requirements of Policy WLP19;…	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 – Withdrawn Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies (DC3) Proposals for minerals and waste development within the North Wessex AONB will be subject to the most rigorous assessment. High priority will be given to conservation and enhancement of the landscape within these areas and their settings. Major minerals or waste development will not be allowed unless it can be demonstrated that there is an overriding national need for the development which cannot be reasonably be met in another way, and which is sufficient to override the potential damage to the natural beauty, wildlife, cultural heritage or quiet enjoyment of the North Wessex AONB. Proposals for other minerals and waste development will be carefully assessed, with great weight given for the conservation of the landscape, wildlife, cultural heritage or quiet enjoyment of the North Wessex AONB. In exceptional circumstances, proposals for small scale waste management facilities including aggregates recycling facilities for local needs, and small scale quarrying of soft sand will be permitted where: • They are in the most appropriate location in relation to sources of arisings and markets; • The development would not be damaging to the landscape, archaeological, ecological or geological interests, or the amenity of local residents; and Where the local road network is adequate to cope with the traffic generated by or associated with the proposed development.	**Not a reasonable option.**

Option 5 – New Policy Approach Planning permission for minerals and waste development proposals adjacent, but within the setting of the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), and Chilterns AONB, will be considered having regard to the effect on the purpose of conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the relevant AONB. Consideration of such applications will assess; a) The need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations and the impact of granting, or b) The impact of permitting, or refusing the development upon the local economy; c) The cost of, and scope for meeting the need elsewhere outside the designated area, or meeting the need in some other way; and, d) Whether any detrimental effects on the environment, the landscape and/or recreational opportunities can be satisfactory mitigated, taking account of the relevant AONB Management Plan.	**Reasonable**

DM5: Protection of the Countryside	**Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)**
Option 1- NPPF / NPPW No policy. **However, Annex 1 of the Waste Framework Directive includes Article 13: Protection of Human Health and the Environment; Member states shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste management is carried out without endangering human health, without harming the environment and, in particular: A. without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals; B. without causing a nuisance through noise or odors; and C. without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 2 – Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire No policy.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3– Waste Local Plan for Berkshire No policy.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 – Withdrawn Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies No policy.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 5 – New Policy Approach Minerals and waste development in the open countryside will only be permitted where: d) It is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development; or e) The development provides a suitable reuse of previously developed land; or f) Redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings.	**Reasonable**

DM6: Green Belt	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1 - NPPF As with previous Green Belt policy, inappropriate development is, by definition, harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved except in very special circumstances. When considering any planning application, local planning authorities should ensure that substantial weight is given to any harm to the Green Belt. 'Very special circumstances' will not exist unless the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations. Certain other forms of development are also not inappropriate in Green Belt provided they preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in Green Belt. These are: • mineral extraction; • engineering operations; • local transport infrastructure which can demonstrate a requirement for a Green Belt location; • the re-use of buildings provided that the buildings are of permanent and substantial construction; and • development brought forward under a Community Right to Build Order.	**Reasonable**
Option 2 – Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire (Policy 7) Within the framework provided by Policy 6, the merits of all applications for the extraction of sand and gravel will be assessed having regard to all material considerations, including the need to protect the character and amenities of individual settlements, and to protect important open gaps between settlements from development which would cause long-term harm to the land's function;	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – Waste Local Plan for Berkshire (WLP29) In all cases outside the Preferred Areas, and notwithstanding the provisions of Policy WLP28, there will be a strong presumption against allowing waste management development, wither within or adversely affecting the following: (xii) Metropolitan Green Belt, and land outside built up areas and settlement boundaries, except for the following purposes: (a) landfilling of wastes where this forms an acceptable and necessary element of permitted mineral extraction and restoration; (b) temporary waste recycling and transfer facilities located on landfill sites in accordance withy Policies WLP15 and WLP24; (c) green waste composting in accordance with the requirements of Policy WLP17; (d) the treatment of sewage and other wastes in accordance with the requirements of Policy WLP18; and the treatment of farm and stable waste in accordance with the requirements of Policy WLP19;	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 – Withdrawn Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies (DC4) Proposals for minerals and waste development within the Green Belt in Berkshire will be carefully assessed for their effect on the objectives and purpose for which the designation has been made. High priority will be given to the preservation of the openness of the Green Belt. Where the proposals do not conflict with preservation of the openness of the Green Belt, waste management facilities, including aggregate recycling facilities will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the site is the most suitable location in relation to arisings and recyclate markets, where there ate no appropriate sites outside the Green Belt that could fulfil the same role, and provided the development would not cause harm to the objectives of the Green Belt.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 5 – New Policy Approach Proposals for minerals and waste development within the London Area Green Belt will be carefully assessed for their effect on the objectives and purposes for which the designation has been made. High priority will be given to preservation of the openness of the Green Belt. Where the proposals do not conflict with the preservation of the openness of the Green Belt, waste management facilities, including aggregate recycling facilities will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the site is the most suitable location in relation to arisings and recycled markets, where there are no appropriate sites outside the Green Belt that could fulfil the same role, and provided the development would not cause harm to the objectives and purposes of the Green Belt.	**Reasonable**

DM7: Conserving the Historic Environment	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1 - NPPF Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account: • the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; • the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; • the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and • opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of: • the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; • the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and • the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.	**Reasonable**
When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply: • the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and • no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and • conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and • the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred. Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 133 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 134, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.	

Option 2 – Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire (Policy 7, Policy 11 and Policy 12) Within the framework provided by Policy 6, the merits of all applications for the extraction of sand and gravel will be assessed having regard to all material considerations, including (iii) the need to protect sites or areas of ecological, geological, archaeological, historic or architectural importance; There will be the strongest presumption against allowing the extraction of sharp sand and gravel from (iv) scheduled ancient monuments, and other monuments of national importance; (vii) registered parks and gardens of special historic interest, and registered battlefields; (vii) the sites and settings of Grade 1 and Grade 2* listed buildings; There will be a strong presumption against allowing the extraction of sharp sand and gravel from: Areas of special Landscape Importance, Wildlife Heritage Sites (including Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites), parks and gardens of county importance, non-scheduled archaeological sites meriting preservation in situ, Conservation Areas and the sites and settings of Grade 2 listed buildings, and the immediate settings of rivers and canals;	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – Waste Local Plan for Berkshire (WLP29) In all cases outside the Preferred Areas, and notwithstanding the provisions of Policy WLP28, there will be a strong presumption against allowing waste management development, wither within or adversely affecting the following: (ii) Scheduled Ancient Monuments; (iii) Major historic parks and gardens; (iv) Conservation areas; (ix) the sites and settings of buildings and features of architectural and/or historic interest;	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 – Withdrawn Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies (DC5) Proposals for minerals and waste development should respect and where possible enhance environmental features that are valued at the local level in Berkshire. Proposals for mineral and waste development will only be permitted where they do not materially harm the landscape or historic character of the site and its surroundings, its natural resources or its ecological, or archaeological value, including the particular interest of the designations and features listed in this policy. In exceptional circumstances permission may be granted where the need for the development or the wider benefits that it offers, including to the local economy, can be shown to outweigh any harm. • Places of archaeological, cultural and historic value • Conservation Areas • Registered and locally important Historic Parks and Gardens… In all cases, it will be necessary to show that: • Appropriate measures can be shown to mitigate harm, or The need for the development as defined in Core Strategy Policy W6 in the case of waste development, or Core Strategy Policy M2 or the benefits of the development to the local economy can be shown to override that harm.	**Reasonable**
Option 5 – New Policy Approach Proposals for minerals and waste developments will be required to protect and preserve the historic environment and heritage assets of the Central & Eastern Berkshire Authorities, including both designated and non-designated assets, including the settings of these sites. The following assets will be protected in accordance with their relative importance: a) Scheduled ancient monuments; b) Listed buildings; c) Conservation areas; d) Registered parks and gardens; e) Registered battlefields; f) Sites of archaeological importance; and g) Other locally recognised assets. Minerals and waste development should preserve, and where possible, enhance the character or appearance of historical assets unless it is demonstrated that the need for and benefits of the development decisively outweigh these interests and impacts will be mitigated.	**Reasonable**

DM8: Restoration of Minerals and Waste Developments	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1 - NPPF In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should: • put in place policies to ensure worked land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity, taking account of aviation safety, and that high quality restoration and aftercare of mineral sites takes place, including for agriculture (safeguarding the long term potential of best and most versatile agricultural land and conserving soil resources), geodiversity, biodiversity, native woodland, the historic environment and recreation. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should: • provide for restoration and aftercare at the earliest opportunity to be carried out to high environmental standards, through the application of appropriate conditions, where necessary. Bonds or other financial guarantees to underpin planning conditions should only be sought in exceptional circumstances	**Reasonable**
Option 2 – Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire (Policy 18, 19 and Policy 20) (i) Before they will be prepared to grant planning permission for mineral extraction, the local planning authorities will require to be satisfied that the land will be progressively restored within a reasonable timescale to an appropriate standard and an acceptable landform, landscape character and ecological character which are appropriate to its location and its intended after-use. (ii) When considering other applications relating to the restoration of present and former mineral workings, the local planning authorities will be guided by the aim of ensuring the completion without undue delay of site restoration to an appropriate standard and an acceptable landform, landscape character and ecological character which are appropriate to its location and its intended after-use. The local planning authorities will impose conditions to secure these ends on any planning permissions granted, and may request the completion of legal agreements to secure matters which cannot be secured by planning conditions. When considering applications for mineral extraction, the local planning authorities will seek to secure environmental and other public benefits (including, where appropriate, recreational benefits) through (i) The restoration, after-care and after-use of extracted sites; and (ii) The environmental conservation and enhancement of the wider surrounding areas to which the proposed extraction relates, and the promotion of recreational opportunities within this area. Proposals for restoration, after-care and after-use of the Preferred Areas must conform to and not prejudice the broad aims and strategies indicated in Appendix 3.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – Waste Local Plan for Berkshire (WLP30) Within the framework provided by Policy WLP27, the merits of waste management development proposals will be assessed having regard to all relevant considerations, and in particular: (x) the need to minimise disturbance from waste disposal operations by securing the phased release of sites where appropriate and the orderly progression of working and restoration where landfilling is taking place; and (xi) the need to ensure satisfactory restoration, after-care and management of sites for an acceptable after-use.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 – Withdrawn Core Strategy (M12) Proposals for mineral developments will be permitted only where satisfactory provision has been made for the restoration and after-use of the site, within a reasonable timescale. When considering applications for minerals development, environmental and other public benefits (including, where appropriate, recreational benefits) will be sought through: (i) The restoration, after-care and after-use of extraction sites; (ii) The environmental conservation and enhancement of the wider surrounding area to which the proposed extraction relates, and (iii) The promotion of recreational opportunities within the area. Proposals for Restoration will be approved where they make a positive contribution to one or more of the following: (i) Landscape character and quality (ii) Air, soil and water quality (iii) Flood water management (iv) Biodiversity and wildlife conservation (v) The promotion of recreational facilities Restoration proposals for mineral workings within Aerodrome Safeguarding Zones should incorporate progressive working and restoration, to prevent open water bodies becoming bird roosts.	**Reasonable**

Option 5 – New Policy Approach Planning permission for minerals extraction and temporary waste management development will be granted where satisfactory provision has been made for high standards of restoration and aftercare such that the intended after-use of the site is achieved in a timely manner, including where necessary for its long-term management. The restoration of minerals and waste developments should be in keeping with the character and setting of the local area, and should contribute to the delivery of local objectives for habitats, biodiversity or community use where these are consistent with the development plan. The restoration of mineral extraction and landfill sites should be phased throughout the life of the development.	**Reasonable**

DM9: Protecting Public Health, Safety and Amenity	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1 - NPPF In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should: • set out environmental criteria, in line with the policies in this Framework, against which planning applications will be assessed so as to ensure that permitted operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment or human health, including from noise, dust, visual intrusion, traffic, tip- and quarry-slope stability, differential settlement of quarry backfill, mining subsidence, increased flood risk, impacts on the flow and quantity of surface and groundwater and migration of contamination from the site; and take into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in a locality; • when developing noise limits, recognise that some noisy short-term activities, which may otherwise be regarded as unacceptable, are unavoidable to facilitate minerals extraction. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should: • ensure, in granting planning permission for mineral development, that there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment, human health or aviation safety, and take into account the cumulative effect of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or from a number of sites in a locality; • ensure that any unavoidable noise, dust and particle emissions and any blasting vibrations are controlled, mitigated or removed at source, and establish appropriate noise limits for extraction in proximity to noise sensitive properties.	**Reasonable**
Option 2 – Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire (Policy 7) Within the framework provided by Policy 6, the merits of the all applications for the extraction of sand and gravel will be assessed having regard to all material considerations, including the likely effects of the proposal on living conditions, and the likely effects on traffic it would generate;	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – Waste Local Plan for Berkshire (WLP30) Within the framework provided by Policy WLP27, the merits of waste management development proposals will be assessed having regard to all relevant considerations, and in particular: (ii) the need to safeguard health and living conditions; (iii) the likely effects of the proposed development on the surrounding population and the environment, including the effect on living and working conditions; the effect on the air and water environment; the amenity and wider environmental implications of any emissions, or changes in the nature, quality and quantity of watercourses and groundwater, and drainage and flooding impacts; (viii) the need to safeguard aviation interests (including guarding against bird strike risks and safeguarding airfield protection zones), and to safeguard the interests of public utilities; (ix) the likely cumulative effects of the proposed development in combination with other developments taking place, or permitted to take place in the locality'	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 – Withdrawn Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies (DC2, DC 7 and DC8) Proposals for minerals and waste development in Berkshire will be assessed having regard to the balance between the following considerations: 2. The potential for adverse impacts to arise at the site itself and from traffic generated by the proposal both in relation to the cumulative impact of the proposal from operations on the site, and from other operations taking place in the vicinity: • On the quality of air and soil, and from impacts associated with noise, odour or lighting on the amenities of nearby residents and quality of the environment in surrounding areas; • On public safety; Minerals and waste development that would be likely to have an adverse effect on the quality of air or soil, or have adverse impacts through noise, odour or lighting will only be permitted if it would not put at risk: (i) The health, safety and amenity of residents and users of the site or surrounding land; and (ii) The quality of the environment in the surrounding area. Minerals and waste developments within airport safeguarding zones or within hazard zones defined for purposes of public safety will only be permitted if, in consultation with the appropriate bodies responsible for managing or regulating the interest, it can be demonstrated that any hazard created or exacerbated remains acceptable.	**Reasonable**

Option 5 – New Policy Approach Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development provided that it does not generate unacceptable adverse impacts. Minerals and waste development should not: j) Release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards); k) Have an unacceptable impact on human health; l) Cause unacceptable noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour; m) Have an unacceptable visual impact; n) Potentially endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures; o) Cause an unacceptable impact on public safety safeguarding zones; p) Cause an unacceptable impact on: i. Tip and quarry slope stability; or ii. Differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfill; or iii. Subsidence and migration of contaminants; iv. Cause an unacceptable impact on surface water or groundwater sources; v. Cause an unacceptable impact on public strategic infrastructure; vi. Cause an unacceptable cumulative impact arising from the interactions between minerals and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other forms of development.	**Reasonable**

DM10: Water Environment and Flood Risk	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1 - NPPF Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Development should not be allocated or permitted if there are reasonably available sites appropriate for the proposed development in areas with a lower probability of flooding. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should ensure flood risk is not increased elsewhere and only consider development appropriate in areas at risk of flooding where, informed by a site-specific flood risk assessment following the Sequential Test, and if required the Exception Test, it can be demonstrated that: • within the site, the most vulnerable development is located in areas of lowest flood risk unless there are overriding reasons to prefer a different location; and • development is appropriately flood resilient and resistant, including safe access and escape routes where required, and that any residual risk can be safely managed, including by emergency planning; and it gives priority to the use of sustainable drainage systems. For individual developments on sites allocated in development plans through the Sequential Test, applicants need not apply the Sequential Test. Applications for minor development and changes of use should not be subject to the Sequential or Exception Tests but should still meet the requirements for site-specific flood risk assessments.	**Reasonable**
Option 2 – Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire (Policy 7) Within the framework provided by Policy 6, the merits of the all applications for the extraction of sand and gravel will be assessed having regard to all material considerations, including (vii) the need to guard against environmental damage resulting from changes to the water tables; (viii) the need to protect water bodies and other water features, and to protect the water environment generally, including the protection of the flow, quantity and quality of water supplies, and protection against increased risks of flooding to property and people;	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – Waste Local Plan for Berkshire (WLP30) Within the framework provided by Policy WLP27, the merits of waste management development proposals will be assessed having regard to all relevant considerations, and in particular: (iii) the likely effects of the proposed development on the surrounding population and the environment, including the effect on living and working conditions; the effect on the air and water environment; the amenity and wider environmental implications of any emissions, or changes in the nature, quality and quantity of watercourses and groundwater, and drainage and flooding impacts;	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 – Withdrawn Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies (DC2 and DC6) Proposals for minerals and waste development in Berkshire will be assessed having regard to the balance between the following considerations: 2. The potential for adverse impacts to arise at the site itself and from traffic generated by the proposal both in relation to the cumulative impact of the proposal from operations on the site, and from other operations taking place in the vicinity: • on the water environment, with particular reference to flood risk and protection of groundwater resources; Proposals for minerals and waste development which would cause demonstrable harm to ground or surface water resources or to the water environment (either by way of pollution or derogation), will not be permitted unless appropriate measures are proposed to mitigate such harm. Minerals and waste development will only be permitted where the findings of a Flood Risk Assessment show that there will not be a net increase in flood risk. Proposals for mineral and waste development that would reduce storage capacity in areas functioning as floodplain or increase the risk of flooding of sensitive areas to an unacceptable degree will not be permitted.	**Reasonable**

Option 5 – New Policy Approach Planning permission will be granted for minerals and/or waste development where it does not: 1. Result in the deterioration of physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody, including rivers, streams, lakes and ponds; and 2. Have an unacceptable impact on groundwater Source Protection Zones. 3. Minerals and waste development in areas at risk of flooding should: a) not result in an increased flood risk elsewhere and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall; b) incorporate flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site; c) have site drainage systems designed to take account of events which exceed the normal design standard; d) not increase net surface water run-off; and e) if appropriate, incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems to manage surface water drainage, with whole-life management and maintenance arrangements.	**Reasonable**

DM11: Sustainable Transport Movements	Shortlist (reasonable/ not reasonable)
Option 1 – NPPF Plans and decisions should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised. However this needs to take account of policies set out elsewhere in this Framework, particularly in rural areas. Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people. Therefore, developments should be located and designed where practical to accommodate the efficient delivery of goods and supplies. In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should set out environmental criteria, in line with the policies in this Framework, against which planning applications will be assessed so as to ensure that permitted operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment or human health, including from noise, dust, visual intrusion, traffic, tip- and quarry-slope stability, differential settlement of quarry backfill, mining subsidence, increased flood risk, impacts on the flow and quantity of surface and groundwater and migration of contamination from the site; and take into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in a locality.	**Reasonable**
Option 2 – Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire (Policy 7) Within the framework provided by Policy 6, the merits of the all applications for the extraction of sand and gravel will be assed having regard to all material considerations, including the likely effects of the proposal on living conditions, and the likely effects on traffic it would generate;	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – Waste Local Plan for Berkshire (WLP27 & WLP29) Within the framework provided by Policy 6, the merits of the all applications for the extraction of sand and gravel will be assed having regard to all material considerations, including the likely effects of the proposal on living conditions, and the likely effects on traffic it would generate;	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 – Withdrawn Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies (DC2 and DC9) Proposals for minerals and waste development in Berkshire will be assessed having regard to the balance between the following considerations: 2. The potential for adverse impacts to arise at the site itself and from traffic generated by the proposal both in relation to the cumulative impact of the proposal from operations on the site, and from other operations taking place in the vicinity: • on the receiving highway network. Proposals for major mineral extractions, landfills and 'strategic' recycling, aggregate processing and recovery and treatment facilities, will only be permitted provided they have a suitable access and haulage routes to and/or route to the strategic road network and the A4 as illustrated on the Key Diagram. In all cases, minerals and waste development will only be permitted if the proposals can demonstrate that the proposed access and haulage arrangements would be satisfactory and the highway network us adequate to accommodate the volume and nature of traffic that would be generated by the development. Consideration should be given to highway capacity, road and pedestrian safety, congestion, amenity and environmental impact, or whether highway improvements are required and whether these could be carried out satisfactorily without causing unacceptable environmental and residential amenity impact.	**Reasonable**
Option 5 – New Policy Approach Minerals and Waste development will be expected to demonstrate good connectivity. A Transport Assessment or Statement of potential impacts on highway safety, congestion and demand management will be required. Specifically, the assessment should explore how the movement of minerals and/or waste within and outside the site will not be detrimental to road safety and would not have an unacceptable impact on the environment or local community and determine whether highway improvements may be required to mitigate associated impacts, with increased vehicle movements. Where minerals and waste development will require significant road transport, the development will be expected to address alternatives to road-based methods of transportation such as rail, inland waterways, conveyors, pipelines and the use of reverse logistics.	**Reasonable**

DM12: High Quality Design of Minerals and Waste Development	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option1 – NPPF / NPPW NPPF: Planning policies and decisions should aim to ensure that developments: 1. will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development; 2. establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit; 3. optimise the potential of the site to accommodate development, create and sustain an appropriate mix of uses (including incorporation of green and other public space as part of developments) and support local facilities and transport networks; 4. respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation; 5. create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and 6. are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping. In determining applications, great weight should be given to outstanding or innovative designs which help raise the standard of design more generally in the area. Permission should be refused for development of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions. NPPW: When determining waste planning applications, waste planning authorities should: ensure that waste management facilities in themselves are well-designed, so that they contribute positively to the character and quality of the area in which they are located.	**Reasonable**
Option 2 – Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire No policy relating to design.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – Waste Local Plan for Berkshire No policy relating to design.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 – Withdrawn Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies (DC1) Minerals and waste development proposals will be acceptable where they promote the efficient use of resources through: - Designs that maximise primary aggregate use and utilise building materials made from recycled and secondary sources - Making efficient use of land, buildings and infrastructure - Conserving resources, including water and energy, through efficient design	**Reasonable**
Option 5 – New Policy Approach Proposals for minerals and waste development will be required to demonstrate that they will not cause an unacceptable adverse visual impact and should maintain and enhance the distinctive character of the setting. The design of appropriate built facilities for minerals and waste development should be designed to: 1. Maximise the re-use or recycling of materials; 2. Protect and enhance the character and quality of the site's setting and its biodiversity interests or mitigate and if necessary compensating for any predicted loss; 3. Protect and, wherever possible, enhance soils and not result in the net loss of best and most versatile agricultural land; 4. Ensure the protection of soils during construction and, when appropriate, recover and enhance soil resources. 5. Avoid and wherever possible reduce the risk of flooding both during and following the completion of operations.	**Reasonable**

DM13: Ancillary Minerals and Waste Development	Shortlist (reasonable/not reasonable)
Option 1 – NPPF & NPPW Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth and our quality of life. It is therefore important that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. However, since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them to secure their long-term conservation. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should: • ensure, in granting planning permission for mineral development, that there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment, human health or aviation safety, and take into account the cumulative effect of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or from a number of sites in a locality; • ensure that any unavoidable noise, dust and particle emissions and any blasting vibrations are controlled, mitigated or removed at source, and establish appropriate noise limits for extraction in proximity to noise sensitive properties; No reference to ancillary development in NPPW.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 2 – Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire (Policy 28) The local planning authorities will normally permit the erection at mineral extraction sites, aggregate rail depots of mineral processing or manufacturing plant, or of structures ancillary to a minerals use, so long as (1) In the case of the processing plant, the plant is required to process material extracted from the pit at which it is located, or brought into the depot by rail; and (2) In the case of manufacturing plant; (i) The substantially greater part of the minerals used in the manufacturing processes are extracted from the pit concerned, or brought into the depot by rail, and (ii) The manufacturing activities at all times remains ancillary to the primary use of the set as a mineral extraction site or an aggregates importing depot, as the case may be; and (3) In the case of ancillary development, the development is required and used solely in connection with the administration or servicing of the pit concerned; and (4) In all cases the processing, manufacturing or ancillary activities (as the case may be) could not be more satisfactorily carried out at an existing or permitted plant, or in an existing or permitted structure; and (5) In all cases, the plant or other development is removed and the site satisfactorily restored as soon as continuous production of minerals from the site ceases, or when the use of the site as a depot for the import of aggregates by rail ceases; and (6) In call cases, the plant and other development can be and is sited, designed, constructed and landscaped so as to minimise adverse impact on the amenity of the area and to give rise to no overriding environmental objections; and (7) In all cases, the traffic generated by the plant or other development would not give rise to overriding environmental or other objections; and (8) In all cases, the size, type, nature and construction of the4 plant or other development are appropriate to the nature and scale of permitted mineral extraction or aggregates importing operation for which it is required or with which it is associated; and (9) In the case of sites located in the Green Belt, i. The development is genuinely required in association with a mineral extraction or importing activity which is itself acceptable in terms of Green Belt policy; ii. There are no alternative locations for the proposed development on land nearby which is not situated in the Green Belt; All buildings and structures are located and designed to minimise their impact upon the openness of the Green Belt.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – Waste Local Plan for Berkshire No policy relating to ancillary development.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 – Withdrawn Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies No policy relating to ancillary development.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 5 – New policy approach Proposals for buildings and/or structures ancillary to minerals processing or manufacturing, or of structures ancillary to the existing minerals or waste operation, will be supported where they are appropriate and located within the development footprint of the existing site.	**Reasonable**

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Development Management Options **DM1: Sustainable Development**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 1 – NPPF Proposed development that accords with an up-to-date Local Plan should be approved, and proposed development that conflicts should be refused unless other material considerations indicate otherwise. It is highly desirable that local planning authorities should have an up-to-date plan in place. For **decision-taking** this means: • approving development proposals that accord with the development plan without delay; and • where the development plan is absent, silent or relevant policies are out−of−date, granting permission unless: • any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or • specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	The policy relies on local plans, which could potentially be an issue if said plans are out of date. The purpose of the policy is to meet the requirement of the NPPF and if the site is silent on any issue, the NPPF would be considered as the default. The policy does not provide enough information to enable an assessment to be made against the objectives.	
Option 5 – New Policy Approach The Central and Eastern Berkshire Authorities will take a positive approach to minerals and waste development that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the associated Planning Practice Guidance. The authorities will seek to work proactively with applicants to find solutions to secure development	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**+**	**?**	**+**	**?**	The policy scores positively for objective 8 and 10 as it actively supports sustainable development with respect to waste and minerals. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF but applies a local context**	No amendments proposed.

that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area. Minerals and waste development that accords with the policies in this Local Plan will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the Central and Eastern Berkshire Authorities will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether: • Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or • Specific policies in the National Planning Policy Framework indicate that development should be restricted.											

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Development Management Options **DM2 Climate Change – Mitigation and Adaptation**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 5 – New Policy Approach Minerals and waste development should minimise their impact on the causes of climate change. Where applicable, minerals and waste development should reduce vulnerability and provide resilience to impacts of climate change.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**?**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**?**	This policy was allocated a positive score for objective 7 as it seeks to reduce the impacts associated with climate change. However, the policy is very high level and does not provide details regarding how this will be achieved i.e. by supporting renewables, or developments associated with energy generation neither does it make specific reference to air quality and minimising transportation. On this basis it was not possible to score the policy positive objective 6 or 11.	
Option 6 – New Policy Approach Minerals and waste development should minimise their impact on the causes of climate change. Where applicable, minerals and waste development should reduce vulnerability and provide resilience to impacts of climate change. The following policies in this plan contribute towards the mitigation and adaptation of Climate Change: • Policy DM8: Restoration of Minerals and Waste Developments; • Policy DM9: Protecting Public Health, Safety and Amenity; • Policy DM 10: Water Environment and Flood Risk; • Policy DM11: Sustainable Transport Movements; and • Policy DM12: High Quality Design of Minerals and Waste Development	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	This policy was allocated a positive score for SA/SEA objective 8 as it seeks to reduce the impacts associated with climate change. It includes references to other development management policies which address how this can be achieved for example DM11 which considers sustainable transport which indirectly may have a positive impact on air quality. For the purpose of this assessment the scores associated with these additional policies have not been included herein but are reflected in the assessment of the individual policies ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The Policy states that development will seek to reduce vulnerability to climate change and provide resilience but also states which policies will help to achieve this.**	No amendments proposed.

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Development Management Options **DM3: Protection of Habitats and Species**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 1 - NPPF When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying the following principles: • if significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused; • proposed development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest likely to have an adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest (either individually or in combination with other developments) should not normally be permitted. Where an adverse effect on the site's notified special interest features is likely, an exception should only be made where the benefits of the development, at this site, clearly outweigh both the impacts that it is likely to have on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest; • development proposals where the primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be permitted; • opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged; • planning permission should be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy scores positively with respect to objective 1 as the policy seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna. It makes specific reference to mitigation in the form of compensation where applicable.	

ancient woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss; and • the following wildlife sites should be given the same protection as European sites: • potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation; • listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and • sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on European sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites. The presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 14) does not apply where development requiring appropriate assessment under the Birds or Habitats Directives is being considered, planned or determined.												
Option 4 – Withdrawn Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies (DC5) Proposals for minerals and waste development should respect and where possible enhance environmental features that are valued at the local level in Berkshire. Proposals for mineral and waste development will only be permitted where they do not materially harm the ……..ecological, …value, including the particular interest of the designations and features listed in this policy. In exceptional circumstances permission may be granted where the need for the development or the wider benefits that it offers, including to the local economy, can be shown to outweigh any harm. • Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats and species • Conservation Target Areas • Wildlife Heritage Sites • Local Nature Reserves • Ancient Woodland • Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites • Networks of habitats…. In all cases, it will be necessary to show that: • Appropriate measures can be shown to mitigate harm, or	**+**	**?**	**?**	**0**	**?**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	Whilst the policy addresses some habitats and species (meeting Objective 1), not all are listed including Natura 2k sites. The policy allows for exceptions for development where the merits out way the environmental damage and in this regard importantly the policy makes allowances for mitigation and compensation where biodiversity interests will be caused harm.	

The need for the development as defined in Core Strategy Policy W6 in the case of waste development, or Core Strategy Policy M2 or the benefits of the development to the local economy can be shown to override that harm.													
Option 5 – New Policy Approach Minerals and waste development should not have a significant adverse effect on, and where possible, should enhance, restore or create designated or important habitats and species. The following sites, habitats and species will be protected in accordance with the level of their relative importance: f. Internationally designated sites including Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, any sites identified to counteract adverse effects on internationally designated sites, and European Protected Species; g. Nationally designated sites including Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves, nationally protected species and Ancient Woodland; h. Local interest sites including Local Wildlife Sites, and Local Nature Reserves; i. Habitats and species of principal importance including those identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan or Berkshire Authorities' Biodiversity Action Plans. j. Species recognised on national red lists, or as Red Data Book species, or as notable species. Development which is likely to have a significant adverse impact upon such sites, habitats and species will only be permitted where it is judged, in proportion to their relative importance, that the merits of the development outweigh any likely environmental damage. Appropriate mitigation and compensation measures will be required where development would cause harm to biodiversity interests, and will be expected to provide continuous ecological function throughout development and operation phases.	**+**	**?**	**?**	**0**	**?**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	The policy scores positively for objective 1 as it seeks to minimise adverse effects on biodiversity, habitats and species and where possible enhance them. Positively the policy includes local habitats and species as well as those that are internationally designated. The policy allows for exceptions for development where the merits out way the environmental damage and in this regard importantly the policy makes allowances for mitigation and compensation where biodiversity interests will be caused harm. It is noted that protecting habitats and species may have indirect positive effects on a number of the other SA/SEA objectives for example it may also protect water quality and enhance amenity however the policy does not include enough information to enable this to scored positively. This policy could be strengthened through carrying through principles from the NPPF regarding biodiversity, such as a commitment to providing net gains in biodiversity where possible; and reference to remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict land where possible. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The Policy meets the requirements of the NPPF but applies a local context. The policy includes the relevant parts of the former policies but includes other features to be protected. It also lists the features in order of relative importance rather than simply a list.**	The policy has been amended to reflect the revised (and updated) NPPF and to ensure compliance with the Habitats Regulation Assessment. As such, net gains are specifically required.

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Development Management Options **DM4: Protection of Designated Landscape**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 1 - NPPF Great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty. The conservation of wildlife and cultural heritage are important considerations in all these areas, and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads. Planning permission should be refused for major developments in these designated areas except in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated they are in the public interest. Consideration of such applications should include an assessment of: • the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy; • the cost of, and scope for, developing elsewhere outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and • any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should: • give great weight to the benefits of the mineral extraction, including to the economy; • as far as is practical, provide for the maintenance of landbanks of nonenergy minerals from outside National Parks, the	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	It is noted that there are no AONB or National Parks within the Plan Area, and therefore the policy to refuse Planning permission in these designated areas is not of direct relevance. However, the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), and Chilterns AONB are adjacent to the Plan Area and as such activities within the plan Area may impact the AONBs (within the setting). The policy does not really provide appropriate advice for assisting decision making outside of the ANOB. The policy refers to development in the Broads which are in Norfolk/Suffolk; and therefore, not relevant to the Plan area.	

Broads, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas.													
Option 5 – New Policy Approach Planning permission for minerals and waste development proposals adjacent, but within the setting of the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), and Chilterns AONB, will be considered having regard to the effect on the purpose of conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the relevant AONB. Consideration of such applications will assess; e. The need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations and the impact of granting, or f. The impact of permitting, or refusing the development upon the local economy; g. The cost of, and scope for meeting the need elsewhere outside the designated area, or meeting the need in some other way; and, h. Whether, any detrimental effects on the environment, the landscape and/or recreational opportunities can be satisfactory mitigated, taking account of the relevant AONB Management Plan.	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	The policy scores positively as it ensures development applications have regard to the adjacent AONB thereby conserving the special quality. The policy does exclude development within the setting of the AONB and in this regard includes mitigation of any detrimental effects. The policy is not considered to have a significant effect on the other SA/SEA objectives. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The Policy meets the requirements of the NPPF but applies a local context in that the Plan Area would only impact on the setting of the AONB.**	No amendments proposed.

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Development Management Options **DM5: Protection of the Countryside**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 5 – New Policy Approach Minerals and waste development in the open countryside will only be permitted where: d. It is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development; or e. The development provides a suitable reuse of previously developed land; or f. Redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	The policy seeks to protect the countryside by limiting where the development can occur, specifically re using redundant building and previously developed land. However, it does allow time limited development which could result in a temporary degradation of the countryside, this impact could be minimised by with the additional criteria with respect to restoration and aftercare where a time limited development is permitted. This restoration could explicitly have a requirement for enhancing the baseline i.e. amenity and / or biodiversity value. **No reasonable alternative policies were provided for DM5.** ***Preferred Policy Approach***	Restoration is addressed by Policy DM8 and therefore, is not also dealt with in this policy to avoid duplication.

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Development Management Options **DM6: Green Belt**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 1 - NPPF As with previous Green Belt policy, inappropriate development is, by definition, harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved except in very special circumstances. When considering any planning application, local planning authorities should ensure that substantial weight is given to any harm to the Green Belt. 'Very special circumstances' will not exist unless the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations. Certain other forms of development are also not inappropriate in Green Belt provided they preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in Green Belt. These are: • mineral extraction; • engineering operations; • local transport infrastructure which can demonstrate a requirement for a Green Belt location; • the re-use of buildings provided that the buildings are of permanent and substantial construction; and • development brought forward under a Community Right to Build Order.	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	The policy scores positively with respect to objective 3 as it seeks to conserve the value of the landscape with reference to the Green Belt. Specifically, it explicitly provides details regarding the openness of the Green Belt. It does not go as far as excluding all development within the Green Belt but rather includes a balance in that the development outweighs the harm. The policy includes forms of development not inappropriate to Green Belt and this includes mineral extraction, it does not specifically include waste developments.	
Option 5 – New Policy Approach Proposals for minerals and waste development within the London Area Green Belt will be carefully assessed for their effect on the objectives and purposes for which the designation has been made. High priority will be	**?**	**0**	**+**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**+**	**0**	The policy scores positively with respect to objective 3 as it seeks to conserve the value of the landscape with specific reference to the Green Belt. It explicitly provides details regarding the preservation of openness of the Green Belt.	As noted, Restoration is covered by DM8 and therefore, is not included in this policy to avoid duplication.

given to preservation of the openness of the Green Belt. Where the proposals do not conflict with the preservation of the openness of the Green Belt, waste management facilities, including aggregate recycling facilities will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the site is the most suitable location in relation to arisings and recycled markets, where there are no appropriate sites outside the Green Belt that could fulfil the same role, and provided the development would not cause harm to the objectives and purposes of the Green Belt.											The policy states that it supports waste management facilities and aggregate recycling facilities where they would not cause harm to the objectives of the Green Belt, on this basis it scores positively for objective 8 and 10. It is possible that protection of the Green Belt may indirectly have positives on habitats and species and public amenity and protection of soils however there is not enough information to enable these SA/SEA objectives to be allocated a positive score. It would be beneficial to include a statement regarding the requirement for restoration and aftercare however it is noted that this is addressed in DM8. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The Policy meets the requirements of the NPPF but applies a local context.**	

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Development Management Options **DM7: Conserving the Historic Environment**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 1 - NPPF Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account: • the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; • the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; • the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and • opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of: • the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; • the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and • the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	The policy includes criteria which should be taken into account when determining applications which includes sustaining and enhancing heritage assets. The policy approach is extensive but ensures all considerations are addressed.	

When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.
Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred. Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which

makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 133 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 134, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.													
Option 4 – Withdrawn Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies (DC5) Proposals for minerals and waste development should respect and where possible enhance environmental features that are valued at the local level in Berkshire. Proposals for mineral and waste development will only be permitted where they do not materially harm the landscape or historic character of the site and its surroundings, its natural resources or its ecological, or archaeological value, including the particular interest of the designations and features listed in this policy. In exceptional circumstances permission may be granted where the need for the development or the wider benefits that it offers, including to the local economy, can be shown to outweigh any harm. • Places of archaeological, cultural and historic value • Conservation Areas • Registered and locally important Historic Parks and Gardens… In all cases, it will be necessary to show that:	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	The policy scores positively for objective 3 as it explicitly affords protection to and enhancement of the historic environment. However, the policy does not make reference to undesignated sites or provide a full list of assets.	

• Appropriate measures can be shown to mitigate harm, or The need for the development as defined in Core Strategy Policy W6 in the case of waste development, or Core Strategy Policy M2 or the benefits of the development to the local economy can be shown to override that harm.													
Option 5 – New Policy Approach Proposals for minerals and waste developments will be required to protect and preserve the historic environment and heritage assets of the Central & Eastern Berkshire Authorities, including both designated and non-designated assets, including the settings of these sites. The following assets will be protected in accordance with their relative importance: h. Scheduled ancient monuments; i. Listed buildings; j. Conservation areas; k. Registered parks and gardens; l. Registered battlefields; m. Sites of archaeological importance; and n. Other locally recognised assets. Minerals and waste development should preserve, and where possible, enhance the character or appearance of historical assets unless it is demonstrated that the need for and benefits of the development decisively outweigh these interests and impacts will be mitigated.	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	The policy scores positively for objective 3 as it explicitly affords protection to and enhancement of the historic environment. It is noted that the policy includes designated and non-designated assets. This policy is simple, clear and effective. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The Policy seeks to protect and enhance historic assets as required by the NPPF but is also locally specific. The detail as outlined in Option 1 can be provided as supporting text, where relevant.**	No amendments proposed.

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Development Management Options **DM8: Restoration of Minerals and Waste Developments**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 1 - NPPF In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should: • put in place policies to ensure worked land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity, taking account of aviation safety, and that high quality restoration and aftercare of mineral sites takes place, including for agriculture (safeguarding the long term potential of best and most versatile agricultural land and conserving soil resources), geodiversity, biodiversity, native woodland, the historic environment and recreation. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should: • provide for restoration and aftercare at the earliest opportunity to be carried out to high environmental standards, through the application of appropriate conditions, where necessary. Bonds or other financial guarantees to underpin planning conditions should only be sought in exceptional circumstances	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	The policy states the authority should put in place policies but does not define the policy. However, the policy does provide some details regarding how the restoration aftercare will be enforced.	
Option 4 – Withdrawn Core Strategy (M12) Proposals for mineral developments will be permitted only where satisfactory provision has been made for the restoration and after-use of the site, within a reasonable timescale. When considering applications for minerals development, environmental and other public benefits (including, where appropriate, recreational benefits) will be sought through: v. The restoration, after-care and after-use of extraction sites; v. The environmental conservation and enhancement of the wider surrounding area to which the proposed extraction relates, and	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**?**	The policy could score positively across a range of objectives (1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6, 11); however as the wording states that 'Proposals for Restoration will be approved where they make a positive contribution to **one or more of the following'** we cannot definitively say that there will be a positive impact to each parameter. For this reason, they have been assigned question marks. The policy includes recreational benefits which indirectly could improve the quality of life of the population. The policy makes reference to 'reasonable timeframe's but does define these. Defining the timescales would make the policy more robust.	

i.The promotion of recreational opportunities within the area. Proposals for Restoration will be approved where they make a positive contribution to one or more of the following: vi.Landscape character and quality vii.Air, soil and water quality viii.Flood water management ix.Biodiversity and wildlife conservation x.The promotion of recreational facilities Restoration proposals for mineral workings within Aerodrome Safeguarding Zones should incorporate progressive working and restoration, to prevent open water bodies becoming bird roosts.												The policy does not provide details regarding how the restoration will be enforced this is imperative to the success of the policy. An example could include 'developer must provide for restoration and aftercare at the earliest opportunity (within a least 1 year of site closure) to be carried out to high environmental standards, through the application of appropriate conditions or where appropriate necessary bonds or other financial guarantees to underpin planning conditions.	
Option 5 – New Policy Approach Planning permission for minerals extraction and temporary waste management development will be granted where satisfactory provision has been made for high standards of restoration and aftercare such that the intended after-use of the site is achieved in a timely manner, including where necessary for its long-term management. The restoration of minerals and waste developments should be in keeping with the character and setting of the local area, and should contribute to the delivery of local objectives for habitats, biodiversity or community use where these are consistent with the development plan. The restoration of mineral extraction and landfill sites should be phased throughout the life of the development.	**+**	**+**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	The policy scores positively for objectives 1, 2 and 3 as it seeks biodiversity, and landscape enhancements. Consideration should be given to groundwater quality and SPZs as these can be legacy issues for waste sites. Consideration could be given to the inclusion of restoration for public amenity/recreation as this would have additional positive benefits. The policy does not provide details for how restoration and aftercare will be enforced i.e. bonds, planning conditions etc: in the absence of this detail, the policy is vulnerable and may not achieve its objectives. Could include restoration of mineral extraction site for water storage for flood alleviation as an indirect benefit. Although it is noted that restoration of sites should be phased there are no timeframes provided i.e. within two years of ceasing operation. Given the location of the Plan Area near to major airport it would be prudent to include consideration of aviation safety (birds). ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The Policy meets the requirements of the NPPF but places a local perspective on the objectives to be delivered through restoration.**	It is recognised that water quality has not been adequately addressed by the policies and therefore, a new Policy 'Water Resources' has been drafted to address this and therefore, does not need to be duplicated within this policy. Public amenity/recreation would be addressed through the delivery of local objectives for community use. However, this could be made clearer in the implementation text. The implementation text outlines a number of factors which need to be considered which address many of the points for improvement and therefore, do not need to be included in the policy wording such as the proximity to aerodromes etc. Timeframes for restoration are not set out in the policy as these would need to be address on a case-be-case basis and would otherwise be too prescriptive.

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Development Management Options **DM9: Protecting Public Health, Safety and Amenity**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 1 - NPPF In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should: • set out environmental criteria, in line with the policies in this Framework, against which planning applications will be assessed so as to ensure that permitted operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment or human health, including from noise, dust, visual intrusion, traffic, tip- and quarry-slope stability, differential settlement of quarry backfill, mining subsidence, increased flood risk, impacts on the flow and quantity of surface and groundwater and migration of contamination from the site; and take into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in a locality; • when developing noise limits, recognise that some noisy short-term activities, which may otherwise be regarded as unacceptable, are unavoidable to facilitate minerals extraction. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should: • ensure, in granting planning permission for mineral development, that there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment, human health or aviation safety, and take into account the cumulative effect of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or from a number of sites in a locality; • ensure that any unavoidable noise, dust and particle emissions and any blasting vibrations are controlled, mitigated or removed at source, and establish appropriate noise limits for extraction in proximity to noise sensitive properties.	**+**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	The policy scores positive for objective 1 as it specifically protects natural and historic environment. Importantly it introduces the concept of cumulative impacts. The policy makes reference to protecting public amenity with respect to noise, dust etc. however it does state that unacceptable noisy activities may be permitted short term. Importantly it includes noise limits for noise sensitive receptors in close proximity.	

Option 4 – Withdrawn Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies (DC2, DC 7 and DC8) Proposals for minerals and waste development in Berkshire will be assessed having regard to the balance between the following considerations: 3. The potential for adverse impacts to arise at the site itself and from traffic generated by the proposal both in relation to the cumulative impact of the proposal from operations on the site, and from other operations taking place in the vicinity: • On the quality of air and soil, and from impacts associated with noise, odour or lighting on the amenities of nearby residents and quality of the environment in surrounding areas; • On public safety; Minerals and waste development that would be likely to have an adverse effect on the quality of air or soil, or have adverse impacts through noise, odour or lighting will only be permitted if it would not put at risk: The health, safety and amenity of residents and users of the site or surrounding land; and The quality of the environment in the surrounding area. Minerals and waste developments within airport safeguarding zones or within hazard zones defined for purposes of public safety will only be permitted if, in consultation with the appropriate bodies responsible for managing or regulating the interest, it can be demonstrated that any hazard created or exacerbated remains acceptable.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**0**	**?**	**0**	**?**	**0**	The policy makes specific reference to protection of amenity (Objective 5) and on air quality (Objective 6). It would be beneficial to consider the inclusion of flood risk within the criteria as this a public safety issue, however it is noted that this is addressed in DM10. It would be beneficial to make mention of other sensitive receptors such as schools etc rather than only nearby residents: The policy would also benefit from more detailed reference to the environment and what this consists of.	
Option 5 – New Policy Approach Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development provided that it does not generate unacceptable adverse impacts. Minerals and waste development should not: h. Release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards); i. Have an unacceptable impact on human health; j. Cause unacceptable noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour; k. Have an unacceptable visual impact; l. Potentially endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures; m. Cause an unacceptable impact on public safety safeguarding zones; n. Cause an unacceptable impact on:	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**?**	**0**	**?**	**0**	The policy explicitly states when development will not be permitted and this has positive impacts on objectives 2, 5, 6 and 7 as it seeks to afford protection. It would be beneficial to consider the inclusion of flood risk within the criteria as this a public safety issue, however it is noted that this is addressed in DM10. It would be beneficial to make mention of sensitive receptors such as dwelling, schools etc:. Further, reference to noise /dust limits would make the policy more robust. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The Policy addresses the requirements of the NPPF and gives clear guidance for**	As noted, flood risk is addressed in another policy and therefore is not included to avoid duplication. It is considered that the term ‘local communities’ covers local sensitive receptors such as dwellings and schools without being too prescriptive. Noise and dust limits need to be considered on a case-by-case basis and therefore, setting specific limits in policy would be too prescriptive.

vii. Tip and quarry slope stability; or viii. Differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfill; or ix. Subsidence and migration of contaminants; x. Cause an unacceptable impact on surface water or groundwater sources; xi. Cause an unacceptable impact on public strategic infrastructure; xii. Cause an unacceptable cumulative impact arising from the interactions between minerals and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other forms of development.												**determination. It also seeks to address the impacts not specifically dealt with by other Development management policies to reduce repetition.**	

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Development Management Options **DM10: Water Environment and Flood Risk**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 1 - NPPF Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Development should not be allocated or permitted if there are reasonably available sites appropriate for the proposed development in areas with a lower probability of flooding. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should ensure flood risk is not increased elsewhere and only consider development appropriate in areas at risk of flooding where, informed by a site-specific flood risk assessment following the Sequential Test, and if required the Exception Test, it can be demonstrated that: • within the site, the most vulnerable development is located in areas of lowest flood risk unless there are overriding reasons to prefer a different location; and • development is appropriately flood resilient and resistant, including safe access and escape routes where required, and that any residual risk can be safely managed, including by emergency planning; and it gives priority to the use of sustainable drainage systems. For individual developments on sites allocated in development plans through the Sequential Test, applicants need not apply the Sequential Test. Applications for minor development and changes of use should not be subject to the Sequential or Exception Tests but should still meet the requirements for site-specific flood risk assessments.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**?**	**0**	**?**	**+**	The policy has a positive impact on objective 11 as it ensures waste and minerals sites are located in areas which minimise the risk of flooding. The use of the sequential/ exception tests, steer new development to areas with the lowest risk of flooding. The policy does include any references to maintaining or improving water quality. It is noted that the policy misses an opportunity in that minerals sites may be restored and utilised for water storage thereby alleviating flood risk.	

Option 4 – Withdrawn Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies (DC2 and DC6) Proposals for minerals and waste development in Berkshire will be assessed having regard to the balance between the following considerations: 2. The potential for adverse impacts to arise at the site itself and from traffic generated by the proposal both in relation to the cumulative impact of the proposal from operations on the site, and from other operations taking place in the vicinity: • on the water environment, with particular reference to flood risk and protection of groundwater resources; Proposals for minerals and waste development which would cause demonstrable harm to ground or surface water resources or to the water environment (either by way of pollution or derogation), will not be permitted unless appropriate measures are proposed to mitigate such harm. Minerals and waste development will only be permitted where the findings of a Flood Risk Assessment show that there will not be a net increase in flood risk. Proposals for mineral and waste development that would reduce storage capacity in areas functioning as floodplain or increase the risk of flooding of sensitive areas to an unacceptable degree will not be permitted.	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**?**	**0**	**?**	**+**	The policy has a positive impact on objective 11 as it ensures waste and minerals sites are located in areas which minimise the risk of flooding. The policy scores positively with respect to objective 2 as it excludes any development which would result in the deterioration of water quality (although the term is not specifically applied) or that would have an impact on groundwater. Consideration could be given to including the use of the sequential/ exception tests, in order to steer new development to areas with the lowest risk of flooding. Importantly the policy does not include consideration of climate change (i.e. areas expected to see an increase flood risk in the long term).	
Option 5 – New Policy Approach Planning permission will be granted for minerals and/or waste development where it does not: 4. Result in the deterioration of physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody, including rivers, streams, lakes and ponds; and 5. Have an unacceptable impact on groundwater Source Protection Zones. 6. Minerals and waste development in areas at risk of flooding should: f. not result in an increased flood risk elsewhere and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall; g. incorporate flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site; h. have site drainage systems designed to take account of events which exceed the normal design standard; i. not increase net surface water run-off; and	**+**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**?**	**0**	**?**	**+**	The policy has a positive impact on objective 11 as it ensures waste and minerals sites are located in areas which minimise the risk of flooding. The Policy also recognises the importance of water environments for biodiversity. The policy scores positively with respect to objective 2 as it specifically excludes any development which would result in the deterioration of water quality or that would have an impact of a SPZ. Consideration could be given to including the use of the sequential/ exception tests, in order to steer new development to areas with the lowest risk of flooding. The policy does give guidance on the types of measure that could be applied such as SuDS. Importantly the policy does not include consideration of climate change (i.e. areas expected to see an increase flood risk in the long term).	The policy has been amended to make reference to Climate Change and the need for the sequential or exception test. More detail on the tests is provide in the implementation text. Reference to the potential for flood alleviation storage is also provided in the implementation text.

j. if appropriate, incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems to manage surface water drainage, with whole-life management and maintenance arrangements.												It is noted that the policy misses an opportunity in that minerals sites may be restored and utilised for water storage thereby alleviating flood risk. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The Policy gives a succinct steer on protection of the water environment including specific reference to water quality and flood risk whilst meeting the requirements of the NPPF.**	

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Development Management Options **DM11: Sustainable Transport Movements**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 1 – NPPF Plans and decisions should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised. However, this needs to take account of policies set out elsewhere in this Framework, particularly in rural areas. Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people. Therefore, developments should be located and designed where practical to accommodate the efficient delivery of goods and supplies. In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should set out environmental criteria, in line with the policies in this Framework, against which planning applications will be assessed so as to ensure that permitted operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment or human health, including from noise, dust, visual intrusion, traffic, tip- and quarry-slope stability, differential settlement of quarry backfill, mining subsidence, increased flood risk, impacts on the flow and quantity of surface and groundwater and migration of contamination from the site; and take into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in a locality.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	The policy ensure haulage and travel is minimised which indirectly has a positive benefit on objectives 6 and 7. The policy states that there should be framework within which planning applications can be assessed but does not include such criteria.	
Option 4 – Withdrawn Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies (DC2 and DC9) Proposals for minerals and waste development in Berkshire will be assessed having regard to the balance between the following considerations: 2. The potential for adverse impacts to arise at the site itself and from traffic generated by the proposal both in relation to the cumulative impact of the proposal	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**?**	**0**	**?**	**0**	The principles of the policy meet the requirements of the NPPF and the spatial strategy could be applied to a new Plan and the reference to the Key Diagram.	

from operations on the site, and from other operations taking place in the vicinity: • on the receiving highway network. Proposals for major mineral extractions, landfills and 'strategic' recycling, aggregate processing and recovery and treatment facilities, will only be permitted provided they have a suitable access and haulage routes to and/or route to the strategic road network and the A4 as illustrated on the Key Diagram. In all cases, minerals and waste development will only be permitted if the proposals can demonstrate that the proposed access and haulage arrangements would be satisfactory and the highway network us adequate to accommodate the volume and nature of traffic that would be generated by the development. Consideration should be given to highway capacity, road and pedestrian safety, congestion, amenity and environmental impact, or whether highway improvements are required and whether these could be carried out satisfactorily without causing unacceptable environmental and residential amenity impact.													
Option 5 – New Policy Approach Minerals and Waste development will be expected to demonstrate good connectivity. A Transport Assessment or Statement of potential impacts on highway safety, congestion and demand management will be required. Specifically, the assessment should explore how the movement of minerals and/or waste within and outside the site will not be detrimental to road safety and would not have an unacceptable impact on the environment or local community and determine whether highway improvements may be required to mitigate associated impacts, with increased vehicle movements. Where minerals and waste development will require significant road transport, the development will be expected to address alternatives to road-based methods of transportation such as rail, inland waterways, conveyors, pipelines and the use of reverse logistics.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**?**	**0**	**?**	**0**	The policy explicitly requires waste and minerals development to demonstrate good connectivity but 'good connectivity' this is not defined. The requirement for a traffic assessment allows flexibility within the system and account for those sites which maybe rural in nature. It is recommended that the policy be amended to include such a framework. The inclusion of such a framework could have positive impacts on a number of the other SA/SEA objectives. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The Policy meets the requirements of the NPPF and also relates helps to define the local spatial strategy for minerals and waste as per Option 4 but also provides guidance on the use of alternatives.**	The term 'good connectivity' is defined in the implementation text and therefore, an amendment to the policy is not required.

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Development Management Options **DM12: High Quality Design of Minerals and Waste Development**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option1 – NPPF / NPPW NPPF: Planning policies and decisions should aim to ensure that developments: 7. will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development; 8. establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit; 9. optimise the potential of the site to accommodate development, create and sustain an appropriate mix of uses (including incorporation of green and other public space as part of developments) and support local facilities and transport networks; 10. respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation; 11. create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and 12. are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping. In determining applications, great weight should be given to outstanding or innovative designs which help raise the standard of design more generally in the area. Permission should be refused for development of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions. NPPW:	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	The policy scores positively with respect to objective 3 as it requires that waste planning applications contribute positively the character and quality of the area within which they are located. The policy does not consider any other environmental impacts. The policy contains information which is not directly relevant to the JMWP.	

When determining waste planning applications, waste planning authorities should: ensure that waste management facilities in themselves are well-designed, so that they contribute positively to the character and quality of the area in which they are located.													
Option 4 – Withdrawn Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies (DC1) Minerals and waste development proposals will be acceptable where they promote the efficient use of resources through: • Designs that maximise primary aggregate use and utilise building materials made from recycled and secondary sources • Making efficient use of land, buildings and infrastructure • Conserving resources, including water and energy, through efficient design	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	The policy scores positive for objective 8 in so far as it promotes the waste hierarchy and indirectly this has a positive impact on objective 7 within respect to climate change. It is acknowledged that the policy makes reference to conserving water, energy etc: however, it did not meet the criteria to allow a positive score to be allocated against objective 2.	

Option 5 – New Policy Approach Proposals for minerals and waste development will be required to demonstrate that they will not cause an unacceptable adverse visual impact and should maintain and enhance the distinctive character of the setting. The design of appropriate built facilities for minerals and waste development should be designed to: 6. Maximise the re-use or recycling of materials; 7. Protect and enhance the character and quality of the site's setting and its biodiversity interests or mitigate and if necessary compensating for any predicted loss; 8. Protect and, wherever possible, enhance soils and not result in the net loss of best and most versatile agricultural land; 9. Ensure the protection of soils during construction and, when appropriate, recover and enhance soil resources. 10. Avoid and wherever possible reduce the risk of flooding both during and following the completion of operations.	**+**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**+**	**+**	This policy scores positively across a range of the SA/SEA objectives as it ensures new facilities support the waste hierarchy (objective 8, protects the landscapes character (objective 3), protects soil quality (objective 4), and reduce risk of flooding (objective 11). It would be a benefit if an additional point to ensure sensitive receptors i.e. residential dwellings, school etc. (objective 5) are not negatively impacted. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The Policy incorporates all design considerations for high quality minerals and waste developments.**	The Policy seeks to have a positive impact on its surroundings rather than address negative impacts which are picked up in other policies.

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Development Management Options **DM13: Ancillary Minerals and Waste Development**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 5 – New policy approach Proposals for buildings and/or structures ancillary to minerals processing or manufacturing, or of structures ancillary to the existing minerals or waste operation, will be supported where they are appropriate and located within the development footprint of the existing site.	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**+**	**?**	The new policy seeks to guide decision-making on ancillary development in specific circumstances based on the principles of the former adopted policy. ***Preferred Policy Approach***	No amendments proposed.

Appendix F: Long List and Full Appraisal of Draft Waste Policies

Long List of Waste Policies

Policy W1 Sustainable waste development strategy	Shortlisting (reasonable/ not reasonable)
Option 1 – NPPF / NPPW The Revised Waste Framework Directive suggests that Member States should move towards the aim of self-sufficiency in waste disposal and the recovery of waste, although take account of geography and the need for specialised installations for certain types of waste. Furthermore, the Waste Management Plan for England suggests that waste planning authorities should secure adequate provision of new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time. Additionally, the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) suggests that waste planning authorities provide a network of facilities to deliver sustainable waste management. The NPPF states that Local planning authorities should set out the **strategic priorities** for the area in the Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver: • the provision of infrastructure … waste management; Crucially, Local Plans should: • plan positively for the development and infrastructure required in the area to meet the objectives, principles and policies of this Framework; • be based on co-operation with neighbouring authorities, public, voluntary and private sector organisations; Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) also suggests that self-sufficiency should be the aim, but there is no expectation that each local planning authority should deal solely with its own waste to meet the requirements of the self-sufficiency. The documents listed above provide guidance on supporting self-sufficiency from national to local level. In some circumstances they appear to recognise that the crossing of boundaries may aid positive waste planning. This suggests that a holistic approach may be most pragmatic in relation to the self-sufficiency of waste as cumulative impacts can be addressed.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 2 – Retain Waste Local Plan for Berkshire Policy No Policy	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – Use withdrawn Berkshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Policy “Waste management capacity will be provided in Berkshire equivalent to the amount of waste arising and requiring management within the collective area of the six Unitary Authorities, in order to achieve net self-sufficiency. The amount will be as defined in the Regional Strategy. An appropriate contribution will be made to meeting the residual waste disposal needs of London in line with the sub-regional apportionment defined in Policy W3 of the Regional Strategy. This will be through a combination of landfill and thermal treatment.”	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 – New Policy Approach The long term aims of the Plan are to provide and/or facilitate sustainable management of waste for Central and Eastern Berkshire within, the Plan Area in accordance with all of the following principles: a) Encourage waste to be managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy; b) Located near to the sources of waste, or markets for its use; c) Maximise opportunities to share infrastructure at appropriate existing mineral or waste sites; d) Deliver and/or facilitate of the identified waste management capacity requirements (Policy W3); e) Be compliant with the spatial strategy for waste development (Policy W4).	**Reasonable**
Option 5 – New Policy Approach The long term aims of the Plan are to provide and/or facilitate sustainable management of waste for Central and Eastern Berkshire within, or outside of, the Plan Area in accordance with all of the following principles: f) Encourage waste to be managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy; g) Located near to the sources of waste, or markets for its use; h) Maximise opportunities to share infrastructure at appropriate existing mineral or waste sites; i) Deliver and/or facilitate of the identified waste management capacity requirements (Policy W3); **j)** Be compliant with the spatial strategy for waste development (Policy W4).	**Reasonable**

Policy W2 Safeguarding waste and management facilities	Shortlisting (reasonable/ not reasonable)
Option 1 – NPPW The NPPW states that "when determining planning applications for non-waste development, local planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities, ensure that the likely impact of proposed, non-waste related development on existing waste management facilities, and on sites and areas allocated for waste management, is acceptable and does not prejudice the implementation of the waste hierarchy and/or the efficient operation of such facilities".	**Reasonable**
Option 2 –Waste Local Plan for Berkshire No Policy.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 - Withdrawn Berkshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy "Appropriate existing facilities, sites with planning permission for waste management or disposal, and Waste Preferred Areas, will be safeguarded from loss to other forms of development unless the planning benefits of that development outweigh the need for the facility at the location. In exceptional cases loss of a given site may be permissible, where compensatory new capacity can be shown to be provided elsewhere in Berkshire within the catchment of the facility to be lost, and provided delivery of the compensatory facility can be assured."	**Reasonable**
Option 4 – New Policy Approach Only strategic waste management facilities and those which provide a temporary specialist function shall be safeguarded from encroachment or loss to other forms of development. New strategic waste management facilities will be automatically safeguarded. Non-waste development that might result in a loss of permanent waste management capacity may be considered in the following circumstances: a) The planning benefits of the non-waste development clearly outweigh the need for the waste management facility at the location; and b) The waste management facility is no longer required and will not be required within the plan period; and c) An alternative site providing an equal or greater level of waste management capacity of the same type has been found within the Plan area, granted permission and shall be developed and operational prior to the loss of the existing site. In the case of encroaching development, it must be demonstrated that mitigation measures are in place to ensure that the proposed development is adequately protected from any potential adverse impacts from the existing waste development. Where this infrastructure is located outside of the Plan area, the Central & Eastern Berkshire Authorities will provide support to the relevant Waste Planning Authority should the need to defend the safeguarding to prevent loss of capacity.	**Reasonable**
Option 5 – New Policy Approach All permanent waste management facilities and those which provide a temporary specialist function shall be safeguarded from encroachment or loss to other forms of development. New waste management facilities will be automatically safeguarded. Non-waste development that might result in a loss of permanent waste management capacity may be considered in the following circumstances: a) The planning benefits of the non-waste development clearly outweigh the need for the waste management facility at the location; and b) The waste management facility is no longer required and will not be required within the plan period; and c) An alternative site providing an equal or greater level of waste management capacity of the same type has been found within the Plan area, granted permission and shall be developed and operational prior to the loss of the existing site. In the case of encroaching development, it must be demonstrated that mitigation measures are in place to ensure that the proposed development is adequately protected from any potential adverse impacts from the existing waste development. Where this infrastructure is located outside of the Plan area, the Central & Eastern Berkshire Authorities will provide support to the relevant Waste Planning Authority should the need to defend the safeguarding to prevent loss of capacity.	**Reasonable**

Policy W3 Waste capacity requirements	Shortlisting (reasonable/ not reasonable)
Option 1 – NPPW / PPG In identifying the need for future waste management facilities, the NPPW states, amongst others, within their Plan areas, waste planning authorities should: • Drive waste management up the waste hierarchy; • Identify the tonnages and percentages of municipal, and commercial and industrial waste requiring different types of management; • Consider the need for additional waste management capacity of more than local significance; • Consider the extent to which the capacity of existing operational facilities would satisfy any identified need. The PPG suggests that local plans should not generally prescribe the waste management techniques or technologies that will be used to deal with specific waste streams in the area. Rather, the Plan should identify the type or types of waste management facility that would be appropriately located on the allocated site or in the allocated area. The PPG states however that; • Waste planning authorities should be aware that the continued provision and availability of waste disposal sites, such as landfill, remain an important part of the network of facilities needed to manage England's waste; and	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 2 - Waste Local Plan for Berkshire (WLP4) The local authorities will seek to make provision for meeting the waste management needs of the county area in ways which are consistent with the approved waste management priorities and the ability of the county area to accommodate waste related development without harming interests of acknowledged importance.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – Withdrawn Berkshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy "Planning permissions for waste management and disposal capacity will be granted in Berkshire in the period to 2026 sufficient to meet or exceed the targets set out in the South East Plan. This will require new capacity as set out below: • MSW and C&I recycling and composting: 216,000 tonnes • C&D waste recycling: 1,205,000 tonnes The level and type of provision required will be reviewed annually against the available capacity in Berkshire." "Waste management capacity will be provided in Berkshire equivalent to the amount of waste arising and requiring management within the collective area of the six Unitary Authorities, in order to achieve net self-sufficiency. The amount will be as defined in the Regional Strategy. An appropriate contribution will be made to meeting the residual waste disposal needs of London in line with the sub-regional apportionment defined in Policy W3 of the Regional Strategy. This will be through a combination of landfill and thermal treatment." "Planning permission will be granted for expanded or new waste water treatment facilities, including at locations outside Waste Preferred Areas, where these are essential to meet operational demands or to support new development, and are appropriate in the context of the other policies of the Plan."	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – New Policy Approach Additional waste infrastructure capacity within the Plan area will be granted to provide a minimum of: • 145,000 tpa non-hazardous recycling capacity; • 100,000 tpa non-hazardous recovery capacity; • 33,000 tpa non-hazardous sludge treatment capacity; • 305,000 tpa of inert recycling or recovery capacity. Non-hazardous waste landfill for residual waste and hazardous waste management facilities will be supported, in appropriate locations, where there is a clear and demonstrable need.	**Reasonable**

Policy W4 Locations and sites for waste management	Shortlisting (reasonable/ not reasonable)
Option 1 – NPPW The NPPW requires local planning authorities to ensure that the planned provision of new capacity and its spatial distribution is based on robust analysis of best available data and information, and an appraisal of options. In addition, and amongst others, waste planning authorities should consider; • Opportunities for on-site management of waste where it arises; • A broad range of locations including industrial sites and looking for opportunities for co-location; • The physical and environmental constraints on development; • The capacity of existing and potential transport infrastructure to support sustainable movements; • The cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community; and • Any significant adverse impacts on environmental quality, social cohesion and inclusion or economic potential.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 2 –Waste Local Plan for Berkshire The Waste Local Plan includes a list of sites identified as Preferred Areas and Preferred Areas of Search for waste management uses. These sites are considered suitable for waste management development of the types indicated in the policy provided they meet the appropriate criteria.	**Not reasonable**
Option 3 - Withdrawn Berkshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy "Preferred locations: overall New waste management capacity in Berkshire will be sought within the Waste Primary Areas of Search identified on the Key Diagram, including the Waste Focal Points. Preferred locations: Types of facilities • Inert, non-hazardous and hazardous landfill: Preferred locations are adjacent to existing landfill sites, as part of the restoration of mineral workings, or by the reworking of existing landfill sites (subject to meeting the criteria for landfill sites set out elsewhere in this chapter). • Materials recovery facilities, waste transfer stations, household recycling centres, recycling facilities, mechanical biological treatment facilities, in-vessel composting facilities, anaerobic digestion facilities, energy from waste facilities: Preferred locations are industrial land, current waste management sites, or specific allocations in the development control/sites document. • Hazardous waste treatment: Preferred locations are industrial land, current waste management sites, or specific allocations in the development control/sites document. • Inert waste/aggregate recycling facilities: Preferred locations are minerals sites, current waste management facilities or as part of the re-working of previous landfill sites, or specific allocations in the development control/sites document. • Outdoor composting facilities: Preferred locations are land in agricultural, horticultural or forestry use, current waste • management facilities, specific allocations on the development control/sites document. • Waste water treatment: Preferred locations are existing water treatment or waste management facilities, specific allocations in the development control/sites document, or new brownfield or greenfield sites only where the development cannot be accommodated within the capacity of existing treatment sites or other waste management sites. Scale of facilities • Small-scale facilities for recycling, recovery and transfer of waste should be located in close proximity to the waste arisings • to be managed. • Larger scale facilities for recovery and disposal should be located as near as possible to the main sources of arisings, must be well located for access by rail, water or the primary road network and will need to show that the access arrangements that will be made in operating the site will not give rise to an unacceptable level of disturbance to neighbours. Sites within major designated areas Sites within the Green Belt or the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty will not be excluded from the Primary Areas of Search but:	**Reasonable**
Sites within the Green Belt will need to meet the tests laid down in paragraph 7.77 of this plan. Sites within the AONB will be limited to small-scale facilities serving local needs that cannot be met sustainably outside the AONB, and whose impact on the amenities of the AONB is limited in its extent."	

Option 4 – New Policy Approach The delivery of new and additional waste management infrastructure will be supported within: 1) Preferred sites: i. Planners Farm, Bracknell Forest ii. Horton Brook Quarry, Windsor and Maidenhead iii. The Compound, Windsor and Maidenhead iv. Berkyn Manor Farm, Windsor and Maidenhead v. Star Works / Knowl Hill Landfill, Wokingham vi. Datchet Quarry / Riding Court Farm, Windsor and Maidenhead 2) Waste Preferred Areas.	**Reasonable**
Option 5 – New Policy Approach The delivery of new and additional waste management infrastructure will be supported within: 1) Preferred sites: i. Planners Farm, Bracknell Forest ii. Horton Brook Quarry, Windsor and Maidenhead iii. The Compound, Windsor and Maidenhead iv. Berkyn Manor Farm, Windsor and Maidenhead v. Star Works / Knowl Hill Landfill, Wokingham vi. Datchet Quarry / Riding Court Farm, Windsor and Maidenhead 2) Appropriate locations, where the site: a) Has good connectivity to: i. The strategic road network; and ii. Areas of major new development; or iii. Sources of waste and/or markets for the types of waste to be managed; and b) Is existing or planned industrial or employment land; or c) Is previously-developed land or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings, their curtilages and hard standings; or d) Is part of an active quarry or landfill operation; or e) Is within or adjoins sewage treatment works and the development enables the co-treatment of sewage sludge with other wastes.	**Reasonable**

Policy W5 Reworking landfills	**Shortlisting (reasonable/ not reasonable)**
Option 1 – NPPF No Policy.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 2 –Waste Local Plan for Berkshire No Policy.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – Withdrawn Berkshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy No Policy.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 – New Policy Approach Proposals for the re-working of landfill sites will only be permitted where all of the following principles are met: • There is no unacceptable risk to human health or the environment; • The proposals would result in beneficial uses of the material being extracted; • There is minimal noise and disturbance during the operation and restoration; • There is timely and high quality restoration and aftercare of the site.	**Reasonable**

Full Appraisal of Waste Policies

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Waste Policy **Policy W1 Sustainable waste development strategy**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 4 – New Policy Approach The long term aims of the Plan are to provide and/or facilitate sustainable management of waste for Central and Eastern Berkshire within, the Plan Area in accordance with all of the following principles: a) Encourage waste to be managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy; b) Located near to the sources of waste, or markets for its use; c) Maximise opportunities to share infrastructure at appropriate existing mineral or waste sites; d) Deliver and/or facilitate of the identified waste management capacity requirements (Policy W3); e) Be compliant with the spatial strategy for waste development (Policy W4).	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**0**	A positive score was given to objective 8 as the policy makes direct reference to the waste hierarchy and 10 as it supports sustainable waste management. It also scores positively with respect to objective 6 as it makes specific reference to locating facilities near to sources thereby minimising haulage, indirectly having a positive impact on air quality. However, it is noted that often the sources of waste are in densely populated areas under land pressure and as such there may be conflict between the need for housing and waste sites. The policy was not given a positive score with respect to objective 10 as it specifically makes reference to looking outside of the plan area. The policy also scores positively to object 9 as it seeks to provide facilities to support capacity created by economic growth. A possible amendment would be the addition of a principle relating to ensuring waste development makes a positive contribution to the local and wider environment (JMWP objective 3). The policy seeks to only provide or facilitate waste management within the Plan area. However, whilst this should be the aim of the Plan it is recognised that this does not reflect the existing waste management contract arrangements. With increasing pressure on land, it is also likely to be impractical to ensure all waste is managed within the Plan area and this is reflected but the fact that 'self-sufficiency' is no longer a requirement for waste planning authorities.	

Option 5 – New Policy Approach The long term aims of the Plan are to provide and/or facilitate sustainable management of waste for Central and Eastern Berkshire within, or outside of, the Plan Area in accordance with all of the following principles: f) Encourage waste to be managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy; g) Located near to the sources of waste, or markets for its use; h) Maximise opportunities to share infrastructure at appropriate existing mineral or waste sites; i) Deliver and/or facilitate of the identified waste management capacity requirements (Policy W3); **j)** Be compliant with the spatial strategy for waste development (Policy W4).	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**0**	A positive score was given to objective 8 as the policy makes direct reference to the waste hierarchy and 10 as it supports sustainable waste management. It also scores positively with respect to objective 6 as it makes specific reference to locating facilities near to sources thereby minimising haulage, indirectly having a positive impact on air quality. However, it is noted that often the sources of waste are in densely populated areas under land pressure and as such there may be conflict between the need for housing and waste sites. The policy was not given a positive score with respect to objective 10 as it specifically makes reference to looking outside of the plan area. The policy also scores positively to objective 9 as it seeks to provide facilities to support capacity created by economic growth. One improvement would be to remove the reference to outside the plan however; it is acknowledged that this may not be practical. A possible amendment would be the addition of a principle relating to ensuring waste development makes a positive contribution to the local and wider environment (JMWP objective 3). ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirements of the NPPW and NPPF but seeks to recognise the local application through part D and E.**	

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Waste Policy **Policy W2 Safeguarding waste and management facilities**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 1 – NPPW The NPPW states that "when determining planning applications for non-waste development, local planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities, ensure that the likely impact of proposed, non-waste related development on existing waste management facilities, and on sites and areas allocated for waste management, is acceptable and does not prejudice the implementation of the waste hierarchy and/or the efficient operation of such facilities".	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	A positive score was given to objective 10, although the policy acknowledges the conflicting pressures on sites and prioritises the waste hierarchy it does not specifically safeguard facilities. The policy does not have a positive impact on any other SA/SEA objective. An improvement would be to amend the wording to state that existing and new facilities and allocated sites will be safeguarded / where is this not possible that compensation will be provided.	
Option 3 - Withdrawn Berkshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy "Appropriate existing facilities, sites with planning permission for waste management or disposal, and Waste Preferred Areas, will be safeguarded from loss to other forms of development unless the planning benefits of that development outweigh the need for the facility at the location. In exceptional cases loss of a given site may be permissible, where compensatory new capacity can be shown to be provided elsewhere in Berkshire within the catchment of the facility to be lost, and provided delivery of the compensatory facility can be assured."	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	This option has been given a positive score for objective 8 as it specifically safeguards facilities and allocated sites. It also includes compensatory measures in exceptional cases. An improvement would be to specially include safeguarding new facilities. The policy does not have a positive impact on any other SA/SEA objectives.	

Option 4 – New Policy Approach Only strategic waste management facilities and those which provide a temporary specialist function shall be safeguarded from encroachment or loss to other forms of development. New strategic waste management facilities will be automatically safeguarded. Non-waste development that might result in a loss of permanent waste management capacity may be considered in the following circumstances: a) The planning benefits of the non-waste development clearly outweigh the need for the waste management facility at the location; and b) The waste management facility is no longer required and will not be required within the plan period; and c) An alternative site providing an equal or greater level of waste management capacity of the same type has been found within the Plan area, granted permission and shall be developed and operational prior to the loss of the existing site. In the case of encroaching development, it must be demonstrated that mitigation measures are in place to ensure that the proposed development is adequately protected from any potential adverse impacts from the existing waste development. Where this infrastructure is located outside of the Plan area, the Central & Eastern Berkshire Authorities will provide support to the relevant Waste Planning Authority should the need to defend the safeguarding to prevent loss of capacity.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	Whilst this policy also been given a positive score for objective 8 it only specifically seeks to safeguarded strategic facilities. These would need to be defined. The policy would be strengthened by recognising that safeguarding may not always be appropriate for example this may conflict with the objectives of the wider Development Plan such as regeneration proposals. However, it is recognised that within the Plan area there is limited waste management capacity. As such, by only safeguarding 'strategic' facilities, it is likely that capacity could reduce further as other sites are not protected.	

Option 5 – New Policy Approach All permanent waste management facilities and those which provide a temporary specialist function shall be safeguarded from encroachment or loss to other forms of development. New waste management facilities will be automatically safeguarded. Non-waste development that might result in a loss of permanent waste management capacity may be considered in the following circumstances: a) The planning benefits of the non-waste development clearly outweigh the need for the waste management facility at the location; and b) The waste management facility is no longer required and will not be required within the plan period; and c) An alternative site providing an equal or greater level of waste management capacity of the same type has been found within the Plan area, granted permission and shall be developed and operational prior to the loss of the existing site. In the case of encroaching development, it must be demonstrated that mitigation measures are in place to ensure that the proposed development is adequately protected from any potential adverse impacts from the existing waste development. Where this infrastructure is located outside of the Plan area, the Central & Eastern Berkshire Authorities will provide support to the relevant Waste Planning Authority should the need to defend the safeguarding to prevent loss of capacity.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	This policy safeguards existing and new facilities however; it does not mention allocated sites. In exceptional circumstances it allows for compensation and mitigation It includes ensuring that new development has mitigation to ensure adequate protection from adversely impacts by existing waste development. This is the most robust of the options considered. Consideration should be given to the inclusion of allocated sites as well as existing and new facilities. The policy would be strengthened by recognising that safeguarding may not always be appropriate for example this may conflict with the objectives of the wider Development Plan such as regeneration proposals. A possible amendment could be the inclusion of rehabilitation of sites where waste management facilities that are no longer required as this would have benefit and positive impact on the environment (JMWP objective 3). ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy helps to implement the need for safeguarding as set out in the NPPW but also gives guidance on decision-making.**	Recommendation to safeguard allocated sites has now been applied

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Waste Policy **Policy W3 Waste capacity requirements**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 2 - Waste Local Plan for Berkshire (WLP4) The local authorities will seek to make provision for meeting the waste management needs of the county area in ways which are consistent with the approved waste management priorities and the ability of the county area to accommodate waste related development without harming interests of acknowledged importance.												The policy does not make specific reference to requirements and refers to the needs of the former county area which is no longer relevant. **Not a reasonable option.**	
Option 3 – New Policy Approach Additional waste infrastructure capacity within the Plan area will be granted to provide a minimum of: • 145,000 tpa non-hazardous recycling capacity; • 100,000 tpa non-hazardous recovery capacity; • 33,000 tpa non-hazardous sludge treatment capacity; • 305,000 tpa of inert recycling or recovery capacity. Non-hazardous waste landfill for residual waste and hazardous waste management facilities will be supported, in appropriate locations, where there is a clear and demonstrable need.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**0**	The policy provides the minimum level of capacity required for the plan to be sustainable and supports the waste hierarchy, it has therefore been allocated a positive score for objective 8. It was also given a positive score with respect to improving access to waste services (SA/SEA objective 10) as any new facilities will result in an improvement with respect to access to facilities. It is noted that the policy does not make reference to the other aspects covered by the SA/SEA objectives however given the scope of the policy no amendments are proposed. The policy also scores positively to object 9 as it seeks to provide facilities to support capacity created by economic growth. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **Targets provide the minimum level of capacity required based on the latest assessment of arisings and current capacity within the Plan area. Targets are based on waste properties which can be useful for operators who may receive these wastes from multiple sources.**	

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Waste Policy **Policy W4 Locations and sites for waste management**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		

Option 3 - Withdrawn Berkshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy "Preferred locations: overall New waste management capacity in Berkshire will be sought within the Waste Primary Areas of Search identified on the Key Diagram, including the Waste Focal Points. Preferred locations: Types of facilities • Inert, non-hazardous and hazardous landfill: Preferred locations are adjacent to existing landfill sites, as part of the restoration of mineral workings, or by the reworking of existing landfill sites (subject to meeting the criteria for landfill sites set out elsewhere in this chapter). • Materials recovery facilities, waste transfer stations, household recycling centres, recycling facilities, mechanical biological treatment facilities, in-vessel composting facilities, anaerobic digestion facilities, energy from waste facilities: Preferred locations are industrial land, current waste management sites, or specific allocations in the development control/sites document. • Hazardous waste treatment: Preferred locations are industrial land, current waste management sites, or specific allocations in the development control/sites document. • Inert waste/aggregate recycling facilities: Preferred locations are minerals sites, current waste management facilities or as part of the re-working of previous landfill sites, or specific allocations in the development control/sites document. • Outdoor composting facilities: Preferred locations are land in agricultural, horticultural or forestry use, current waste • management facilities, specific allocations on the development control/sites document. • Waste water treatment: Preferred locations are existing water treatment or waste management facilities, specific allocations in the development control/sites document, or new brownfield or greenfield sites only where the development cannot be accommodated within the capacity of existing treatment sites or other waste management sites. Scale of facilities	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	The policy considers the scale of waste sites in relation to their location however the policy is lengthy and at times difficult to navigate. The policy scores positively with respect to air quality as it specifically seeks to minimise road haulage by ensuring sites are near to the source. This has the indirect effect of ensuring self-sufficiency. The policy makes reference to a map / diagram it is noted that development of such a map would include to not only include items such as location to strategic network, current facilities, but also an extensive range of environmental issues which would be complex to map. An alternative approach could be to provide a list of criteria for which proposal would and would not be supported. With respect to objective 10 the policy attempts to make communities self-sufficient which scores positively objective 10. The policy makes reference protection of designated areas but does not specifically ensure protection and / or enhancement. It is noted there are no AONBs in the Plan Area (adjacent). The policy provides preferred locations depending on the scale of the facilities. These include industrial land, brownfield. However, it is noted that composting is preferred in agricultural land this might be in conflict with the protection of agricultural grade land (objective 4). Although there is mention of neighbours does not seek to protect overall quality of life and therefore cannot be scored positively for objective 5. One major issue with this policy is that when selecting preferred locations on the basis of suitability, it does not take into consideration environmental issues and does not explicitly afford protection to sensitive areas or exclude unsuitable areas such as flood zones, cultural heritage site etc. which may be present within the preferred areas.	

• Small-scale facilities for recycling, recovery and transfer of waste should be located in close proximity to the waste arisings • to be managed. • Larger scale facilities for recovery and disposal should be located as near as possible to the main sources of arisings, must be well located for access by rail, water or the primary road network and will need to show that the access arrangements that will be made in operating the site will not give rise to an unacceptable level of disturbance to neighbours. <u>Sites within major designated areas</u> Sites within the Green Belt or the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty will not be excluded from the Primary Areas of Search but:													
Sites within the Green Belt will need to meet the tests laid down in paragraph 7.77 of this plan. Sites within the AONB will be limited to small-scale facilities serving local needs that cannot be met sustainably outside the AONB, and whose impact on the amenities of the AONB is limited in its extent."													
Option 4 – New Policy Approach The delivery of new and additional waste management infrastructure will be supported within: 1) Preferred sites: i. Planners Farm, Bracknell Forest ii. Horton Brook Quarry, Windsor and Maidenhead iii. The Compound, Windsor and Maidenhead iv. Berkyn Manor Farm, Windsor and Maidenhead v. Star Works / Knowl Hill Landfill, Wokingham vi. Datchet Quarry / Riding Court Farm, Windsor and Maidenhead 2) Waste Preferred Areas.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	The policy would need to be supported with clear criteria for determining the Waste Preferred Areas. 'Preferred Areas' would need to be identified within the Plan area. A blanket area covering the safeguarded resource would provide a high level of uncertainty to local residents and may be too restrictive to facilities that have special locational requirements.	

Option 5 – New Policy Approach The delivery of new and additional waste management infrastructure will be supported within: 1) Preferred sites: i. Planners Farm, Bracknell Forest ii. Horton Brook Quarry, Windsor and Maidenhead iii. The Compound, Windsor and Maidenhead iv. Berkyn Manor Farm, Windsor and Maidenhead v. Star Works / Knowl Hill Landfill, Wokingham vi. Datchet Quarry / Riding Court Farm, Windsor and Maidenhead 2) Appropriate locations, where the site: a) Has good connectivity to: i. The strategic road network; and ii. Areas of major new development; or iii. Sources of waste and/or markets for the types of waste to be managed; and b) Is existing or planned industrial or employment land; or c) Is previously-developed land or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings, their curtilages and hard standings; or d) Is part of an active quarry or landfill operation; or e) Is within or adjoins sewage treatment works and the development enables the co-treatment of sewage sludge with other wastes.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	The policy scored a positive for objective 10 as it acknowledges that there may not be adequate resources based on the preferred sites alone, as such the policy outlines a transparent framework to assist planners to make decisions to ensure that communities can be self sufficient. It is noted that the policy includes new sites. Assessment of the sites are considered separately. The policy makes allowance for protection of air quality in that it specifically supports applications in areas with good connectivity to major development, sources of waste and the strategic road network. It may be beneficial to include further criteria regarding sites where methods other than road haulage could be utilised. The policy specifies re-using industrial or previously developed land which scores positively against objective 4. It would be beneficial to include an additional criteria regarding contaminated and brownfield sites. In order to make the policy more robust consideration should be given to defining areas where waste management infrastructure would not be supported i.e. AQMA, designated sites, AONB and Green Belt. This would result in positive scores across a number of other SA/SEA objectives. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **Whilst the former proposed policy wording could apply in general, the context in this policy relates specifically to the Plan area and much of the detail outlined in the previously is provided in the supporting text. The policy also makes reference to the proposed allocations in the JMWP.**	Stating explicitly where waste facilities would not be permitted is not practical. These restrictions are outlined within the various DM policies and even then, they are subject to weighing up the need for a location vs. other factors.

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Waste Policy **Policy W5 Reworking landfills**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		

Option 4 – New Policy Approach Proposals for the re-working of landfill sites will only be permitted where all of the following principles are met: • There is no unacceptable risk to human health or the environment; • The proposals would result in beneficial uses of the material being extracted; • There is minimal noise and disturbance during the operation and restoration; • There is timely and high quality restoration and aftercare of the site.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	The policy indirectly supports the waste hierarchy (recovery) objective 8. The policy allows a waste site to be reworked only when the material extracted has a beneficial use. Without explicitly stating so, it aims to prevent the re working of waste sites when a beneficial use to the material is not present (i.e. moving a landfill to allow for housing). It may be prudent to provide clarification around the definition of beneficial uses of 'material being extracted' to include use of gases and leachate which may not strictly be defined as 'extracted materials' but rather a by-product that may have a beneficial use. The policy as it stands does not allow for re working of sites where there is significant environmental benefit (for example improvement in leachate in a sensitive location) but there may be no beneficial re use of materials. This may potentially be a missed opportunity for environmental enhancement for those sites with the potential to cause harm. A potential amendment would be the inclusion of an additional principle stating 'or where there is a significant environmental benefit in re working with respect to a site potentially causing harm'. This policy scored neutrally for all the other SA/SEA objectives. It is acknowledged that the policy does make reference to restoration and aftercare however, it does not meet the assessment criteria for objective 1 as it does not specifically protect or enhance designated sites and in fact it may result in the temporary destruction of an existing environment and potential loss of a public amenity (if for example it was a public open space). It is noted that this policy may have indirect benefits which are not reflected in the scoring with respect to water and air quality as a result of improved aftercare of waste sites. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy area has not been addressed by previous Berkshire Plans and there is no national guidance. This policy has been based on others addressing this issue.**	Landfill by-products addition applied. If a site is causing harm this would come under the EA regime. Restoration is covered in DM policies

Appendix G: Long List and Appraisal Draft Mineral Policies

Policy M1 Sustainable minerals development strategy	Shortlisting (reasonable/not reasonable)
Option 1 – NPPF Local planning authorities should set out the **strategic priorities** for the area in the Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver: • the provision of infrastructure for …… the provision of minerals and energy (including heat); Crucially, Local Plans should: • plan positively for the development and infrastructure required in the area to meet the objectives, principles and policies of this Framework; • be based on co-operation with neighbouring authorities, public, voluntary and private sector organisations; • indicate broad locations for strategic development on a key diagram and land-use designations on a proposals map; • allocate sites to promote development and flexible use of land, bringing forward new land where necessary, and provide detail on form, scale, access and quantum of development where appropriate;	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 2 – Retain Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire No policy.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – Use withdrawn Berkshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Policy No policy.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 – New Policy Approach The long term aims of the Plan are to provide and/or facilitate a sustainable supply of minerals to meet the needs of Central and Eastern Berkshire within, or outside of, the Plan Area in accordance with all of the following principles: • Work with relevant minerals planning authorities to maintain the supply of minerals not available within Central and Eastern Berkshire; • Deliver and/or facilitate of the identified aggregate demand requirements (Policy M3); and • Be compliant with the spatial strategy for waste development (Policy M4).	**Reasonable**

M2 Safeguarding of Sand and Gravel Resources	Shortlisting (reasonable/not reasonable)
Option 1 - NPPF In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should: • define Minerals Safeguarding Areas and adopt appropriate policies in order that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development, whilst not creating a presumption that resources defined will be worked; and define Minerals Consultation Areas based on these Minerals Safeguarding Areas; • set out policies to encourage the prior extraction of minerals, where practicable and environmentally feasible, if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place.	**Reasonable**
Option 2 – Retain Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire (Policy 1, Policy 2 and Policy 2A) 'The local planning authorities will seek to husband the mineral resources of Berkshire, to prevent their wasteful use or sterilisation.' The local planning authorities will oppose development proposals which would cause the sterilisation of mineral deposits on the proposed development site, or which would prejudice the future working of minerals on adjacent sites, except where it is demonstrated that (i) the mineral deposit is of no commercial interest, and is unlikely to be so in the future; or (ii) having regard to all relevant planning considerations, there is an overriding case in favour of allowing the proposed development to process without the prior extraction of the minerals; or (iii) extraction of the mineral would be subject to such strong environmental or other objection that it would be highly unlikely that it would ever be permitted in any circumstances. 'In appropriate cases, the local planning authorities will encourage the extraction of minerals prior to other more permanent forms of development taking place. Planning permission will be granted on applications for prior extraction of minerals, provided that (i) mineral extraction and restoration to an appropriate standard can be completed within a timetable that would not unreasonably prejudice the timetable for the subsequent development; and (ii) mineral extraction and restoration operations, or their associated traffic, would not cause unacceptable impacts on the environment or living conditions.	**Reasonable**
Option 3 – Use withdrawn Berkshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Policy Mineral Safeguarding Areas will be defined for deposits of sand and gravel which are or may become of economic importance, and around active mineral workings. Within Mineral Safeguarding Areas, planning permission will not be granted for any non-mineral development which would be incompatible with an existing sand and gravel quarry or would adversely affect the viability of exploiting underlying sand and gravel resource in the future except where it can be demonstrated that: (i) the sand and gravel deposit is of no commercial value, and unlikely to be so in future, or (ii) an assessment has been made of the potential for prior extraction, and the sand and gravel extracted accordingly prior to the non-mineral development proceeding; or (iii) the non-mineral development is of a temporary nature and can be completed and the site restored to a condition that does not inhibit extraction within the timescale that the sand and gravel is likely to be needed; or having regard to all relevant planning considerations there is an overriding case for allowing the development to proceed.	**Reasonable**
Option 4 – New Policy Approach Sharp sand and gravel, soft sand, chalk and clay resources, and around active mineral workings, are safeguarded against needless sterilisation by non-minerals development, unless 'prior extraction' takes place. Safeguarded mineral resources are defined by a Minerals Safeguarding Area illustrated on the Policies Map and a list of safeguarded sites will be maintained. Non-minerals development in the Minerals Safeguarding Area may be permitted if it can be demonstrated that the option of prior extraction has been fully considered as part of an application, and: (i) Prior extraction is maximised taking into account site constraints and phasing of development; or (ii) It can be demonstrated that the sterilisation of mineral resources will not occur; or It would be inappropriate to extract mineral resources in that location, with regard to other policies in the Local Development Plan.	**Not a reasonable option.**

Option 5 – New Policy Approach Sharp sand and gravel and soft sand resources of economic importance, and around active mineral workings, are safeguarded against needless sterilisation by non-minerals development, unless 'prior extraction' takes place. Safeguarded mineral resources are defined by a Minerals Safeguarding Area illustrated on the Policies Map and a list of safeguarded sites will be maintained. Non-minerals development in the Minerals Safeguarding Area may be permitted if it can be demonstrated that the option of prior extraction has been fully considered as part of an application, and: (iii) Prior extraction is maximised taking into account site constraints and phasing of development; or (iv) It can be demonstrated that the sterilisation of mineral resources will not occur; or (v) It would be inappropriate to extract mineral resources in that location, with regard to other policies in the Local Development Plan.	**Reasonable**

M3 Sand and gravel supply	**Shortlisting (reasonable/not reasonable)**
Option 1 – NPPF Minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by: • preparing an annual Local Aggregate Assessment, either individually or jointly by agreement with another or other mineral planning authorities, based on a rolling average of 10 years sales data and other relevant local information, and an assessment of all supply options (including marine dredged, secondary and recycled sources); • making provision for the maintenance of landbanks of at least 7 years for sand and gravel and at least 10 years for crushed rock, whilst ensuring that the capacity of operations to supply a wide range of materials is not compromised. Longer periods may be appropriate to take account of the need to supply a range of types of aggregates, locations of permitted reserves relative to markets, and productive capacity of permitted sites	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 2 – Retain Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire (Policy 3 and Policy 4) 'Subject to the outcome of any future reviews of national or regional policy guidance the local planning authorities will aim collectively to make provision for the release of land to allow production of sand and gravel in Berkshire to be maintained ay am average level of 2.3 million tonnes a year. ' 'The local planning authorities will aim collectively to provide for the maintenance of a stock of planning permissions in the county (a landbank) equivalent to at least seven years' extraction of sand and gravel at a rate in accordance with the provisions of Policy 3.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – Use withdrawn Berkshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Policy (M2) Subject to the outcome of any future reviews of national or regional policy guidance, provision will be made for the release of land to allow production of sand and gravel in Berkshire to be maintained at an average level of 1.57 million tonnes a year to 2026. A landbank of permitted reserves for the winning and working of sand and gravel sufficient for at least 7 years' supply will be maintained throughout the plan period.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 - New Policy Approach Provision will be made for the release of land to allow a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel for aggregate purposes in Central and Eastern Berkshire at an average of 0.56 million tonnes a year to 2036. A landbank of permitted reserves for the winning and working of sharp sand and gravel sufficient for at least 7 years' supply will be maintained throughout the Plan period	**Reasonable**
Option 5 – New Policy Approach Provision will be made for the release of land to allow a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel for aggregate purposes in Central and Eastern Berkshire at an average rate of 0.71 million tonnes a year to 2036. A landbank of permitted reserves for the winning and working of sharp sand and gravel sufficient for at least 7 years' supply will be maintained through the Plan period.	**Reasonable**

M4 Locations for sand and gravel	Shortlisting (reasonable/ Not reasonable)
Option 1 – NPPF In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should: • identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area, but should not identify new sites or extensions to existing sites for peat extraction;	**Reasonable**
Option 2 – Retain Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire (Policy 6) 'In the Preferred Areas indicated on the Proposals Map and shown in more detail in Appendix 3, there will be a presumption in favour of allowing applications for the extraction of sharp sand and gravel, so long as (i) the requirements of Policy 6 are all satisfied; and (ii) the proposals have full regard to the statement of detailed requirements for each area as set out in Appendix 3, or such other amended requirements as may be agreed with the local planning authority so long as these fully address the issues and respect the principles contained in that Appendix, and do not diminish the standard of development as provided for in that Appendix. ' 'Outside the Preferred Areas, applications for extraction of sharp sand and gravel will normally be refused. In considering whether or not to make an exception to this general assumption, the local planning authorities will take account of (i) whether there is a need to disturb land outside the Preferred Areas in order to maintain provision for the levels of production set out in Policy 3, or the landbank figure indicated in Policy 4; (ii) whether that need could be more acceptably met elsewhere that on the application site, having particular regard (among other things) to the presumptions against extraction in specific areas indicated in Policies 11 to 13; (iii) whether the proposals overcome or accommodate all constraints deriving from the constructions set out in Policy 7.'	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – Use withdrawn Berkshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (Policy M6) 'In the Minerals Preferred Areas defined in the Minerals and Waste DPD, there will be a presumption in favour of allowing applications for the extraction of sand and gravel provided the proposals meet the requirements of the development control policies and site specific requirements in the Minerals and Waste DPD.' Outside of the Minerals Preferred Areas, applications for extraction of sharp sand and gravel will normally be refused. In considering whether or not to make an exception to this general presumption, account will be taken of (i) Whether there is a need to disturb land outside the Minerals Preferred Areas in order to maintain provision for the landbank (ii) Whether that need could more acceptably be met elsewhere than on the application site, having regard to the policies contained in the Minerals and Waste DPD (iii) Whether the proposal is a small-scale extension of an existing operation (iv) Whether the resources would be otherwise be sterilised (v) Whether the proposals would result in significant net environmental benefits to existing workings or unimplemented planning permissions (vi) Whether high levels of investment and employment in established manufacturing facilities warrant the maintenance of a steady and accessible supply of minerals. In addition, in determining exception proposals, close consideration will be given to whether the proposals meet the requirements of the development control policies in the Minerals and Waste DPD.'	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 – New Policy Approach A steady and adequate supply of locally extracted sand and gravel will be provided by: 4. The extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites: a. Horton Brook Quarry b. Riding Court Farm, Datchet c. Sheephouse Farm 5. Extensions to the following existing sites: a. Poyle Quarry 6. The following new sand and gravel Preferred Sites: a. Poyle Quarry b. Bridge Farm c. Water Oakley d. Ham Island 7. Proposals for new sites not outlined in Policy M3 (1, 2 and 3) will be supported, in Preferred Areas where they are needed to maintain the landbank.	**Reasonable**

Option 5 – New Policy Approach A steady and adequate supply of locally extracted sand and gravel will be provided by: 8. The extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites: a. Horton Brook Quarry b. Riding Court Farm, Datchet c. Sheephouse Farm 9. Extensions to the following existing sites: a. Poyle Quarry 10. The following new sand and gravel Preferred Sites: a. Poyle Quarry b. Bridge Farm c. Water Oakley d. Ham Island 11. Proposals for new sites not outlined in Policy M3 (1, 2 and 3) will be supported, in appropriate locations. Where: a. They are needed to maintain the landbank; and/or b. Maximise opportunities of existing infrastructure and available minerals resources; or at least one of the following: i. The site contains soft sand; ii. The resources would otherwise be sterilised; or iii. The proposal is for a specific local requirement.	**Reasonable**

M5 Supply of recycled and secondary aggregates	**Shortlisting (reasonable/not reasonable)**
Option 1 – NPPF In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should: • so far as practicable, take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials, before considering extraction of primary materials, whilst aiming to source minerals supplies indigenously;	**Reasonable**
Option 2 – Retain Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire (Policy 6) In furtherance of Policy 1, and in accordance with regional policy, the local planning authorities consider that aggregate demands in excess of those provided for under the terms of Policy 3 should be met by • the use of whenever possible of secondary and recycled aggregates either produced in or imported into the county; and • importing (preferably by rail) sand and gravel and suitable alternative primary aggregates such as crushed rock and marine-dredged aggregates.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – Use withdrawn Berkshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (Policy M6) The supply of aggregates from recycled or secondary sources will be provided for through a network of facilities located within the Waste Primary Area of Search to serve the larger urban centres in Berkshire, supported by smaller facilities to serve local markets. Regard will be given to the distances that materials need to be transported for processing and use, with preference to sites located closest to the intended sources and destinations. By 2016, processing capacity will be provided for the supply of recycled and secondary aggregates of a rate of 0.7 million tonnes per year or as may be agreed following the outcome of any reviews of national or regional policy guidance.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 – New Policy Approach Recycled and secondary aggregate production will be supported, in appropriate locations, by encouraging investment and further infrastructure to maximise the availability of alternatives to local land-won sand and gravel. The supply of recycled aggregate will be provided by maintaining a minimum capacity of 0.38 million tonnes during the life of the Plan.	**Reasonable.**

M6 Chalk, clay and other minerals	Shortlisting (reasonable/ not reasonable)
Option 1 - NPPF Minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals by: • at least 15 years for cement primary (chalk and limestone) .secondary (clay and shale) materials to maintain an existing plant, and for silica sand sites where significant new capital is required;	**Reasonable**
Option 2 – Retain Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire Policy (Policy 16) Applications for the extraction of chalk, clay, or of minerals not at present worked in the county (apart from oil and gas) will normally only be permitted if (i) the minerals are shown to be required to meet a specific local need which cannot be met from existing permitted sites, or by secondary and recycled aggregates; and (ii) the need for the mineral outweighs all environmental, agricultural, amenity and other relevant planning considerations; and (iii) the proposal is acceptable in terms of national or county constraints, as set out in Policies 11 to 13; and (iv) the details of the proposal, including the proposals for the method of working, site restoration, after-care and after-use, satisfy the detailed requirements set out in this Plan; and (v) proposals for related plant and buildings are acceptable in terms of Policy 28.	**Not a reasonable option.** .
Option 3 – Use withdrawn Berkshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (Policy M10) Proposals for the extraction of chalk and clay, or of other non-energy minerals not at present worked in Berkshire will be permitted provided (i) The minerals are demonstrated to be required to meet a specific local need which cannot be met from existing sites or by secondary and recycled aggregates; and (ii) The proposals for the working of the mineral meet the detailed development control considerations set out in the Minerals and Waste DPD.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 – New Policy Approach Proposals for the extraction of chalk and clay will be supported, in appropriate locations, subject to: **i.** The proposal does not have an unacceptable impact on the local environment and communities; and **ii.** There being no other suitable, sustainable alternative source of mineral available.	**Reasonable**

M7 Aggregate wharves and rail depots	Shortlisting (reasonable/not reasonable)
Option 1 - NPPF Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people. Therefore, developments should be located and designed where practical to: 7. accommodate the efficient delivery of goods and supplies; In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should: • set out environmental criteria, in line with the policies in this Framework, against which planning applications will be assessed so as to ensure that permitted operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on …. traffic, …and take into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in a locality.	**Reasonable**
Option 2 – Retain Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire (Policy 25) The local planning authorities will support the development of new rail terminals for importing primary and/or secondary aggregates from outside of the county, and the improvement of facilities for this purpose at existing depots, but will consider all relevant planning applications against the considerations set out in Policy 7 and, where appropriate, the need for the depot.	**Reasonable**
Option 3 – Use withdrawn Berkshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (Policy M7) The sustainable transportation of minerals will be encouraged. Proposals for improvement of facilities for transportation of minerals by rail or water will be approved subject to meeting detailed development control considerations set out in the Minerals and Waste DPD and, where appropriate, the need for the capacity provided.	**Not a reasonable option**
Option 4 – New Policy Approach Proposals for aggregate wharves or rail depots will be supported, in appropriate locations, and must have good connectivity to: i. The Strategic Road Network; and/or ii. The Rail network; and/or iii. Minerals infrastructure	**Reasonable**

M8 Safeguarding other mineral development infrastructure	Shortlisting (reasonable/Not reasonable)
Option 1 - NPPF In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should: • safeguard: - existing, planned and potential rail heads, rail links to quarries, wharfage and associated storage, handling and processing facilities for the bulk transport by rail, sea or inland waterways of minerals, including recycled, secondary and marine-dredged materials; and - existing, planned and potential sites for concrete batching, the manufacture of coated materials, other concrete products and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should: • not normally permit other development proposals in mineral safeguarding areas where they might constrain potential future use for these purposes.	**Reasonable**
Option 2 – Retain Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire The local planning authority will seek to safeguard (i) Sites at Padworth, Slough, Poyle and Colnbrook as indicated on the Proposals Maps and in Appendix 7, and (ii) Any sites where planning permission is given for the establishment of new rail aggregates depots, From development which would prejudice their use as rail aggregates depots. The safeguarding of the sites at Padworth, Pingewood, Slough and Poyle will not imply any presumption in favour of their use as rail depots. Any planning applications for the establishment of depots at these sites will be judged strictly in terms of Policy 25.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 3 – Use withdrawn Berkshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Proposals for • The redevelopment of existing rail depot sites at Theale and Colnbrook Development of any other safeguarded sites which would prejudice their use as rail depots for the importation and processing of aril borne aggregates will not be permitted.	**Not a reasonable option.**
Option 4 – New Policy Approach Facilities for concrete batching, the manufacture of coated materials, other concrete products and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material within the Plan area will be safeguarded for their on-going use. Where this infrastructure is situated within a host quarry, wharf or rail depot, they will be safeguarded for the life of the host site. Existing, planned and potential sites for aggregate rail depots and wharves that support the supply of minerals in Central and Eastern Berkshire will be safeguarded against development that would prejudice or jeopardise its operation by creating incompatible land uses. Where this infrastructure is located outside of the Plan area, the Central & Eastern Berkshire Authorities will provide support to the relevant Mineral Planning Authority should the need to defend the safeguarding to prevent loss of capacity.	**Reasonable**

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Minerals Policy **Policy M1 Sustainable minerals development strategy**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 4 – New Policy Approach The long term aims of the Plan are to provide and/or facilitate a sustainable supply of minerals to meet the needs of Central and Eastern Berkshire within, or outside of, the Plan Area in accordance with all of the following principles: • Work with relevant minerals planning authorities to maintain the supply of minerals not available within Central and Eastern Berkshire; • Deliver and/or facilitate of the identified aggregate demand requirements (Policy M3); and • Be compliant with the spatial strategy for waste development (Policy M4).	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**0**	The policy was given a positive score with respect to objective 10 as even though it makes reference to looking outside of the plan area. It is acknowledged that if they are not available they cannot be sourced from the Plan Area. The policy also scores positively to object 9 as it seeks to provide minerals to support economic growth. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy applies the NPPF requirement at a local level to achieve sustainable minerals and waste development.**	No amendments proposed

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Minerals Policy **M2 Safeguarding of Sand and Gravel Resources**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 1 - NPPF In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should: • define Minerals Safeguarding Areas and adopt appropriate policies in order that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development, whilst not creating a presumption that resources defined will be worked; and define Minerals Consultation Areas based on these Minerals Safeguarding Areas; • set out policies to encourage the prior extraction of minerals, where practicable and environmentally feasible, if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place;	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**+**	**0**	The policy has been allocated a positive score with respect to objective 8 and 10. Although it makes specific reference to the identification of mineral safeguarding areas it does not provide criteria for defining the areas. Although the policy encourages prior extraction of minerals it does not require this to be undertaken which may inadvertently allow mineral sterilisation. One possible amendment would be to specifically state within a safeguarding mineral area, development without prior extraction, will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that is not environmentally feasible or that sterilisation will not occur.	

Option 2 – Retain Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire (Policy 1, Policy 2 and Policy 2A) 'The local planning authorities will seek to husband the mineral resources of Berkshire, to prevent their wasteful use or sterilisation.' The local planning authorities will oppose development proposals which would cause the sterilisation of mineral deposits on the proposed development site, or which would prejudice the future working of minerals on adjacent sites, except where it is demonstrated that (iv) the mineral deposit is of no commercial interest, and is unlikely to be so in the future; or (v) having regard to all relevant planning considerations, there is an overriding case in favour of allowing the proposed development to process without the prior extraction of the minerals; or (vi) extraction of the mineral would be subject to such strong environmental or other objection that it would be highly unlikely that it would ever be permitted in any circumstances. 'In appropriate cases, the local planning authorities will encourage the extraction of minerals prior to other more permanent forms of development taking place. Planning permission will be granted on applications for prior extraction of minerals, provided that (iii) mineral extraction and restoration to an appropriate standard can be completed within a timetable that would not unreasonably prejudice the timetable for the subsequent development; and (iv) mineral extraction and restoration operations, or their associated traffic, would not cause unacceptable impacts on the environment or living conditions.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**+**	**0**	The policy has been allocated a positive score with respect to objective 8 and 10. The policy also sets out clear criteria for how planning applications should be determined. The policy would benefit from setting out what minerals are safeguarded and how this would be demonstrated.	

Option 3 – Use withdrawn Berkshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Policy Mineral Safeguarding Areas will be defined for deposits of sand and gravel which are or may become of economic importance, and around active mineral workings. Within Mineral Safeguarding Areas, planning permission will not be granted for any non-mineral development which would be incompatible with an existing sand and gravel quarry or would adversely affect the viability of exploiting underlying sand and gravel resource in the future except where it can be demonstrated that: (iv) the sand and gravel deposit is of no commercial value, and unlikely to be so in future, or (v) an assessment has been made of the potential for prior extraction, and the sand and gravel extracted accordingly prior to the non-mineral development proceeding; or (vi) the non-mineral development is of a temporary nature and can be completed and the site restored to a condition that does not inhibit extraction within the timescale that the sand and gravel is likely to be needed; or having regard to all relevant planning considerations there is an overriding case for allowing the development to proceed.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**+**	**0**	The policy has been allocated a positive score with respect to objective 8 and 10. The policy also sets out clear criteria for how planning applications should be determined. The withdrawn Core Strategy has a policy on Safeguarding of Sand and Gravel Deposits but lacks emphasis on prior extraction potential as well as location of safeguarding areas through use of an illustrated Policy map. It therefore lacks an element of locality to the policy.	

Option 5 – New Policy Approach Sharp sand and gravel and soft sand resources of economic importance, and around active mineral workings, are safeguarded against needless sterilisation by non-minerals development, unless 'prior extraction' takes place. Safeguarded mineral resources are defined by a Minerals Safeguarding Area illustrated on the Policies Map and a list of safeguarded sites will be maintained. Non-minerals development in the Minerals Safeguarding Area may be permitted if it can be demonstrated that the option of prior extraction has been fully considered as part of an application, and: (vi) Prior extraction is maximised taking into account site constraints and phasing of development; or (vii) It can be demonstrated that the sterilisation of mineral resources will not occur; or (viii) It would be inappropriate to extract mineral resources in that location, with regard to other policies in the Local Development Plan.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**0**	The policy has been allocated a positive score with respect to objective 8 as it protects mineral resources and prevents sterilisation. It includes criteria for defining the safeguarding areas. The policy also scores positively for objectives 9 and 10 as it seeks to ensure a sustainable supply of minerals to support economic growth. The policy also recognises the need to consider the wider Development Plan which supports economic growth. The policy specifically states when non minerals development will be permitted within a safeguarding mineral area. The criteria are clear and transparent. The inclusion of maximising extraction makes the policy more robust. A suggested amendment would be the inclusion of an additional criteria with respect to the extraction would not cause environmental harm or impact in designed sites etc. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The NPPF requires that minerals are safeguarded but the minerals are to be determined at a local level. This policy is in line with the previous Berkshire mineral safeguarding policies but takes a stronger stance on prior extraction.**	The Policy needs to be applied with all other policies within the JWMP. The control of impacts on designated sites etc are covered by the Development Management policies and therefore, should not be duplicated.

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Minerals Policy **M3 Sand and gravel supply**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 4 - New Policy Approach Provision will be made for the release of land to allow a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel for aggregate purposes in Central and Eastern Berkshire at an average of 0.56 million tonnes a year to 2036. A landbank of permitted reserves for the winning and working of sharp sand and gravel sufficient for at least 7 years' supply will be maintained throughout the Plan period	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**0**	This new policy determines the rate of supply based on an average of 10 year sales, as outlined by the NPPF. It is noted that there has been an increase in growth in recent years that the 10 year sales statistics may not reflect. The inclusion of targets over a set time frame makes the policy robust and measurable. The policy scores positively for objectives 9 and 10 as it seeks to maintain a sustainable supply of minerals which supports economic growth.	

Option 5 – New Policy Approach Provision will be made for the release of land to allow a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel for aggregate purposes in Central and Eastern Berkshire at an average rate of 0.71 million tonnes a year to 2036. A landbank of permitted reserves for the winning and working of sharp sand and gravel sufficient for at least 7 years' supply will be maintained through the Plan period.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**0**	The new policy determines the rate of supply based on an average of 3 year sales, as suggested by the NPPG and is considered to reflect the increase in growth to be experienced in Central and Eastern Berkshire. This is the preferred option as it better reflects the increased in recent growth and therefore scores positively with respect to objective 10 sustaining high access to minerals services. The policy will require a robust monitoring process to ensure that a) sufficient quantities of minerals are released and b) the supply provision is still appropriate throughout the life of the Plan. The policy scores positively for objectives 9 and 10 as it seeks to maintain a sustainable supply of minerals which supports economic growth. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The 3 year average sales are considered to reflect the increase in growth to be experienced in Central and Eastern Berkshire. This was agreed by the SEEAWP and is reflected in the Local Aggregate Assessment (2017).**	No amendments required.

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Minerals Policy **M4 Locations for sand and gravel**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 1 – NPPF In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should: • identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area, but should not identify new sites or extensions to existing sites for peat extraction;	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**+**	**0**	The policy scored positively with respect to objective 8 and 10 as it encourages a steady supply of minerals and works towards mineral self-sufficiency. The policy does not specifically name sites for extraction; which would make it more robust.	
Option 4 – New Policy Approach A steady and adequate supply of locally extracted sand and gravel will be provided by: 12. The extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites: a. Horton Brook Quarry b. Riding Court Farm, Datchet c. Sheephouse Farm 13. Extensions to the following existing sites: a. Poyle Quarry 14. The following new sand and gravel Preferred Sites: a. Poyle Quarry b. Bridge Farm c. Water Oakley d. Ham Island 15. Proposals for new sites not outlined in Policy M3 (1, 2 and 3) will be supported, in Preferred Areas where they are needed to maintain the landbank.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**0**	The policy scored positively with respect to objective 8, 9 and 10 as it encourages a steady supply of minerals and works towards mineral self-sufficiency. The policy acknowledges that to allow for a steady supply provision needs to include specific sites and preferred areas. The policy provides details of specific sites. These have not been considered herein but have been assessed in section 3.9. The policy does not include determining criteria which would mitigate impacts on the natural and historic environment and amenity. Inclusion of such criteria would be very beneficial. 'Preferred Areas' would need to be identified within the Plan area. There is insufficient information at this stage to determine which areas of resources which are preferred over another. A blanket area covering the safeguarded resource would provide a high level of uncertainty to local residents and may exclude unknown opportunities for soft sand.	

Option 5 – New Policy Approach A steady and adequate supply of locally extracted sand and gravel will be provided by: 16. The extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites: a. Horton Brook Quarry b. Riding Court Farm, Datchet c. Sheephouse Farm 17. Extensions to the following existing sites: a. Poyle Quarry 18. The following new sand and gravel Preferred Sites: a. Poyle Quarry b. Bridge Farm c. Water Oakley d. Ham Island 19. Proposals for new sites not outlined in Policy M3 (1, 2 and 3) will be supported, in appropriate locations. Where: a. They are needed to maintain the landbank; and/or b. Maximise opportunities of existing infrastructure and available minerals resources; or at least one of the following: i. The site contains soft sand; ii. The resources would otherwise be sterilised; or iii. The proposal is for a specific local requirement.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**0**	The policy scored positively with respect to objective 8, 9 and 10 as it encourages a steady supply of minerals and works towards mineral self-sufficiency. The policy acknowledges that to allow for a steady supply provision needs to include specific sites and preferred areas. The policy provides details of specific sites. These have not been considered herein but have been assessed in section 3.9. The policy does not include determining criteria which would mitigate impacts on the natural and historic environment and amenity. Inclusion of such criteria would be very beneficial. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirements of the NPPF by seeking to maintain a landbank though permissions. The policy does not seek to replicate 'development management' issues as these are addressed by the draft DM policies. The policy also make specific reference to allow soft sands to come forward (where identified) despite the landbank to recognise the regional supply issue.**	Mitigation of impacts on the natural and historic environment and amenity are addressed by the Development Management policies (for example, DM3 Habitats and Species) and therefore, should not be duplicated as the Plan is considered as a whole.

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Minerals Policy **M5 Supply of recycled and secondary aggregates**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 1 – NPPF In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should: • so far as practicable, take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials, before considering extraction of primary materials, whilst aiming to source minerals supplies indigenously;	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**+**	**0**	The policy states that planning authorities should plan for supply but does not include figures required for the supply. Inclusion of figures for annual recycling would make the policy more robust. NPPF requires minerals planning authorities to take account of the contribution that substitutes or secondary and recycled materials in supply. It is noted that the NPPF does not seek to actively encourage alternatives but only to 'take account of their contribution'. Improvements would be to include a requirement to encourage recycling and use of secondary aggregates and the inclusion of figures for annual recycling.	

Option 4 – New Policy Approach Recycled and secondary aggregate production will be supported, in appropriate locations, by encouraging investment and further infrastructure to maximise the availability of alternatives to local land-won sand and gravel. The supply of recycled aggregate will be provided by maintaining a minimum capacity of 0.38 million tonnes during the life of the Plan.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**0**	The policy scores positively as it includes figures for the annual recycling capacity which are measurable. The policy does not provide criteria or define 'appropriate locations'. Given the nature of the policy it would be beneficial to include determining criteria that local planning authorities should apply these should include protecting the natural and historic environment and ensuring there are no adverse effects to the community, air, noise and dust etc. The policy scores positively for Objective 9 as it seeks to encourage investments into recycling and secondary aggregate industry but does not provide details regarding how this will be delivered. It would be prudent to include how the minimum capacity will be provided, how the policy will be monitored and what remedial action will be taken if the capacity is not meet. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy encourages aggregate recycling and also seeks to maintain the existing capacity as a minimum to prevent any further reduction in capacity.**	Appropriate locations' is defined in the supporting text to the policy. Mitigation of impacts on the natural and historic environment and amenity are addressed by the Development Management policies (for example, DM3 Habitats and Species) and therefore, should not be duplicated as the Plan is considered as a whole. The policy has been amended to clarify that 'investment' refers to investment in new infrastructure which can be encouraged though permissions.

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Minerals Policy **M6 Chalk, clay and other minerals**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 1 - NPPF Minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals by: • at least 15 years for cement primary (chalk and limestone) .secondary (clay and shale) materials to maintain an existing plant, and for silica sand sites where significant new capital is required;	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**0**	The policy scored positively with respect to objective 9 and 10 as it encourages a steady supply of minerals to supply industry. However, there is no industrial demand for these minerals within the Plan area. The policy is strengthened by the inclusion of measurable targets for industrial minerals although not relevant to the Plan area.	
Option 4 – New Policy Approach Proposals for the extraction of chalk and clay will be supported, in appropriate locations, subject to: **iii.** The proposal does not have an unacceptable impact on the local environment and communities; and **iv.** There being no other suitable, sustainable alternative source of mineral available.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	The policy scores positively in objective 10 as it positively impacts the availability of chalk and clay. The policy does not seek to meet the needs of industry as there is no industrial demand within the Plan area. Given the nature of the policy it would be beneficial to include determining criteria that local planning authorities should apply to applications, these should include protecting the natural and historic environment and ensuring there are no adverse effects to the community, air, noise and dust etc. The policy would be strengthened by measurable targets. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy follows the similar approach as Policy 16 of the Replacement Plan and covers the extraction of chalk, clay but recognises that there is not an industrial demand for these minerals.**	Mitigation of impacts on the natural and historic environment and amenity are addressed by the Development Management policies (for example, DM3 Habitats and Species) and therefore, should not be duplicated as the Plan is considered as a whole. The policy will be monitored by sales as noted in the monitoring indicators.

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Minerals Policy **M7 Aggregate wharves and rail depots**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 1 - NPPF Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people. Therefore, developments should be located and designed where practical to: 8. accommodate the efficient delivery of goods and supplies; In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should: • set out environmental criteria, in line with the policies in this Framework, against which planning applications will be assessed so as to ensure that permitted operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on …. traffic, …and take into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in a locality.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	The policy positive scores positively with respect to objective 6, in that it includes explicitly the need to minimise travel and the use of sustainable transport modes which indirectly has a positive impact on air quality. The plan also scores positively in regard to objective 10 in that it places a requirement on the development to be located in a place whereby the need to travel will be minimised. The policy also includes the need to set out environmental criteria against which planning applications can be assessed to ensure they do not have unacceptable adverse impacts.	
Option 2 – Retain Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire (Policy 25) The local planning authorities will support the development of new rail terminals for importing primary and/or secondary aggregates from outside of the county, and the improvement of facilities for this purpose at existing depots, but will consider all relevant planning applications against the considerations set out in Policy 7 and, where appropriate, the need for the depot.	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**+**	**0**	**?**	**?**	**+**	**?**	The policy does support the development of new rail depots but does not consider waterborne transportation.	

Option 4 – New Policy Approach Proposals for aggregate wharves or rail depots will be supported, in appropriate locations, and must have good connectivity to: iv. The Strategic Road Network; and/or v. The Rail network; and/or vi. Minerals infrastructure	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	The policy scores positively with respect to objective 6, in that it includes explicitly the need to minimise travel and the use of sustainable transport modes which indirectly has a positive impact on air quality. The policy focuses on sustainable transport but makes no mention of minimising other adverse environmental effects. In order to ensure the policy is well balanced it would be beneficial to include a statement regarding that applications will not be supported if adverse effects on the environment in designated areas etc. However, it is noted that this is addressed by the DM Policies. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirements of the NPPF but applies a local and minerals and waste context. The policy makes reference to good connectivity which is in-line with the proposed DM transport policy.**	Mitigation of impacts on the natural and historic environment and amenity are addressed by the Development Management policies (for example, DM3 Habitats and Species) and therefore, should not be duplicated as the Plan is considered as a whole.

	SA/SEA Objectives*											Comments/ Effect and Potential Improvements	How the SA/SEA has been considered in Final Plan
Minerals Policy **M8 Safeguarding other mineral development infrastructure**	**1 Biodiversity**	**2 Water quality**	**3 Landscape and heritage**	**4 Ground conditions**	**5 Quality of life**	**6 Air Quality**	**7 Emissions / Climate change**	**8 Sustainable Materials**	**9 Economic Growth**	**10 Sustainable waste and minerals**	**11 Flood risk**		
Option 1 - NPPF In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should: • safeguard: - existing, planned and potential rail heads, rail links to quarries, wharfage and associated storage, handling and processing facilities for the bulk transport by rail, sea or inland waterways of minerals, including recycled, secondary and marine-dredged materials; and - existing, planned and potential sites for concrete batching, the manufacture of coated materials, other concrete products and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should: • not normally permit other development proposals in mineral safeguarding areas where they might constrain potential future use for these purposes.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	The policy scores positively for objective 10 as it specifically safeguards mineral infrastructure. It is noted that positive scores have not been allocated to objectives 1, 2, 3 as the requirements for the assessment criteria (refer table 2.2) were not met however it is acknowledged that the policy may have some benefits to these objectives. With respect to the statement regarding determining planning applications 'authorities would not normally permit other development proposals in mineral safeguarding area'. This statement allows for the policy to interpreted in such a way that mineral areas may not be afforded sufficient protection. The policy would be more robust if an amendment was made which specifically states when non minerals development will be permitted within a safeguarding mineral area. A suggested amendment would be the inclusion of additional criteria with respect to the extraction would not cause environmental harm or impact National Parks, World Heritage site, SACs etc.	

Option 4 – New Policy Approach Facilities for concrete batching, the manufacture of coated materials, other concrete products and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material within the Plan area will be safeguarded for their on-going use. Where this infrastructure is situated within a host quarry, wharf or rail depot, they will be safeguarded for the life of the host site. Existing, planned and potential sites for aggregate rail depots and wharves that support the supply of minerals in Central and Eastern Berkshire will be safeguarded against development that would prejudice or jeopardise its operation by creating incompatible land uses. Where this infrastructure is located outside of the Plan area, the Central & Eastern Berkshire Authorities will provide support to the relevant Mineral Planning Authority should the need to defend the safeguarding to prevent loss of capacity.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	The policy scores positively for objective 10 as it specifically safeguards mineral infrastructure. The policy does not specifically have an impact on the other SA/SEA objectives. The policy would be strengthened by a reference to the wider Development Plan to ensure there is not a conflict which could impact economic growth. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirements of the NPPF but applies a local context. Unlike the old policies, sites are specifically listed but this recognises that there are currently no wharves or rail depots in the Plan area.**	Policy M8 now refers to the wider Local Plan and development strategies.

Appendix H: Site Information

Long List of Potential Sites

Site Code	Site Name	Unitary	Category	Source	Reason for Decision
N/A	Former Timber Yard Englemere	RBWM	Waste	(Berkshire WLP Preferred Area 16)	Crown Estate Land. Unlikely to be available for waste uses. Within Green Belt. Not promoted for a waste use. **Lawsons - Ascot Builders Merchant is located on the site: Removed from Consideration**
N/A	Cluster 1 Murrell Hill Lane	BFC	Waste	SHELAA (November 2016)	Planning History: Foxley Oaks Planning application N0. 16/01196/OUT. An Appeal has been lodged to the Planning Inspectorate for non-determination regarding the outline planning application for up to 350 residential dwellings. **Land is not available for non-residential uses. Removed from consideration**
N/A	Cluster 2 Land at Parkview Farm	BFC	Waste	SHELAA (November 2016)	LPA advised that this cluster site is not suitable for waste uses - grounds and settings of listed buildings. **Not suitable for non-residential uses. Removed from consideration.**
N/A	Cluster 4 Hayley Green	BFC	Waste	SHELAA (November 2016)	Allocated for housing in Warfield Neighbourhood Plan 2016 - 2036 (Pre Submission Plan). **Land is not available and not suitable for waste uses. Removed from consideration.** **Important to note: Some possibility for mineral extraction prior to any residential development**.
N/A	Cluster 5 Winkfield Row	BFC	Waste	SHELAA (November 2016)	The site is in multiple ownership (the larger cluster site comprises smaller sites in this area). There are some housing options with owners having expressed an interest in future residential development. Some access issues in this location. Edge of residential area. Best and most versatile agricultural land. Close to listed buildings (including Somerton House). **Removed from consideration.**
N/A	Jealotts Hill	BFC	Waste	SHELAA (November 2016)	Syngenta HQ. Agri-Business and research facility. Expansion for business. Close to SPA (within 40m). Located within Green Belt. Not available for waste uses. **Removed from consideration**

N/A	Trafford road/ Cardiff Road	RBC	Waste	Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies and Preferred	Existing waste site: **Removed from consideration**
N/A	26 Portman Road	RBC	Waste	Reading Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment May 2017	160084. Planning Permission being implemented for a trade centre: **Removed from consideration.**
N/A	Unit 1, Paddock Road Industrial Estate	RBC	Waste	Reading Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment May 2017	092113 Certificate of lawfulness for use of the land for open storage within Use Class B8. Currently being used for container storage. The site is adjacent to residential properties at the rear of the site. Limited opportunities and not suitable for waste uses: **Removed from consideration.**
N/A	Worton Grange	RBC	Waste	Reading Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment May 2017	Retail and residential. Planning permission 151944. A Hybrid application seeking outline planning permission for the development of up to 175 new homes, including affordable housing(with all matters reserved apart from access), and full planning permission for the development of 12 commercial units in flexible use within Classes B1(c),B2 and B8,two car showrooms with MOT and servicing(Sui Generis), three retail warehouse units (Class A1),120 bed hotel (ClassC1),pub with restaurant facility (Class A4),coffee shop (Class A1), restaurant (Class A3), and bank (Class A2). New vehicular access from Basingstoke Road and Imperial Way. Bus stop facilities, hard and soft landscaping and other ancillary development (Summarised Description). Site is not available for waste uses: **Removed from consideration.**
N/A	Part of former Berkshire	RBC	Waste	Reading Housing and Economic Land	110808. Erection of an ambient distribution centre (class B8), associated office accommodation and ancillary facilities (86,058 sqm); vehicle maintenance unit (VMU) (1,070 SQM); storage areas, access roads, servicing areas and parking area for 617

	Brewery Site			Availability Assessment May 2017	spaces, and associated landscaping. Tesco distribution site. A large and Visible site in use so the site is not available: **Removed from consideration.**
N/A	Land west of A33 and north of Island Road	RBC	Waste	Reading Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment May 2017	141789 Outline planning application for development comprising up to 24,200 sq. m (GIA) of B2 (General Industrial) and/ or B8 (Storage or Distribution), parking and service yards, access, landscaping and associated works has been Developed. Site is unavailable: **Removed from consideration**.
N/A	North of Horton	RBWM	Waste	Minerals and Waste Development Framework	Part of Waste Local Plan Preferred Area 25. Planning history for North of Horton : Quarry Jayflex Aggregates Limited granted an Environmental Permit for landfill at its 150-acre quarry at Horton Brook Quarry Colnbrook, (near Heathrow) **See nomination for Horton Brook Quarry.**
N/A	Sheephouse Farm	RBWM	Waste	Minerals and Waste Development Framework	Planning history: Subject to extraction and restoration permissions **(97/31443) (98/32472)**. No easy access to the strategic road network. Site is on the edge of a residential area and now is a Fisheries Lake. The landowners promoted the farm house for 4 or 5 houses development (07/02430/FULL). Office has been granted permission on one part of the site (14/00784/CLASSM). Summerleaze own a lot of sites in this area. Site is within the Green Belt. Not suitable or available to take forward for waste uses: **Removed from consideration.**
N/A	St. George Lane, Ascot	RBWM	Waste	Minerals and Waste Development Framework	This is now an allocated housing site in the Ascot & Sunningdale Neighbourhood Plan - 8.2 Shorts Recycling Transfer Station site (NP/SS3). No safeguarding of site or relocation of waste site. The site is not available for future waste uses: **Removed from consideration.**
N/A	Hedgerley Stables	WBC	Waste	Sites identified in Wokingham Borough Local Plan Update	Wokingham Borough Council do not consider that the site is suitable for waste uses. The stables are located in Hurst Village. This is a small rural village with single lane roads: **Removed from consideration**
N/A	Land at Kirtons Farm Road	WBC	Waste	Sites identified in Wokingham	The land at Kirton Farm Road has been allocated for employment B uses in Local Plan. Strategically it is not considered to be appropriate or suitable for waste uses: **Removed from consideration.**

				Borough Local Plan Update	
N/A	Winnersh Garden Centre	WBC	Waste	Sites identified in Wokingham Borough Local Plan Update	Wokingham Borough Council does not consider that this site is suitable for waste uses. The site is an operational Wyvale Garden Centre. The site is also prone to flooding. The roads in this location are part of a congested highway network. Allocated for B uses: **Removed from consideration.**
N/A	Land close to Junction of Bearwood Road	WBC	Waste	Sites identified in Wokingham Borough Local Plan Update	A1 Scrap yard. An access problem as the operational scrap yard is located on a single track road (Highlands Avenue). There is also housing along part of the single track lane. WBC do not consider that the site is suitable for waste uses: **Removed from consideration.**
N/A	Heathlands Garden Centre	WBC	Waste	Sites identified in Wokingham Borough Local Plan Update	Granted for B uses. The site is an operational Wyvale Garden Centre and set within a countryside setting. The access road is poor. The site is also located in close proximity to the safeguarded Longshot Lane Waste transfer station and HWRC. WBC do not consider that the site is suitable for waste uses: **Removed from consideration.**
N/A	Crowthorne Business Park	BFC	Mineral	Bracknell Forest Sites Allocation Local Plan	1000 homes granted outline consent. Application No. 13/00575/OUT **Site is not available. Removed from consideration**
N/A	Land west of Alford Close	BFC	Mineral	Bracknell Forest Sites Allocation Local Plan	Planning application for housing. Application No. 16/00372/FUL **Site is not available: Removed from consideration**
N/A	Land at Amen Corner (North)	BFC	Mineral	Bracknell Forest Sites Allocation Local Plan	Housing development being built on this land. Application No. 12/00993/OUT & 14/00315/OUT **Site is not available: Removed from consideration.**
N/A	Cluster 4, Land south of Bracknell Road,	BFC	Mineral	SHELAA (November 2016)	Allocated for housing in Warfield Neighbourhood Plan 2016 - 2036 (Pre Submission Plan). **Land is not available: Removed from consideration** ***Some possibility for mineral extraction prior to any residential development***.

N/A	Little John Farm	RBC	Mineral	Minerals and Waste Development Framework	Land is not available for mineral extraction as this land is used for the Reading Festival site: **Land is not available: Removed from consideration**
N/A	North of Horton	RBWM	Mineral	Minerals and Waste Development Framework	Planning History: Part of Preferred Area 12 (North of Horton). In 2009 Jayflex Aggregates Limited purchased the 150 acre site at Colnbrook (nr Heathrow) from Thames Water. The site has been granted planning permission for the extraction of 2.0million tonnes of gravel: Existing Site (07/00590/FULL) Jayflex Aggregates Limited operates the quarry in partnership with Aggregate Industries UK Limited who are marketing the processed material. The Quarry is expected to operate until 2020 **Current Sites:** **Proposed Poyle Quarry & Existing Horton Brook Quarry**
N/A	Fleet Hill Farm	WBC	Mineral	Minerals and Waste Development Framework	WBC confirmed that this site is not available as an option for mineral extraction as the site is now being restored as per Planning application 050858: **Land is not available: Removed from consideration**
N/A	Hyde-End Farm, Shinfield	WBC	Mineral	Minerals and Waste Development Framework	Site is adjacent to Bridge Farm planning. Some of this land is in blue line ownership as part of the Bridge Farm planning application & 2017 Call for sites Nomination promoted by Cemex. As the site is not promoted but is adjacent to the Cemex Bridge Farm planning application and forms part of that planning application & 2017 Call for sites Nomination, the site is not considered to be available as a separate extraction site: **Removed from consideration.**

CEB1	Longshott Lane	BFC	Waste	**Call for sites 2017 Nomination** (Berkshire WLP Preferred Area 13)	An HWRC is currently located at this site. An expansion of this existing site or facility could fit within the context of the wider area. **Removed (existing so not allocated)**
CEB2	Planners Farm	BFC	Waste	**Call For Sites 2017 Nomination**	The site has planning permission and is operational for open windrow composting. The operator of the site is promoting it for other similar forms of waste management such as biomass production. **Removed 2019 (existing so not being allocated)**
CEB3	Cluster 3	BFC	Waste	SHELAA (November 2016)	This cluster site is likely to come forward for residential use. However, because of the large size of this housing cluster there may be some potential opportunities for waste uses. **Removed from consideration: Bracknell Forest BC confirmed that the land was not available for non-residential use. As per email dated 22nd September 2017 – "Please note that since this was published further assessment of all sites has been undertaken and this has shown that large parts of clusters 3 & 6 have significant flooding and ecology constraints. The residual land that is available for development will be required for housing and therefore it is unlikely that non-residential uses would be considered".**
CEB4	Cluster 4	BFC	Waste	SHELAA (November 2016)	Allocated for housing in Warfield Neighbourhood Plan 2016 - 2036 (Pre Submission Plan). **Land is not available and not suitable for waste uses. Removed from consideration.** **Important to note: Some possibility for mineral extraction prior to any residential development**.
CEB5	Thames Water Works	BFC	Waste	Site discussed with LPA in meeting	This site was discussed with Bracknell Forest Borough Council as having some potential for waste uses and worth following up with the landowner. The landowner has not provided any confirmation that the site is available for development and on this basis it is not considered available. **Removed from consideration**
CEB6	Land at Shinfield	WBC	Mineral	Minerals and Waste	Land is not promoted so it is not a deliverable site. Langly Mead SANG lies to the north. Adjacent to Bridge Farm site. As the site is not promoted and adjacent to the

				Development Framework	Cemex Bridge Farm planning application (2017 Nomination) the site is not considered to be available. **Land is not available: Removed from consideration**
CEB7	Bridge Farm	WBC	Mineral	**Call for Sites 2017 Nomination**	Planning Application 170433 is likely to be going to Wokingham Borough Council Planning Committee as an item to be determined at some point in 2018. The site has local objections from local residents due to potential impacts associated with noise, access, highway movements, dust, and amenity issues. **Proposal can proceed to full assessment via Sustainability Appraisal** **Removed from consideration 2019 due to refusal of planning application 170433 and subsequent withdrawal of site by site promoter.**
CEB8	Land at Grazeley	WBC	Mineral	West of Berkshire Spatial Planning Framework	**Removed from consideration:** As there is currently no promotion of this land for development, the site has not moved forward for assessment via the Sustainability Appraisal.
CEB9	Star Works / Knowl Hill	WBC	Waste	**Call for Sites Nomination 2017**	Existing Safeguarded Site. **Proposal can proceed to full assessment via Sustainability Appraisal.** **Removed 2019 (existing so not being allocated)**
CEB10	Hare Hatch Garden Centre	WBC	Waste	Sites identified in Wokingham Borough Local Plan Update	Promoted for B uses. The site is an operational Wyvale Garden Centre set within the Green Belt. Road infrastructure is good. Could have potential for waste uses but will need to contact the operators of the site to see if there is landowner interest in potential use of the site for waste uses. Wyvale Garden Centres Town Planning Manager has confirmed that they have no interest in using the land for waste uses (email confirmation 9/10/17): **Removed from consideration.**
CEB11	Church Farm, Hurst	WBC	Mineral	Wokingham Borough	The Council is currently in the process of reviewing its estate holdings so is not in a position to enter into discussions in respect of the future use of Church Farm. In the

				Council landholdings / estates	event the property is declared surplus to requirements there may be some benefit in discussing any proposals for minerals and waste, but this will not be until WBC have completed their own internal review. See email confirmation dated 23.10.17. **Site is not currently available: Removed from consideration.**
CEB12	Smallmead	RBC	Waste	**Call for sites Nomination 2017**	Smallmead is an existing safeguarded waste site with no new potential use proposed: Removed from consideration. There is vacant land between HWRC site & Green Park. Adjoined by land adjacent to CEMEX - aspirations for concrete batching plant. Adjacent land is allocated as part of Former Landfill Site, Island Road (SR1a) in Draft Reading Local Plan May 2017. Reading Borough Council in favour of B2/B8. Road infrastructure would be needed. RE3 aspirations - contract goes to 2031. Would like site identified for waste to assist with future need. **Smallmead is an existing safeguarded waste site with no new potential use proposed:** Smallmead is an existing safeguarded waste site with no new potential use proposed: **Removed from consideration.**
CEB13	16-18 Bennet Road	RBC	Waste	Reading HELAA May 2017 - site WH045	Site has potential. Council owned site. Office in the middle of an established industrial area. Temporary use of the site for car valeting. This site is also an allocation in draft Reading Local Plan - Other sites for development in South reading *SR4d (16 - 18 bennet Road)* is an allocation: Development for employment uses, preferably for industrial and warehouse development. Site is an individual plot within an existing Industrial Area. Currently occupied. The site is unavailable and allocated in RBC Local Plan: **Removed from consideration.**
CEB14	Land north of Island Road	RBC	Waste	Reading HELAA May 2017 - site WH046	Allocation in draft Reading Local Plan - SR1B and planning application 17044: Planning application for 2 industrial buildings (11,067 sq. m) for flexible employment purposes within use classes B1c/B2/B8 including ancillary offices and associated car parking, landscaping and service yards. Site is unavailable: **Removed from consideration.**
CEB15	Land south of	RBC	Waste	Reading HELAA May	Council owned site. Allocated as part of Former Landfill Site, Island Road (SR1a) in Draft Reading Local Plan May 2017. As no confirmation has been received from the

	Smallmead MRF			2017 - site WH047	landowner at this stage regarding the future aspirations for the site it is not considered to be currently available. **Removed from consideration.**
CEB16	Ham Island	RBWM	Mineral	**Call for sites Nomination 2017**	The site is within flood zone 2 & 3 and Green Belt. Access issues. Close to housing. Sewage Treatment Works is located on Ham Island. Proposal is a nomination on Thames Water land and the applicant confirms that there is an agreement in place for this nomination to come forward. The extraction and backfill on site could impact on any future Thames Water expansion plans on this site. SSSI & Scheduled Ancient Monument in close proximity. Within the River Thames Corridor. Close to residential areas. **Proposal can proceed to full assessment via Sustainability Appraisal Removed 2019 (due to number of significant deliverability/viability issues))**
CEB17	Water Oakley Farm	RBWM	Mineral	**Call for sites Nomination 2017**	In the Green Belt. Housing permission granted close by (13/02719). Area prone to flooding. Phoenix Gymnastics Club granted permission in south- west corner of site with lease for 30 years (15/02107/FULL). This is a good will gesture from the operator. Good road network, close to J8/9 of M4. Site is visible from main road and located close to existing residential areas. **Proposal can proceed to full assessment via Sustainability Appraisal Removed 2020 due to granting of planning permission (subject to legal agreements)**
CEB18a	Poyle Quarry	RBWM	Mineral	**Call for sites Nomination 2017**	Nature reserve to south. Good road access, J4 of M4. Within Green Belt. Flood risk 3/3a. SSSI can be mitigated. Less constrained site. Highways access better. Part of Preferred Area 12 in Minerals Local Plan (North of Horton). 10/02804/FULL: Extraction of sand and gravel from Poyle Quarry extension with restoration to agriculture and access onto Poyle Road.

					Renewal of planning permission 04/01716/FULL Land West of Colne Brook Foundry Lane Horton Slough. Planning Permission 10/02804 lapsed in 2016 before implementation could take place. A new planning application (17/03426/FUL) has now been submitted to RBWM for the Poyle Quarry site for extraction and infilling. **Proposal can proceed to full assessment via Sustainability Appraisal Removed 2019 (now has planning permission)**
CEB18b	Poyle Quarry Extension	RBWM	Mineral	**Call for sites Nomination 2017**	Nature reserve to south. Good road access, J4 of M4. Within Green Belt. Flood risk 3/3a. SSSI can be mitigated. Less constrained site. Highways access better. Part of Preferred Area 12 in Minerals Local Plan (North of Horton). 10/02804/FULL Extraction of sand and gravel from Poyle Quarry extension with restoration to agriculture and access onto Poyle Road. Renewal of planning permission 04/01716/FULL. Land West of Colne Brook Foundry Lane Horton Slough. Extensions to Poyle Quarry. A new planning application (17/03426/FUL) has now been submitted to RBWM for the Poyle Quarry site for extraction and infilling. **Proposal can proceed to full assessment via Sustainability Appraisal**
CEB19	Horton Brook Quarry	RBWM	Waste	**Call for Sites Nomination 2017**	New recycling opportunities associated with large local infrastructure projects. This could include general recycling of construction wastes; soil washing; recycling of road brush wastes and the controlled temporary storage of tarmac road planings for re-use off site. **Proposal can proceed to full assessment via Sustainability Appraisal.**

CEB20	Railway Land, Kingsmead	RBWM	Mineral	Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire	Kingsmead Quarry is situated close to a local nature reserve. Good road access, close to M25. River Thames Scheme flood alleviation scheme will pass close to the site. Most of site has been worked. Was historically proposed as an extension to Kingsmead Quarry. The site has not been nominated by operators (CEMEX) and the previous quarry land has already been restored in this area. **The site is not available. Removed from consideration**
CEB21	Riding Court Farm, Datchet	RBWM	Waste	Minerals and Waste Development Framework	The quarry has planning permission for twelve years - 5/6 years of aggregate extraction and 7 years of restoration. The quarry started working in Jul 2016 – therefore Phase 9 would be worked around 2020-2021. CEMEX would like to submit a planning application to Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead for an aggregate recycling facility in 2018, whilst there are still a number of years of extraction to take place. This would enable CEMEX to blend the recycled aggregate material with the primary aggregate to produce a useable product - this would be a more sustainable approach to husbanding the primary aggregate resource. It is also thought that having an aggregate recycling facility would ensure that re-useable material brought in for site restoration would not be in-filled and would assist in attracting restoration material for the site. **Proposal can proceed to full assessment via Sustainability Appraisal. Removed 2019 (now has planning permission)**
CEB22	Hythe End Landfill	RBWM	Waste	Minerals and Waste Development Framework	Historic Landfill - Restored: **Removed from consideration**.
CEB23	Kingsmead Quarry, Horton	RBWM	Waste	Minerals and Waste Development Framework	Mineral permission granted. The previous extraction quarry land has already been restored in this area. Kingsmead Concrete plant is based within Kingsmead quarry and services the Heathrow area including Hayes, West Drayton and the Uxbridge areas. A modern plant with a pan mixer means that it is capable of services very large jobs as well as the medium and smaller end of the market. The plant also has a collect facility.

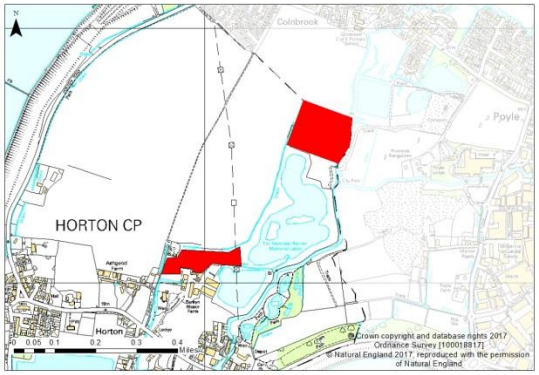
					The site is not available for waste uses. Cemex operate at this site already and have not nominated the site: **Removed from consideration.**
CEB24	The Compound	RBWM	Waste	**Call for Sites Nomination 2017**	Site has good access Good Connectivity Site is promoted by landowners for potential green waste operation at this location. Site has planning permission for an agricultural storage barn already. Site is considered to be available for development in a suitable location: **Proposal can proceed to full assessment via Sustainability Appraisal**
CEB25	Berkyn Manor Farm	RBWM	Waste	**Call for Sites Nomination 2017**	Site is located adjacent to proposed Poyle Quarry (waste site could be seen as complementary to a minerals site in this location). Site is an existing farmyard / industrial estate (within existing curtilage of farm yard / industrial site) Adjacent to Previous Waste Preferred Area 12 (previous planning policy) Adjacent to Waste Transfer Station / no obvious neighbours. Site is promoted by landowners for an AD plant within the curtilage of farmyard / industrial estate at this location. Site is considered to be available for development in a suitable location. Site has good connectivity to strategic road network **Proposal can proceed to full assessment via Sustainability Appraisal**
CEB26	Monkey Island Lane Barge Wharf Unloading Facility	RBWM	Mineral	Call for Sites Nomination 2017	Site is promoted by operator and is considered to be available for development. **Proposal can proceed to full assessment via Sustainability Appraisal**
CEB27	Bray Quarry Ext	RBWM	Mineral	Following the draft plan consultation an operator (Summerleaze) nominated Bray	The site is located close to the existing processing plant at Monkey Island Lane and is located adjacent to an area of previously worked quarry land with an existing conveyor network in situ. Although there are some ecological and landscaping issues that will need to be mitigated it is considered that there are no overriding environmental constraints to the potential allocation of the site.

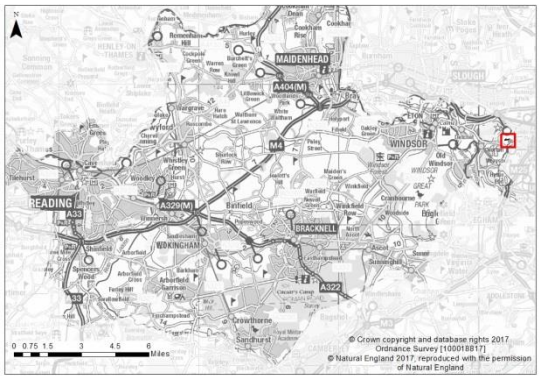
				Quarry in early 2019	**Proposal can proceed to full assessment via Sustainability Appraisal Removed 2019 (due to Environment Agency objection due to risk to public water supply and Historic England objection))**
CEB28	Southlea Farm	RBWM	Mineral	Heathrow Expansion Consultation	**As the landowner has not promoted the site and there is no operator involved the site has been removed from consideration at this stage.**
CEB29	Land west of Basingstoke Road	Wokingham	Mineral	Call for Sites Nomination 2019	Site is partly within mineral safeguarding area for sand and gravel. Potential to serve markets in west of Plan area. Adjacent to SSSI. Historic assets on site and public right of way. Adjacent business. **Proposal can proceed to full assessment via Sustainability Appraisal Removed 2020 due to number of significant deliverability/viability issues))**
CEB30	Area between Horton and Poyle Quarry	RBWM	Mineral	Call for Sites Nomination 2019	Site is a bridleway between to Horton Brook Quarry and Poyle Quarry. The site would be worked as an extension to Poyle Quarry. **Proposal can proceed to full assessment via Sustainability Appraisal**

Appendix I: Site Specific Assessments

Site Specific Assessment CEB18b Poyle Quarry Ext

Site name: Poyle Quarry Ext, Horton Grid Reference: 501962 176101	Site ID: CEB18b
Borough: Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead	Area (Ha):6 (4 and 2)





Site Category: Mineral

Proposals & Notes: Two Minor extensions sand and gravel extraction

Notes: Two minor extension areas to potential Poyle Quarry Mineral extraction site, with no processing proposed on the site. Processing will take place on a nearby plant outside the plan area.

Planning permission for extraction and infilling of Poyle Quarry was granted by the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (RBWM) in 2008. The permission was renewed in 2011 although the permission was not implemented and subsequently lapsed in January 2016. A new planning application (17/03426/FUL) was permitted in January 2019.

Objective 1: Conserve & enhance biodiversity	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
European Sites: SPA/Ramsar: South West London Waterbodies SAC: Windsor Forest and Great park	 1.49km 4.46km	
SSSI: Wraysbury Reservoir Wraysbury No 1 Gravel Pit, Staines Moor Wraysbury and Hythe End Gravel Pit. Langham Pond Windsor Forest and Great park	 0.5km 1.58km 1.39km 1.92km 4.15km 4.46km	
SSSI Impact Zones Issues:		

Air pollution: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, pig & poultry units, slurry lagoons > 200m² & manure stores > 250t). **Combustion:** General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. **Composting:** Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. **Discharge:** Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 5m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream (NB This does not include discharges to mains sewer which are unlikely to pose a risk at this location). **Infrastructure:** Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. **Minerals / Oil & Gas:** Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. **Residential:** Residential development of 50 units or more. **Rural/Non-residential:** Large non-residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha. **Rural/Residential:** Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas. **Waste:** Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. **Employment:** Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m² or more. **Solar/Wind:** Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.		
LWS: Queen Mother Reservoir	0.53km	
LWS: Arthur Jacob Nature Reserve Colne Brook Horton and Kingsmead Lakes	0.23km 0.14km <1km south	
Ancient Woodland:	2.42km	
Objective 1 justification		
The sites are small areas located within the Thames Valley. The sites lie within the Colne Valley Gravel Pits and Reservoirs BOA. They are situated close to the Wraysbury Reservoir SSSI,		

Wraysbury & Hythe End Gravel Pits SSSI and the Wraysbury No. 1 Gravel Pit SSSI (all part of the South West London Waterbodies RAMSAR). The nearby Queen Mother Reservoir LWS, Datchet Common and Gravel Pits LWS, Horton and Kingsmead Lakes LWS and the Colne Brook LWS are also situated close to the sites, as is the Arthur Jacob Nature Reserve LNR. Mineral/waste land-use within this area could have potentially significant environmental impacts on these designated areas. A phase 1 habitat survey is recommended. The potential damage or disruption to the neighbouring Horton Fields Pit may also require assessment. SSSI Impact Zone highlights quarrying and landfilling as a consideration during planning.		
Objective 2: Maintain and Improve ground and surface water quality	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
SPZ: 3	0.89km	
Public Water Supply	N/A	
Objective 2 justification		
Site is not within a SPZ or within the vicinity of an abstraction		
Objective 3: Protect and enhance landscape & historic environment	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Landscape Character Area: Thames Basin Heaths		
Topography: rural, fieldscape and valley floor and water management character area.		
TPO	N/A	
Green Belt	onsite	
Heritage Assets: Historic Parks: Ditton Park Listed Buildings: The closest Grade II listed building (the Dairy building) Other Grade II listed buildings Conservation Areas: Colnbrook village	 2km South south west and north west 1km	
Access to countryside and open space / Public Rights of Way: The Colne Valley Way footpath route (Hort/4) adjoins the site on the west side.		
Objective 3 justification		
The area has a high archaeological potential as with the Poyle Quarry site. The sites run adjacent to a PROW. An archaeological deposit model is recommended to identify the deposits and their significance. Mineral Extraction is deemed not inappropriate in Green Belt provided they preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in Green Belt		

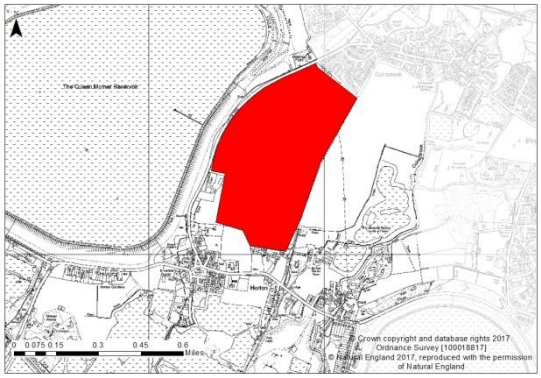
Objective 4: Maintain & protect soil quality	Distance	SA/SEA Judgement
Agricultural: Grade 3a		
Contaminated Land: Greenfield		
Geological Important Areas	N/A	
Objective 4 justification		
Greenfield site with potential impacts on grade 3a soil quality, but site is not within a Geological Important Area.		
Objective 5: Improve quality of life of population	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Residential Dwellings: Berkyn Manor Farm	 0.16km	
Other residential	0.31km	
Schools	0.32km	
Hospitals	8.06km	
Amenities: Sailing Club	 0.88km	
Objective 5 justification		
Farm within close vicinity to site however other residential properties over 250m.		
Objective 6: Maintain and Protect Air Quality	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
AQMA: Spelthorne M25	0.5km 1.5km	
*Location to significant junctions: J14 M25 & J5 M4	2.24km & 3.70km	
*Proximity to SRN: A3113	2.20km	
Method of Transportation: Road		
*Links to Rail network: Sunnymeads	2.58km	
Objective 6 justification		
Site is close to an AQMA and therefore consideration would need to be given to vehicle movements, routes and frequencies as materials are to be processed at alternative location		

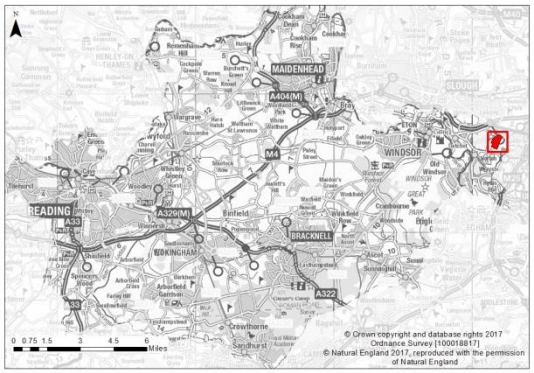
Objective 7: reduce emissions of greenhouse gases		SA/SEA Judgement
Generates Energy/Heat Production	N/A	
Supports renewables	N/A	
Objective 7 justification		
N/A site is mineral extraction		
Objective 8: Support sustainable extraction, reuse and recycling of mineral & aggregate resources		**SA/SEA Judgement**
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Y	
Landfilled	N/A	
Objective 8 justification (Mineral)		
Mineral extraction with inert backfilling (recovery).		
Objective 9: Economic Growth		**SA/SEA Judgement**
Job creation (per Ha)	Unknown	
Type of job (permanent/temporary)	Temporary	
Support economic growth	Y	
Deprivation index in locality	N/A	
Objective 9 justification		
The site is likely generate temporary employment but the mineral will support economic growth. The level of job creation is known at this stage.		
Objective 10: Create and sustain high levels of access to waste & mineral Services	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Waste facility	N/A	
Mineral facility	Onsite	
Objective 10 justification		
Site provides mineral extraction only		
Objective 11: Alleviate Flood Risk and flood impacts	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Flood Zones: 2 & 3	Partial onsite	

Areas susceptible to surface water flooding:	unknown	
Incidences of flood warnings: The Colne Brook at Iver and Colnbrook including Fulmer		
Objective 11 justification		
Part of the site is in flood zone 2 & 3 and incidences of flooding have been recorded. However, mineral deposits have to be worked where they are (and sand and gravel extraction is defined as 'water-compatible development' Mineral working should not increase flood risk elsewhere and needs to be designed, worked and restored accordingly.		

Site Specific Assessment CEB19 Horton Brook

Site name: Horton Brook, Horton Grid Reference: 501716 176653	Site ID: CEB19
Borough: Windsor and Maidenhead	Area (Ha):55





Site Category: Waste

Proposal: Materials Recycling

Notes: An existing sand and gravel extraction site that is subject to phased restoration. The operator is promoting the site for new recycling opportunities associated with large local infrastructure projects. This could include general recycling of construction wastes; soil washing; recycling of road brush wastes and the controlled temporary storage of tarmac road planings for re-use off site.

Objective 1: Conserve & enhance biodiversity	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
European Sites: SPA/Ramsar: South West London Waterbodies SAC: Windsor Forest and Great park	 1.65km 4.95km	
SSSI: South West London Waterbodies (Wraysbury Reservoir, Wraysbury & Hythe End Gravel Pits and the Wraysbury No. 1 Gravel Pit) Staines Moor Windsor Forest and Great park	 1.65km 1.75km 4.95km	
SSSI Impact Zones Issues: **Air pollution:** Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, pig & poultry units, slurry lagoons > 200m² & manure stores > 250t). **Combustion:** General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation		

plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. **Compost:** Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. **Discharge:** Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 5m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream (NB This does not include discharges to mains sewer which are unlikely to pose a risk at this location). **Infrastructure**: Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. **Waste:** Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.		
LWS: Queen Mother Reservoir Arthur Jacob Nature Reserve LNR Colne Brook Horton and Kingsmead Lakes Gravel Pits Datchet Common	 Adjacent 0.38km 0.44km 0.78km 0.87km 1.66km	
Ancient Woodland:	1.65km	
Objective 1 justification		
The site provides little intrinsic interest. The main issues relate to the proximity of the site to the SPA. This could lead to indirect impacts such as air and noise pollution - see SSSI risk zone comments and direct impacts linked to the sites potential suitability to support foraging SPA birds. Further surveys would be required to determine the level of importance of these grasslands for these species, especially in combination with other preferred option sites in the locality.		
Objective 2: Maintain and Improve ground and surface water quality	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
SPZ: Zone 3	0.3km	
Public Water Supply 2 abstractions 1 SW & 1 GW	0.19km	
Objective 2 justification		
Site is close to two abstractions 1 large surface water abstraction and 1 groundwater, It is unknown if the abstractions are for public supply, further information needed.		
Objective 3: Protect and enhance landscape & historic environment	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**

Landscape Character Area: Thames Valley		
Topography: mix of grassland and bare ground		
TPO	N/A	
Green Belt	onsite	
Heritage Assets: Historic Parks: Ditton Park Listed Buildings: The closest Grade II listed building (the Dairy building) Other Grade II listed buildings Conservation Areas: Colnbrook village	 2km South south west and north west 1km	
Access to countryside and open space / Public Rights of Way: The Colne Valley Way footpath route (Hort/4) adjoins the site on the east side.		
Objective 3 justification		
Horton Brook quarry is being extracted and does not retain any archaeological potential. It is possible that some potential might reside within unworked margins or perhaps under compounds and processing plant. However, although the archaeological potential of this landscape is high, as demonstrated by the wide range of archaeological sites encountered and investigated prior to extraction there is no archaeological obstacle to the inclusion of this site. Landscape impact – neutral – visual – slight adverse • Existing worked site. Colnbrook housing to north and Horton to south. Views across site from elevated sailing club at reservoir to west. • Poor mitigation to date has left site open to view with poor establishment of planting and exposed bunds. Effective delivery of new landscape structure, including large trees, required as part of any development.		
Objective 4: Maintain & protect soil quality	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Agricultural: Grade 2, 3 a & 3b		
Contaminated Land: Quarry		
Geological Important Areas	N/A	
Objective 4 justification		
Grade 2 soil onsite, development has potential to cause negative impact on soil quality, site is not in a Geological Important Area.		
Objective 5: Improve quality of life of population	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**

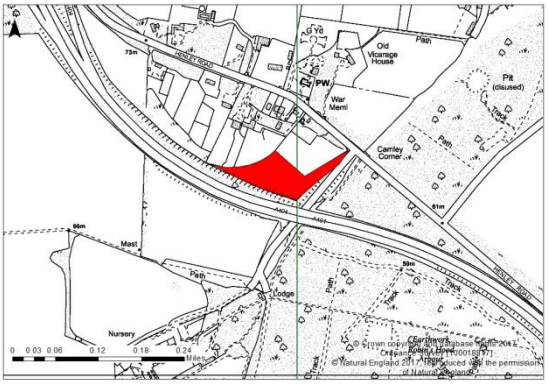
Residential Dwellings	Adjacent	
Schools	0.42km	
Hospitals	5.97km	
Amenities: Reservoir Recreation Ground Sailing Club	 0.12km 0.37km 1.82km	
Objective 5 justification		
Residential properties adjacent, although site is being worked. It is currently unknown if development would improve quality of life.		
Objective 6: Maintain and Protect Air Quality	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
AQMA: Slough AQMA No.1 A4 & M4 Spelthorne AQMA	0.58km 0.71km	
*Location to significant junctions: M4 J5 M25 J14	 1.65km 3.05km	
*Proximity to SRN: A4	0.96km	
Method of Transportation Road		
*Links to Rail network: Sunnymeads Wraysbury	2.26km 3.25km	
Objective 6 justification		
Not in an AQMA, however the site is within close vicinity and the significant junction is an AQMA. Consideration will need to be given to vehicular movements.		
Objective 7: reduce emissions of greenhouse gases		**SA/SEA Judgement**
Generates Energy/Heat Production	Unknown	
Supports renewables	Unknown	
Objective 7 justification		
This information is not known at this stage but will be supplied at application		

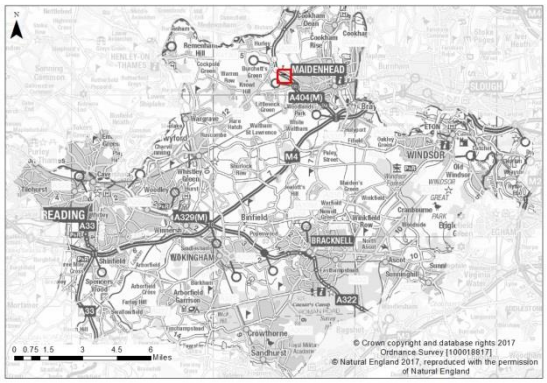
Objective 8: Support sustainable extraction, reuse and recycling of mineral & aggregate resources		SA/SEA Judgement
Recycled	Y	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Landfilled	N/A	
Objective 8 justification (Waste)		
Site is proposed to including recycling of construction wastes; soil washing and recycling of road brush wastes and temporary storage.		
Objective 9: Economic Growth		**SA/SEA Judgement**
Job creation (per Ha)	Unknown	
Type of job (Permanent/Temporary)	Permanent	
Support economic growth	Y	
Deprivation index in locality	N/A	
Objective 9 justification		
The site is likely generate permanent employment linked to waste management and support economic growth. The level of job creation is known at this stage.		
Objective 10: Create and sustain high levels of access to waste & mineral Services	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Waste facility	Onsite	
Mineral facility	N/A	
Objective 10 justification		
Proposal provides new waste facility. The assessment assumes mineral extraction is not new development as existing information noted.		
Objective 11: Alleviate Flood Risk and flood impacts	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Flood Zones: Zone 1 however surrounded by zone 2 & 3		
Areas susceptible to surface water flooding:	Adjacent	
Incidences of flood warnings: site is surrounded by flood alert and warning areas		
Objective 11 justification		

Site not within Zone 2 or 3 but these zones border the site and flood incidents have been recorded in surrounding area. This should be a consideration in development.

Site Specific Assessment CEB24 The Compound

Site name: The Compound, Maidenhead Grid Reference: 484957 181451	Site ID: CEB24
Borough: Windsor and Maidenhead	Area (Ha): 2





Site Category: Waste

Proposal: Green waste, chippings, garden waste

Notes: The operator is promoting this site for disposal of green waste, chippings, Garden waste - sourced from householders, landscape gardeners, green waste from Council maintenance & Stubbings Garden Centre.

Objective 1: Conserve & enhance biodiversity	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
European Sites: SPA: Chiltern Beechwoods	 2.7km	
SSSI: Bisham Woods Great thrift Wood	 2.7km 3.6km	
SSSI Impact Zones Issues: **Infrastructure:** Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. **Air pollution**: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION: (incl: industrial processes, pig & poultry units, slurry lagoons > 750m² & manure stores > 3500t). **Combustion:** General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.		

Discharge: Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream (NB This does not include discharges to mains sewer which are unlikely to pose a risk at this location).		
LWS: Maidenhead Thicket Local Wildlife Site	0.03km	
Carpenter's Wood, Dungrove Hill Park Woods, Gouldings Wood Temple Golf Course Local Wildlife Site and LNR	0.83km 1.85km 0.98km	
Ancient Woodland: Carpenter's Wood Pinnocks Wood Ashley Heath Forest	 0.86km 1.05km 1.58km	
Objective 1 justification		
The site provides little intrinsic interest. The adjacent woodland habitats and the onsite mature boundaries are of the most value. The maidenhead Thicket LWS lies adjacent to the site and any development could potentially have an impact. A phase 1 habitat survey is recommended. The site lies within a zone that is sensitive to surface water discharge to ground pollutions - see SSSI Risk Zone information		
Objective 2: Maintain and Improve ground and surface water quality	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
SPZ: 3	onsite	
Public Water Supply	N/A	
Objective 2 justification		
Site is not within the vicinity of a public water supply or abstraction		
Objective 3: Protect and enhance landscape & historic environment	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Landscape Character Area: Thames Valley		
Topography:		
TPO	N/A	
Green Belt	onsite	
Heritage Assets: There are no archaeological sites currently recorded at this location nor in the immediate vicinity.	N/A	

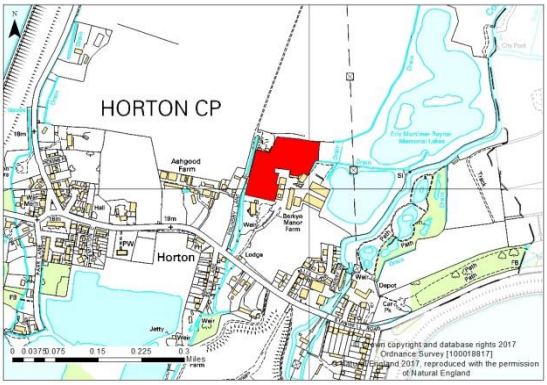
Access to countryside and open space / Public Rights of Way:	N/A	
Objective 3 justification		
Archaeological remains have been found in the wider vicinity and the site should be regarded as having some archaeological potential, but in view of the limited scale and limited available archaeological information little constraint should be anticipated. Land is within Breen Belt.		
Objective 4: Maintain & protect soil quality	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Agricultural: Grade 2	onsite	
Contaminated Land: Greenfield		
Geological Important Areas	N/A	
Objective 4 justification		
Greenfield site with Grade 2 agricultural class and therefore there could be a negative impact to soil quality from any development		
Objective 5: Improve quality of life of population	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Residential Dwellings:	0.08km	
Schools	0.95km	
Hospitals	2.09km	
Amenities: Playing Fields Cricket Ground & Pavillion	 0.91km 1.24km	
Objective 5 justification		
Site is within close proximity to residential properties which could cause conflict depending on levels of noise, dust, odour and vehicle movements.		
Objective 6: Maintain and Protect Air Quality	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
AQMA	N/A	
*Location to significant junctions: A404(M) J9b	1.29km	
*Proximity to SRN: A404	0.73km	
Method of Transportation: Road		
*Links to Rail network: Maidenhead	4.25km	
Objective 6 justification		

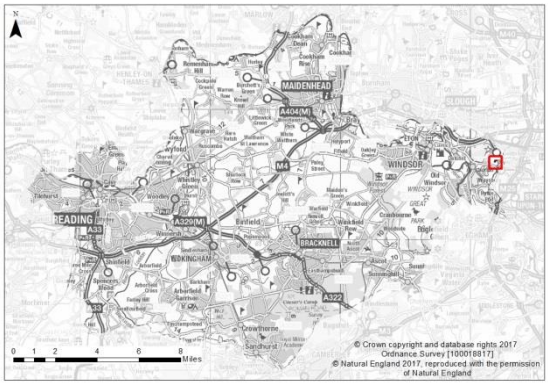
Site is not within an AQMA and has good access to main junctions		
Objective 7: reduce emissions of greenhouse gases		**SA/SEA Judgement**
Generates Energy/Heat Production	Unknown	
Supports renewables	Unknown	
Objective 7 justification		
This information is not known at this stage but will be supplied at application		
Objective 8: Support sustainable extraction, reuse and recycling of mineral & aggregate resources		**SA/SEA Judgement**
Recycled	Y	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Y	
Landfilled	N/A	
Objective 8 justification (Waste)		
Green waste management proposed with possible recovery. Too close to residential for open windrow composting.		
Objective 9: Economic Growth		**SA/SEA Judgement**
Job creation (per Ha)	Unknown	
Type of job (Permanent/Temporary)	Permanent	
Support economic growth	Y	
Deprivation index in locality	N/A	
Objective 9 justification		
The site is likely generate permanent employment and will support economic growth. The level of job creation is known at this stage.		
Objective 10: Create and sustain high levels of access to waste & mineral Services	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Waste facility	Onsite	
Mineral facility	N/A	
Objective 10 justification		
New green waste facility		

Objective 11: Alleviate Flood Risk and flood impacts	Distance	SA/SEA Judgement
Flood Zones: 1	onsite	
Areas susceptible to surface water flooding:	N/A	
Incidences of flood warnings: N/A		
Objective 11 justification		
Site not subject to flood incidences and within flood zone 1		

Site Specific Assessment CEB25 Berkyn Manor

Site name: Berkyn Manor, Horton Grid Reference: 501931 176097	Site ID: CEB25
Borough: Windsor and Maidenhead	Area (Ha): 2.7





Site Category: Waste

Proposal: Green and Kitchen Waste throughput of 50,000 tonnes per annum.

Notes: The proposed development is for green waste / energy recovery use (Anaerobic Digestion) which would follow on after working and restoration of the southern Poyle Quarry extension area site.

Objective 1: Conserve & enhance biodiversity	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
European Sites: RAMSAR: South West London Waterbodies SPA: South West London Waterbodies	 0.54km 0.54km	
SSSI: Wraysbury Reservoir	0.54km	
SSSI: Staines Moor Wraysbury No 1 Gravel Pit Wraysbury and Hythe End Gravel Pit	1.44km 1.52km 1.9km	
SSSI Impact Zones Issues: **Combustion:** General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. **Discharge:** Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 5m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream (NB		

This does not include discharges to mains sewer which are unlikely to pose a risk at this location).		
LWS: Arthur Jacob Nature Reserve Queen Mother Reservoir Local Wildlife Site	 0.24km 0.73km	
Ancient Woodland:	2.37km	
Objective 1 justification		
The site is small and heavily disturbed. However, it lies close to the large reservoir that is known to provide supporting habitats to the SPA designations in the area and may provide supporting habitat in the form of overwintering foraging. The stream corridor to the west of the site will be ecologically sensitive to construction and operation. Site is also close to LWS which should be protected from development. Proposal for anaerobic digestion which is flagged up in the SSSI Impact Zone		
Objective 2: Maintain and Improve ground and surface water quality	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
SPZ: 1 & 2	onsite	
Public Water Supply	N/A	
Objective 2 justification		
Located in major aquifer. Large abstraction within vicinity, however this is used for mineral washing/agriculture		
Objective 3: Protect and enhance landscape & historic environment	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Landscape Character Area: Thames Valley		
Topography: Substantial areas of arable field.		
TPO	N/A	
Green Belt	Onsite	
Heritage Assets: The area has a high archaeological potential Listed Building: Adjacent to the south	Adjacent	
Access to countryside and open space / Public Rights of Way: Site adjacent to the Colne Valley Way		
Objective 3 justification		
The area has a high archaeological potential as demonstrated by the archaeological interventions on site and in the vicinity. The adjacent Poyle Quarry has had planning permission previously at which archaeological issues were addressed. A similar level of archaeological potential / mitigation should be anticipated for the quarry extension, which is not overriding but will merit		

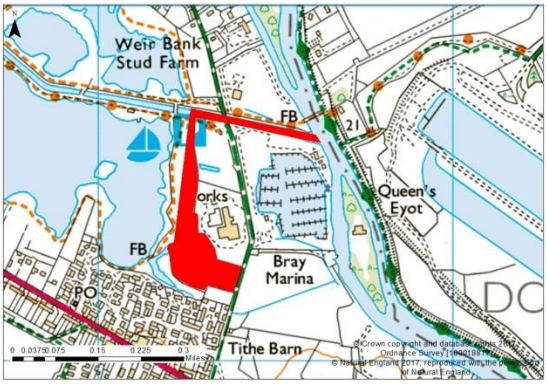
survey and mitigation. The site would benefit from the construction of a geoarchaeological deposit model to identify the nature of deposits and their significance. The land is within Green Belt and adjacent to a PROW		
Objective 4: Maintain & protect soil quality	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Agricultural: Grade 3a	onsite	
Contaminated Land: Brownfield		
Geological Important Areas	N/A	
Objective 4 justification		
Site is Brownfield Grade 3a, site is already being worked, however consideration on impacts to soil quality will need to be given for any development.		
Objective 5: Improve quality of life of population	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Residential Dwellings: Berkeley Manor Farm	 Adjacent	
Residential	0.42km	
Schools	1.02km	
Hospitals	5.45km	
Amenities: Sailing Club Recreation Ground	 0.88km 2.64km	
Objective 5 justification		
Site adjacent to Farm, however other residential properties over 250m away, the site is already worked. Improvement to quality of life is unknown at this stage.		
Objective 6: Maintain and Protect Air Quality	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
AQMA: Spelthorne AQMA Slough AQMA No2	0.53km 1.52km	
*Location to significant junctions: M25 J14 M4 J5	 2.16km 3.74km	
*Proximity to SRN: A3113	2.43km	

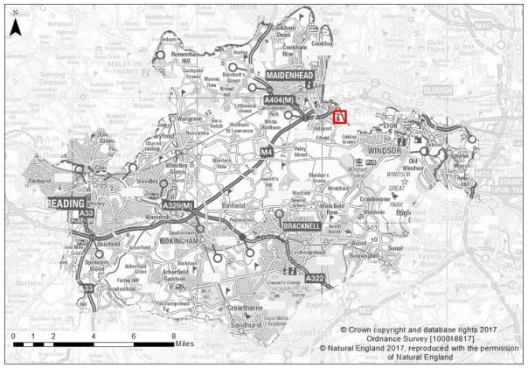
A4	3.14km	
Method of Transportation: Road		
*Links to Rail network: Sunnymeads Wraysbury	2.0km 2.3km	
Objective 6 justification		
Although site is not within an AQMA it is close the significant junctions are a distance from the site and would therefore require increased use of local road network, consideration to routeing would be required.		
Objective 7: reduce emissions of greenhouse gases		**SA/SEA Judgement**
Generates Energy/Heat Production	Unknown	
Supports renewables	Unknown	
Objective 7 justification		
This information is not known at this stage but will be supplied at application		
Objective 8: Support sustainable extraction, reuse and recycling of mineral & aggregate resources		**SA/SEA Judgement**
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	Y	
Recovered	Y	
Landfilled	N/A	
Objective 8 justification		
Composting and recovering proposed to take place.		
Objective 9: Economic Growth		**SA/SEA Judgement**
Job creation (per Ha)	Unknown	
Type of job (Permanent/Temporary)	Permanent	
Support economic growth	Y	
Deprivation index in locality	N/A	
Objective 9 justification		
The site is likely to generate permanent employment and will support economic growth. The level of job creation is known at this stage.		

Objective 10: Create and sustain high levels of access to waste & mineral Services	Distance	SA/SEA Judgement
Waste facility	Onsite	
Mineral facility	N/A	
Objective 10 justification		
Extraction is already taking place. The site provides potential new waste facility		
Objective 11: Alleviate Flood Risk and flood impacts	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Flood Zones: 1	onsite	
Areas susceptible to surface water flooding:	adjacent	
Incidences of flood warnings:		
Objective 11 justification		
Site is in Flood Zone 1 and no recorded incidences of flooding, however west of site is in area where EA issue Flood Alerts		

Site Specific Assessment CEB26 Monkey Island Lane Wharf

Site name: Monkey Island Lane Barge Wharf, Bray Grid Reference: 490639 180378	Site ID: CEB26
Borough: Windsor and Maidenhead	Area (Ha): tbc





Site Category: Mineral Extraction

Proposal: Aggregate wharf linked to processing plant.

Notes: The operator Summerleaze propose to transport sand and gravel from a site outside the plan area via barges along the river Thames, through a navigable waterway known as the 'Cut' to a proposed new barge unloading facility, where the sand and gravel can be unloaded and put on a conveyor for processing at the existing Monkey Island Lane processing plant.

The river journey taken by barges would be approximately 2km. Barges would join the River Thames opposite Headpile Eyot travelling south through Bray lock, past the Monkey Island and would then leave the river to travel west along the Cut which is a navigable waterway. An unloading facility would be constructed on the side of the Cut to allow barges to be unloaded and sand and gravel placed into a stockpile. From the stockpile sand and gravel would be delivered approximately 350m by conveyor to the Monkey Island plant. A conveyor was previously used in the same location.

Objective 1: Conserve & enhance biodiversity	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
European Sites: SAC: Windsor Forest & Great Park	 2.65km	
SSSI: Bray Pennyroyal Field	Adjacent	
SSSI: Bray Meadows Windsor Forest and Great Park	1.71km 2.62km	
SSSI Impact Zones Issues:		

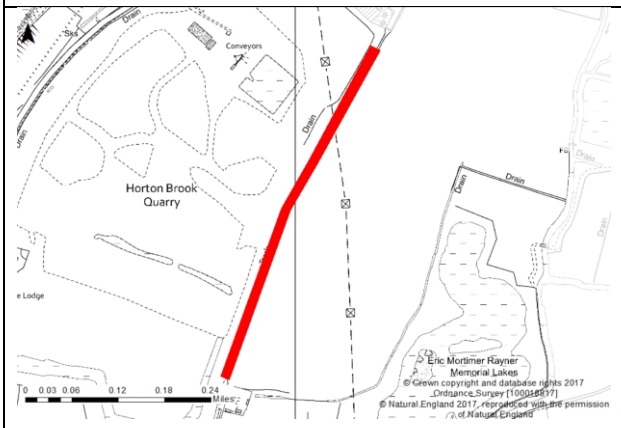
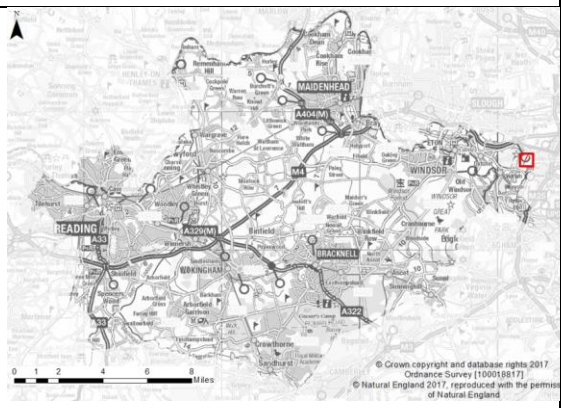
Infrastructure: Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. **Minerals, Oil & Gas:** Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. **Rural Non Residential:** Large non-residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or footprint exceeds 0.2ha. **Residential:** Residential development of 100 units or more. **Rural Residential:** Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas. **Air Pollution:** Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, pig & poultry units, slurry lagoons/manure stores). **Combustion:** All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. **Waste:** Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management. **Composting:** Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. **Discharges:** Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream (NB this does not include discharges to mains sewer which are unlikely to pose a risk at this location). **Water Supply:** Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or any development needing its own water supply		
LWS: Greenway Corridor Local Wildlife Site	Onsite	
LWS: Bray Pit Reserve Local Wildlife Site Braywick Park	0.68km > 2km	
Ancient Woodland:	3.19km	
Objective 1 justification		
Likely suitable: development of the site would require impacts to the greenway LWS, as vegetation clearance would be required for construction of a wharf, and for navigational purposes. This would need to be carried out sensitively and loss of habitat suitably compensated. As much		

semi-natural habitat will need to be retained and protected as this is a scarce resource within the wider landscape. The site is adjacent to a SSSI and within an impact zone which highlights new applications for extraction and transportation by water as a consideration for consultation with Natural England.		
Objective 2: Maintain and Improve ground and surface water quality	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
SPZ: Zone 3	onsite	
Public Water Supply	1.59	
Objective 2 justification		
Site is within Zone 3. Surface water abstraction within 1.6km of site however it is unknown if this is Public Supply		
Objective 3: Protect and enhance landscape & historic environment	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Landscape Character Area: Thames Valley		
Topography:		
TPO	N/A	
Green Belt	Onsite	
Heritage Assets: A Mesolithic site, Moor Farm, Holyport, Bray Wick 2 Grade 1 listed buildings	 >2kmNW 0.38km	
Access to countryside and open space / Public Rights of Way: A Right of Way runs along the eastern boundary of the site.		
Objective 3 justification		
The site in Green Belt and located within a Civic Amenities Character Area. Mineral Extraction and its engineering processes are deemed not inappropriate in Green Belt provided they preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in Green Belt. The Cut is a navigable waterway that connects to the river Thames. However, the site is over 250m from any heritage assets		
Objective 4: Maintain & protect soil quality	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Agricultural: Non Agricultural	Onsite	
Contaminated Land: Brownfield		
Geological Important Areas	N/A	
Objective 4 justification		

Site is brownfield with no geological important areas or soils classed in grades 1-3a		
Objective 5: Improve quality of life of population	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Residential Dwellings:	0.03km	
Schools	0.87km	
Hospitals	3.37km	
Amenities: Bray Marina	0.15km	
Dorney Rowing Lake	0.6km	
Objective 5 justification		
Site is within close proximity to residential dwellings which could cause conflict for any further development, dependant on levels of noise, dust and impacts if any to air quality.		
Objective 6: Maintain and Protect Air Quality	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
AQMA: Bray/ M4	0.74km	
*Location to significant junctions: A308(M)	2.53km	
*Proximity to SRN: A308	0.29km	
Method of Transportation: Barge		
*Links to Rail network: Maidenhead	4.31km	
Objective 6 justification		
Site is not within an AQMA but <1km away, however the proposal is to move materials by barge which would not affect the road network. Emissions from barges will depend on fuel type and frequency of use, it is unknown at this stage whether emissions from barge movements would have any effect on the AQMA.		
Objective 7: reduce emissions of greenhouse gases		**SA/SEA Judgement**
Generates Energy/Heat Production	N/A	
Supports renewables	N/A	
Objective 7 justification		
N/A Site is for transportation of minerals		
Objective 8: Support sustainable extraction, reuse and recycling of mineral & aggregate resources		**SA/SEA Judgement**
Recycled	Y	

Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Landfilled	N/A	
Objective 8 justification		
Whilst the proposed development does not include recycling, the development will be a sustainable transport link to Monkey Island Processing Plant.		
Objective 9: Economic Growth		**SA/SEA Judgement**
Job creation (per Ha)	Unknown	
Type of job (Permanent/Temporary)	Unknown	
Supports economic growth	Y	
Deprivation index in locality	N/A	
Objective 9 justification		
It is not known at this stage whether the wharf will support long term employment or that linked to the identified quarry it will serve. However, the site will support economic growth. The level of job creation is unknown at this stage.		
Objective 10: Create and sustain high levels of access to waste & mineral Services	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Waste facility	N/A	
Mineral facility	Onsite	
Objective 10 justification		
Provides a new mineral facility		
Objective 11: Alleviate Flood Risk and flood impacts	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Flood Zones: 2 & 3	onsite	
Areas susceptible to surface water flooding:	onsite	
Incidences of flood warnings: onsite EA		
Objective 11 justification		
Site is within Flood zone 2 & 3 and in areas where the EA issue flood warnings, however mineral deposits have to be worked where they are (and sand and gravel extraction is defined as 'water-compatible development' Mineral working should not increase flood risk elsewhere and needs to be designed, worked and restored accordingly.		

Site Specific Assessment CEB30 Area between Horton Brook and Poyle Quarry

Site name: Area between Horton Brook & Poyle Quarry Grid Reference: 501980 176535	Site ID: CEB30
Borough: Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead	Area (Ha): 1.46
	
Site Category: Mineral	
Proposals & Notes: Extraction of 150,000 tonnes of gravel	
Extraction of 150,000 tonnes of sand and gravel from the site (yield was updated 14.05.20). Processing will take place at existing plants at either Horton Brook Quarry to the west or Poyle Quarry to the east. The site will be restored using backfill of inert waste material and the bridleway (Colne Valley Way) will be reinstated. The proposed site is a strip of land that lies between the permitted Horton Brook Quarry (planning reference T0355/A/08/2065394) operated by Jayflex Aggregates Limited and the permitted Poyle Quarry (planning reference 17/03426) which is yet to commence operating. It is anticipated that extraction of this site would be relatively straightforward and would commence from the eastern side.	

Objective 1: Conserve & enhance biodiversity	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
SPA/Ramsar: South West London Waterbodies	0.75km	
SSSI: (overlaying SPA & Ramsar) Wraysbury Reservoir SSSI Staines Moor SSSI Wraysbury No. 1 Gravel Pit SSSI Wraysbury & Hythe End Gravel Pits SSSI	 0.75km 1.60km 1.70km 2.0km	
Infrastructure: Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. **Wind/Solar:** Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.		

Rural/Non-residential: Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha. **Residential:** Residential development of 50 units or more. **Rural/Residential:** Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas. **Air pollution:** Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons > 200m² & manure stores > 250t). **Combustion**: General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. **Waste:** Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. **Compost:** Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. **Discharge:** Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 5m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream (NB This does not include discharges to mains sewer which are unlikely to pose a risk at this location). **Water supply:** Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m² or more.		
LWR & LNR: Arthur Jacob Local Nature Reserve Colne Brook Local Wildlife Site Horton and Kingsmead Lakes Local Wildlife Site Queen Mother Reservoir Wraysbury 1 Gravel Pit	 0.40km 0.60km 0.65km 0.70km 1.70km	
Ancient Woodland: Old Windsor Wood	1.67km	
Objective 1 justification		
The site is within 0.4km of a local wildlife reserve and therefore further advise is advised		
Objective 2: Maintain and Improve ground and surface water quality	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
SPZ: 3	0.90km	

Public Water Supply:	Within drinking water zone	
Objective 2 justification		
Site is within 0.9km of an SPZ and within flood zone 1, however flood zone 3 is 200m to the east. The site is within a drinking water safeguard zone and careful consideration should be given to development and potential pollution to surface waters		
Objective 3: Protect and enhance landscape & historic environment	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Landscape Character Area: Thames Valley		
Topography: Agricultural Fields/Bridleway		
TPO	unknown	
Greenbelt	Onsite	
Heritage Assets: Grade II Listed Buildings Dairy at Berkyn Manor at North East corner of house Ashgood Farmhouse The Five Bells Public house	 0.20km 0.25km 0.35km	
Registered Parks and Gardens: Ditton Park The Royal Estate, Windsor: Windsor Castle and Home Park	 2.0km 3.5km	
Access to countryside and open space / Public Rights of Way: site is along a PROW – Colne Valley WAy	onsite	
Objective 3 justification		
The archaeological potential should be regarded as high. Located within the greenbelt and is located along a PROW.		
Objective 4: Maintain & protect soil quality	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Agricultural Grade: 2 & 3b in north & 3 a 60%		
Contaminated Land: Greenfield		
Geological Important Areas	N/A	
Objective 4 justification		
Greenfield site with majority as grade 3a and therefore there is the potential for damage to soil quality during development		

Objective 5: Improve quality of life of population	Distance	SA/SEA Judgement
Residential Dwellings	Adjacent	
Schools	0.44km	
Hospitals	6.25km	
Amenities: Recreation Ground Sailing Club	 0.50km 0.90km	
Objective 5 justification		
There are a number of residential properties which are adjacent to the site and therefore there is the potential for conflict towards any development.		
Objective 6: Maintain and Protect Air Quality	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
AQMA: Slough AQMA No 2	0.80km	
*Location to significant junctions M4 J5	1.50km	
*Proximity to SRN: M4 J5	1.50km	
Method of Transportation: Road		
*Links to Rail network: Wraysbury	0.50km	
Objective 6 justification		
The site is less than 1km from the nearest AQMA but 1.5km from the nearest SRN. However, consideration should be given to the potential for increased vehicle movement within the AQMA		
Objective 7: reduce emissions of greenhouse gases		**SA/SEA Judgement**
Generates Energy/Heat Production	Unknown	
Supports renewables	Unknown	
Objective 7 justification		
This information is not known at this stage but will be supplied at application		
Objective 8: Support sustainable extraction, reuse and recycling of mineral & aggregate resources		**SA/SEA Judgement**
Recycled	Y	
Composted	N	
Recovered	Y	
Landfilled	N	
Objective 8 justification		

Materials extracted as are assumed to be recovered and recycled.		
Objective 9: Reduce Poverty & Deprivation		**SA/SEA Judgement**
Job creation (per Ha)	Unknown	
Type of job	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality	N/A	
Objective 9 justification		
This information is not known at this stage but will be supplied at application		
Objective 10: Create and sustain high levels of access to waste & mineral Services	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Waste facility	N	
Minerals facility	Onsite	
Objective 10 justification		
Site to provide new minerals services		
Objective 11: Alleviate Flood Risk and flood impacts	**Distance**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Flood Zones: 1	onsite	
Areas susceptible to surface water flooding	Adjacent	
Incidences of flood warnings	Unknown	
Objective 11 justification		
Site within Flood Zone 1 however flood zone 2 & 3 within close proximity.		

Appendix J: Quality Assurance Checklist

Checklist	Completed/Location
Objectives and Context	
The plans or programs purpose and objectives are made clear.	Sections 1 and 3 (Table 3.1)
Environmental issues and constraints, including international and EC environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets.	Section 2 / Appendix B
SA/SEA objectives, where used, are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.	Table 2.2
Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained.	Section 2, Appendix A
Conflicts that exist between SA/SEA objectives, between SA/SEA and plan objectives and between SA/SEA objectives and other plan objectives are identified and described	Table 2.2, Table 3.2, Table 3.4, Appendix D
Scoping	
Consultation Bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report.	Scoping Report, Section 2
The assessment focuses on significant issues.	Scoping Report Table 2.1
Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.	Section 2
Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.	Table 4.1 of the Scoping Report
Alternatives	
Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented.	Section 3 / Appendices D, E, F, G, H
Alternatives include ‘do minimum’ and/or ‘business as usual’ scenarios wherever relevant.	Section 3 / Appendices D, E, F, G, H

The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared.	Section 3 / Appendices D, E, F, G, H
Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives.	Section 3 / Appendices D, E , F, G, H
Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained.	Section 3 and 4
Baseline information	
Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan or programme are described.	Section 2, Appendix B
Environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan.	Appendix B
Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.	Section 2 and 4
Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects	
Effects identified include the types listed in the Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant; other likely environmental effects are also covered, as appropriate.	Section 3
Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed.	Section 3
Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable.	Section 4
Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable.	Sections 3 and 4
The prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of relevant accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds.	Section 3
Methods used to evaluate the effects are described.	Section 2

Mitigation measures	
Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan or programme are indicated.	Section 3 Appendices D, E, F, G and K
Issues to be taken into account in project consents are identified.	Section 3 Appendices D, E, F, G and K
The Environmental Report	
Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation.	Throughout.
Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms.	See Glossary and Acronyms, Non-Technical Summary
Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate.	Section 1
Explains the methodology used.	Section 2
Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used.	Scoping Report Section 2
Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion.	References throughout.
Contains a non-technical summary covering the overall approach to the SA/SEA, the objectives of the plan, the main options considered, and any changes to the plan resulting from the SA/SEA.	See Non-Technical Summary
Consultation	
The SA/SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process.	Section 2
Consultation Bodies and the public likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the plan or programme are consulted in ways and at times which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft plan and Environmental Report.	Section 2

Decision-making and information on the decision	
The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan or programme.	To be completed in next Phase.
An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account.	To be completed in next Phase.
Reasons are given for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives considered.	To be completed in next Phase.
Monitoring measure	
Measures proposed for monitoring are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SA/SEA.	Section 4
Monitoring is used, where appropriate, during implementation of the plan or programme to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the SA/SEA.	Section 4
Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects.	Section 4

Appendix K: Example mitigation measures

Sites	Examples of mitigation measures
CEB18b Poyle Quarry Ext, Horton (Minerals)	• *Biodiversity:* Management schemes, Restoration and aftercare scheme • *Landscape:* Screening / buffer, Landscape Schemes, onsite landscaping, phasing of development. Restoration and aftercare scheme, contaminated land assessment, archaeological assessments • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Design*: Specifications and siting of the facilities • *Quality of life*: Stand-off, Hours of working. Phasing, Pest control, Access management plan, flood risk assessment, public access assessment
CEB19 Horton Brook, Horton (Minerals)	• *Biodiversity:* Management schemes, Restoration and aftercare scheme • *Landscape:* Screening / buffer, Landscape Schemes, onsite landscaping, phasing of development. Restoration and aftercare scheme, contaminated land assessment • *Ground: Agricultural land assessment* • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Design*: Specifications and siting of the facilities • *Quality of life*: Stand-off, Hours of working. Phasing, Pest control, Access management plan, public access assessment • *Flooding*: Flood Risk Assessment
CEB24 The Compound, Maidenhead (Waste)	• *Biodiversity:* Management schemes, Restoration and aftercare scheme • *Landscape:* Screening / buffer, Landscape Schemes, onsite landscaping, phasing of development. Restoration and aftercare scheme, contaminated land assessment. Agricultural land assessment • *Ground: Agricultural land assessment* • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Design*: Specifications and siting of the facilities • *Quality of life*: Stand-off, Hours of working. Phasing, Pest control, Access management plan, public access assessment

Sites	Examples of mitigation measures
CEB25 Berkyn Manor, Horton (Waste)	• *Biodiversity*: Management schemes – (e.g wetland / reedbed), Restoration and aftercare scheme • Landscape and Heritage: Screening / buffer, Landscape Schemes, onsite landscaping, phasing of development. Long term management, Contamination management schemes (e.g. oil contamination), Restoration and aftercare scheme, archaeological assessments • Water: Water management schemes– could include long term management through S106 as appropriate • *Dust*: Suppression schemes, Enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Noise:* Noise management schemes, use of BAT • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Design*: Specifications and siting of the facilities • *Quality of life*: Standoff, Hours of working. Phasing, Pest control, public access assessment and potential diversions
CEB26 Monkey Island Lane Wharf, Bray (Wharf)	• *Biodiversity*: Management schemes – (e.g. wetland / reedbed), Restoration and aftercare scheme • Landscape and Heritage: Screening / buffer, Landscape Schemes, onsite landscaping, phasing of development. Long term management, Contamination management schemes (e.g. oil contamination), Restoration and aftercare scheme • Water: Water management schemes– could include long term management through S106 as appropriate • *Dust*: Suppression schemes, Enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Noise:* Noise management schemes, use of BAT • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Design*: Specifications and siting of the facilities • *Quality of life*: Standoff, Hours of working. Phasing, Pest control, public access assessment and potential diversions • *Flooding*: Flood Risk Assessment
CEB30 Area between Horton and Poyle Quarry	• *Biodiversity:* Management schemes, Restoration and aftercare scheme • *Landscape:* Screening / buffer, Landscape Schemes, onsite landscaping, phasing of development. Restoration and aftercare scheme, contaminated land assessment, archaeological assessments • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Design*: Specifications and siting of the facilities • *Quality of life*: Standoff, Hours of working. Phasing, Pest control, Access management plan, flood risk assessment, public access assessment

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