



Local Plan Update

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

November 2015 (published July 2016)

Executive Summary

This Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report was consulted on from 18th November to 23rd December 2015. We received a number of comments and these can be found in appendix 4 of this document where this shows how the comments have been considered. Any changes that have been made to the document as a direct result of comments we received can be seen by **bold and underline** being used for added text and ~~striketrough~~ for removed text. We are now publishing this document alongside the Local Plan Update (LPU) Issues and Options report.

The purpose of this Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report is to promote sustainable development through improved integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of the Local Plan Update (LPU), which is being produced by Wokingham Borough Council.

The LPU is a key planning document which sets out the future of the Borough from April 2013 – March 2036. It will set out how the Borough will meet its various development requirements over this period, including housing, employment and other uses.

Certain sustainability issues are significant in Wokingham Borough and have been highlighted as areas that the SA will need to address. These issues have been set out under the headings of social, economic and environmental.

Social issues

- The SA will need to address the issue of providing sufficient homes for all sections of the community, including the elderly, sufferers of long term illness or disability. It will also look to reduce deprivation in the borough by promoting social inclusion and improving accessibility for disadvantaged groups. Access to both health and essential educational facilities will look to be continually maintained and enhanced. Finally, the risk of flooding will need to be addressed due to the different flood zones within the Borough.

Environmental

- The SA will look to protect to landscape of the Borough due to the population growth that the borough is experiencing. Biodiversity and conservation issues will also need to be considered by this document in order to protect key species and habitats. The reduction of waste and an increase in reuse, recycling and recovery will be addressed by increasing recycling rates and setting strict waste related targets. The SA will also aim to address the issue of using resources effectively and efficiently in order to improve the way in which energy and water are used, as well as decreasing air pollution.

Economic

- The SA will aim to maintain the Borough, town and village centres as a focus for their community. A shortage in skills is an issue that will be addressed by the SA; even though the Borough has low unemployment levels, training and new enterprise will be encouraged in order to maximise the potential of the Boroughs economy. Congestion and journey times will also look to be reduced through the improvement of public transport and through the encouragement of alternative transport methods.

Contents

Executive Summary	2
1 Introduction	4
Wokingham Borough Council Local Plan Update	5
2 Sustainability Appraisal Methodology.....	6
Different Stages of the Sustainability Appraisal	6
3 Task A1: Identifying Other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes, and Sustainability Objectives	8
Methodology.....	8
4 Task A2: Collecting Baseline Information.....	9
Baseline Information	9
Data Limitations.....	9
The Character of Wokingham Borough	10
5 Task A3: Identifying Sustainability Issues and Environmental Problems	13
Key Sustainability Issues.....	13
6 Task A4: Developing the SA Framework.....	17
Sustainability Objectives Methodology.....	17
Wokingham Borough Sustainability Objectives	19
Developing SEA Objectives.....	21
The Assessment of Options and Effect of the Local Plan Update	22
Monitoring	22
7 Task A5: Consulting on the Scope of the SA.....	23
Appendix 1 - Review Policies, Plans and Programmes.....	24
Appendix 2 - Baseline data, indicators and trends.....	57
Appendix 3 Key Wildlife Sites (Natura 2000 sites)	103
Appendix 4 Consultation bodies, questions and responses.....	105

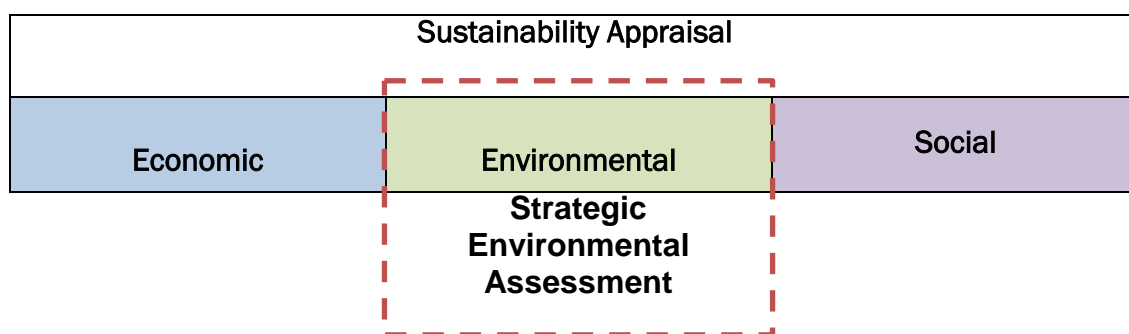
Table of figures

Figure 1 - Scope of SA & SEA	5
Figure 2 - Stages of the SA that are covered in this document	6
Figure 3 - The Local Plan Update (LPU) and the SA preparation process.....	7
Figure 4 - Map of Wokingham Borough with Parish Boundaries	10
Figure 5 - Sustainability Issues and Environmental Problems	14
Figure 6 - Wokingham Borough Sustainability Objectives.....	18

1 Introduction

- 1.1 When creating a Local Plan Update (LPU) for Wokingham Borough, the Council is required to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). This will allow us to give consideration to the effects on the environment and the quality of people's lives in the present and the future. The SA will also ensure that the LPU positively contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 1.2 Understanding the environmental impacts of the plan also needs to be considered when creating a new plan. This can be achieved by incorporating a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) into the Sustainability Appraisal (SA), as is required under the [Strategic Environmental Assessment \(SEA\) Directive \(2001/42/EC\)](#).
- 1.3 The overall aims of this SA (incorporating SEA) are to:
- Make the Local Plan as sustainable as possible by integrating sustainable development into the strategy making process, influencing all stages of plan development.
 - Provide a high level of environmental protection and balance considerations (environmental, economic and social) in the plan's preparation.
 - Allow people to input into its production through consulting on the SA process at different stages
 - To identify and address the environmental, social and economic issues within the Local Plan Update
- 1.4 The [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#) produced by central government provides a planning framework for England including how sustainable development should be considered within the planning process. Page 2 includes a very similar definition of sustainable development;
- "International and national bodies have set out broad principles of sustainable development. Resolution 42/187 of the United Nations General Assembly defined sustainable development as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy Securing the Future set out five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development: living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly."*
- 1.5 Figure 1 shows the relationship between the SA, SEA and economic, environmental and social considerations. The SA will take all relevant considerations into account to ensure the concept of sustainable development is included in the LPU. The SEA will focus upon the environmental considerations in order to protect the environment and to ensure future developments meet the needs of people working and living within the borough.
- 1.6 The SA objectives produced in this document will be used for the Local Plan Update and any future related documents.

Figure 1-Scope of SA & SEA



Wokingham Borough Council Local Plan Update

- 1.7 This document will refine the current Core Strategy (which was intended to provide a planning framework from 2006 to 2026) to provide the strategy for the Borough from April 2013 – March 2036. It will therefore set a refined housing target for the Borough from 2013 to 2036, having regard to the results of an objective assessment of housing needs (set out in a Strategic Housing Market Assessment) and will allocate additional sites as necessary for housing in order to maintain a rolling 5 year supply of housing sites having regard to any potential phased targets. The current successful approach to delivery is through Strategic Development Locations and it is therefore likely that the Council will continue with this approach.
- 1.8 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
 - To update (where necessary) planning policies against which development proposals will be assessed
- 1.9 This Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report was consulted on from 18th November to 23rd December 2015. We received a number of comments and these can be found in appendix 4 of this document where this shows how the comments have been considered. We are now publishing this document alongside the Local Plan Update (LPU) Issues and Options report.
- 1.10 Preparation of evidence to inform the document is underway.
- 1.11 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) is a three year project plan, prepared by the Borough Council, which outlines every local plan that the Council intends to produce over the next three years, along with a timetable for their preparation. Further information on the LDS can be at:
<http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/planning-policy-supporting-information/>

2 Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

Different Stages of the Sustainability Appraisal

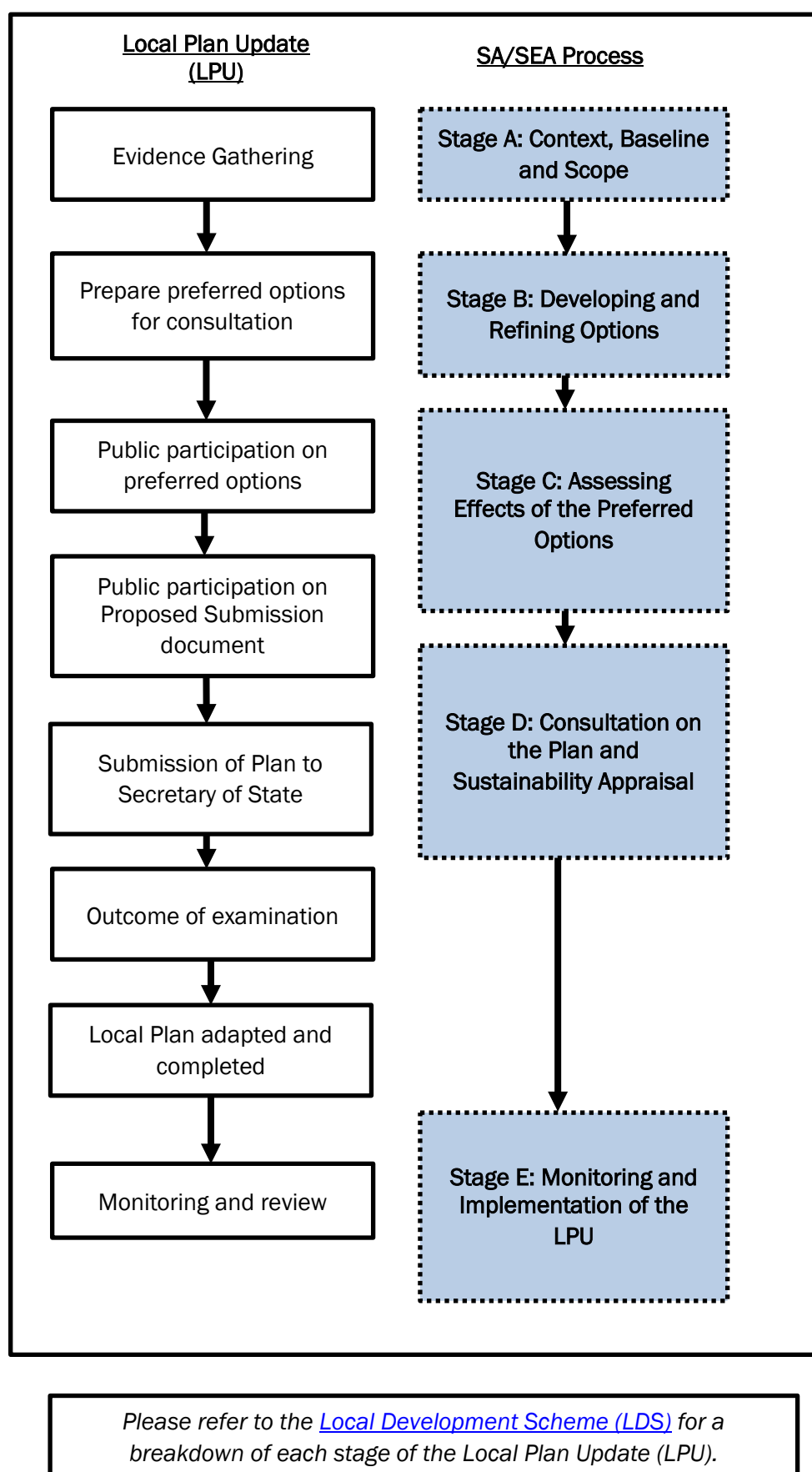
- 2.1 This SA (inc. SEA) will take account of the full range of planning guidance provided by the NPPF and comply with the requirements of:
- [The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#); and,
 - [The Environmental Assessment for Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004](#) which incorporates European Directive 2001/42/DC (which came into effect in July 2004).
- 2.2 The stages of a SA covered in this document are set out in Figure 2:

Figure 2-Stages of the SA that are covered in this document

Stage A: Setting the Context and Objectives, Establishing the Baseline and Deciding on the Scope	
Stage	Task
A1	Identifying Other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes, and Sustainability Objectives. To establish how the plan is affected by outside factors, to suggest ideas for how any constraints can be addressed, and to help identify SEA objectives.
A2	Collecting Baseline Information. This task includes collecting relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information and producing a characterisation of the Local Plan Update area.
A3	Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems. This task will look to identify key issues that arose from stages A1 and A2. This also will include baseline information analysis, setting of the SEA objectives, prediction of effects and monitoring.
A4	Developing the SA Framework. Develop the SA framework, consisting of the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets.
A5	Consulting on the Scope of the SA.

- 2.3 Subsequently the remaining stages will be completed alongside the development of other documents and will incorporate consultation comments from Stage 1. This process can be seen in Figure 3.

Figure 3-The Local Plan Update (LPU) and the SA preparation process



3 Task A1: Identifying Other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes, and Sustainability Objectives

Methodology

- 3.1 The SA (inc. SEA) Scoping Report should take into account different objectives and policies both on a national through to local scale. These include strategic planning, transport, environmental, social and economic policies.
- 3.2 A review of all relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPPs) was carried out as part of the SA (inc. SEA) Scoping Report. This seeks to ensure that the objectives in the Scoping Report are not in conflict with those in other PPPs and also highlights other areas of potential conflict which may need to be addressed.
- 3.3 It should be noted that this is not an exhaustive list of PPPs, but a list that sets out the context of the policies in which the LPU and SA takes into account.
- 3.4 Full details of the review of each PPP can be found in Appendix 1.

4 Task A2: Collecting Baseline Information

Baseline Information

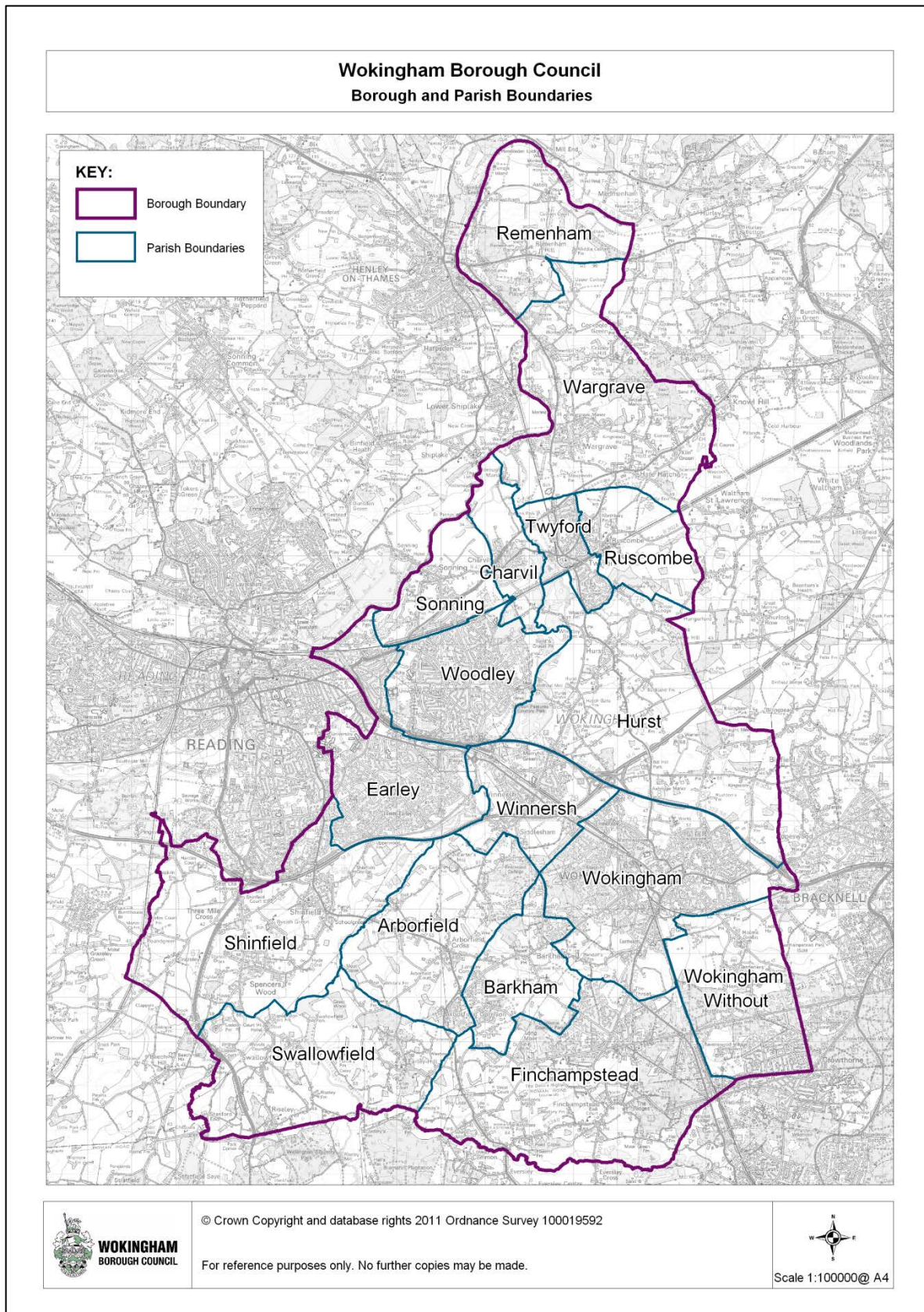
- 4.1 Baseline information is information that we have retrieved relating to the environment, social and economic issues. We have then analysed what we consider would happen to the environment etc. if we don't have a plan in place. For certain aspects of the environment (e.g. biodiversity and landscape), predicting the future baseline will be difficult.
- 4.2 The SA (inc. SEA) will attempt to take account of existing and future pressures on these issues and it is envisaged that consultees may be able to assist with providing additional information on potential pressures and future trends.
- 4.3 The suggested indicators have been chosen for their ability to collect baseline data to examine the current and future status of each SA (inc. SEA) objective. A list of indicators and baseline data has been compiled this list may change as new baseline information becomes available.
- 4.4 The baseline information is in Appendix 2.

Data Limitations

- 4.5 Indicators are measured pieces of information that help explain how things are changing over time. However, they do not explain why particular trends are occurring and the secondary effects of any change.
- 4.6 The indicators have been chosen to monitor particular objectives and refine the broader issues into a measurable figure. Consultation on this document enabled the Council to gain an understanding of which indicators are most representative of and relevant to monitoring progress towards meeting the objective.
- 4.7 There are gaps in the data collected as not all information is available at a local level for recent time periods. Much of the data is collected or collated by external bodies. Therefore, Wokingham Borough Council has little control over the data collected and whether collected methods may change in the future which would restrict reliable comparisons.
- 4.8 The following text summarises this data and uses it to define the character of the Borough accordingly. The analysis of available data was one of the aspects used to assess the issues within the Borough, which is described in Section 5.

The Character of Wokingham Borough

Figure 4-Map of Wokingham Borough with Parish Boundaries



- 4.9 Situated in the Royal County of Berkshire within 30 miles west of London and bordered by Oxfordshire to the north and Hampshire to the south-west, the Wokingham Borough is an area of great diversity and character.
- 4.10 Wokingham Borough is made up of three towns and 14 parishes. The Borough covers an area of 17,892 hectares (Ha). Despite being near the nation's capital and home to modern employment areas, the Borough is noted for its charming woodlands, heaths, peaceful rivers and secluded villages such as Farley Hill and Remenham. The highly valuable natural environment, wildlife, biodiversity and heritage assets of the Borough provide a considerable socio-economic value as they all contribute to the Borough's attractiveness as a place to live, work and visit. The Borough's diversity is confirmed by the Council's Landscape Character Assessment which shows the Borough has three separate Landscape Areas as defined at a national level.
- 4.11 In the northern part of the Borough, the area is part of the Metropolitan Green Belt. Wokingham, the administrative centre, is an old market town which retains its character but only houses one fifth of the Borough's population. Two fifths of the Borough's population live in the towns of Woodley and Earley which adjoin the Borough of Reading. The remainder of the population live in smaller settlements which are separated by areas of countryside that include extensive flood plains.
- 4.12 The Borough accommodates a stretch of the M4 motorway that connects London and South Wales and the A329M that connects Bracknell and Greater Reading. Railway links from Reading to London Paddington and to London Waterloo also run through the Borough, as well as the North Downs line, connecting the borough to Gatwick airport.
- 4.13 The borough between 1971 and 2013 saw a 58% increase in population from 99,664 to 157,866, associated with a 99% increase in households from 30,855 to 63,150. The average household size fell 22.5% from 3.23 to 2.5 in this period. Between July 1976 and March 2013, 27,172 dwellings were completed in the borough, representing about 43% of the borough's housing stock in 2001. This demonstrates that the borough has seen significant growth in population and has a relatively modern housing stock. This development over the last 30 years has reduced the separation of settlements within the borough. ~~Forecast work undertaken for the Berkshire Joint Strategic Planning Unit by the Greater London Assembly indicates that the population of the borough will increase to 184,856 in 2036, with 76,796 households. This represents increases of 17% and 24% respectively.~~ **The Berkshire SHMA projects that the population of the borough will increase to 184,858 in 2036, with 76,796 households. This represents a 17.1% and 24.5% increase respectively.**
- 4.14 The Borough's demographic profile is broadly similar to that of England as a whole, although it has a slightly higher proportion of children under 18 and fewer residents over the age of 65 than the national average. The overall standard of health in Wokingham Borough is good and there are very few people with long-term illness, much lower than the national average.
- 4.15 The Borough has been subject to major development pressure for several decades. This has had an impact on the character of the Borough both in its socio-economic aspects and the balance between built-up areas and open countryside. Since 1976 more dwellings have been built in Wokingham than in any other Borough in Berkshire. Between 1976 and 2004 22.5% of all dwelling completions in Berkshire had taken place in Wokingham Borough (West Berkshire 20.8%, Bracknell Forest 19.4%). The average household size in Wokingham Borough is larger than the average for Berkshire, the South East and England and Wales.

- 4.16 Wokingham Borough is a prosperous area with a thriving economy and relatively low rate of unemployment. The Borough is home to leading information technology companies (Microsoft and Oracle) who have chosen this part of the Thames Valley for European or UK Headquarters. According to Thames Valley Enterprise, the highest rate of business growth in the UK has occurred partly in the Wokingham area over the past 15 years. A large proportion (49.2%) of the Borough's population is engaged in full-time employment, compared to the South East (43.2%) and England and Wales (40.5%).
- 4.17 Households in Wokingham own ~~nearly 92,000~~ over 99,000 cars that equates to ~~1.46~~ 1.4 cars per household. Wokingham Borough has an extremely high level of car ownership with ~~90.8%~~ 91% of households owning one or more cars. Over half of the Borough's households own two or more cars (third highest proportion In England and Wales). Wokingham has the second lowest proportion in England and Wales of households having no car, at ~~2 per cent~~ 9%. A high proportion of people (~~65.2%~~ 71.34%) in the Borough travel to work by car in comparison to the rest of England (~~55.2%~~ 62.56%) and ~~Berkshire~~ South East (~~60.5%~~ 65.9%). As a result, the Borough has low levels of public transport use.
- 4.18 Culturally the Borough's population is predominantly white. The Borough's population is not as diverse ethnically as Berkshire as a whole or England. However, the Borough's Black and Minority Ethnic population has increased by 72% since 2001.

5 Task A3: Identifying Sustainability Issues and Environmental Problems

Key Sustainability Issues

- 5.1 Certain sustainability issues are significant in Wokingham Borough and are therefore highlighted below in a tabular form as areas that the SA will need to address. This is by no means a full list of all the issues but it attempts to acknowledge those which are a priority to the Council within Wokingham Borough.
- 5.2 The key sustainability issues for the Borough Development Plan were identified, which included the following ways:
- Drawing on earlier experience with issues identified in other policies, plans and programmes (as set out in Task A1)
 - Analysing baseline data and trends;
 - Taking account of input from other departments within Wokingham Borough Council
 - Drawing on the process of producing other documents including the Council's Core Strategy and the Managing Development Delivery (MDD) plan
- 5.3 The key issues have been set out below (Figure 5) under the sustainability headings of Social, Environmental and Economic.
- 5.4 The list of issues (Figure 5) is not designed to be comprehensive and is instead more of a list of the most significant issues.

Figure 5 - Sustainability Issues and Environmental Problems

Social Issues	Description
Housing provision for all	<p>The provision of housing is a very important issue affecting the Borough. House prices in the area are high (average house price) which makes it difficult for people to afford to buy. As such, there is a need to ensure that requirements for housing numbers help to provide sufficient homes for all sections of the community.</p> <p>There is also a need to maintain access, mobility and appropriate housing in order to meet the needs of the section of the community who suffer from long term illness or disability.</p>
Pockets of deprivation in an otherwise prosperous borough	<p>Wokingham Borough is the second least deprived Borough in the Country as of 2015, although there are some areas within the borough which are within the most deprived 35% of districts in the country. This includes the Super Output Area (SOA) Honey Hill, located in the Wokingham Without ward, which itself is the second least deprived ward in the country. To improve this, promotion of social inclusion and accessibility for disadvantaged groups is an area can be looked at to reduce deprivation.</p>
Access to essential Health facilities	<p>Wokingham Borough's population generally are in good health and it is the area in the England and Wales with the lowest incidence of long-term illness.</p> <p>There is an increasing older section of the population and with the borough wanting to maintain the high standards set by the current health facilities, it is important to maintain and enhance access to hospitals, which can be assisted by encouraging new housing to provide ease of access to new surgeries and health facilities.</p>
Access to essential education facilities	<p>There are 64 schools in the borough, 52 primary, 9 secondary, 2 special and 1 nursery and therefore there is a need to make sure that all new developments are in adequate locations to meet educational needs.</p> <p>The overall education results in the borough are consistently high, although there has been a drop in results over the last couple of years, particularly in GCSE results. The proportion of the population without any qualifications in the borough is less than that in the south-east, and nationally. As a result of this, any plan would ideally need to be able to maintain and enhance the performance of the schools within Wokingham Borough.</p>
Flood Risk	<p>Across the Thames region, there are over 1.5 million people potentially at risk from flooding and in Wokingham Borough, there are 2,222 properties in flood zone 2 (medium probability of flooding), 344 in zone 3a (high probability of flooding) and 656 in zone 3b (functional floodplain). To tackle this issue, only appropriate developments should take place within flood zones 2, 3a and 3b, and no new development should increase the chance of flooding in the borough.</p>

Environmental Issues	Description
Protecting the landscape of the Borough	The borough is encountering population growth year on year and as such, is in need of additional housing and employment areas. Therefore, there is a need to maintain the character of the landscape, including listed buildings, the Metropolitan greenbelt and public open spaces.
Biodiversity and conservation issues, especially key species and habitats	<p>Wokingham Borough has a number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and as such, protection for the biodiversity, geology and habitats of the area is very important through prevention of any adverse effects from development, possibly through the use of buffer zones.</p> <p>The Thames Basin Heath Special Protection Area (SPA) borders Wokingham Borough and areas of the consultation zones lie within the Borough. See Appendix 3 (Key Wildlife Sites – Natura 2000 Sites) for full details. There is a cross boundary approach to the SPA from all the Local Authorities within the zones.</p>
Reduction of waste and increase in reuse / recycling / recovery	Although recycling rates in Wokingham Borough are continuing to increase annually, strict future targets and continued work, such as promoting sustainable use and disposal of resources and achieving better waste management, will be required to meet these levels.
Effective and Efficient Use of Resources	<p>Energy use and the release of carbon dioxide is high in the borough and as such, ways to mitigate this are to be and have been developed, mainly through the use of alternative energy sources, i.e. the wind turbine at Green Park and the biogas generators at Wargrave Sewage treatment works.</p> <p>Air pollution is high in certain parts of the borough, contributed in part to the M4, A329(M) and A3290 running within the borough. Therefore the need for improved public transport links as well as encouragement for more people to cycle or walk is important.</p> <p>The amount of water used by households in the South East has increased over the past decade, as has the abstraction of water on a national level. This combined with declining levels of precipitation meaning the South East is one of the driest regions in the country, and so there is a need to ensure the water supply meets the current and future need of the borough.</p>
Water Quality	The status of the water quality within the borough is that the river catchments all have generally poor ecological and biological status. This, matched with the high levels in phosphates found in all river catchments means that issues will continue unless action to maintain and improve the water quality of the areas rivers is taken.

Economic Issue	Description
Maintaining the town, Borough and village centres as a focus for their community	Being able to access key facilities and services including shops, leisure and community uses is of high importance to improving quality of life and to creating and maintaining community cohesion. This is particularly relevant to new developments where local centres and services are easily accessible to residents.
Skills shortage	<p>There are low unemployment levels in Wokingham Borough with the most prominent employment sector being Business activities & Finance and Public sectors although, customer handling and oral communication skills were an area that many businesses felt needed to be improved as of 2013, identified by the Thames Valley Berkshire skills priority statement within their existing workforces and the proportion of employers with skills gaps is lower than the national average. Although, 55% of employers believe this gap is down to a lack of motivation, which is the highest of all of the LEP regions and much higher than the national average.</p> <p>Another reported issue was that businesses were finding it difficult to find suitable people to fill vacancies, and as a result, encouragement of training centres and facilities on larger employment sites and Business and Enterprise training whilst also encouraging studies of employment needs arising from new development could be an important issue.</p>
Reducing congestion and journey times	Wokingham Borough has a high level of car ownership and is perhaps one of the reasons why a very high proportion of people within the borough travel to work by car, leading to high levels of congestion and levels of nitrous oxides which are high in contrast to other pollutants. In order to tackle this issue, improved public transport could be considered as an integral part of plans, while also integrating methods of encouraging walking and cycling while locating important services closer to people's homes, therefore reducing the need to travel and reducing congestion.

6 Task A4: Developing the SA Framework

Sustainability Objectives Methodology

- 6.1 Figure 6 comprises a set of Wokingham Borough Sustainability objectives. [The Planning Practice Guidance](#) states that “A key aims of the scoping procedure is to help ensure the sustainability appraisal process is proportionate and relevant to the local plan being assessed”, and as such, 22 Sustainability Objectives have been produced in order to consider local issues.
- 6.2 The purpose of these objectives is to:
- State the direction and priorities of the SA / SEA;
 - Give a structure to the appraisal; and,
 - Help identify relevant indicators.

Figure 6 - Wokingham Borough Sustainability Objectives

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

Wokingham Borough Sustainability Objectives

- 6.3 Figure 7 shows how the objectives were tested against one another for internal compatibility. This exercise highlights that there may be the potential for internal conflicts with what they aim to achieve.
- 6.4 The objectives have not been prioritised at this stage, but this may be necessary later in the appraisal process in the case of conflicts. When prioritising objectives it is important to recognise that the environmental requirements of the SEA must be fully met and not diluted by the prioritising of environmental objectives lower than social and economic.

Figure 7 -SA/SEA Objectives Internal Compatibility Assessment

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

KEY:

- ✓ - COMPATIBLE
- ✗ - INCOMPATIBLE
- NO RELATIONSHIP

- 6.5 Figure 8 represents any objectives that may be incompatible with other objectives. These objectives should still be used in the SA/SEA objectives regardless of potential conflict. As they have been highlighted at an early stage, the framework will be able to take these into consideration when appraising the Local Plan Update.

Figure 8 - Incompatible Objectives

Objective	Incompatible Objective	Incompatible Objective
10 – Improve efficiency of land through the re-use of previously developed land	1 – Local housing provision	2 – Reducing the risk of flooding
12 – Conserve and enhance biodiversity		
13 – Protect and enhance the Borough’s countryside and environment		
11 – Minimise impacts arising from pollution		
19 – New development makes a positive contribution to the character, environment, landscape and heritage within and around the Borough	10 – Improve efficiency of land through the re-use of previously developed land	

- 6.6 The objectives associated with to make provision for local housing provision (objective 1) and those which aim to improve efficiency of land through the re-use of previously developed land (objective 10), to conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity (objective 12) and to protect and enhance the Borough's countryside and environment (objective 13) may be incompatible. Development can lead to environmental issues and these will be carefully managed throughout the plan. For example, development may have an effect on local biodiversity (both within and around the borough) due to increased transport and visitors. These sites will need to be carefully managed through methods such as buffer zones. In many circumstances, these issues can be satisfactorily managed through careful consideration within the plan making process.
- 6.7 There is also potential conflict between reducing the risk of flooding (objective 2) and those which aim to improve efficiency of land through the re-use of previously developed land (objective 10) and to conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity (objective 12). In order to reduce the risk of flooding on previously developed land, only appropriate development with flood zones 2, 3a and 3b will be approved. The plan will also take into account advice from the Environment Agency regarding development in the floodplain in order to ensure no inappropriate development occurs and the wildlife and biodiversity in these areas are protected.
- 6.8 The objectives associated with to improve the efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land (objective 10) and those which aim to minimise impacts arising from pollution (objective 11) and appropriate new development makes a positive contribution to the character, environment, landscape and heritage within the Borough (objective 19) may be incompatible. Development on previously developed land will need to be carefully considered in order to not have a detrimental effect on the character, environment, landscape and heritage within the borough. Careful planning and collaborative work with developers will allow the plan to satisfactorily manage the impact of such developments.

Developing SEA Objectives

- 6.9 The SA Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. The Framework consists of sustainability objectives, which have been identified in the section 6. The achievement of these objectives in figure 6 should be measurable using identified indicators. As this scoping was very broad, the objectives were used to focus and refine the range of indicators.
- 6.10 The collection of baseline data, in some circumstances, has highlighted a general shortage of data to fully assess 'the likely current and future state of the environment'. Where data does exist, in some circumstances it is often either at the wrong geographical level (i.e. regional/ national) or held over insufficient time to show a trend. Wokingham Borough Council, like other local authorities is always going to experience data gaps and as a result this will mean that there will not be sufficient data available for some factors. However, should data become available it may be updated as appropriate.
- 6.11 Data collected is shown in [Appendix 2](#).

The Assessment of Options and Effect of the Local Plan Update

- 6.12 There is more than one way of meeting the needs of people who live and work in Wokingham Borough, so various options (and alternative options) were presented in the DPD methodology consultation. The options (and alternative options) will be assessed with sustainable development in mind to ensure the best practicable one is chosen.
- 6.13 It is envisaged that the methodology to carry out the SA is likely to follow the format detailed in Figure 23 of the SA guidance, as summarised in the table below.

Figure 9 – Compatibility score for sustainability objective and/or indicator

Sustainability Objective and/or indicator	Compatibility Score			Comments/ Mitigation
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	

- 6.14 Figure 9 will be required to assess each of the options (and alternative options) against sustainability objectives.

Monitoring

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

7 Task A5: Consulting on the Scope of the SA

- 7.1 The consultation on this Scoping Report is in accordance with the relevant regulations.
- 7.2 The statutory SEA Consultation Bodies with environmental responsibilities that are consulted on the Scoping Report and SA documentation are:
- Historic England
 - Environment Agency
 - Natural England
- 7.3 The Council is required to give the bodies noted above a period of 5 weeks when consulting upon the Scoping Report.
- 7.4 The list of appropriate social and economic consultees and consultation questions can be found in [Appendix 4](#).
- 7.5 This Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report was consulted on from 18th November to 23rd December 2015. We received a number of comments and these can be found in appendix 4 of this document where this shows how the comments have been considered. We are now publishing this document alongside the Local Plan Update (LPU) Issues and Options report.

Appendix 1 - Review Policies, Plans and Programmes

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

International/European
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention)
EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) (Habitats Directive)
European Communities Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/09/EEC)
European Communities Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)
European Communities Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
National
UK Shared Framework for Sustainable Development (2005)
UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, 'Securing the Future' (2011)
The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)
Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (including Regulation 61 and 102)
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (As Amended)
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (August 2011), DEFRA
The Air Quality (England) Regulations 2015 (Draft Statutory Instruments)
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)
Climate Change Act (2008)
Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards
Planning and Energy Act (2008)
The Flood Risk Regulations 2009
Flood and Water Management Act 2010
Planning Acts (various) and associated Regulations
Lifetime Homes (2010)
CIRIA Guidance on flood risk management, surface water drainage and sustainable water management.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
<u>Consultation on proposed changes to National Planning Policy (2015)</u>
<u>The Housing Bill (2015-2016)</u>
<u>Heritage 2020: Strategic Priorities for England's Historic Environment 2015-2020</u>
Regional
South East Plan (2009) (retained policy NRM6)
Action for Biodiversity in the South East
South East Green Infrastructure Framework (2009)
Sub-Regional
Blackwater Valley Sub-Regional Study
Highways Agency M4 Junction 3 to 12 Smart Motorway
Thames Valley Multi Modal Transport Study
Thames Basin Heaths Area Delivery Framework 2009
Thames Valley Economic Development Strategy
The River Loddon Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
Biodiversity Strategy for the Loddon Catchment (2003)
Blackwater Valley Countryside Strategy 2011-15
Thames Waterway Plan (2006-2011)
Thames River Basin River Management Plan (2009)
Blackwater Valley Water Cycle Study: Scoping Report (2011)
Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)
Thames Valley Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)
<u>Draft Thames Flood Risk Management Plan (2014)</u>
County
Berkshire Biodiversity Action Plan
Berkshire Habitat Action Plan (2007)
Berkshire Landscape Character Assessment 2003
Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire (incorporating alterations adopted in 1997 and 2001)
Waste Local Plan for Berkshire (1998)
<u>The Natural Environment in Berkshire: Biodiversity Strategy 2014 - 2020</u>
Wokingham Borough
Wokingham Borough Core Strategy (2010)
Managing Development Delivery Local Plan (2014)

Wokingham Borough Council Local Transport Plan 3 2011-2026
Wokingham Borough Council - Council Plan 2014-2017
Housing Strategy 2015-2018
Wokingham Borough Sustainable Environment Strategy 2010-2020
Air Quality Review – Updating & Screening Assessment. Draft Air Quality Action Plan.
Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-2020
Race Equality Scheme
Landscape Character Assessment 2004
Biodiversity Action Plan 2003-2012 (*Biodiversity Action Plan for 2012-2024 is emerging)
Updated Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2013)
Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document (2010) and Companion Guide.
Borough Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (2012)
<u>Arborfield and Newland Village Design Statement (2015)</u>
Wokingham Town Centre Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document (2010)
Strategic Development Location (SDL) Supplementary Planning Document (2011)
Infrastructure and Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (2011)
Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2010)
Wokingham Parking Plan (2011)
Older People's Strategy – Young at heart (2008)
Sport, Leisure and Recreation For All In Wokingham – A Strategy For Progress 2006-2016: Part 2 – Strategic Plan
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2012)
Planning Advice Note on Infrastructure Impact Mitigation Contributions for New Development (November 2010)
Parking Standards Study Report (2011)
Wokingham PPG17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Audit Update Final Amended Open Space Assessment Report (2012) (KKP)
Wokingham PPG17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Standards Paper (2012)
<u>Wokingham Borough Council's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2015)</u>
<u>Detailed Assessment: Wokingham and Twyford Local Air Quality Management (2014)</u>
Neighbouring Local Authorities
Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan 1996-2011 (Adopted 2006)
Bracknell Forest Borough Council Core Strategy 2026 (Adopted 2008)
Bracknell Forest Council Site Allocations Local Plan (Adopted 2013)
Hart District (Replacement) Local Plan 1996-2006 (Adopted 2002)
Reading Borough Council Core Strategy 2026 (Adopted 2008)
Reading Borough Sites and Detailed Policies Document (Adopted 2012)

Reading Centre Area Action Plan to 2026 (Adopted 2009)
Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead Local Plan 1991-2006 (Adopted 2003)
Maidenhead Town Centre Area Action Plan (Adopted 2011)
South Oxfordshire District Council Local Plan 2011 (Adopted 2006)
South Oxfordshire District Council Core Strategy (Adopted 2012)
West Berkshire District Council Local Plan 1991-2006 (Adopted 2002)
West Berkshire Core Strategy (Adopted 2012)
Buckinghamshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (Adopted 2012)
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (Adopted 2013)
Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1997)

More detailed review of PPPs:

To see the documents, follow the links in the headings

INTERNATIONAL/EUROPEAN

The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Grenada Convention)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Promotes the consideration of the protection of architectural heritage in considering development.	SA Framework to include consideration of architectural heritage

The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Promotes the consideration of the protection of archaeological heritage in considering development.	SA Framework to include consideration of archaeological heritage

EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Conserve fauna and flora and natural habitats of EU importance. Establish a network of protected areas to maintain both the distribution and abundance of threatened species and habitats.	Identify relevant habitats and consider appropriate measures to protect these species and habitats in the appraisal.

European Communities Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/09/EEC)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The long term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild within the European territory of the Member States (except Greenland)	The requirements of the Framework should be incorporated into the appraisal

European Communities Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
To set up a system for the coordinated management of waste within the European Community in order to limit waste production.	The requirements of the Framework should be incorporated into the appraisal.

European Communities Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	
Key aims	Implications for SA
All inland coastal waters to reach good ecological status by 2015.	The requirements of the Framework should be incorporated into the appraisal.

NATIONAL

UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development (2005)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
<p>A framework that promotes all areas of the UK working together on shared goals:</p> <p>Shared understanding of sustainable development</p> <p>Common purpose outlining what we are trying to achieve and the guiding principles we all need to follow to achieve it</p> <p>Sustainable development priorities for UK action, at home and internationally</p> <p>Indicators to monitor key issues on a UK basis</p>	<p>An overall influence to ensure sustainable development. Consideration of the aims of sustainable development in policy making will help to achieve all of the SA/ SEA objectives.</p>

UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, 'Securing the Future' 2011	
Key aims	Implications for SA
<p>Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;</p> <p>Effective protection of the environment;</p> <p>Prudent use of natural resources; and</p>	<p>Consideration of the aims of sustainable development in policy making will help to achieve all of the SA/SEA objectives.</p>

Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.	
--	--

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)

Key aims	Implications for SA
New simplified national planning policy framework (NPPF) to replace previous planning policy guidance and statements. It aims to support economic growth but also to promote strong communities and the need to protect and enhance the environment, particularly the Green Belt.	Local plan and policies must be in accordance with the NPPF.

National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

Key aims	Implications for SA
The National Planning Practice Guidance offers an online resource for practical advice on the planning system, covering a wide range of guidance categories. http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/	Local plan and policies will use the NPPG for guidance.

Technical Guidance to the NPPF (2012)

Key aims	Implications for SA
This document provides additional guidance to local planning authorities to ensure the effective implementation of the planning policy set out in the National Planning Policy Framework on development in areas at risk of flooding and in relation to mineral extraction.	Local Plan and policies must be in accordance with the technical guidance.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (including Regulation 61 and 102)

Key aims	Implications for SA
Usually known as the Habitats Regulations which transcribe into UK law the EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora	Must have regard to this legislation in the production of Local Plan policies.

92/43/EEC (see the Directive's aims above).	
Although the Borough does not have any European sites within its boundaries, it is within the consultation zone for the Thames Basin Heaths SPA.	

<u>The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended</u>	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is the principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain. Amendments to the Act have occurred, the most recent being the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.	Must have regard to this legislation in the production of Local Plan policies.

<u>Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (August 2011), DEFRA</u>	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Protect water ecosystems, including habitats and species, through a river basin planning approach.	Local plan policies must be in accordance with the NPPF.

<u>The Air Quality (England) Regulations 2015 (Draft Statutory Document)</u>	
Key aims	Implications for SA
These air quality regulations set out objectives to limit the levels of three substances which are in need of being controlled to certain levels over an annual period for locations.	The SA objectives should include an objective to minimise impacts on air quality.

<u>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</u>	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Amended the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The government has set a Public Service Agreement target that 95% of Sites of Special Scientific Interest will be in	Consideration of this legislation in policy making will help to achieve all of the SA/SEA objectives.

favourable (or unfavourable recovering) condition by 2010.	
--	--

<u>Climate Change Act (2008)</u>	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Sets a legally binding target of at least an 80 percent cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and a reduction in emissions of at least 34 percent by 2020.	The SA objectives should include an objective to minimise the impacts arising from pollution and improve and prevent where possible (and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases) and addressing the consequences of climate change.

<u>Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards</u>	
Key relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA
English Nature's (now Natural England) Urban Greenspace standards provide a set of benchmarks for ensuring access to places of wildlife interest.	These strategic objectives and options should be reflected in SA/SEA work.

<u>Planning and Energy Act (2008)</u>	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The Planning and Energy Act 2008 enables local planning authorities in England and Wales to set requirements for energy use and energy efficiency in local plans.	<p>Targets for energy efficiency and renewable energy to be included in SEA / SA objectives in some form.</p> <p>The SA objectives should include an objective to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the Borough,</p>

<u>The Flood Risk Regulations (2009)</u>	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Implements the EU Flood Risk Directive. Sets out responsibilities for County Councils and Unitary authorities in relation to flood risk.	Local plan and policies must be in accordance with the requirements.

<u>Flood and Water Management Act (2010)</u>	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Lead local flood authorities (Wokingham Borough Council) and take a lead role in managing flood risk from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses.	Local plan and policies must be in accordance with the requirements.

<u>Planning Acts (various) and associated Regulations</u>	
Key aims	Implications for SA
To include the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended), Planning Act 2008 and Localism Act 2011. Combined they provide the legal framework for the preparation of development plans including requirements for consultation, sustainability appraisal and examination.	Plans must be prepared in accordance with this legal framework.

<u>Lifetime Homes (2010)</u>	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The Lifetime Homes Standard seeks to enable 'general needs' housing to provide, either from the outset or through simple and cost-effective adaptation, design solutions that meet the existing and changing needs of diverse households.	Consideration of Lifetime Homes in policy making should help to achieve all of the SEA / SA objectives.

<u>CIRIA Guidance on flood risk management, surface water drainage and sustainable water management (various)</u>	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Guidance on flood risk management and development, property level flood resilience and protection as well as guidance on sustainable drainage and drainage exceedance. CIRIA has produced the SuDS Manual which provides best practice guidance on the planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance of SuDS. It also includes guidance on the SuDS Management Train.	Consideration of guidance in policy making should help to achieve all of the SEA / SA objectives.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The Act consolidates certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest. It details special requirements for Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.	Consideration of this legislation in policy making should help to ensure heritage issues are considered and addressed.

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	
Key aims	Implications for SA
An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to ancient monuments.	Consideration of this legislation in policy making should help to ensure heritage issues are considered and addressed.

Heritage 2020: Strategic Priorities for England's Historic Environment 2015-2020	
Key aims	Implications for SA
<u>Framework which sets out the shared strategic priorities for organisations working together to maximise the public benefit of the historic environment in England.</u>	<u>Consideration of this framework in policy making should help to ensure heritage issues are considered and addressed.</u>

The Housing Bill (2015-2016)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
<u>The Bill will make provision about housing, estate agents, rent charges, planning and compulsory purchase.</u>	<u>Consideration of this bill in policy making will help to achieve all of the SA/SEA objectives.</u>

Consultation on proposed changes to National Planning Policy (2015)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
<u>The consultation seeks views on specific changes to national planning policy to support delivery of new homes, including low cost homes for first time buyers.</u>	<u>Consideration of the proposed changes to National Planning Policy in policy making will help to achieve all of the SA/SEA objectives.</u>

REGIONAL

The South East Plan (May 2009) (Retained Policy NRM6)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
With the exception of policy NRM6, the remainder of the South East Plan was revoked on 25 March 2013. Policy NRM6 details how development (primarily residential) around the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area can be delivered whilst avoiding any likely significant effects upon the European site.	The policy ensures that development within the borough addresses its impacts upon the Special Protection Area. This is a key issue for the SA/SEA on the borough's development plan to ensure is addressed.

Action for Biodiversity in South East England – South East England Biodiversity Forum	
Key aims	Implications for SA
<p>It provides a framework that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets the objectives and targets which are needed as a first step to achieving sustainable biodiversity, including the region's share of national targets endorsed under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan Seeks to engage and develop joint working with regional organisations, planners and decision-makers to enable them to play a full part in achieving these targets by integrating biodiversity into their policies, plans and actions Provides a regional context for local biodiversity conservation planning Provides full details of the biodiversity indicators, targets and opportunities for delivery as summarised in the Regional Sustainable Development Framework (now the Integrated Regional Framework). 	The conservation and enhancement of biodiversity is reflected in objective 12 of the SA/SEA objectives and indicators could relate to the number and condition of designated sites and also to habitats in the wider countryside.

South East Green Infrastructure Framework (2009)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Seeks to establish green infrastructure as an integral and essential component of sustainable communities, develop a common understanding of the role and importance of green infrastructure, and provides detailed guidance on how green infrastructure can be delivered through the planning system and local partnerships, including securing funding for its creation and long term maintenance.	Consideration of guidance in policy making will help to achieve all of the SA/SEA objectives.

SUB-REGIONAL

Blackwater Valley Sub-Regional Study	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The study was commissioned by the Blackwater Valley Network in response to the revised Regional Planning Guidance (RPG) 9 for the South East. The Blackwater Valley Network is a formal partnership between the nine local authorities having an interest in the Blackwater Valley.	These strategic objectives and options should be reflected in SA (inc. SEA) work.

M4 Junction 3 to 12 Smart Motorway	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Highways England proposes to improve the M4 by making it a 'smart motorway' between junctions 3 and 12. Smart motorways help relieve congestion by converting the hard shoulder to a running lane and using technology to monitor traffic flow and vary the mandatory speed limits to keep traffic moving smoothly. The proposed smart motorway scheme will enable proactive management of the M4 carriageway, including slip roads and motorway to motorway intersections between junctions 3 (Hayes) and 12 (Theale) on this major section of motorway.	Transport will be a key issue for the SA/SEA; in particular: Reducing congestion and shortening journey times Increasing safety and accessibility Supporting economic development

Thames Valley Multi Modal Transport Study	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The study area covered parts of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hampshire and Surrey. It looked at a corridor between London and Reading including the M4, M3 and other routes between High Wycombe and Basingstoke on the north-south axis.	Transport will be a key issue for the SA/SEA; in particular: Reducing congestion and shortening journey times Increasing safety and accessibility Supporting economic development

Thames Basin Heaths Areas Delivery Framework 2009	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Provides strategic assessment and guidance with respect to the impact of delivering housing allocations on the Thames Basin Heath proposed Special Protection Area (SPA) and sets out standards for mitigation.	SA should consider the impact of development on the SPA.

Thames Valley Economic Development Strategy	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The report contains a vision for the Thames Valley: 'The Thames Valley should become the knowledge capital of Europe. More specifically, over the next ten years, the Thames Valley will develop its knowledge base to advance its position as one of the most prosperous, skilful and create sub-regional economies in Europe. This will be achieved through sustained and sustainable investment and through the innovative use of resources.'	These strategic objectives should be reflected in SA (inc. SEA) work.

The River Loddon Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) 2004	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The vision for the River Loddon CAMS is to ensure a fair share of water for abstractors, river users and environment.	These strategic objectives and options should be reflected in SA (inc. SEA) work.

<u>Biodiversity Strategy for the Loddon Catchment (2003)</u>	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The Loddon Strategy aims to protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Loddon catchment and implement the relevant actions in the UK, Regional and Local Biodiversity Action Plans.	Consideration of Strategy in policy making should help to achieve all of the SEA / SA objectives.
<u>Blackwater Valley Countryside Strategy 2011-15</u>	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The vision for the Valley remains unchanged from the <i>Blackwater Valley Countryside Strategy 2006-2010</i> . This vision is of: A continuous green space along the Blackwater Valley; attractive to wildlife and the community.'	Consideration of Strategy in policy making should help to achieve all of the SEA / SA objectives.
<u>Thames Waterway Plan (2006-2011)</u>	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The Thames waterway plan has been prepared by the Environment Agency on behalf of the River Thames Alliance.	Consideration of Plan in policy making should help to achieve all of the SEA / SA objectives.
<u>Thames River Basin River Management Plan (2009)</u>	
Key aims	Implications for SA
This plan is about the pressures facing the water environment in the Thames river basin district and the actions that will address them.	Consideration of Plan in policy making should help to achieve all of the SEA / SA objectives.
<u>Blackwater Valley Watercycle Study: Scoping Report (2011)</u>	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Water Cycle Study (WCS) Scoping Report for the Blackwater Valley Local Authorities.	Consideration of Study in policy making should help to achieve all of the SEA / SA objectives.

Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
CFMPs help to understand the scale and extent of flooding now and in the future, and set policies for managing flood risk within the Thames catchment.	Consideration of Plan in policy making should help to achieve all of the SEA / SA objectives.

Thames Valley Berkshire Strategic Economic Plan	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The strategic priorities for the Strategic Economic Plan are based around innovation and continuous development of the Thames Valley economy.	Consideration of priorities in policy making should help to achieve all of the SEA / SA objectives.

Draft Thames Flood Risk Management Plan (2014)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
<u>Flood risk management plans (FRMPs) highlight the hazards and risks from rivers, the sea, surface water, groundwater and reservoirs and set out how risk management authorities (RMAs) will work together with communities to manage flood risk.</u>	<u>Consideration of Plan in policy making should help to achieve all of the SEA / SA objectives.</u>

COUNTY

Berkshire Biodiversity Action Plan	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Identifies Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and Habitat Action Plans for urban areas, woodland, grassland, heathland, traditional orchards and hedgerows.	Methodology will be required to ensure the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) targets are supported. GIS techniques could be used to map location of priority habitat. SA to consider Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and Habitat Action Plans.

Berkshire Habitat Action Plan (2007)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The UK Biodiversity Steering Group devised a set of criteria to classify all UK habitats under threat and in need of action. National actions plans were then written identifying the threats and the work needed to safeguard their future.	SA to consider Habitat Action Plans.

Berkshire Landscape Character Assessment (2003)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The Berkshire Landscape Character Assessment classifies the character of the landscape in Berkshire into 14 main categories. It also identifies strategic options for each character type.	This highlights key features and management guidelines for different landscape 'types'. These should be included in the baseline data and appraisal.

Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire (incorporating alterations adopted in 1997 and 2001)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The current minerals planning policy comes from the Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire which was produced jointly between the six Unitary Authorities which made up the former Berkshire County Council.	Consideration of Plan in policy making should help to achieve all of the SEA / SA objectives.

Waste Local Plan for Berkshire (1998)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
In 2007, the Secretary of State has directed that a number of policies in the Waste Local Plan for Berkshire should be saved indefinitely until replaced by National, Regional or Local Minerals policies.	Dealing with waste, minimising waste and recycling waste are major environmental concerns that need a detailed strategy and policy direction. The importance of minimising waste is reflected in objective 15 of the SA/SEA objectives.

The Natural Environment in Berkshire: Biodiversity Strategy 2014 - 2020	
Key aims	Implications for SA
<u>This strategy builds on, and replaces the Berkshire</u>	<u>Consideration of Strategy in policy making should help to</u>

<u>Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), developed by the Berkshire Nature Conservation Forum, by incorporating the relevant messages and actions from the Government's 'Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services'. The strategy identifies local objectives which will also contribute towards achieving the desired national outcomes.</u>	<u>achieve all of the SEA / SA objectives.</u>
---	--

WOKINGHAM BOROUGH

Wokingham Borough Core Strategy (2010)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The Core Strategy sets out the long term 'spatial vision' for the Wokingham Borough up until March 2026. This includes policies and strategies to provide new housing, schools, roads, places to work and other services.	SA Objectives: Consistent.

Managing Development Delivery Local Plan (2014)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The MDD takes forward and develop the objectives laid down by the Core Strategy. Specifically, the purpose of the MDD was to: Allocate sites for residential development outside of the Strategic Development Locations identified in the Core Strategy; Allocate sites for other uses, including commercial development such as retail development; Set boundaries for issues such as development limits; and Provide additional detailed policies to use when considering development proposals.	SA Objectives: Consistent.

Wokingham Borough Local Transport Plan 3 2011-2026	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The LTP 3 has five goals which aim to improve local transport across the borough. The goals focus on; highways, active travel, public transport, smarter choices and demand management and strategic projects.	Transport will be a key issue for the SA/SEA; in particular: Reducing congestion and shortening journey times Increasing safety and accessibility Supporting economic development

Wokingham Borough Council. Council Plan 2014-2017	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The Council Plan sets out the Council's vision and	To test and scope the objectives for their synergies in the

Wokingham Borough Council. Council Plan 2014-2017	
Key aims	Implications for SA
objectives for the borough over the next three years.	production of the Sustainable Objectives.

Housing Strategy 2015-2018	
Key relevant objectives or targets/indicators	Implications for SA
<p>Key aims of the Strategy</p> <p>To ensure that all households in the Borough can access well-designed, affordable and sustainable homes</p> <p>To continue to enable vulnerable people to be self-reliant and live independently</p> <p>To prevent and provide for homelessness and be responsive to housing need.</p> <p>Providing high quality, value for money services to our tenants</p>	<p>Housing generally and affordable and key worker housing to meet local needs in particular will be a key issue for the SEA / SA.</p>

Sustainable Environment Strategy 2010-2020	
Key aims	Implications for SA
<p>Key aims of the Strategy:</p> <p>Improve quality of life now and for future generations</p> <p>Respect our environment from impacts of our activities and from growth</p>	<p>Ensuring quality of life and respecting our environment will be key issues for the SA/SEA.</p>

Air Quality Review – Updating and Screening Assessment, Draft Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
<p>These reports on air quality in Wokingham Borough monitors against UK targets for:</p> <p>Benzene</p> <p>1,3-Butadiene</p> <p>Carbon monoxide</p> <p>Lead</p> <p>Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)</p> <p>Particles (PM₁₀)</p> <p>Sulphur dioxide</p>	<p>It is predicted that all the air quality objectives in the Air Quality Regulations for England will be met in most areas of the Borough except for annual average NO₂. Some residential areas beside the motorways have poorer air quality.</p> <p>Air quality is therefore an issue that should be considered further in the SA/SEA.</p> <p>The importance of minimising air pollution is reflected in objectives 9 and 11 of the SA/SEA.</p>

Sustainable Community Strategy 2010 – 2020

Key relevant objectives Targets/indicators	Implications for SA
The Strategy sets out the Vision, Ambitions and Priorities that will ensure the Wokingham Borough's long-term economic, social and environmental sustainability as a place for people to live, work and visit.	Ensuring the priorities will be key issues for the SA/SEA. Also the objectives should be tested to produce sustainable objectives.

Race Equality Scheme

Key aims	Implications for SA
This document has provided a good opportunity for the Council to look at its strengths and weaknesses in terms of Race Equality and to think about new ways to improve performance and deliver even better services in the future.	Employment monitoring is a duty of the Race Relations Act (2000) – could be used in SA/SEA monitoring framework. Also a requirement to consult on the impacts of policies on promotion of race equality. The promotion of racial equality should be inherent in policy making each policy should consider. 'Does the function or policy contribute to the . . .' Elimination of unlawful racial discrimination Promotion of equality of opportunity Promotion of good relations between people of different racial groups

Landscape Character Assessment 2004

Key aims	Implications for SA
The Landscape Character Assessment allows for a comprehensive assessment of landscape to provide a framework for decision making, including an informed background to policy making, development control decision making and countryside management.	SA (inc. SEA) to set objectives that will need to consider the character and distinctiveness of the Borough.

Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) 2003-2012 (*Biodiversity Action Plan for 2012-2024 is emerging)

Key aims	Implications for SA
The Plan sets out the Council's policies and actions for	Methodology will be required to ensure the LBAP targets are

protecting and conserving biodiversity and forms an integral part of the Council's Community Strategy.	supported. GIS techniques could be used to map location of priority habitat.
--	--

Updated Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2013)

Key aims	Implications for SA
The updated SPD amplifies policy CP5 (Housing mix, density and affordability) of the Core Strategy. The SPD provides further guidance of the Council's approach to securing affordable housing through the planning process.	Ensuring affordable housing will be a key issue for the SA/SEA.

Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document (2010) and Companion Document

Key aims	Implications for SA
The Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and Companion Document provide an up to date and comprehensive approach to considering sustainable design and construction in new development. It is a material planning consideration for all planning applications.	Ensuring sustainable design and construction will be key issue for the SA/SEA.

Borough Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (2012)

Key aims	Implications for SA
The Guide has been prepared to help deliver the vision and objectives of the Borough. The overall aim is to enhance the quality of development and make sure proposals are of the highest quality of design. That means inclusive, safe, harmonious, welcoming, sustainable places that are well-related to the surroundings.	Ensuring design and character will be key issue for the SA/SEA.

Arborfield and Newland Village Design Statement (2015)

Key aims	Implications for SA
<u>The SPD has been prepared to with a view to preserving the rural qualities of the parish. It provides clear guidance on the impact of surroundings, variety of housing styles, position of buildings, parking and driveways, farmland.</u>	<u>Ensuring design and character will be key issue for the SA/SEA.</u>

<u>trees and boundaries, commercial premises, sustainable housing and architectural features.</u>	
---	--

Wokingham Town Centre Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document (2010)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The SPD provides guidance to steer development in the town centre to 2026. It provides clear guidance on streets, public spaces, land use, design and sustainability to support the regeneration of the town centre.	Consideration of SPD should help to achieve SA/ SEA objectives.

Strategic Development Location (SDL) Supplementary Planning Documents (2011)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The Core Strategy identifies four Strategic Development Locations (SDLs) in policies CP19 to CP22. These are Arborfield Garrison, South of the M4, North and South Wokingham. Separate design briefs called Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) have been produced for each SDL along with an overarching Infrastructure Delivery SPD which covers all of the SDLs (5 SPDs in all).	Consideration of SPDs should help to achieve SA/ SEA objectives.

Infrastructure and Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (2011)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The Core Strategy identifies four Strategic Development Locations (SDLs). An overarching Infrastructure Delivery and Contributions SPD has been produced which covers all of the SDLs. The SPD forms part of a suite of documents to deliver the four SDLs and should be read alongside the SPD for each SDL.	Consideration of SPD should help to achieve SA/SEA objectives.

Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2010)	
Key aims	Implications for SA

<p>Wokingham Borough Rights of Way Improvement Plan aims to:</p> <p>Identify ways to improve access on public rights of way for those with visual or mobility impairments, to extend wherever possible the accessibility of the network.</p> <p>Encourage greater use of the public rights of way network especially by current nonusers.</p> <p>Improve access to open spaces, woodlands, country parks, nature reserves and rivers in the borough via public rights of way, creating links from these green spaces to urban areas.</p> <p>Ensure future improvements to the rights of way network are included in the Local Development Framework policies and that new developments contribute to the maintenance of existing rights of way and the creation of new rights of way.</p> <p>Increase opportunities for sustainable travel where appropriate to places of work and schools, using existing public rights of way or by creating new public rights of way, to help reduce traffic congestion.</p> <p>Enhance the range, type and accessibility of information available for the public rights of way network.</p>	<p>Consideration of Plan should help to achieve SA/SEA objectives.</p>
---	--

Wokingham Parking Plan (2011)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
<p>This Parking Plan draws together the key issues, recommendations and actions, identified through a Borough wide study and uses this information to generate statements of intent. The Parking Plan is a supporting document to the Local Transport Plan (LTP).</p>	<p>Consideration of Plan should help to achieve SA/SEA objectives.</p>

Older People's Strategy – Young at heart (2008)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
<p>Strategy for older residents in Wokingham Borough.</p>	<p>Consideration of Plan should help to achieve SA/SEA</p>

Starting point for the production of the Strategy was the following themes: Comfortable and secure income An adequate income Safe neighbourhoods Getting out and about Friendships and opportunities for learning and leisure Keeping active and healthy Access to good, relevant information.	objectives.
---	-------------

Sport, Leisure and Recreation For All In Wokingham – A Strategy For Progress 2006-2016: Part 2 – Strategic Plan	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The Strategic Plan is the second part of the ‘Sport, Leisure and Recreation For All In Wokingham – A Strategy For Progress 2006-2016’. Part 1 of this strategy is the ‘Study Report’.	Ensuring sport, leisure and recreation will be a key issue for SA/SEA.

Wokingham Borough Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2012)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The NPPF requires that Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to prepare a SFRA in consultation with the Environment Agency. The primary purpose of the SFRA is to determine the variations in flood risk across the Borough. Robust information on flood risk is essential to inform and support Wokingham Borough Council revised flooding policies in its Development Plan.	Ensuring flood risk (from all sources) will be key issue for the SA/SEA.

Planning Advice Note on Infrastructure Impact Mitigation Contributions for New Development (November 2010)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The planning advice note (PAN) provides guidance on the triggers and contributions required to mitigate the impact of planning proposals in Wokingham Borough. The note explains what the Council will do when dealing with a planning application for new residential development in accordance with the approach set out in the Core Strategy.	Consideration of PAN should help to achieve SA/SEA objectives.

Parking Standards Study Report (2011)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
A parking strategy was produced for Wokingham in 2003 setting out parking standards. A new parking standards document was produced to support the Development Plan.	Ensuring parking standards will be a key issue for SA/. SEA.

Wokingham PPG17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Audit Update Final Amended Open Space Assessment Report (2012) (KKP)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
This factual report provides an audit based assessment of both quantitative and qualitative open space, sport and recreation facilities in accordance with PPG17 and the Companion Guide entitled 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities' published in September 2002.	Consideration of Assessment Report should help to achieve SA/SEA objectives.

Wokingham PPG17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Standards Paper (2012)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
It accompanies the PPG 17 compliant open space, sport and recreation assessment report and the sports (including grass playing pitches) assessment report. Both of these reports inform this Standards Paper and provide an evidence base to help inform preparation of the appropriate WBC policy documents.	Consideration of Standards Paper should help to achieve SA/SEA objectives.

Wokingham Borough Council's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2015)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
<u>The Strategy focuses on local flood risk sources and explains the ways in which Wokingham Borough Council will ensure flood risk is managed in an integrated and effective way. The Strategy provides a single consistent reference point for flood risk management in the Borough.</u>	<u>Ensuring flood risk (from all sources) will be key issue for the SA/SEA.</u>

Wokingham Borough Council Health & Wellbeing Strategy	
Key aims	Implications for SA
<p><u>The five key themes included in the strategy encompass the life course of the residents and takes into account the changing dynamic and growth of the Borough. The key themes include:</u></p> <p><u>Promoting good health throughout life</u> <u>Building health and wellbeing into new communities</u> <u>Improving life chances within the Borough</u> <u>Emotional health and wellbeing</u> <u>Older people and those with long term conditions</u></p>	<p><u>Consideration of strategy should help to achieve SA/SEA objectives.</u></p>

Detailed Assessment: Wokingham and Twyford Local Air Quality Management (2014)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
<p><u>The aim of the Detailed Assessment is to determine whether the annual mean nitrogen dioxide objective is being exceeded at locations of relevant exposure in 2013, to determine the need for Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS).</u></p>	<p><u>Consideration of strategy should help to achieve SA/SEA objectives.</u></p>

NEIGHBOURING LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Basingstoke and Deane Borough Local Plan 1996-2011 (Adopted 2006)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The Plan sets out a long term, but flexible, approach to the development of the Borough ahead to 2011.	<p>Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination.</p> <p>Consider implications for alternatives.</p> <p>Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative/ synergistic assessment in future stages of the Plan development.</p> <p>Identify impact development (transport/ housing growth) proposals on WBC.</p>

Bracknell Forest Borough Council Core Strategy 2026 (Adopted 2008)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Policies in the Core Strategy establish the overall strategy for the development and use of land in the borough up to 2026. This includes setting out the broad locations for future development.	<p>Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination.</p> <p>Consider implications for alternatives.</p> <p>Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative/ synergistic assessment in futures stages of the Plan development.</p> <p>Identify impact development (transport/ housing growth) proposals on WBC.</p>

Bracknell Forest Council Site Allocations Local Plan (Adopted 2013)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The Site Allocations Local Plan is an integral part of delivering Bracknell Forest's housing requirement of 11,139 across the plan period until 2026.	<p>Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination.</p> <p>Consider implications for alternatives.</p> <p>Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative/ synergistic assessment in futures stages of the Plan development.</p>

Bracknell Forest Council Site Allocations Local Plan (Adopted 2013)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
	Identify impact development (transport/ housing growth) proposals on WBC.

Hart District Local Plan (Replacement) 1996-2006 (Adopted 2002)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Defines land use planning policies and objectives for the area of north-east Hampshire bordering the Wokingham Borough authority area.	Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination. Consider implications for alternatives. Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative/ synergistic assessment in futures stages of the Plan development. Identify impact of development (transport/ housing growth) proposals on WBC.

Reading Borough Council Core Strategy 2026 (Adopted 2008)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Policies in the Core Strategy establish the overall strategy for the development and use of land in the borough up to 2026. This includes setting out the broad locations for future development.	Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination. Consider implications for alternatives. Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative / synergistic assessment in futures stages of the Plan development. Identify impact of development (transport/ housing growth) proposals on WBC.

Reading Borough Sites and Detailed Policies Document (Adopted 2012)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The adopted SDPD replaces all the remaining policies from the Local Plan 1991-2006, which had continued to be operated as 'saved' policies.	Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination. Consider implications for alternatives.
The SDPD does not have any objectives or vision of its own. Since its purpose is to deliver proposals in the Core	Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative/ synergistic assessment in futures stages of the Plan development.

Reading Borough Sites and Detailed Policies Document (Adopted 2012)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Strategy, it shares the vision and objectives of that document.	Identify impact of development (transport/ housing growth) proposals on WBC.

Reading Central Area Action Plan to 2026 (Adopted 2009)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The Area Action Plan sets out the planning framework for the central area to 2026.	<p>Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination.</p> <p>Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative / synergistic assessment in futures stages of the Plan development.</p> <p>Identify impact of development proposals on WBC.</p>

Royal Borough Of Windsor and Maidenhead Local Plan 1991-2006 (Adopted 2003)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Establishes policy objectives and land use development proposals in the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead.	<p>Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination.</p> <p>Consider implications for alternatives.</p> <p>Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative/ synergistic assessment in futures stages of the Plan development.</p> <p>Identify impact of development (transport/ housing growth) proposals on WBC.</p>

Maidenhead Town Centre Area Action Plan (2011)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The Maidenhead Town Centre Area Action Plan (AAP) is a plan to rejuvenate Maidenhead town centre and the surrounding area. It sets out to deliver attractive streets and places, new shops, homes and business and leisure opportunities.	<p>Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination.</p> <p>Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative/ synergistic assessment in futures stages of the Plan development.</p> <p>Identify impact of development proposals on WBC.</p>

South Oxfordshire District Council Local Plan 2011 (Adopted 2006)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Guides development in the District and sets out the Council's policies for the use of land. The plan is based on the principles of sustainable development.	<p>Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination.</p> <p>Consider implications for alternatives.</p> <p>Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative/ synergistic assessment in futures stages of the Plan development.</p> <p>Identify impact of development (transport/ housing growth) proposals on WBC.</p>

South Oxfordshire District Core Strategy (Adopted 2012)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Guides development in the District and sets out the Council's policies for the use of land. The plan is based on the principles of sustainable development.	<p>Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination. Consider implications for alternatives.</p> <p>Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative/ synergistic assessment in futures stages of the Plan development.</p> <p>Identify impact of development (transport/ housing growth) proposals on WBC.</p>

West Berkshire District Local Plan 1991-2006 (Adopted 2002)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
Sets out the Council's proposals for the development and use of land within its area for the plan period up to 2006.	<p>Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination.</p> <p>Consider implications for alternatives.</p> <p>Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative/ synergistic assessment in futures stages of the Plan development.</p> <p>Identify impact of development (transport/ housing growth) proposals on WBC.</p>

<u>West Berkshire Core Strategy (Adopted 2012)</u>	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The Core Strategy replaces some of the saved Local Plan policies. Remaining saved policies of the Local Plan will remain in force until replaced by the Site Allocations and Delivery DPD upon adoption.	<p>Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination.</p> <p>Consider implications for alternatives.</p> <p>Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative/ synergistic assessment in futures stages of the Plan development.</p> <p>Identify impact of development (transport/ housing growth) proposals on WBC.</p>

<u>Buckinghamshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (Adopted 2012)</u>	
Key aims	Implications for SA
The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (MWCS) provides the strategic policy framework and provisions until 2026 for minerals and waste planning within Buckinghamshire.	<p>Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination. Consider implications for alternatives.</p> <p>Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative/ synergistic assessment in futures stages of the Plan development.</p> <p>Identify impact of development proposals on WBC.</p>

<u>Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)</u>	
Key aims	Implications for SA
<p>The Minerals and Waste Plan that Hampshire will require:</p> <p>Additional sites to provide for 0.68mtpa of non-hazardous recycling and recovery capacity;</p> <p>New non-hazardous landfill sites to dispose of 1.41 million tonnes of un-recycled municipal, commercial and industrial wastes;</p> <p>New sites for the extraction of over 30 million tonnes of sand and gravel.</p>	<p>Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination.</p> <p>Consider implications for alternatives.</p> <p>Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative/ synergistic assessment in futures stages of the Plan development.</p> <p>Identify impact of development proposals on WBC.</p>

<u>Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1997)</u>	
Key aims	Implications for SA
<p>The aims of the Local Plan are:</p> <p>To comply with Government guidance and Structure Plan</p>	<p>Ensure decision-making criteria address need for cross-boundary coordination.</p>

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1997)	
Key aims	Implications for SA
<p>policy to an acceptable balance between society's need for minerals and the need to conserve resources and protect the environment.</p> <p>To ensure that any proposals for mineral working are environmentally acceptable and are accompanied by satisfactory and achievable proposals for restoration and after-use.</p> <p>To provide a planning framework this allows for the safe, economic treatment and disposal of waste.</p> <p>To encourage the re-use and recycling of materials so as to reduce the need both for mineral working and for landfill disposal of waste.</p> <p>46 policies in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan were 'saved' (retained) in 2007.</p>	<p>Consider implications for alternatives.</p> <p>Ensure cross-boundary issues considered in cumulative / synergistic assessment in futures stages of the Plan development.</p> <p>Identify impact of development proposals on WBC.</p>

Appendix 2 - Baseline data, indicators and trends

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
<i>Social objectives</i>						
1. To make provision for local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent sustainably constructed and affordable home.						
Housing completions (market and affordable)	<p>Wokingham Borough - Net Completions¹:</p> <p>404 [2000/01]</p> <p>237 [2001/02]</p> <p>418 [2002/03]</p> <p>492 [2003/04]</p> <p>376 [2004/05]</p> <p>655 [2005/06]</p> <p>1011 [2006/07]</p> <p>482 [2007/08]</p> <p>369 [2008/09]</p> <p>226 [2009/10]</p> <p>217 [2010/11]</p> <p>267 [2011/12]</p> <p>390 [2012/13]</p> <p>488 [2013/14]</p> <p>454 [2014/15]</p>	<p>South East²:</p> <p>21,840 [2000/01]</p> <p>21,820 [2001/02]</p> <p>22,750 [2002/03]</p> <p>24,280 [2003/04]</p> <p>25,690 [2004/05]</p> <p>28,210 [2005/06]</p> <p>27,360 [2006/07]</p> <p>30,230 [2007/08]</p> <p>28,440 [2008/09]</p> <p>24,440 [2009/10]</p> <p>20,000 [2010/11]</p> <p>22,280 [2011/12]</p> <p>18,250 [2012/13]</p> <p>18,070 [2013/14]</p> <p>20,420 [2014/15]</p>	<p>Completed in England²:</p> <p>133,260 [200/01]</p> <p>129,870 [2001/02]</p> <p>137,740 [2002/03]</p> <p>143,960 [2003/04]</p> <p>155,890 [2004/05]</p> <p>163,400 [2005/06]</p> <p>167,680 [2006/07]</p> <p>170,610 [2007/08]</p> <p>140,990 [2008/09]</p> <p>119,910 [2009/10]</p> <p>107,890 [2010/11]</p> <p>118,190 [2011/12]</p> <p>107,820 [2012/13]</p> <p>112,330 [2013/14]</p> <p>124,520 [2014/15]</p>	<p>Core Strategy CP17 (Housing Delivery)³</p> <p>April 2006 to March 2011 – average of 600 dwellings per annum</p> <p>April 2011 to 2016 – average of 700 dwellings per annum</p> <p>April 2016 to March 2021 – average of 723 dwellings per annum</p> <p>April 2021 to March 2026 – average of 623 dwellings per annum.</p>	<p>Net average built in Wokingham Borough 2001 – 2006: 435.6</p> <p>Net average built in Wokingham Borough 2006 to 2011: 464</p> <p>Net average completions currently below forecasts indicated in Appendix 6 (Expected Housing Land Supply to 2026) of the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>1. Wokingham Borough Council Planning Commitments for Housing Documents http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/housing/</p> <p>2. Communities and Local Government Tables 209, 232 and 253: http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/housebuilding/livetable/</p> <p>3. Wokingham Borough Council Core Strategy: http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/key-planning-documents/</p>

Further information on housing delivery and forecasts can be found in:

Core Strategy Appendix 6: <http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/key-planning-documents/>

Proposed Submission Managing Development Delivery DPD Appendix 14: <http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/key-planning-documents/managing-development-delivery/>

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment: <http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/strategic-housing-land-availability-assessment/>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
The supply of affordable housing	<p>Wokingham Borough completions¹:</p> <p>80 [2000/01] 10 [2001/02] 100 [2002/03] 90 [2003/04] 90 [2004/05] 280 [2005/06] 90 [2006/07] 100 [2007/08] 70 [2008/09] 90 [2009/10] 80 [2010/11] 150 [2011/12] 90 [2012/13] 110 [2013/14]</p>	<p>Data on the basis of region has not been updated as data on this basis is no longer produced².</p>	<p>Completed in England¹:</p> <p>33,160 [2000/01] 33,020 [2001/02] 32,920 [2002/03] 38,070 [2003/04] 37,470 [2004/05] 45,980 [2005/06] 44,300 [2006/07] 53,180 [2007/08] 55,500 [2008/09] 57,980 [2009/10] 60,430 [2010/11] 58,110 [2011/12] 42,920 [2012/13] 42,870 [2013/14]</p>	<p>Increase the supply of affordable housing both in numbers and as a proportion of total housing stock</p> <p>Requirements of Policy CP5 (Housing mix, density and affordability) of the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>New affordable homes have been completed through our partnership with Registered Social Landlords over the last three year period. Most new supply is secured through Section 106 negotiations with developers, and is therefore dependent on sites getting planning consent, and developers then building them out².</p>	<p>1. Communities and Local Government Table 1008: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-affordable-housing-supply</p> <p>2. Wokingham Borough AMR (March 2014) http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?allId=368248</p>
Average property price compared with average incomes	<p>Ratio of median lower quartile house price to median lower quartile earnings in Wokingham Borough¹:</p> <p>6.14 [2001] 6.67 [2002] 7.68 [2003] 7.64 [2004] 8.20 [2005]</p>	<p>Ratio of median lower quartile house price to median earnings in South East¹:</p> <p>5.82 [2001] 6.28 [2002] 7.16 [2003] 7.71 [2004] 8.08 [2005]</p>	<p>Ratio of median lower quartile house price to median lower quartile earnings in England¹:</p> <p>4.47 [2001] 5.07 [2002] 5.83 [2003] 6.58 [2004]</p>	<p>Increasing the supply of affordable housing will help decrease the ratio</p> <p>Requirements of Policy CP5 (Housing mix, density and affordability) of the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>Wokingham Borough's ratio continues to be higher than the national ratio.</p>	<p>1. Communities and Local Government Table 577-576: http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/housingmarket/livetable/</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	<u>7.57 [2006]</u> <u>8.44 [2007]</u> <u>8.10 [2008]</u> <u>7.49 [2009]</u> <u>7.83 [2010]</u> <u>7.74 [2011]</u> <u>8.30 [2012]</u> <u>8.11 [2013]</u> <u>6.91 [2001]</u> <u>8.12 [2002]</u> <u>8.43 [2003]</u> <u>8.47 [2004]</u> <u>9.42 [2005]</u> <u>9.20 [2006]</u> <u>10.01 [2007]</u> <u>10.49 [2008]</u> <u>9.38 [2009]</u> <u>10.09 [2010]</u> <u>9.15 [2011]</u> <u>9.61 [2012]</u> <u>10.13 [2013]</u>	<u>7.97 [2006]</u> <u>8.45 [2007]</u> <u>8.42 [2008]</u> <u>7.28 [2009]</u> <u>8.23 [2010]</u> <u>7.98 [2011]</u> <u>7.14 [2012]</u> <u>5.61 [2001]</u> <u>6.43 [2002]</u> <u>7.24 [2003]</u> <u>7.82 [2004]</u> <u>8.25 [2005]</u> <u>8.15 [2006]</u> <u>8.67 [2007]</u> <u>8.41 [2008]</u> <u>7.36 [2009]</u> <u>8.02 [2010]</u> <u>7.76 [2011]</u>	<u>6.81 [2005]</u> <u>6.97 [2006]</u> <u>7.23 [2007]</u> <u>6.93 [2008]</u> <u>6.27 [2009]</u> <u>7.01 [2010]</u> <u>6.69 [2011]</u> <u>6.86 [2012]</u> <u>6.72 [2013]</u> <u>4.08 [2001]</u> <u>4.45 [2002]</u> <u>5.23 [2003]</u> <u>6.28 [2004]</u> <u>6.82 [2005]</u> <u>7.15 [2006]</u> <u>7.25 [2007]</u> <u>6.97 [2008]</u> <u>6.28 [2009]</u> <u>6.69 [2010]</u> <u>6.57 [2011]</u> <u>6.58 [2012]</u> <u>6.45 [2013]</u>			
Households on the Housing Register	Households on local authorities' housing waiting lists in Wokingham Borough ¹ : 1,851 [2001] 2,564 [2002] 2,372 [2003] 2,457 [2004] 2,116 [2005] 2,294 [2006] 2,699 [2007] 3,036 [2008] 2,590 [2009] 2,727 [2010] 2,608 [2011] 2,383 [2012]	Households on local authorities' housing waiting lists in South East ¹ : 129,924 [2001] 129,234 [2002] 146,880 [2003] 168,725 [2004] 181,196 [2005] 195,700 [2006] 208,419 [2007] 203,161 [2008] 205,371 [2009] 215,373 [2010] 225,250 [2011]	Households on local authorities' housing waiting lists in England ¹ : 1,039,265 [2001] 1,093,342 [2002] 1,270,675 [2003] 1,437,735 [2004] 1,547,280 [2005] 1,634,301 [2006] 1,674,421 [2007] 1,769,939 [2008] 1,763,140 [2009] 1,758,515 [2010] 1,837,042 [2011]	Reduce number of households in housing need on Local Authority waiting list.	In Wokingham Borough, the number of households has increased by 22.8% from 1,851 in 2001 to 2,273 in 2013	1. Communities and Local Government Table 600: http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsbyrentslettings/livatables/

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	2,273 [2013]		1,848,536 [2012] 1,685,804 [2013]			

2. To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment by ensuring no inappropriate development in any areas at risk of flooding and use suitable drainage solutions where necessary.						
Properties at risk from flooding	<p>Number of properties in flood zone 2 (medium probability)¹:</p> <p>2,222</p> <p>Number of properties in flood zone 3a (High Probability):</p> <p>344</p> <p>Number of properties in flood zone 3b (Functional Floodplain):</p> <p>656</p> <p>*Note that flood zones are mutually exclusive.</p>	In the Thames Catchment Flood Management Area, there are over 135,000 properties at risk from flooding in rivers. ²	The 2009 Flooding in England report shows that over 2.4 million properties are at risk of flooding from rivers or the sea in England, of which nearly half a million are at significant risk ³ .	<p>Only appropriate development within flood zones 2, 3a and 3b⁴.</p> <p>New development should not increase the risk of flooding.</p>	<p>Information available from the EA flood mapping, Flood Map for Surface Water, Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009), and the Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA).</p>	<p>1. Wokingham Borough Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2012)</p> <p>http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planningcontrol/planning/planningpolicies/flood-risk/sfra/</p> <p>2. Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009), Environment Agency.</p> <p>http://a0768b4a8a31e106d8b0-50dc802554eb38a24458b98ff72d550b.r19.cf3.rackcdn.com/geth1209bqyl-e-e.pdf</p> <p>3. Flooding in England: A national assessment of flood risk (2009), Environment Agency</p> <p>http://a0768b4a8a31e106d8b0-50dc802554eb38a24458b98ff72d550b.r19.cf3.rackcdn.com/geho0609bqds-e-e.pdf</p> <p>4. Core Strategy Indicators</p> <p>http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planningcontrol/planning/planningpolicies/ldf/new-ldf-core-strategy/</p>
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.	<p>2004/05: 3</p> <p>2005/06: 3</p> <p>2006/07: 3</p> <p>2007/08: 2</p> <p>2008/09: 7</p> <p>2009/10: 7</p> <p>2010/11: 4</p> <p>2011/12: 8</p> <p>2012/13: 5</p> <p>2013/14: 8</p>	No data available	No data available.	No inappropriate development allowed in floodplain contrary to advice of Environment Agency.	In Wokingham Borough, an average of 5 permissions was granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency each year. For those allowed, planning conditions agreed with Environment Agency.	<p>1. Wokingham Borough Council (Annual) Monitoring Reports (2004-05 to 2013-14)</p> <p>http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/key-planning-documents/</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
3. Safe and secure environment						
Fear of crime	<p>Wokingham Borough Safe Communities Survey (2011):</p> <p>51.6% agreed that the police and local counsel are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area. After dark, only</p> <p>25.9% felt very safe walking around outside their home within the borough.</p> <p>46.5% of respondents were very or fairly worried about having their home broken into and something stolen.</p> <p>28.3% were very or fairly worried about having their stolen.</p> <p>25.8% were worried about being physically attacked by a stranger.</p>	No data available	<p>Perceived likelihood of being a victim of burglary and violent crime²:</p> <p>2009/10: 15% 2010/11: 13%</p> <p>Perceived likelihood of being a victim of car crime:</p> <p>2009/10: 21% 2010/11: 17%</p>	Development will be designed to reduce anti –social behaviour, crime and thereby the fear of crime ³ .	There is no obvious trend in the data available.	<p>1. Wokingham Borough Save Communities Survey 2011</p> <p>http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/council/consultations/results/safe-communities-survey-2011/</p> <p>2. British Crime Survey 2009/10 and 2010/11.</p> <p>http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/hosb1011/</p> <p>3. Core Strategy Vision – paragraph 3.6.</p> <p>http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planningcontrol/planning/planningpolicies/ldf/new-ldf-core-strategy/</p>

Level of burglaries, violent offences and vehicle crimes	<p>Recorded crime by offence, in Wokingham Borough, percentage change 2009/10 to 2010/11¹:</p> <p>Dwelling burglary: -27%</p> <p>Violence against the person: -23%</p> <p>Theft of a motor vehicle: -39%</p>	<p>Recorded crime by offence, in the Thames Valley Police area, percentage change 2009/10 to 2010/11²:</p> <p>Burglaries: -6%</p> <p>Violence against the person: -10%</p> <p>Offences against vehicles: -21%</p>	<p>Recorded crime by offence, in England, percentage change 2009/10 to 2010/11²:</p> <p>Burglaries: -3%</p> <p>Violence against the person: -6%</p> <p>Offences against vehicles: -8%</p>	Reduction in level of burglaries, violent offences and vehicle crimes.	<p>Although not directly comparable, local crimes have seen a greater percentage change reduction compared to that at a regional and national level.</p>	<p>1. British Crime Survey 2010/11:</p> <p>http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/hosb1011/hosb1011-clt-tabs?view=Binary</p> <p>2. British Crime Survey 2010/11</p> <p>http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/hosb1011/hosb1011-pfatabs?view=Binary#Table 2!A1</p>
Recorded crime offences	<p>Percentage change 2009/10 to 2010/11¹:</p> <p>-29%</p>	<p>Percentage change 2009/10 to 2010/11²:</p> <p>-7%</p>	<p>Percentage change 2009/10 to 2010/11²:</p> <p>-4%</p>	Reduction in level of recorded crimes.	<p>There is no obvious trend in the data.</p>	<p>1. British Crime Survey 2010/11:</p> <p>http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/hosb1011/hosb1011-clt-tabs?view=Binary</p> <p>2. British Crime Survey 2010/11</p> <p>http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/hosb1011/hosb1011-pfatabs?view=Binary#Table 2!A1</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
4.To improve the health and well-being of the population						
Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer, accidents and suicide	<p>All-cause mortality rates per 100,000 population in Wokingham Borough:</p> <p>2000: 560 2001: 574 2002: 561 2003: 536 2004: 508 2005: 496 2006: 500 2007: 447 2008: 464 2009: 435 2010: 423</p>	No data available	<p>All-cause mortality rates per 100,000 population in England:</p> <p>2000: 684 2001: 668 2002: 663 2003: 662 2004: 627 2005: 613 2006: 592 2007: 579 2008: 575 2009: 547 2010: 543</p>	Over the long term, to reduce death rates from diseases appreciably.	All-cause mortality rate continues to decline.	<p>Annual public health report for Berkshire West 2010/11:</p> <p>http://www.berkshirewest.nhs.uk/_store/documents/public-health-ar-2012.pdf</p>
Life expectancy	<p>Life expectancy (at birth) in Wokingham Borough¹:</p> <p>2000-2002: Male: 78.7 Female: 82.7</p> <p>2001-2003: Male: 78.9 Female: 82.6</p> <p>2002-2004: Male: 79.6 Female: 82.7</p> <p>2003-2005: Male: 79.9 Female: 83.2</p> <p>2004-2006:</p>	<p>Life expectancy (at birth) in South East¹:</p> <p>2000-2002: Male: 77.2 Female: 81.5</p> <p>2001-2003: Male: 77.4 Female: 81.6</p> <p>2002-2004: Male: 77.7 Female: 81.8</p> <p>2003-2005: Male: 78.1 Female: 82.0</p> <p>2004-2006:</p>	<p>Life expectancy (at birth) in England¹:</p> <p>2000-2002: Male: 75.7 Female: 80.4</p> <p>2001-2003: Male: 75.9 Female: 80.5</p> <p>2002-2004: Male: 76.18 Female: 80.7</p> <p>2003-2005: Male: 76.6 Female: 80.9</p> <p>2004-2006:</p>	Improve life expectancy.	Life expectancy for males and females in Wokingham Borough is higher than that in the South East and England.	<p>1. Office for National Statistics</p> <p>http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/subnational-health4/life-expec-at-birth-age-65/2006-08-to-2010-12/rft-table-1.xls</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	Male: 80.4 Female: 83.4 2005-2007: Male: 81.0 Female: 83.6 2006-2008: Male: 81.3 Female: 83.8 2007-2009: Male: 81.7 Female: 84.3 2008-2010: Male: 81.5 Female: 84.4 2010-2012: Male: 81.6 Female: 84.2	Male: 78.5 Female: 82.4 2005-2007: Male: 78.9 Female: 82.7 2006-2008: Male: 79.2 Female: 83.0 2007-2009: Male: 79.4 Female: 83.3 2008-2010: Male: 79.7 Female: 83.5 2010-2012: Male: 80.6 Female: 84	Male: 77.0 Female: 81.3 2005-2007: Male: 77.3 Female: 81.5 2006-2008: Male: 77.5 Female: 81.7 2007-2009: Male: 77.9 Female: 82.0 2008-2010: Male: 78.2 Female: 82.3 2010-2012: Male: 78.9 Female: 82.7			
Percentage of eligible open space managed to green flag standard	<p>Currently no sites in Wokingham with a green flag award [2012].</p> <p>Site assessments show that a number of parks in Wokingham Borough would be appropriate and likely to score well if they were to be submitted for the Green Flag Award scheme¹.</p>	<p>South East²:</p> <p>1 site [98/99] 3 sites [99/00] 4 sites [00/01] 6 sites [01/02] 10 sites [02/03] 13 sites [03/04] 25 sites [04/05] 56 sites [07/08] 92 sites [07/08] 135 sites [2012]</p>	<p>England and Wales²:</p> <p>322 [04/05] 551 [07/08] 899 [08/09] 1232 in UK [2012]</p>	<p>Ambition to achieve Green Flag in the future, when resources permit, for suitably recommended sites¹.</p>	<p>Currently no sites in Wokingham with a green flag award [2013]</p>	<p>1. Wokingham Borough Council PPG17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Audit Update (February 2012)</p> <p>http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?allId=367281</p> <p>2. Green Flag Award</p> <p>http://www.greenflagaward.org.uk/</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
5. To create and sustain vibrant and locally distinctive communities						
Percentage of people satisfied with their local area as a place to live	<p>Wokingham Borough Place Survey [2008/09]</p> <p>88% very or fairly satisfied with their local area as a place to live</p>	No data available.	No data available.	Keep satisfaction levels high and increase if possible	High percentages of Wokingham Borough residents are satisfied.	<p>Wokingham Borough Place Survey [2008/09]</p> <p>http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/council/consultations/results/placesurvey/</p>
Percentage of people who feel their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously	<p>Place Survey Results (2008)</p> <p>To what extent do you agree or disagree that your local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together?</p> <p>Definitely agree 121 (5.6%) Tend to agree 1246 (57.7%) Tend to disagree 158 (7.3%) Definitely disagree 61 (2.8%) Don't know 419 (19.4%) Too few people in local area 59 (2.7%) All the same background 94 (4.4%)</p>	No data available.	No data available.	Keep levels high.	Over 60% of Wokingham Borough residents definitely or tend to agree that Wokingham Borough is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.	<p>Wokingham Borough Place Survey [2008/09]</p> <p>http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/council/consultations/results/placesurvey/</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
6. To reduce poverty and social exclusion						
Proportion of children under 16 who live in low-income households	<p>Percentage of pupils known to be eligible for and claiming free school meals:</p> <p>Maintained nursery and state-funded primary pupils –</p> <p>Jan 2011: 5.3% Jan 2012: 5.4% Jan 2013: 5.5%</p> <p>State-funded secondary schools:</p> <p>Jan 2011: 4.6% Jan 2012: 5.3% Jan 2013: 5.5%</p>	<p>Percentage of pupils known to be eligible for and claiming free school meals:</p> <p>Maintained nursery and state-funded primary pupils –</p> <p>Jan 2011: 12.4% Jan 2012: 12.7% Jan 2013: 12.8%</p> <p>State-funded secondary schools:</p> <p>Jan 2011: 9.1% Jan 2012: 9.6% Jan 2013: 11%</p>	<p>Percentage of pupils known to be eligible for and claiming free school meals:</p> <p>Maintained nursery and state-funded primary pupils –</p> <p>Jan 2011: 18% Jan 2012: 18.1% Jan 2013: 18.1%</p> <p>State-funded secondary schools:</p> <p>Jan 2011: 14.6% Jan 2012: 14.8% Jan 2013: 15.1%</p>	Maintain and enhance the number of children receiving free school meals.	The percentage of pupils known to be eligible for and claiming free school meals is increasing locally, regionally and nationally. The percentage for Wokingham Borough is less than that at a regional and national level.	<p>National Statistics</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/search?q=schools+pupils+and+their+characteristics</p>
Percentage of population of working age claiming key benefits	<p>Claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA):</p> <p>Jan 00: 0.70% Jan 01: 0.50% Jan 02: 0.80% Jan 03: 1.10% Jan 04: 1.00% Jan 05: 0.80% Jan 06: 0.80% Jan 07: 0.70% Jan 08: 0.60% Feb 09: 1.7% Jan 10: 1.7% Jan 11: 1.4% Jan 12: 1.4% Jan 13: 0.87% Jan 14: 0.9%</p>	<p>South East – claiming JSA:</p> <p>Jan 00: 1.9% Jan 01: 1.5% Jan 02: 1.5% Jan 03: 1.6% Jan 04: 1.6% Jan 05: 1.5% Jan 06: 1.6% Jan 07: 1.6% Jan 08: 1.6% Feb 09: 2.8% Jan 10: 3.0% Jan 11: 2.5% Jan 12: 2.7% Jan 13: 2.5% Jan 14: 1.8%</p>	<p>UK – claiming JSA:</p> <p>Jan 00: 3.1% Jan 01: 2.9% Jan 02: 2.8% Jan 03: 2.7% Jan 04: 2.6% Jan 05: 2.3% Jan 06: 2.6% Jan 07: 2.6% Jan 08: 2.2% Feb 09: 3.9% Jan 10: 4.1% Jan 11: 3.7% Jan 12: 4.0% Jan 13: 3.8% Jan 14: 3.0%</p>	Below regional and national level.	Trend appears, in the main, to be turning upwards though still well below the national average.	<p>Labour Market Profile – All People Claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)</p> <p>Nomis:</p> <p>https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431754/subreports/jsa_time_series/report.aspx</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Percentage of households in fuel poverty (fuel poor)	<p>Wokingham Borough:</p> <p>2006: 5.9%</p> <p>2008: 6.8%</p> <p>2009: 8.2%</p> <p>2010: 7.8%</p> <p>2011: 6.3%</p> <p>2012: 5.6%</p>	<p>South East:</p> <p>2006: Not available</p> <p>2008: 9.9%</p> <p>2009: 11.8%</p> <p>2010: 11.5%</p> <p>2011: 8.2%</p> <p>2012: 7.8%</p> <p>Berkshire:</p> <p>2006: Not available</p> <p>2008: 8.0%</p> <p>2009: 10.4%</p> <p>2010: 10.5%</p> <p>2011: 7.4%</p> <p>2012: 7.5%</p>	<p>England:</p> <p>2003: 5.9%</p> <p>2004: 5.9%</p> <p>2005: 7.2%</p> <p>2006: 11.5%</p> <p>2007: 13.2%</p> <p>2008: 15.6%</p> <p>2009: 18.4%</p> <p>2010: 16.4%</p> <p>2011: 11%</p> <p>2012: 10.4%</p>	<p>Reduce the percentage of households in fuel poverty.</p> <p>No household on benefits live in homes with a SAP rating less than 35 helping to reduce fuel poverty (Sustainable Environment Strategy (2010).</p>	<p>The percentage of households in fuel poverty for Wokingham Borough is consistently below that at a county, regional and national level.</p>	<p>Department for Energy and Climate Change</p> <p>http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/fuelpov_stats/regional/regional.aspx</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
7. To raise educational attainment, skills and training opportunities						
Key Stage 2 Performance: Level 4 or above	(in English and Maths) See table below	(in English and Maths) See table below	(in English and Maths) See table below	Maintain and enhance performance	Wokingham LEA consistently performs better than the regional and national percentage.	Department for Education http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s001047/index.shtml

Table showing the Percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 – English and Maths in Wokingham LEA, South East and England between 2007 to 2014

Year	Wokingham LEA		South East		England	
	English (%)	Maths (%)	English (%)	Maths (%)	English (%)	Maths (%)
2007	87	83	81	77	80	77
2008	88	83	82	78	81	79
2009	86	83	81	78	80	79
2010	87	84	81	79	81	80
2011	86	84	82	80	82	81
2012	89	86	86	84	85	84
2013	92	88	87	84	87	88
2014	93	90	89	86	88	86

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Key Stage 3 Performance: Level 5 or above	(English, Maths and Science) See table below	(English, Maths and Science) See table below	(English, Maths and Science) See table below	Maintain and enhance performance	Wokingham LEA is consistently performs better than the regional and national percentage.	Department for Education https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/2013-gcse-and-equivalent-results-including-key-stage-3-provisional

Year	Wokingham LEA			South East			England		
	English (%)	Maths (%)	Science (%)	English (%)	Maths (%)	Science (%)	English (%)	Maths (%)	Science (%)
2007	84	87	83	77	80	78	74	79	75
2008	85	87	86	78	81	79	76	79	76
2009	88	86	88	79	81	81	77	79	78
2010	89	88	90	81	82	82	79	80	80
2011	92	89	92	82	82	84	82	81	83
2012	91	87	92	85	83	85	84	83	85
2013	94	91	93	86	84	86	86	84	85

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
GCSE or equivalent Performance:	Wokingham Borough: 5 or more A* - C Grades (including English and Maths): 2007: 57.6 2008: 61.0% 2009: 63.2% 2010: 65.6% 2011: 67.6% 2012: 65.6% 2013: 70.4%	South East: 5 or more A* - C Grades (including English and Maths): 2007: 49.4% 2008: 51.7% 2009: 53.7% 2010: 57.5% 2011: 59.6% 2012: 60.2% 2013: 62%	England 5 or more A* - C Grades (including English and Maths): 2007: 46.3% 2008: 47.6% 2009: 49.8% 2010: 53.5% 2011: 59.0% 2012: 59.4% 2013: 58.6%	Maintain and enhance performance	Wokingham LEA consistently performs better than the regional and national percentage.	Department for Education http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s001056/sfr02-2012atv2.xls#Table17!A1

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills	<p>Wokingham Borough:</p> <p>No Qualifications¹:</p> <p>2000: 6.1%</p> <p>2001: 8.9%</p> <p>2002: 10.7%</p> <p>2003: 7.3%</p> <p>2004: 5.6%</p> <p>2005: 6.1%</p> <p>2006: 5%</p> <p>2007: 6.1%</p> <p>2008: 6.2%</p> <p>2009: 5.6%</p> <p>2010: 4.9%</p> <p>2011: 5.6%</p> <p>2012: 4.3%</p> <p>2013: 3.3%</p> <p>2014: 2.9%</p>	<p>South East:</p> <p>No Qualifications:</p> <p>2000: 12%</p> <p>2001: 11.9%</p> <p>2002: 12.1%</p> <p>2003: 11.3%</p> <p>2004: 10.8%</p> <p>2005: 10.1%</p> <p>2006: 9.6%</p> <p>2007: 9.9%</p> <p>2008: 7.7%</p> <p>2009: 9.2%</p> <p>2010: 8.5%</p> <p>2011: 7.9%</p> <p>2012: 6.9%</p> <p>2013: 6.5%</p> <p>2014: 5.6%</p>	<p>Great Britain:</p> <p>No Qualifications:</p> <p>2000: 16.8%</p> <p>2001: 16.7%</p> <p>2002: 16.5%</p> <p>2003: 15.6%</p> <p>2004: 15.1%</p> <p>2005: 14.3%</p> <p>2006: 13.8%</p> <p>2007: 13.3%</p> <p>2008: 12.4%</p> <p>2009: 12.3%</p> <p>2010: 11.3%</p> <p>2011: 10.6%</p> <p>2012: 9.7%</p> <p>2013: 9.4%</p> <p>2014: 8.8%</p>	<p>Reduce the proportion of the population with basic skills needs</p> <p>Target those with low skills in numeracy (those adults on the borderline of functional numeracy that could reach the threshold through some support)</p>	<p>Trend appears to be reducing over time</p>	<p>1. Nomis</p> <p>http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431754/subreports/quals_time_series/report.aspx</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
8. To improve accessibility for all to services, amenities and facilities in particular by safe walking and cycling routes						
Distance of households from key services	See below	No up-to-date comparable information is available.	No up-to-date comparable information is available.	As per the requirements of policy in the Wokingham Borough Development Plan.	High percentage of new dwellings within 30 minutes public transport time from key services.	

The following data was derived from annual housing monitoring data for years 04/05, 05/06, 06/07, 07/08 and 08/09. In this instance completions are defined as whole schemes completed for this year. This therefore omits dwellings completed in the monitoring year that are a part of a whole scheme that has not yet been completed (other dwellings under construction).

Percentage of new residential development in Wokingham Borough within 30 minutes public transport time of:

-Dwellings	GP	Children's centre	Place of worship	Secondary School	Employment Centre	Major Retail Centre	Leisure Facility	Community Venue
2004/05	94% (637/677)	Not available	Not available	38% (242/677)	94% (633/677)	82% (555/677)	Not available	Not available
2005/06	94% (419/444)	Not available	Not available	71% (316/444)	93% (412/444)	90% (399/444)	Not available	Not available
2006/07	76% (507/671)	Not available	Not available	60% (404/671)	55% (367/671)	58% (391/671)	Not available	Not available
2007/08	99% (524/530)	89% (473/530)	99% (524/530)	92% (488/530)	75% (398/530)	81% (431/530)	86% (454/530)	99% (524/530)
2008/09	97% (391/404)	92% (373/404)	97% (392/404)	96% (386/404)	88% (355/404)	85% (342/404)	84% (341/404)	97% (392/404)
2009/10	No data available							
2010/11	No data available							
2011/2012	No data available							
2012/2013	No data available							
2013/2014	No data available							

Source: Annual Monitoring Reports (December 2005-2009) <http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/key-planning-documents/>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
9. To reduce road congestion and pollution levels on the local and strategic road network (srn) by improving travel facilities and choices including safe walking and cycling routes and public transport						
Average daily motor vehicle flows	The Local Transport Plan 3 (2011-2026) states that there are approx. 111,000 journeys to work each day. Of the total, Inbound: 30,000 Outbound: 45,000 Internal: 35,500	No data available	No data available	As per the requirements of national and local policy.	There is no obvious trend in the data available.	The Local Transport Plan 3 http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/transport/travel/policies/?categoryesctl6444093=7749

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Proportion of travel by mode	<p>Wokingham travel to work by (2011):</p> <p>Car = driving a car or a van, passenger in a car or van and taxi.</p> <p>Car – 71.34% Motorbike – 0.65% Cycle – 2.47% Bus – 3.31% Rail – 7.33% Walk – 6.43%</p>	<p>South East Travel to work by (2011):</p> <p>Car = driving a car or a van, passenger in a car or van and taxi.</p> <p>Car – 65.9% Motorbike – 0.86% Cycle – 3% Bus – 4.46% Rail – 7.68% Walk – 10.88%</p>	<p>England and Wales by (2011):</p> <p>Car = driving a car or a van, passenger in a car or van and taxi.</p> <p>Car – 62.56%; Motorbike – 0.82%; Cycle – 2.95%; Bus – 7.5%; Rail – 9.42%; Walk – 10.74%</p>	As per the requirements of national and local policy.	Increase in car, train and walking as modes of transport. Others generally declining.	<p>National (Neighbourhood) Statistics 2011:</p> <p>http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=7&b=6275319&c=wokingham&d=13&e=61&g=6398943&i=1001x1003x1032x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1384774751162&enc=1&dsFamilyId=2567</p>

<i>Environmental objectives</i>						
Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
10. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land, existing buildings, including the re-use of resources and remediation of previously developed land						
Development on PDL	<p>Gross new homes built on previously developed land¹:</p> <p>2001/02: 92% (Target: 50%)</p> <p>2002/03: 90% (Target: 55%)</p> <p>2003/04: 90% (Target: 85%)</p> <p>2004/05: 71% (Target: 71%)</p> <p>2004/05: 72% (Target: 60%)</p> <p>2005/06: 72% (Target: 71.4%)</p> <p>2006/7: 78% (Target: 74%)</p> <p>2007/8: 93% (Target: 78%)</p> <p>2008/09 100% (no target)</p> <p>2009/10 100% (no target)</p> <p>2010/11 84%</p>	No data available	<p>Dwellings (including conversions built on PDL)²</p> <p>2002: 67%</p> <p>2003: 70%</p> <p>2004: 75%</p> <p>2005: 77%</p> <p>2006: 76%</p> <p>2007: 77%</p> <p>2008: 80%</p> <p>2009: 80%</p> <p>2010: 72%</p>	<p>Paragraph 111 of the NPPF³:</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should encourage the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value. Local planning authorities may continue to consider the case for setting a locally appropriate target for the use of brownfield land.</p>	<p>Locally and nationally the % is consistently high, before a sharp decrease in 2011/12</p>	<p>1. BVPI 106 – Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land.</p> <p>Wokingham Borough Council Planning Commitments for Housing</p> <p>http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planningcontrol/planning/planningpolicies/housing/housingmonitoring/</p> <p>2. Communities and Local Government Land Use Change Statistics</p> <p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningbuilding/planningstatistics/landusechange/</p> <p>3. NPPF</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework-2</p>

	(no target)					
	2011/12 53% (no target)					

Employment floor space completed on Previously Developed land in Wokingham Borough from April 2004 to March 2011

Source: Annual Monitoring Reports <http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/key-planning-documents/>

Gross external floorspace (sq.m) – Completed	B1	B2	B8	B1-B8 Mix
2004-05*	0%	N/A	93%	0%
2005-06	1,772 (50%)	N/A	1,809 (100%)	7,828 (100%)
2006-07	N/A	N/A	981 (100%)	N/A
2007-08	809 (100%)	N/A	4,628 (86%)	4,427 (100%)
2008-09	N/A	419 (100%)	2,984 (100%)	4,977 (100%)
2009-10	18,693 (81%)	N/A	N/A	2,372 (68%)
2010-11	-614 (-100%)	-400 (-100%)	-2,708 (-100%)	N/A
2011-12	10,592 (100%)	1,894 (100%)	1498 (100%)	N/A

No data available at a sub-regional/ regional and national level.

Target: Ensure at least 80% of employment development by 2026 is on previously developed land within development limits (Wokingham Borough Core Strategy Indicators and Targets).

Trend: High percentage on previously developed land (PDL). Except during the monitoring year (2010-11) when there was a loss of floorspace (100% all on PDL sites).

*Floor space completion amounts not available.

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Derelict land and empty properties	Vacant dwellings in Wokingham Borough: 2004: 1,274 2005: 1,359 2006: 1,191 2007: 1,301 2008: 1,379 2009: 1,309 2010: 1,232 2011: 1,340 2012: 1,323 2013: 1,195 2014: 1,219	Vacant dwellings in South East: 2004: 97,804 2005: 100,480 2006: 102,812 2007: 101,809 2008: 102,884 2009: 103,426 2010: 98,996 2011: 99,569 2012: no data 2013: no data 2014: no data	Vacant dwellings in England: 2004: 710,935 2005: 723,509 2006: 744,931 2007: 763,319 2008: 783,119 2009: 770,496 2010: 737,147 2011: 719,352 2012: 704,357 2013: 635,127 2014: 610,123	To reduce the amount of derelict land and empty properties	Low and similar performance to the South East	Gov.uk https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants
11. To minimise impacts arising from pollution and improve and prevent where possible						
Levels of main air quality pollutants and forecasts	Site ID: Woodward Close Automatic Monitoring Site, Winnersh (within Air Quality Monitoring Area) Annual mean concentration of nitrogen dioxide ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) 2007: 35 2008: 38 2009: 35 2010: 35 2011: 38	No data available	No data available	Wokingham Borough Level of concern = 36 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Within the AQMA nitrogen dioxide levels have been recorded below the objective value but above the level of concern (36 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). Levels in 2011 are higher than those in 2010 and 2009 by 3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ but are the same as those in 2008.	2012 Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment for Wokingham Borough Council: http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/communities/environmentalhealth/pollution/documents/ There are also 69 passive monitoring sites at roadside locations around the borough. Two new Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) have been designated for Wokingham and Twyford.

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	<p>Site ID: Woodward Close Automatic Monitoring Site, Winnersh (within Air Quality Monitoring Area)</p> <p>Site ID: Woodward Close Annual mean concentration of Particulate Matter (PM10) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)</p> <p>2007: 27 2008: 24 2009: 24 2010: 22 2011: 23</p>	No data available	<p>UK average (Urban):</p> <p>2007: 25 2008: 23 2009: 22 2010: 22 2011: 22</p>	40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	<p>No exceedances of the 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ annual mean PM10 objective were recorded.</p> <p>Similar to UK average</p>	<p>2012 Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment for Wokingham Borough Council:</p> <p>http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/communities/environmentalhealth/pollution/documents/</p> <p>69 passive monitoring sites at roadside locations around the borough.</p> <p>Defra Air Quality Statistics in the UK (1987 to 2011)</p> <p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/Air-Qual-Statistics-final-release-2011.pdf</p> <p>Two new Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) have been designated for Wokingham and Twyford.</p>
Days (average number) when air pollution is moderate or high	No data available for Wokingham Borough.	<p>Nearest data is for Reading New Town (Cemetery Junction)¹:</p> <p>2004: 46 2005: 39 2006: 45 2007: 39 2008: No data 2009: 40 2010: 16 2011: 30 2012: 31 2013: 16 2014: 9</p>	<p>England Urban vs. Rural (2000 - 2006)²:</p> <p>Urban:</p> <p>2004: 22 2005: 21 2006: 38 2007: 23 2008: 26 2009: 10 2010: 8 2011: 15 2012: 11 2013: 9 2014: 9</p>	Establish an air quality action plan in areas which are unlikely to meet national air quality objectives.	<p>Decreased significantly in UK urban areas since 1993, largely because of a reduction in particles and sulphur dioxide.</p>	<p>1 Defra</p> <p>http://data.defra.gov.uk/env/aqfg02c-aq-detaileddays-201207.csv</p> <p>2. Defra Air Quality Statistics in the UK (1987 to 2014)</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/423353/National_Statistic_on_Air_Quality_2014.pdf</p> <p>Two new Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) have been designated for Wokingham and Twyford.</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
-----------	------------	------------------------------	---------------	--------	-------	--------------

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
12. To conserve and enhance biodiversity, including wildlife and river corridors and networks and to maximise opportunities for building-in beneficial features for biodiversity including limiting the impact of climate change						
Extent of BAP Priority habitats and population of protected species.	<p>BAP Priority Habitats</p> <p>Total area in Wokingham Borough:</p> <p>2005-06: 1,441 Ha (8% of total land surface area)</p> <p>2006-07: 1,432 Ha (8% of total land surface area)</p> <p>2007-08: 1,432 Ha (8% of total land surface area)</p> <p>2008-09: 1,432 Ha (8% of total land surface area)</p> <p>2009-10: 1,897 Ha (11% of the total land surface area)</p> <p>2010-11: 1916 Ha (11% of the total land surface area)</p> <p>2011-12: 2100 Ha (12% of the total land surface area)</p> <p>2012-13: Not available</p>	<p>BAP Priority Habitats</p> <p>Total area in Berkshire:</p> <p>2005-06: Not available</p> <p>2006-07: 12,919 Ha (10% of total land surface area)</p> <p>2007-08: 12,427 Ha (10% of total land surface area)</p> <p>2008-09: 12,495 Ha (10% of total land surface area)</p> <p>2010-11: 15,989 Ha (13% of total land surface area)</p> <p>2011-12: 15,933 Ha (13% of total land surface area)</p> <p>2012-13: Not available</p>	No data available	To have regard to core output indicators provided by Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC).	Rise in total area between 2005 and 2012.	<p>Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre</p> <p>Wokingham Borough Annual Monitoring Reports (2004-05 to 2010-11)</p> <p>http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/key-planning-documents/</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	Change in BAP Priority Species Wokingham Borough: 2004-05: 34 2005-06: 33 2006-07: 33 2007-08: 83 2008-09: Not available 2009-10: Not available 2010-11: 108 2011-12: 106 2012-13: Not available	Change in BAP Priority Species Berkshire: 2004-05: 34 2005-06: 33 2006-07: Not available 2007-08: Not available 2008-09: Not available 2009-10: Not available 2010-11: 178 2011-12: 177 2012-13: Not available	Not available	To have regard to core output indicators provided by Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC).	Slightly below the county level.	Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre Wokingham Borough Annual Monitoring Reports (2004-05 to 2010-11) http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/key-planning-documents/ *The full UK list of BAP priority species was revised in 2007-08 onwards to include more species

Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area (SPA) Species

Data on the Thames Basin Heaths SPA species may be available at <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1418> and TVERC.

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Condition of SSSIs	Wokingham Borough: 2008/09¹: Favourable: 26.1% Unfavourable Recovering: 0% Unfavourable No	Berkshire (B) and South East (SE) April 2009²: Favourable: B: 43.7% SE: 45.9%; Unfavourable	England – April 2009: Favourable: 43.6% Unfavourable Recovering: 44.5% Unfavourable no change: 7.8%	Ensure no further loss, damage or deterioration of SSSIs, particularly Heath Lake	Percentage of SSSIs in the Borough in favourable condition is less than that at a county, regional and national level.	1. Wokingham Borough Annual Monitoring Reports (2004-05 to 2010-11) http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/key-planning-documents/ 2. Natural England - Berkshire

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	Charge: 73.9% Unfavourable Declining: 0% Part Destroyed/ Destroyed: 0% 2011/12: Favourable: 26.1% Unfavourable Recovering: 43.5% Unfavourable No Charge: 30.4% Unfavourable Declining: 0% Part Destroyed/ Destroyed: 0% 2013/14: <i>(For greater clarity the individual SSSIs within the Borough will now be shown)</i> Health Lake - Unfavourable, no change (100.00%) Lodge Wood and Sandford Mill – Favourable (100.00%) Longmoor Bog – Unfavourable,	Recovering: B: 51% SE: 44.4%; Unfavourable No Charge: B: 3.0% SE: 4.0%; Unfavourable Declining: B: 2.3% SE: 5.7% Part Destroyed/ Destroyed: B: 0% SE: 0.1% August 2012: Favourable: B: 54.9% SE: 47.5% Unfavourable recovering: B: 41.4% SE: 49.9% Unfavourable no change: B: 3.5% SE: 1.2% Unfavourable declining: B: 0.3% SE: 1.3% Part destroyed/	Unfavourable Declining: 4.1% Part destroyed/ destroyed: 0.1% England – August 2012 Favourable: 37.3% Unfavourable recovering: 59.3% Unfavourable no change: 2.2% Unfavourable declining: 1.2% Part destroyed/ destroyed: 0.03% England – April 2014 Favourable: 37.54% Unfavourable recovering: 58.63% Unfavourable no change: 2.18% Unfavourable declining: 1.61% Part destroyed/ destroyed: 0.03%			http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/reportIndex.cfm * There are four SSSIs wholly or partly within Wokingham Borough, representing <1% of the land area.

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	<p>recovering (83.82%) Unfavourable, no change (16.18%)</p> <p>Stanford End Mill and River Loddon – Favourable (100.00%)</p>	<p>destroyed: B: 0.0% SE: 0.1%</p> <p>April 2014:</p> <p>Favourable: B: 57.0% SE: 49.61%</p> <p>Unfavourable recovering: B: 39.63% SE: 47.87%</p> <p>Unfavourable no change: B: 3.36% SE: 1.42%</p> <p>Unfavourable declining: B: 0.01% SE: 1.04%</p> <p>Part destroyed/destroyed: B: 0.0% SE: 0.06%</p>				
Extent of key habitats for which BAPs have been established	See indicator on extent of BAP Priority habitats and change in BAP Priority species					

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Extent of ancient woodlands	Wokingham Borough currently has 2608 Ha of ancient woodlands. In total, they cover 15% of the whole borough ¹ .	No data available.	Ancient woodland accounts for around 2% of UK's land use ²	No loss of ancient/ semi ancient woodland	Sufficient data is not available to allow a trend analysis.	1. Wokingham Borough Council GIS data. 2. Woodland Trust http://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/en/news-media/fact-file/pages/ancient-woodland-facts.aspx
Number, area and condition of Local Wildlife Sites (previously known as Wildlife Heritage Sites in Wokingham Borough) and Local Nature Reserves within the plan area	<p>Local Wildlife Sites¹:</p> <p>Wokingham Borough</p> <p>Number:</p> <p>2007-08 134 2008-09: 118 2009-10: 117 2010-11: 117 2011-12: 117 2012-13: 117 2013-14: 117</p> <p>Area (Ha and % of land area):</p> <p>2007-08: 1,337.1 (7.5%) 2008-09: 1,327.3 (7.4%) 2009-10: 1,306.8 (7.3%) 2010-11: 1,318.1 (7.4%) 2011-12: 1, 293 (7.2%) 2012-13: 1, 293 (7.2%) 2013-14: 1,246 (7%)</p> <p>Condition:</p>	<p>Local Wildlife Sites</p> <p>Berkshire:</p> <p>Area (Ha and % of land area):</p> <p>2010-11: 9,637 (7.2%) 2011-12: 9,577 (7.6%) 2012-13: 9,394 (8%) 2013-14: 9,394 (8%)</p> <p>Local Nature Reserves</p> <p>Area (Ha and % of land area):</p> <p>2010-11: 487.4 (0.4%) 2011-12: 487.4 (0.4%)</p>	No data available.	No damage to or loss of Local Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves	Stable	1. Wokingham Borough Annual Monitoring Reports (2004-05 to 2010-11) http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/key-planning-documents/

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	2007-08: Stable 2008-09: Stable 2009-10: Stable 2010-11: Stable 2011-12: Stable Local Nature Reserves Number: 2010-12: 10 2011-12: 10 2012-13: 11 2013-14: 11 Area (Ha and % of land area): 2010-11: 93.5 (0.52%) 2011-12: 93.5 (0.52%) 2012-13: 110 (0.62%) 2013-14: 110 (0.62%) Condition: 2010-11: Stable 2011-12: Stable	2012-13: 487.4 (0.4%) 2013-14: 487.4 (0.4%)				
Number and distribution of characteristic rare species (e.g. butterfly species, bats, great crested		73 protected species 751 notable species	No data available	No decline in populations or distribution	Sufficient data is not available to allow a trend analysis.	

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
newts, water voles)						

Information on capacity and use of avoidance measures within each authority around the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area can be found in the work of the Thames Basin Heaths Joint Strategic Partnership Board – see <http://134.213.160.13/residents/planning/planning-policy/joint-strategic-partnership>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
13. To protect and enhance the borough's countryside and historic environment						
Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay and consider other heritage assets to seek no loss	<p>670 Listed Buildings in the Borough¹:</p> <p>Grade I: 9 Grade II*: 44 Grade II: 599 Other: 18</p> <p>Buildings at risk²:</p> <p>One Grade II listed building in a very bad state = St. Bartholomew's Church, Arborfield</p> <p>Infirmiry Stables, Arborfield Garrison, Arborfield is in a very bad state (not listed but a Scheduled Monument)</p> <p>18 Scheduled Ancient Monuments.</p>	195 buildings at risk (including Places of Worship) in the South East – excluding Scheduled Ancient Monuments ² .	2,085 buildings at risk (including Places of Worship) in England – excluding Scheduled Ancient Monuments ² .	<p>No loss of listed buildings.</p> <p>Over time, reduction in the number of listed buildings on the 'at risk' register.</p> <p>No loss of Scheduled Ancient Monuments</p>	<p>Currently one Grade II listed building in a very bad state.</p> <p>Currently four Scheduled Ancient Monuments are at risk</p>	<p>1. Listed Buildings Totals – Images of England: Statistics by County http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/advancedsearch.aspx</p> <p>2. Buildings at Risk Register: http://risk.english-heritage.org.uk/register.aspx</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Total Number of conservation areas in Wokingham Borough	16 Conservation Areas: Arborfield, Finchampstead Church, Hurst, Langborough Road, Murdoch Road, Remenham, Remenham Church, Ruscombe, Sindlesham, Sonning, Swallowfield, Twyford, Twyford Station, Wargrave, Woodley, Wokingham Town Centre	No data available	No data available	All conservation areas to have an up to date appraisal by the end of the plan period.	Sufficient data is not available to allow a trend analysis.	
Total number of Village Design Statements (VDS's) in Wokingham Borough	12 Village Design Statements are currently adopted. The Borough Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (May 2012) incorporates the currently adopted Village Design Statements.	No data available	No data available	Other Village Design Statements may be adopted in the future.	12 Village Design Statements are currently adopted.	Borough Design Guide SPD (May 2012) http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planningcontrol/planning/planningguidance/designspd/
Landscape/townscape character of Wokingham Borough	Landscape Character Areas of Sensitivity: Areas of High Sensitivity - 3	No data available	No data available		Sufficient data is not available to allow a trend analysis.	Wokingham Borough Council Landscape Character Assessment April 2004 http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planningcontrol/planning/planningpolicies/countryside-and-

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	<p>Areas of Moderate Sensitivity - 24</p> <p>Areas of Low Sensitivity - 3</p> <p>Landscape Character Areas of Quality:</p> <p>Areas of High Quality - 10</p> <p>Areas of Moderate Quality - 19</p> <p>Areas Low Quality - 1</p>					open-space/landscapecharacterspg/
Number of planning applications identified as having archaeological implications	<p>Number of applications appraised against the Sites and Monuments Record: 2004 - 05 = 151</p> <p>Number of proposals found to have potential archaeological implication: 2004 - 05 = 55</p> <p>Archaeological "events": 2004 - 05 = 17 (Investigations and other fieldwork)</p> <p>2012 Number of applications appraised against the sites and monuments record: 77</p>	No data available	No data available	<p>An appropriate archaeological assessment/ plan is in place in all cases where remains are found after planning consents are implemented.</p> <p>Remains to be excavated only where preservation in situ is not practical.</p>	<p>Due to a change in the process, far more applications are now being appraised in detail and therefore the number for the year (2004-05) is likely to increase quite dramatically.</p> <p>This initial increase is expected to be a one-off, with the following year probably settling above 2004-5 and below 2005-6</p>	Berkshire Archaeology

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	Number of proposals found to have potential archaeological implication: 71 Archaeological "events" (investigations and other fieldwork) 21					

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
14. To sustainably use resources (including renewable and non-renewable resources)						
<p>Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting EcoHomes* Very Good standard or same level in a similar accredited scheme</p> <p>This is now the Code for Sustainable Homes (CfSH). The indicator is to now monitor the percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting CfSH Level 4 (full).</p>	<p>March 2008 to December 2014 in Wokingham Borough;</p> <p>893 code certificates (all code Levels) issued at design stage.</p>	<p>March 2008 to December 2014 in Berkshire;</p> <p>5933 code certificates (all code Levels) issued at design stage.</p> <p>March 2008 to June 2012 in South East;</p> <p>51,748 code certificates (all code Levels) issued at design stage. (no data for 2013)</p>	<p>March 2008 to December 2014 in England;</p> <p>297,375 code certificates (all code Levels) issued at design stage.</p> <p>England, Wales and Northern Ireland:</p> <p>Number of CfSH Level 4 certificates issued as design stage:</p> <p>2008-09: 21 2009-10: 1,150 2010-11: 5,561 2011-12: 16,231 2012-13: 14,443 2013-14: 21,360 2014-15: 19,969</p>	<p>To be above the Berkshire average</p> <p>Seeking to achieve the requirements of the full CfSH Level 4</p>	<p>Wokingham Borough Council issued fewer code certificates than all other Berkshire authorities.</p>	<p>Code for sustainable homes and energy performance of buildings data, Communities and Local Government</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/code-for-sustainable-homes-december-2014</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM Very Good standard or same level in a similar accredited scheme	NO DATA AVAILABLE	South East: 232 assessments – 1998 to 2001: Very Good 147; Excellent 70 35 assessments – 2002: Very Good 25; Excellent 4 – office buildings only	NO DATA AVAILABLE	To be above the South East Average To require energy and water efficiency in new and redeveloped buildings to reflect best practice.	Sufficient data is not available to allow a trend analysis.	SEEDA Sustainability Checklist

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
15. To address waste by: reducing and minimising waste as a priority, re-use then recycle compost or energy recovery						
Percentage of the total tonnage of municipal waste that has been recycled, composted, landfilled or used to recover heat, power and other	Reuse, Recycling or composting: Wokingham Borough: 2006-07: 34.0% 2007-08: 37.1% 2008-09: 36.7% 2009-10: 38.4% 2010-11: 41% 2011-12: 42.6% 2012-13: 41.5% 2013-14: 39.15%	Household recycling rates: South East: 2006-07: 33.1% 2007-08: 36.0% 2008-09: 38.4% 2009-10: 40.0% 2010-11: 41.3% 2011-12: 43.3% 2012-13: 43.4% 2013-14: 43.7%	Household recycling rates: England: 2006-07: 30.9% 2007-08: 34.5% 2008-09: 37.6% 2009-10: 39.7% 2010-11: 41.5% 2011-12: 43.0% 2012-13: 43.2% 2013-14: 43.5%	Achieve better waste management South East Plan Policy W6 (Recycling and Composting): Municipal Solid Waste: 2008: 36% 2010: 40% 2015: 50% 2025: 60%	Over the period (2006 to 2014) the percentage has increased.	DEFRA: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables South East Plan (May 2009) Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator and Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
energy sources.	<p>Landfill:</p> <p>Wokingham Borough:</p> <p>2006-07: 65.3%</p> <p>2007-08: 62.2%</p> <p>2008-09: 60.4%</p> <p>2009-10: 44.6%</p> <p>2010-11: 21%</p> <p>2011-12: 15.3%</p> <p>2012-13: 10.9%</p> <p>2013-14: 15.94%</p>	<p>Landfill:</p> <p>South East:</p> <p>2006-07: 54.0%</p> <p>2007-08: 51.2%</p> <p>2008-09: 45.6%</p> <p>2009-10: 37.9%</p> <p>2010-11: 32.7%</p> <p>2011-12: 25.1%</p> <p>2012-13: 21.8%</p> <p>2013-14: 20.9%</p>	<p>Landfill:</p> <p>England:</p> <p>2006-07: 57.9%</p> <p>2007-08: 54.4%</p> <p>2008-09: 50.3%</p> <p>2009-10: 46.9%</p> <p>2010-11: 43.3%</p> <p>2011-12: 37.4%</p> <p>2012-13: 33.9%</p> <p>2013-14: 30.9%</p>	<p>Achieve better waste management</p> <p>South East Plan Policy W5 (Targets for diversion from landfill):</p> <p>Municipal Solid Waste:</p> <p>2005: 35%</p> <p>2010: 52%</p> <p>2015: 75%</p> <p>Waste Strategy for England (2007):</p> <p>2005: 40%</p> <p>2010: 53%</p> <p>2015: 67%</p>	<p>Over the period (2006 to 2014) the percentage has decreased.</p> <p>Lower percentage of municipal waste is going to landfill than that for the South East and England.</p>	<p>DEFRA:</p> <p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg23-wrmsannual/</p> <p>South East Plan (May 2009)</p> <p>Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator and Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator</p>
Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of the population	<p>2006-07: 470</p> <p>2007-08: 480</p> <p>2008-09: 462</p> <p>2009-10: 456</p> <p>2010-11: 447</p> <p>2011-12: 423</p> <p>2012-13: 412</p>	<p>2006-07: 799</p> <p>2007-08: 754</p> <p>2008-09: 684</p> <p>2009-10: 644</p> <p>2010-11: 624</p> <p>2011-12: 592</p> <p>2012-13: 575</p>	<p>2006-07: 798</p> <p>2007-08: 735</p> <p>2008-09: 669</p> <p>2009-10: 625</p> <p>2010-11: 598</p> <p>2011-12: 568</p> <p>2012-13: 553</p>	<p>Achieve better waste management</p> <p>South East Plan Policy W7 (Waste management capacity requirements):</p> <p>Berkshire Unitaries:</p> <p>Municipal Solid Waste:</p> <p>2008-2010: 441</p> <p>2011-2015: 480</p> <p>2016-2020: 522</p> <p>2021-2025: 563</p>	<p>Number of kilograms is decreasing year on year.</p>	<p>DEFRA::</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables</p> <p>South East Plan (May 2009)</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
16. To maintain, and, where appropriate improve water quality (including groundwater and surface water) and to achieve sustainable water resource management of both surface and groundwater flows.						
Ecological status or potential of river or lake water bodies	See table below.	See table below.	Data not available	See table below. Also, see key actions for Loddon Catchment as identified in the Thames River Basin Management Plan.	See table below.	Blackwater Valley Water Cycle Study: Scoping Report (2011) Thames River Basin Management Plan (2009) http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/125035.aspx
Chemical status of river or lake water bodies	See table below.	See table below.	Data not available	See table below. Also, see key actions for Loddon Catchment as identified in the Thames River Basin Management Plan.	See table below.	Blackwater Valley Water Cycle Study: Scoping Report (2011) Thames River Basin Management Plan (2009) http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/125035.aspx
Biological status of river or lake water bodies	See table below.	See table below.	Data not available	See table below. Also, see key actions for Loddon Catchment as identified in the Thames River Basin Management Plan.	See table below.	Blackwater Valley Water Cycle Study: Scoping Report (April 2011) Thames River Basin Management Plan (2009) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/thames-river-basin-management-plan

	Loddon Catchment		Thames Catchment		Maidenhead and Sunbury Catchment	
	2009`	2015	2009`	2015	2009`	2015
Ecological status or potential of river or lake water bodies	9%	9%	8%	8%	23%	23%
Chemical status of river or lake water bodies	41%	47%	13%	16%	35%	35%
Biological status of river or lake water bodies	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	100%
Trends	In 2009, 5% of rivers currently achieve good or better ecological status/potential. 41% of rivers assessed for biology are at good or high biological status now, with		None of the catchment currently achieves good or better ecological status/potential. 45% of rivers assessed for biology are at good or high biological status now, with		5% of rivers currently achieve good or better ecological status/potential. 10% of rivers assessed for biology are at good or high biological status now,	

	41% at poor biological status, and no assessed river water bodies at bad status. Phosphate levels are high in a number of rivers for example the River Blackwater.	41% at poor biological status, and no assessed river water bodies at bad status. Phosphates are a problem for the catchment.	with 45% at poor biological status, and 10% of assessed river water bodies at bad status. Phosphate levels are high in a number of rivers.
--	---	---	---

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Incidents of major and significant water pollution	<p>Thames Water¹</p> <p>2012:</p> <p>Category 1 and 2: 16 Category 3: 461</p> <p>2013:</p> <p>Category 1 and 2: 22 Category 3: 591</p> <p>2014:</p> <p>Category 1 and 2: 16 Category 3: 501</p> <p>South East Water²</p> <p>2012:</p> <p>Category 1: 0 Category 2: 0 Category 3: 1</p>		<p>In 2010, there were 401 category 1 and 2 water pollution incidents in England³.</p>	No Category 1 and 2 incidents	Sufficient data is not available to allow a trend analysis.	<p>1. Thames Water Annual Performance Report 2011-14 https://www.thameswater.co.uk/about-us/13874.htm</p> <p>2. South East Water Annual Performance Report 2011-12 http://www.southeastwater.co.uk/media/124401/SEWAnnualPerformanceReport2012.pdf</p> <p>3. Defra http://data.defra.gov.uk/env/spfg15-serious-poll-incid-201112.csv</p> <p>Pollution Incidents per category: Category 1 = the most serious Category 2 = significant but less severe Category 3 = relatively minor</p>
Per capita consumption of water	<p>¹Those households supplied by Thames Water, consume an average of 162 litres of water, per person per day.</p> <p>To a lesser extent, Wokingham is supplied by South East Water, which has an average consumption of 165 litres of water per day².</p>		<p>England:</p> <p>³Average per capita consumption is about 150 litres per person per day.</p>	<p>To ensure no net increase in consumption despite development.</p> <p>New dwellings to meet internal potable water target of 105 litres or less per person per day.</p>	The per capita rate of water use regionally is currently higher than that nationally	<p>1. http://www.thameswater.co.uk/cr/</p> <p>2. http://www.southeastwater.co.uk/media/4328/SEW_Annual_Performance%20Report_12_13.pdf</p> <p>3. Blackwater Valley Water Cycle Study: Scoping Report (April 2011)</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
17. To maintain and where appropriate improve soil quality, and to ensure land affected by contamination is remediated to a condition suitable for use.						
Agricultural land	<p>7,500 Ha of land in use for agriculture [2000]¹</p> <p>8,000 Ha of land in use for agriculture [2003]²</p> <p>Total farmed area in Reading and Wokingham³:</p> <p>2007: 8,660 Ha 2010: 8 825 Ha 2013: 8,607 Ha</p>	<p>Total farmed area in South East³:</p> <p>2007: 1,208,460 Ha 2010: 1,140,878 Ha 2013: 1,158,019 Ha</p>	<p>Total farmed area in England:</p> <p>2007: 9,291,357 Ha 2010: 8,887,289 Ha 2013: 9,086,480 Ha</p>	<p>To protect land of Agricultural Land Quality grades 1 and 2.</p>	<p>Maps showing agricultural land quality are available from DEFRA, National Soil Institute and via www.magic.gov.uk (web-based interactive mapping system bringing together information on key environmental schemes and designations).</p> <p>Local loss of agricultural land is not matched by the increase both regionally and nationally.</p>	<p>1. Region in Figures, South East – National Statistics 2001 http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/themes_compedia/region_in_figures_2001/south_east.pdf</p> <p>2. Region in Figures, South East – National Statistics 2003 http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/themes_compedia/region_in_figures_winter04/South_East.pdf</p> <p>3. Defra http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/foodfarm/landuselivestock/junesurvey/junesurveyresults/</p> <p>4. Structure of agricultural industry in England and the UK at June, local authorities https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/structure-of-the-agricultural-industry-in-england-and-the-uk-at-june</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Number of 'Sites of potential concern' (within Wokingham Borough), with respect to land contamination	<p>443 Sites in Wokingham identified as 'sites of potential concern' with respect to land contamination [2007/08]¹</p> <p>However to date we have identified 838 potentially contaminated land uses in the borough [2012]. (This number includes multiple land uses on the same sites).</p>	No data is available	No data is available	The prioritisation process of potentially contaminated sites in the borough is not yet complete.	Sufficient data is not available to allow a trend analysis.	<p>1 BVPI 216 (a) and (b) – Identifying Contaminated Land</p> <p>2.Environmental Health, Wokingham Borough Council (2012)</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
18. To increase the energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from the renewable sources in the Borough.						
Household energy use per capita (for instance from Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating from HECA returns)	<p>Wokingham Borough:</p> <p>Domestic Electricity CO₂ emissions (units – kt CO₂):</p> <p>2005: 164.72 2006: 172.67 2007: 173.46 2008: 165.40 2009: 148.72 2010: 152.51 2011: 144.86 2012: 153.55 2013: 140.43</p> <p>Domestic Gas CO₂ emissions (units – kt</p>	<p>South East:</p> <p>Domestic Electricity CO₂ emissions (units – kt CO₂):</p> <p>2005: 9,056.05 2006: 9,402.92 2007: 9,384.24 2008: 9,138.63 2009: 8,225.04 2010: 8,449.04 2011: 8,049.57 2012: 8,606.07 2013: 7,844.46</p> <p>Domestic Gas CO₂ emissions (units –</p>	<p>England:</p> <p>Domestic Electricity CO₂ emissions (units – kt CO₂):</p> <p>2005: 52,834.64 2006: 55,184.33 2007: 55,041.67 2008: 52,804.66 2009: 47,657.70 2010: 48,974.40 2011: 46,566.34 2012: 49,499.46 2013: 45,141.40</p> <p>Domestic Gas CO₂ emissions (units –</p>	To require energy efficiency/ renewable energy technology in new and redeveloped buildings to be above mandatory standards/ requirements.	<p>In the main CO₂ emissions from domestic electricity and gas have slightly fallen since 2005 in Wokingham Borough, South East and England.</p> <p>Per capita CO₂ has decreased in Wokingham Borough, South East and England.</p>	<p>Department for Environment and Climate Change</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2013</p>

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	CO ₂): 2005: 212.94 2006: 210.65 2007: 203.69 2008: 210.12 2009: 186.54 2010: 206.13 2011: 171.60 2012: 191.66 2013: 198.10 Per capita CO ₂ emissions (all sources) (units – t CO ₂): 2005: 7.4 2006: 7.5 2007: 7.4 2008: 7.1 2009: 6.6 2010: 6.7 2011: 6.2 2012: 6.5 2013: 6.2	kt CO ₂): 2005: 10,453.72 2006: 10,149.50 2007: 9,709.42 2008: 10,047.74 2009: 9,076.51 2010: 10,104.71 2011: 8,244.47 2012: 9,118.69 2013: 9,400.55 Per capita CO ₂ emissions (all sources): (units – t CO ₂) 2005: 8.2 2006: 8.1 2007: 7.9 2008: 7.6 2009: 6.9 2010: 7.0 2011: 6.4 2012: 6.6 2013: 6.3	kt CO ₂): 2005: 65,986.36 2006: 63,567.49 2007: 60,376.51 2008: 62,510.21 2009: 56,326.02 2010: 62,402.81 2011: 50,913.48 2012: 56,047.94 2013: 57,561.62 Per capita CO ₂ emissions (all sources) (units – t CO ₂): 2005: 8.5 2006: 8.4 2007: 8.2 2008: 7.9 2009: 7.1 2010: 7.3 2011: 6.6 2012: 6.9 2013: 6.7			
Emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption, transport and land use and waste management.	Wokingham Borough ¹ : Industry and Commercial CO ₂ emissions (units – kt CO ₂): 2005: 293.35 2006: 305.29 2007: 301.10 2008: 300.17 2009: 275.33 2010: 284.36 2011: 257.02 2012: 292.46	South East ¹ : Industry and Commercial CO ₂ emissions (units – kt CO ₂): 2005: 24,575.56 2006: 24,530.23 2007: 23,752.56 2008: 22,898.12 2009: 20,128.46 2010: 20,994.94 2011: 18,723.72 2012: 19,460.15	England: Industry and Commercial CO ₂ emissions (units – kt CO ₂): 2005: 191,171.51 2006: 190,900.33 2007: 185,498.96 2008: 180,029.06 2009: 155,380.25 2010: 161,495.72 2011: 146,357.73 2012: 156,900.01	Reducing UK emissions by at least 34% by 2020 and at least 80% by 2050 – baseline year is 1990 ² .	In the main CO ₂ emissions from industry and commercial and road transport have slightly fallen since 2005 in Wokingham Borough, South East and England.	Department for Environment and Climate Change https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2013

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	2013: 264.54 Road Transport CO ₂ emissions (units – kt CO ₂): 2005: 406.97 2006: 406.24 2007: 409.14 2008: 384.67 2009: 375.41 2010: 359.05 2011: 356.89 2012: 355.16 2013: 338.48	2013: 18,648.07 Road Transport CO ₂ emissions (units – kt CO ₂): 2005: 21,166.50 2006: 20,907.43 2007: 20,958.33 2008: 19,865.31 2009: 19,200.26 2010: 19,004.36 2011: 18,744.43 2012: 18,639.94 2013: 18,299.84	2013: 151,179.93 Road Transport CO ₂ emissions (units – kt CO ₂): 2005: 111,347.94 2006: 110,185.23 2007: 110,786.78 2008: 105,692.81 2009: 102,297.81 2010: 101,305.12 2011: 99,678.34 2012: 98,985.42 2013: 97,771.97			
Installed capacity for energy production from renewable sources: How much renewable energy is supplied by this method and to what extent does it meet ideal of zero carbon development?	See table below ¹	South East ² : Installed capacity of site generating electricity from renewable sources (MW): 2005: 258 2006: 346 2007: 347.1 2008: 387.9 2009: 461.5 2010: 857.5 2011: 1,025.2	England ² : Installed capacity of site generating electricity from renewable sources (MW): 2005: 1,376 2006: 1,844 2007: 2,276.1 2008: 2,662.9 2009: 3,121.0 2010: 3,727.5 2011: 5,880.4	Regional targets (MW) ³ : 2010: 620 2016: 895 2020: 1,130 2026: 1750 Sub-regional targets: (Thames Valley and Surrey) 202MW [2010] 271MW [2016] To require energy/ renewable energy technology in new and redeveloped buildings to be above mandatory standards/ requirements. 2009 Renewable	The Borough has achieved 2010 indicative target for wind energy. The Borough has not met the indicative targets for all other technology types. Department for Environment and Climate Change confirms that between 2003 and 2011 there was a 225% increase in generation from renewables in the UK, but faster rates of growth were recorded in areas such as the South East (282%).	

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
				Energy Directive sets a target for the UK to achieve 15% of its energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020.		

Wokingham Borough Council renewable energy capacity 31 March 2010 & 2010 targets

Extracted 17/12/10 from TV Energy installations database

Technology	New capacity	Installed capacity	Indicative 2010 target	
Electricity	Electricity, MW _e	Electricity, MW _e	Electricity, MW _e	% target attained
Wind	0	2.002	0.941	213%
Solar PV	0	0.004	0.309	1%
Hydro	0	0	n/a	n/a
Landfill gas	0	0	n/a	n/a
Sewage gas	0	0.250	0.429	58%
Animal biomass	0	0	n/a	n/a
Plant biomass	0	0	2.044	0%
Biomass co-firing	0	0	n/a	n/a
MSW combustion	0	0	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	0	2.256	3.723	61%

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
19. Appropriate new development that makes a positive contribution or makes no material harm to the character, landscape, heritage within and around the borough.						
Quality New Development	Local Planning Authority planning application decisions. Planning Appeal decisions	No data available	No data available	Local Planning Policy: Core Strategy (2010) – such as Policy CP3 (General Principles for Development) Borough Design Guide SPD (2012) Landscape Character Assessment (2004) Emerging Managing Development Delivery DPD National Planning Policy: National Planning Policy Framework – such as under Heading 7 – Requiring good design.	Sufficient data is not available to allow a trend analysis.	

<i>Economic Objectives</i>						
Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
20. Ensure high and stable levels of employment						
Proportion of people of working age (16-64) in employment	Wokingham Borough:	South East:	Great Britain			
	April 04 – March 05: 82,800 (80.4%)	April 04 – March 05: 77.3%	April 04 – March 05: 72.7%			
	April 05 – March 06: 84,000 (80.4%)	April 05 – March 06: 77.2%	April 05 – March 06: 72.5%			
	April 06 – March 07: 82,900 (78.7%)	April 06 – March 07: 76.7%	April 06 – March 07: 72.5%			
	April 07 – March 08: 85,900 (81.2%)	April 07 – March 08: 76.7%	April 07 – March 08: 72.6%			
	April 08 – March 09: 83,200 (77.1%)	April 08 – March 09: 76.4%	April 08 – March 09: 72.0%			
	April 09 – March 10: 83,300 (75.9%)	April 09 – March 10: 74.5%	April 09 – March 10: 70.3%			
	April 10 – March 11: 87,500 (79.1%)	April 10 – March 11: 74.6%	April 10 – March 11: 70.2%			
	April 11 – March 12: 85,100 (75.9%)	April 11 – March 12: 74.6%	April 11 – March 12: 70.2%			
	April 12 – March 13: 89,700 (80.8%)	April 12 – March 13: (74.4%)	April 12 – March 13: (70.9%)			
	April 13 – March 14: 81,800 (78.5%)	April 13 – March 14: 75.5%	April 13 – March 14: 71.5%			
	April 14 – March 15: 82,200 (79.5%)	April 14 – March 15: 76.3%	April 14 – March 15: 72.7%			
				High levels of employment	Overall very high levels of employment in Wokingham Borough. Above the levels in South East and Great Britain.	Nomis http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431754/subreports/ea_time_series/report.aspx?

<i>Economic Objectives</i>						
Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Employment self-sufficiency capacity. Local balance between available employment and number of people of working age (16-64).	<p>Job density (ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64)</p> <p>Wokingham Borough:</p> <p>2004: 0.73 2005: 0.72 2006: 0.75 2007: 0.76 2008: 0.76 2009: 0.74 2010: 0.78 2011: 0.81 2012: 0.81 2013: 0.85</p>	<p>Job density (ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64)</p> <p>South East:</p> <p>2004: 0.83 2005: 0.84 2006: 0.81 2007: 0.82 2008: 0.81 2009: 0.79 2010: 0.80 2011: 0.81 2012: 0.81 2013: 0.83</p>	<p>Job density (ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64)</p> <p>Great Britain:</p> <p>2004: 0.80 2005: 0.80 2006: 0.79 2007: 0.79 2008: 0.79 2009: 0.77 2010: 0.77 2011: 0.78 2012: 0.78 2013: 0.80</p>	Maintain high ratio	<p>Percentages have remained stable before an increase after 2010 in Wokingham Borough.</p> <p>Percentages for Wokingham Borough have been consistently below those for the South East and for Great Britain, but now have started to overtake the regional and national average.</p>	<p>Nomis</p> <p>https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157290/subreports/jd_time_series/report.aspx?</p>
Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefits who have been out of work for more than a year	<p>Wokingham Borough:</p> <p>April 2006: 110 (0.1%) April 2007: 100 (0.1%) April 2008: 50 (0.0%) April 2009: 80 (0.1%) April 2010: 220 (0.2%) April 2011: 185 (0.2%) April 2012: 225 (0.2%) April 2013: 260 (0.0%) April 2014: 150 (0.0%) April 2015: 75 (0.0%)</p>	<p>South East:</p> <p>April 2006: 0.1% April 2007: 0.1% April 2008: 0.0% April 2009: 0.1% April 2010: 0.2% April 2011: 0.2% April 2012: 0.2% April 2013: 0.6% April 2014: 0.4% April 2015: 0.2%</p>	<p>Great Britain:</p> <p>April 2006: 0.4% April 2007: 0.4% April 2008: 0.3% April 2009: 0.3% April 2010: 0.6% April 2011: 0.5% April 2012: 0.9% April 2013: 1.0% April 2014: 0.8% April 2015: 0.5%</p>	Proportion to be lower than the South East average.	Consistently lower than national levels.	<p>Nomis:</p> <p>https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157290/subreports/jd_time_series/report.aspx?</p>

Economic Objectives

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Business Start-ups – Percentage increase or decrease in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	Wokingham Borough 2000: 610 2001: 555 2002: 620 2003: 675 2004: 600 2005: 560 2006: 555 2007: 715 2008: not data available 2009: 715 2010: 820 2011: 885 2012: 835 2013: 1,095	South East: 2000: 28,750 2001: 27,180 2002: 28,605 2003: 30,960 2004: 28,955 2005: 28,675 2006: 28,665 2007: 31,970 2008: no data available 2009: 36,320 2010: 36,910 2011: 40,775 2012: 41,245 2013: 50,895	Great Britain: 2000: 174,320 2001: 165,620 2002: 172,620 2003: 187,660 2004: 179,770 2005: 177,935 2006: 177,615 2007: 201,315 2008: no data available 2009: 232,085 2010: 230,555 2011: 240,685 2012: 265,630 2013: 341,630	No net loss in regulations.	Statistics for Wokingham Borough are consistent with the trend at a regional and national level.	Nomis: http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431754/subreports/vat_time_series/report.aspx? ONS: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Business+Births#tab-data-tables

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
21. To encourage “smart” economic growth.						
GVA per worker	GVA per head growth in Berkshire: 2009: £34,540 2010: £35,846 2011: £37,875 2012: £38,354	GVA per head growth in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire: 2009: £27,753 2010: £28,911 2011: £30,175 2012: £31,071	GVA per head growth in England: 2009: £20,755 2010: £21,387 2011: £21,700 2012: £21,937	Maintain above South East and national average	GVA per head in Berkshire is higher than that at a sub-regional and national level. From 2009-2012, per head growth in Berkshire increased by 11%	National Statistics http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/dvc220/index.html

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
Economic Activity within Economic Partnership Areas	Wokingham Borough Council forms part of the Thames Valley Berkshire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)			Measure of success will be the area's Gross Value Added (GVA) output and the number of people in the local workforce, and their education and skills.	Sufficient data is not available to allow a trend analysis.	Thames Valley Berkshire LEP http://thamesvalleyberkshire.co.uk/

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
22. Maintaining a buoyant and competitive economy with a range of jobs without adversely affecting the quality of life.						
GVA per capita	No data available – see indicator above on GVA per worker (objective 21)					
Percentage of population of working age qualified to NVQ Level 3 or equivalent	Wokingham Borough: Jan 04 – Dec 04: 59.3% Jan 05 – Dec 05: 60% Jan 06 – Dec 06: 62.9% Jan 07 – Dec 07: 60.2% Jan 08 – Dec 08: 62.9% Jan 09 – Dec 09: 64.4% Jan 10 – Dec 10: 63.6% Jan 11 – Dec 11: 64.0% Jan 12 – Dec 12: 65.7%	South East: Jan 04 – Dec 04: 50.4% Jan 05 – Dec 05: 50.8% Jan 06 – Dec 06: 51.4% Jan 07 – Dec 07: 51.3% Jan 08 – Dec 08: 51.7% Jan 09 – Dec 09: 52.5% Jan 10 – Dec 10: 53.8% Jan 11 – Dec 11: 56.7% Jan 12 – Dec 12:	Great Britain: Jan 04 – Dec 04: 46.8% Jan 05 – Dec 05: 47.1% Jan 06 – Dec 06: 47.9% Jan 07 – Dec 07: 48.4% Jan 08 – Dec 08: 48.2% Jan 09 – Dec 09: 49.3% Jan 10 – Dec 10: 51.0% Jan 11 – Dec 11: 52.7% Jan 12 – Dec 12:	Raise the number of people with NVQ Level 3 qualifications	Wokingham Borough's performance is above that at a regional and national level.	Nomis: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lfmp/la/2038431754/subreports/quals_time_series/report.aspx

Indicator	Local data	Sub regional / regional data	National data	Target	Trend	Data Sources
	Jan 13 – Dec 13: 67.3% Jan 14 – Dec 14: 70.6%	58.2% Jan 13 – Dec 13: 59.3% Jan 14 – Dec 14: 60.5	55.1% Jan 13 – Dec 13: 55.7% Jan 14 – Dec 14: 56.7%			

Appendix 3 Key Wildlife Sites (Natura 2000 sites)

Natura 2000 sites are protected habitats for flora and fauna of European importance. This is therefore a collective term for Special Areas of Conservation (designated under the Habitats Directive) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) (designated under the Birds Directive).

In respect to the SEA Regulations, the table below lists those Natura 2000 sites lying within 15km of the Wokingham Borough boundary:

Nature 2000 sites within 15km (linear) of Wokingham Borough

<i>Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)</i>	<i>Special Protection Areas (SPA)</i>
Aston Rowant, Burnham Beeches, Chiltern Beechwoods, Hartslock Wood, Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham and Windsor Forest & Great Park	Thames Basin Heaths

Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

The UK Government is required under the Birds Directive to take special measures to conserve the habitats of rare and migratory birds. Those species requiring special conservation measures are listed in Annex 1 of the Directive. SPAs are those which contain the most suitable habitats for these species; they are designated by the government, following advice from Natural England and consultation with owners, occupiers, local authorities and a range of bodies having interests in the area of land concerned.

Thames Basins Heath SPA

The Thames Basin Heath SPA is a European designated site (under the EC Habitats Directive) for the protection of the Nightjar, Dartford Warbler and Woodlark. With regard to housing delivery Natural England has produced mitigation standards for residential development (September 2005).

The Thames Basin Heaths project was the first in the southeast region, and focuses on the area around the Thames Basin Heaths SPA. It is a partnership project led by Natural England, and includes 11 local planning authorities. Other non-governmental organisations, such as the RSPB, act as consultants on key areas of the project, including the Thames Basin Heaths Delivery Plan.

Parts of Wokingham Borough fall within the 2km mitigation zone (areas of Pinewood, Crowthorne) and much of the Borough south of the M4 falls within the 5km mitigation zone – around 30% of the Borough lies within 5km of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA. A map showing the location of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA and those areas within 5km and more information can be viewed at:

<http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/thames-basin-heaths-special-protection-area/>

Further information is available on the Natural England website:

<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/>

It must be made clear that there is no SPA or Special Area of Conservation (SAC) within Wokingham Borough.

Article 6(3) of the [EC Habitats Directive](#) requires that any plan (or project), which is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site, but would be likely to have a significant effect on such a site, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to an 'appropriate assessment' of its implications for the European site in view of the site's conservation objectives. Wokingham Borough Council will be undertaking a Habitat Regulations Assessment at a later stage of plan making process.

Appendix 4 Consultation bodies, questions and responses

In accordance with the Planning Practice Guidance and other appropriate social and economic consultees will be contacted – such as those listed below. This consultation procedure will be integrated into the Statement of Community Involvement.

Consultation Body
Other environmental bodies
Berkshire Buckinghamshire Oxfordshire Wildlife Trust (BBOWT)
Forestry Commission
Forest Enterprise
RSPB
Wokingham Friends of the Earth
Utilities - Thames Water/ South East Water/electricity /gas
Social and Economic bodies
Wokingham Partnership Board
Thames Valley Economic Partnership
Business Link Berkshire and Wiltshire
Transport
Local Bus operators
National Rail
Government Bodies

Consultation Body
Parish and Town Councils
Arborfield and Newland Parish Council
Barkham Parish Council
Charvil Parish Council
Earley Town Council
Finchampstead Parish Council
Hurst Parish Council
Remenham Parish Council
Ruscombe Parish Council
Shinfield Parish Council
Sonning Parish Council
Swallowfield Parish Council
Twyford Parish Council
Wargrave Parish Council
Winnersh Parish Council
Wokingham Town Council
Wokingham Without Parish Council
Woodley Town Council
Neighbouring Local Authorities
Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council
Bracknell Forest Borough Council
Reading Borough Council
Hart District Council
Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead
Slough Borough Council
South Oxfordshire Council
West Berkshire Council
Wycombe District Council
Buckinghamshire County Council
Oxfordshire County Council
Hampshire County Council
Government Bodies
Department for Communities and Local Government

Consultation Questions

Number	Question
	Stage A1: Identifying other Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes, and Sustainability Objectives
Q1	Are there other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives not listed in Appendix 1 that you believe should be taken into account?
	Stage A2: Collecting Baseline Information
Q2	Do you agree that the baseline data as set out in Appendix 2 is relevant, accurate and of sufficient detail to support the Local Plan Update?
Q3	Do you have, or know of, any additional relevant baseline data which should be added to that already listed?
Q4	As far as you are aware, are there any inaccuracies or anomalies in the data presented? (see Task A3)
	Stage A3: Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems
Q5	Do you agree that these are the key sustainability issues for Wokingham Borough?
Q6	Are you aware of any issues which in your opinion should be added, or any that should be removed? If so, please explain.
	Stage A4: Developing the SA Framework
Q7	Do you consider that the sustainability objectives are suitable in the context of Wokingham Borough? (see Task A4)
Q8	It may be necessary to rank the objectives to help assess options. Do you have any comments on those which hold particular importance?
Q9	Are there any additional objectives that should be included or should any be removed? If so, please explain.
Q10	Do you have any further comments on the information in the SA Framework? (see Task A4)

Summary of Consultation Responses

The summarised responses below were received during the consultation which ran from 18th November to 23rd December 2015.

Respondent	Summary of Comments	Council Response
0001 Mr B R Keech	Inadequate and poor quality road systems leading to traffic congestion.	The Council will be undertaking a transport modelling approach and this document will help the Council to understand and mitigate where appropriate the traffic implications of the proposed sites. No change to document needed.
0001 Mr B R Keech	The methods of measuring progress against objectives are unclear. Residents need to be provided with updates on progression.	The Council would like to thank all respondents who made comments to the SA Scoping report consultation. The council will look to keep all residents within the Borough up to date on the progress of the Local Plan Update and ensure that there are frequent opportunities for residents to make further comments on the different stages. No change to document needed.
0004 Highways Agency	Concerns about the potential cumulative impacts from growth in both Bracknell and Wokingham specifically on Junction 10 of the M4.	The Council will be undertaking a transport modelling approach and this document will help the Council to understand and mitigate where appropriate the traffic implications from the growth of Wokingham Borough. No change to document needed.
0006 Gladman	The SA should test reasonable alternatives to focusing on the SDL's for delivering the housing targets as the Council is yet to establish the precise housing requirement for the Borough.	The Council will look to explore a range of options regarding meeting the future housing need in the period to 2013 to 2036 and these will be set out in the Local Plan Update. All options will be subject to a sustainability appraisal to ensure that the most sustainable and robust option is taken. No change to document needed.

0006 Gladman	The use of settlement limits to restrict suitable development from coming forward on the edge of settlements does not accord with the positive approach to growth required by the framework.	The Council will look to explore a range of options regarding settlement boundaries and these options will be set out in the Local Plan Update. All options will be subject to a sustainability appraisal to ensure that the most sustainable and robust option is taken. No change to document needed.
0006 Gladman	The identification of any local environmental designations must be established on a robust and comprehensive evidence base in order to assess the impacts of the loss of such areas and that they outweigh the benefits of delivering the full need for housing.	The Council will continue to work closely with both Wokingham Borough Council officers and external bodies to ensure the impacts and benefits are assessed via a robust and comprehensive evidence base.
0006 Gladman	(As two fifths of the borough's population live in settlements outside the main urban areas)The needs of the sustainable rural settlements across the borough must be assessed and a meaningful level of growth assigned to them in order to ensure their vitality and viability.	The Council will look to explore a range of options regarding sustainable rural settlements and these will be set out in the Local Plan Update. All options will be subject to a sustainability appraisal to ensure that the most sustainable and robust option is taken. No change to document needed.
0006 Gladman	The delivery of significant levels of new housing throughout the plan period needs to be monitored in order to reverse the trend of the ageing population.	The delivery of housing will be continually monitored throughout the plan period by undertaking site monitoring visits for the annual production of the SHLAA. No change to document needed.
0006 Gladman	The LPU must consider the delivery of affordable housing through the setting of the housing requirement in the LPU and through tackling the market signals elements of the OAN.	The Berkshire SHMA has considered whether housing provision should be adjusted upwards to improve the affordability of market housing or to reflect affordable housing need. No change to document needed. The Local Plan Update will consider delivery of affordable housing.
0006 Gladman	It is considered that baseline data on a number of additional indicators (from the NPPG) under Objective 1 should be included to help assess whether the objective of tackling affordability and delivering sufficient housing for all sections of the community are being met. These indicators include monitoring of the affordability ration, house prices,	The Berkshire SHMA has gathered data on the suggested sources and these have been used to assess the current unmet need for affordable housing. Overall, in the period from 2013 to 2036 a net deficit of 58,400 affordable homes is identified (2,537 per annum) – across the study area (Western HMA). There is thus a requirement for new affordable housing in the study area. The Local Plan Update will

	rents, rates of development and overcrowding.	consider delivery of affordable housing.
0006 Gladman	The Government has withdrawn the code for sustainable homes so this should be removed as an indicator from objective 14.	The code for sustainable homes has been removed as indicator from objective 14.
0007 Historic England	Objective 13 - suggest that countryside and historic environment are considered separately. Consider that the provision for local housing needs is much more likely to be in conflict with the protection and enhancement of the countryside than the protection and enhancement of the historic environment. Also could identify sub objectives.	The Council has considered this point, but in order to make the number of objective manageable, these two points will continue to be combined. The Council considered that the objectives are sufficient. The Council considered inclusion of the identification of sub-objectives, but decided that these should only be used for internal use.
0007 Historic England	Suggest that there be a reference to "Heritage 2020", which sets out strategic priorities for England's historic environment 2015-2020.	Heritage 2020 has been added to appendix 1.
0007 Historic England	Reference could also be made to the Historic Landscape Characterisation study currently underway for the East Berkshire authorities, although this may not be seen as a policy, plan or programme. Has the Council a Heritage Strategy or any Conservation Area Management Plans?	The Council does not currently have any up to date character appraisals and management plans. The Council has been in contact with East Berkshire authorities regarding the Historic Landscape Characterisation study. As this document is not complete the Council will continue to work closely with external bodies such as Historic England as the Local Plan Update progresses.
0007 Historic England	The first indicator for objective 13 should be the number and proportion of heritage assets at risk, broken down by asset type. In addition to the second indicator it would be helpful to have "percentage of Conservation Areas in Wokingham Borough with an up-to-date character appraisal (and management plan)".	The Council does not currently have any up to date character appraisals and management plans.

0007 Historic England	Indicate how many of the 16 Conservation Areas currently have up-to-date Character Appraisals and Management Plans - is there really insufficient data to establish the current baseline and the trend?	The Council does not currently have any up to date character appraisals and management plans.
0009 Wokingham Without PC	Objective 4 - the baseline data provided is limited and the objective could be aligned with the relevant objectives in the Wokingham health and wellbeing plan (derived from the Wokingham CCG/NHS England strategic plan)	The Wokingham Health and Wellbeing Strategy has been added to appendix 1 and consideration of strategy should help to achieve SA/SEA objectives
0009 Wokingham Without PC	Further indicators around the impact that “vibrant” communities (See social objective 5 and Economic Issue 1) have on health and well-being should include the number of community-based health, fitness, well-being groups and the lasting positive impact these make on the long-term health (and in particular emotional well-being / mental health).	The Council will be considering the impact of health and well-being throughout the local plan process, taking into consideration factors such as the effect green infrastructure has on public health. The Wokingham Health and Wellbeing Strategy has been added to appendix 1 and consideration of strategy should help to achieve SA/SEA objectives. These issues are covered within the other objectives within the SA Scoping Report, including objective 19 which includes character landscape considerations.
0009 Wokingham Without PC	Objective 5 - more thought needs to be given to indicators relating to this objective and what is specifically meant by distinctive communities?	The Council will be considering the impact of health and well-being throughout the local plan process, taking into consideration factors such as the effect green infrastructure has on public health. A definition of distinctive communities can be found in the glossary on the Councils website.
0009 Wokingham Without PC	Objective 8/9 - typically low levels of public transport use outside high density urban areas & high levels of car ownership within the borough. Are the correct indicators being used to 'size' the problem (and priority)?	The Council will be undertaking a transport modelling approach and this document will help the Council to promote an integrated and inclusive public transport network that provides a convenient, acceptable, reliable and affordable alternative to car travel Whilst recognising we still have high car ownership, we will be promoting the use of alternative transport.

0009 Wokingham Without PC	Need to ensure sufficient definitions, evidence and data is collected to ensure that compliance to objectives 5 and 19 can be measured.	Noted, no change to document needed.
0010 David Wilson Homes	Include the Arborfield & Newland Village Design Statement adopted by Wokingham BC on 26 March 2015 as unclear whether covered by the Borough Design Guide review;	The Arborfield & Newland Village Design Statement has been added to appendix 1.
0010 David Wilson Homes	Exclude the Planning Advice Note since the Council's approach to funding infrastructure was replaced by Community Infrastructure Levy on 6 April 2015;	The Planning Advice Note on Infrastructure Impact Mitigation Contributions for New Development (November 2010) has been removed from appendix 1.
0010 David Wilson Homes	Combine reviews of relevance of the "Thames Valley Economic Development Strategy" and "Thames Valley Local Enterprise Partnership" since they both relate to the Strategic Economic Plan of the Local Enterprise Partnership;	The Council have since decided to use the Strategic Economic Plan of the Local Enterprise Partnership as the Economic Development Strategy feeds into this document.
0010 David Wilson Homes	Include Berkshire Local Nature Partnership's "Biodiversity Strategy 2014-2020";	The Berkshire Local Nature Partnership's "Biodiversity Strategy 2014-2020" has been included in appendix 1.
0010 David Wilson Homes	Include appraisals of the saved Local Plans of all relevant neighbouring authorities i.e. Bracknell Forest and Wycombe, since these older strategies could still be relevant for cumulative assessments.	As part of the Duty to cooperate process the council will continue to work closely with neighbouring authorities as respective plans are progressed.
0010 David Wilson Homes	Since both the 2007 and provisional results of the 2015 Berkshire SHMA indicate that Wokingham Borough is within a housing market alongside Bracknell Forest, Reading Borough and West Berkshire, information on housing completions (page 56) and other comparators should be provided for this area alongside the borough, county, region, etc.;	As part of the Duty to cooperate process the council will continue to work closely with neighbouring authorities as respective plans are progressed.

0010 David Wilson Homes	The Scoping Report (first row of figure 5) indicates that housing affordability is a key issue for the authority. Since the Planning Practice Guidance (Reference ID: 2a-011-20140306) emphasises the importance of lower quartile house prices/lower quartile earnings to assess affordability, the Council should change the baseline data (page 57 of the document) from median to lower quartile accordingly;	The baseline data has been amended to reflect the change from median to lower quartile data as in line with the Planning Practice Guidance.
0010 David Wilson Homes	The Scoping Report (page 71) refers to 2011 Census travel to work data. However, the conclusions in paragraph 4.17 are based on the 2001 Census. The relevant data from earlier Census' i.e. 2001 should be included within the document so that trends can be established and mechanisms to address issues identified;	Paragraph 4.17 has been updated using the Census 2011 travel to work data.
0010 David Wilson Homes	Information on extent developers such as DWHS have contributed towards funding and delivery of SPA avoidance measures (page 83 of Scoping Report) was included on pages 25 to 27 of the Council's Monitoring Report 2013 – 2014. This should be reflected in the Scoping Report;	The council acknowledges contributions made by different developers towards funding and delivering SPA avoidance measures.
0010 David Wilson Homes	As the Code for Sustainable Homes was withdrawn by the Government on 26 March 2015, it is not considered appropriate to appraise past performance of development within the authority using this measure (page 86). Instead, DWHS consider the Council should appraise the performance of development against the Building for Life Criteria, especially since this includes a range of factor demonstrating the sustainability credentials of schemes – see http://builtforlifehomes.org/ for more information.	The code for sustainable homes has been removed as indicator from objective 14.

0010 David Wilson Homes	References to targets within the appraisal of baseline information should be amended to emphasise that these relate to those derived from the Core Strategy and MDD Local Plans	The Council have altered the wording to reflect that the baseline information has been amended to state that these relate to targets from the Core Strategy and MDD Local Plans.
0010 David Wilson Homes	If the objectives are to be ranked, this should take account of the advice in the NPPF regarding how sustainable development is to be achieved in England together with the conclusions of the Scoping Report regarding the key sustainability issues i.e. meeting housing need, avoiding areas at risk of flooding, etc.	The objectives are not ranked.
0010 David Wilson Homes	Paragraph 4.13 of the document refers to household and population projections produced by the Greater London Assembly. However, it is understood that the emerging Berkshire SHMA (which will inform the Local Plan Update) is based upon more recent government projections. Any reference to baseline information should therefore be consistent with other evidence which will inform the Local Plan Update.	Data from the Berkshire SHMA has been used in paragraph 4.13 instead of the projections previously used from the Greater London Assembly.
0011 Natural England	Advises including baseline data (and a related indicator) on the critical loads, levels, and background levels of pollutants, and in particular nitrogen deposition and oxides of nitrogen (both associated with vehicular usage) for designated sites of national importance (SSSI)	The Local Air Quality Management Detailed Assessment: Wokingham and Twyford has been added to the policies, plans and programmes and the findings included within this report will be used to inform the relevant objectives.

0011 Natural England	Would expect to see baseline data (and a related indicator) on nationally designated landscapes along with local landscape character areas. The European Landscape Convention places a duty on Local Planning Authorities to consider the impacts of landscape when exercising their functions, along with NPPF paras.	The document refers to the Landscape Character Assessment (2004) which provides a framework for decision making surrounding planning policy and local landscape.
0011 Natural England	The SA/SEA should present baseline data (and related indicator) on access to help encourage people to access the countryside for quiet enjoyment.	The Councils PPG17 Open Space, Sport & Recreation Audit Update, Final Amended Open Space Assessment Report February 2012 holds data regarding accessibility to open space around the Borough and will be used to inform the relevant objectives.
0011 Natural England	The SA/SEA should consider potential impacts on access land, public open land, rights of way (and rights of way improvement plans) in the vicinity of the development. Access is covered in the NPPF in paras. 73, 74 and 75.	The Council has a designated delivery team who work closely with other teams within the Council in order to mitigate any potential impacts in the vicinity of different development areas. No change to document needed.
0011 Natural England	We would also expect to see baseline data (and related indicator) to enable the strategic consideration and preservation of soils, i.e. the Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land Grades 1- 3a.	Indicator 17's target is to protect land of agricultural land quality grades 1 and 2 and therefore no changes required to the document. The Council has a designated delivery team who work closely with other teams within the Council in order to mitigate any potential impacts in the vicinity of different development areas. No change to document needed.
0013 Environment Agency	To include the following documents; Thames Flood Risk Management Plan – this is currently in draft and final approved plans will be published in the new year. We will advise Local Councils as soon as it is published. The Thames River Basin Management Plan is being updated and will be published in the new year. We will advise Local Councils as soon as it is published. Wokingham Borough Council's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy The Housing and Planning Bill (2015-2016). Consultation on proposed changes to national planning policy (December 2015).	The Thames Flood Risk Management Plan, the Thames River Basin Management Plan, Wokingham Borough Council's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, the Housing and Planning Bill (2015-16) and the consultation on proposed changes to national planning policy (December 2015) have been added to appendix 1.

0013 Environment Agency	Objective 2 - question the number of properties at risk and would like the numbers checked for accuracy (in particular number of properties within flood zone 3b & 3a)	The figures for the number of properties at risk have been checked for accuracy and the data that is shown in the document will continue to be used.
0013 Environment Agency	Objective 16 - Please note that the Water Framework Directive objectives are also applicable to groundwater. Please also note that when the updated Thames River Basin Management Plan is published this will update the baseline Water Framework Directive data. We will advise Local Councils as soon as this is published.	The Water Framework Directive objectives have been recognised and added to the baseline data sources. The data that is shown in the document will continue to be used.
0013 Environment Agency	Social – objective 2 We fully support the inclusion of this objective. Please note that it is not just the Environment Agency who provides advice on flood risk issues and therefore this objective should reflect all those with responsibilities in relation to flooding.	The Council is part of the Berkshire 5 Strategic Flood Group and also engages with flood action groups across and outside of the Borough.
0013 Environment Agency	Environmental – objective 12 & 16 We fully support the inclusion of these objectives. These objectives could be expanded to include allowing Water Framework Directive objectives to be met which are strongly linked to water quality and habitat protection and enhancement.	The objectives set out in the Water Directive Framework are addressed in the Council's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy as well as the emerging Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) Strategy.