

**Royal Borough of
Windsor and Maidenhead
Local Development Framework**

**Draft Sustainability Appraisal:
Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)
(Part 1)**



March 2010

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Cover picture acknowledgements (left to right):

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Contents

Foreword

Foreword

The purpose of the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) is to provide additional information to support existing policy and guidance on the sustainability performance of the SPD including guidance on mitigation as it relates to bespoke SANG (Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace) and guidance in relation to financial contributions that will be sought to help fund Strategic Access Management and a system for monitoring to assess the success of the overall strategy. Once adopted, the SPD will form part of the Local Development Framework.

One of the aims of the Council in producing the SPD has been to meet the highest possible standards of sustainability. The emerging SPD has therefore been subjected to a thorough scrutiny through the process of Sustainability Appraisal (SA).

In order to establish how the SA was going to be carried out, a Draft Scoping Report⁽¹⁾ was issued in November 2009 for a 5 week period of consultation. Following this consultation, a revised Scoping Report⁽²⁾ was issued in March 2010 alongside a consultation statement.

This SA Report is being published for consultation alongside the SPD and seeks

- to consider different options of providing information on the SPD
- Maximise beneficial effects and reduce adverse effects of the SPD
- develop proposals for monitoring the SPD.

This SA Report is being made available for a six-week period of consultation and the Council would welcome any opinions you may have on this document. Details of the consultation period can be found in the covering letter accompanying this SA.

If you have any queries or would like further information and details on the SA process, please see the Council's website at http://www.rbwm.gov.uk/web/pp_sustainability_appraisal.htm or contact the Strategy and Plans Team using the contact details below.

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1 Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area Supplementary Planning Document - Sustainability Appraisal Draft Scoping Report (November 2009).

2 Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area Supplementary Planning Document - Sustainability Appraisal Revised Scoping Report (March 2010).

Foreword

Background

1 Background

1.1 This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) provides guidance on how the impact of new residential developments on the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area may be mitigated against. The mitigation will be in the form of the provision of Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) and the standards set out will apply to residential development which results in a net gain in the number of units within the zone of influence surrounding the SPA. In addition to the provision of SANG a financial contribution will also be required to help fund Strategic Access Management and a system of monitoring to assess the success of the overall strategy.

1.2 The SPD for the mitigation strategy for the Royal Borough will be issued in two parts. Part 1 sets out the standards for SANG provision where a bespoke solution is proposed and also covers access management and monitoring. Part 2 of the SPD will set out the level of developer contributions payable per unit of residential accommodation where the SANG identified by the Royal Borough is to be used for mitigation purposes. The second part of the guidance will be issued once an appropriate area of SANG has been identified and delivered.

1.1 The Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area SPD

1.3 The Assessor's report on the South East Plan Examination in Public recommended that a strategic partnership was set up and a joint strategic document agreed amongst all of the Local Authorities affected by the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area issue.

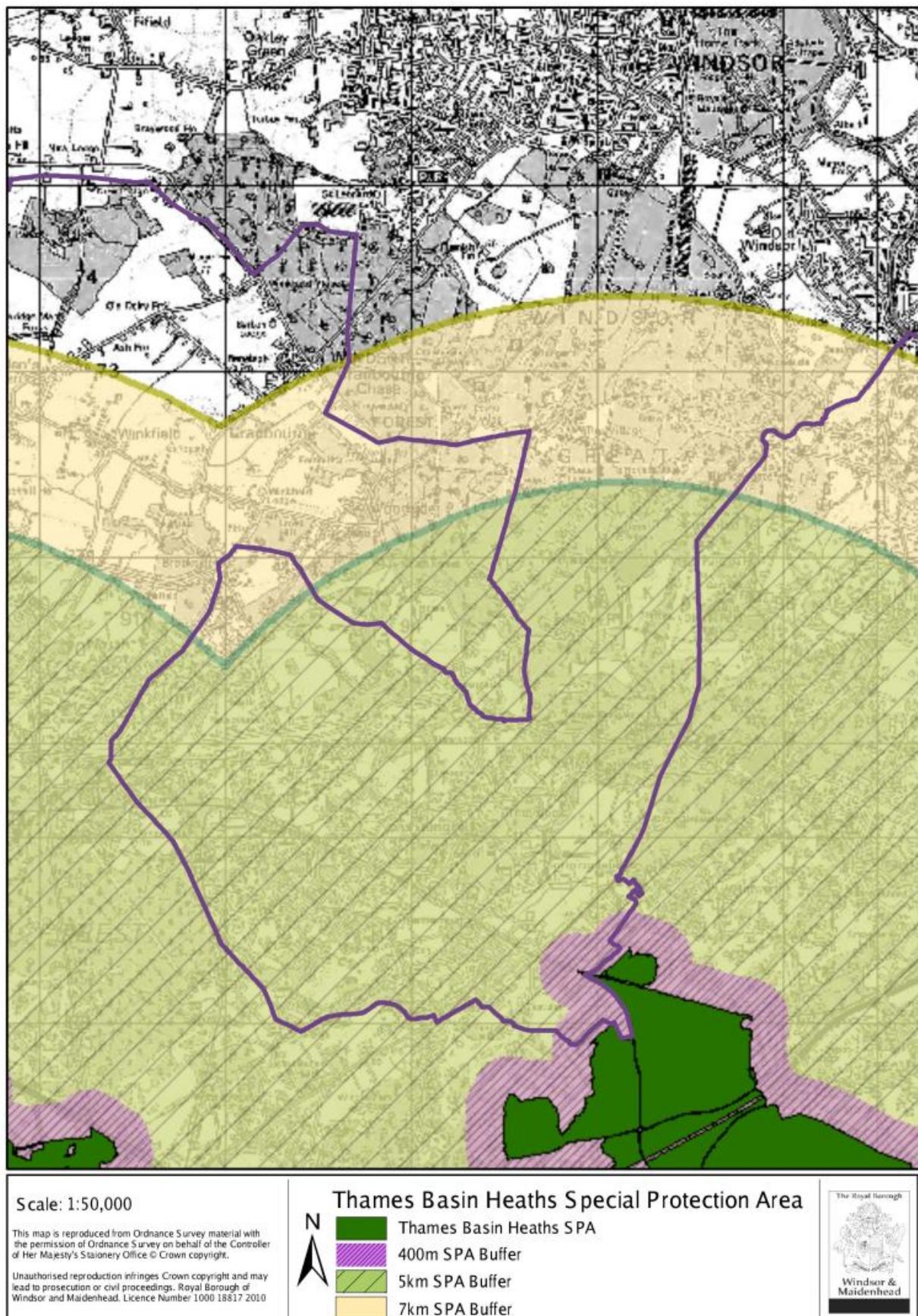
1.4 Following the advice of the Assessor a Joint Partnership Board was set up and over a period of 4 years, the 11 authorities falling within the zone of influence, together with Natural England, the RSPB and other interested bodies were involved in discussions to determine a strategic approach to the issue. A document has been agreed which seeks to mitigate the impact of an increased population around the Thames Basin Heaths SPA. The strategy is set out in a document titled "*The Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area Delivery Framework*". The document acts as guidance only and carries no weight in the determination of planning applications. However, the same standards are also reflected in policy NRM6 of the recently published South East Plan which now forms part of the strategic Development Plan.

1.5 The Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection SPD will help to interpret policy NRM6 of the South East Plan (2009) and provide a strategy to allow development in the Royal Borough without harm to the SPA. The document consists of 2 staged approach:

- **SPD Part 1:** Mitigation – the inclusion of suitable standards for the provision of bespoke Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) as well as a strategic approach to access management and monitoring across the whole of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA
- **SPD Part 2:** The identification of a SANG that will be used to mitigate development within RBWM within 5km of the SPA and the suitable level of developer contributions payable per unit of residential accommodation where the SANG identified by the Royal Borough is to be used for mitigation purposes. Please note that this Part 2 of the SPD guidance will be issued once an appropriate area of SANG has been identified and delivered.

1.6 The SPD (Part 1) focuses on the mitigation strategy for developments within 5km of the SPA and it will also set out the 400m "exclusion zone" within which mitigation measures are unlikely to be capable of protecting the integrity of the SPA. Both the 400m exclusion zone and the 5km zone affecting the Royal Borough are shown on the map below. (It should be noted that larger scale developments of over 50 units within 7km of the SPA will need to be individually assessed for their impact on the SPA. This precautionary approach is in line with the general requirements of the Habitats Regulations and reflects that set out by both the South East Plan and the Delivery Framework.)

Background



Picture 1 Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area Zones

Background

1.2 Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal

1.7 The SA⁽³⁾ encourages sustainable development by making sure that environmental, social and economic considerations are taken into account throughout the preparation of a plan. Sustainable development is the core principle underpinning planning. At the heart of sustainable development is the simple idea of ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations. A widely used definition was drawn up by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987: "*development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.*"

1.8 The Government set out four aims for sustainable development in its 1999 strategy⁽⁴⁾. These are:

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

1.9 These aims should be pursued in an integrated way through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment, and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal well being, in ways that protect and enhance the physical environment and optimise resource and energy use. The aims of this SA are to:

- Make the SPD as sustainable as possible by ensuring the principles of sustainable development are integrated into the strategy making process;
- Provide a high level of environmental protection and balance environmental, economic and social considerations in the plan's preparation;
- Use consultation to challenge and confirm professional judgement.

1.10 It is not the role of the SA to determine which requirements should be progressed but it should help identify the most sustainable plan overall. In this way the local authority can be more informed about the choices it has when deciding which requirements are most appropriate to take forward.

1.11 The main stages in the SA process and how they are aligned with the production of the plan are shown in table 1⁽⁵⁾. The Revised Scoping Report⁽⁶⁾ published in March 2010, documents Stage A of the SA process. This SA Report therefore documents stages B - E of the SA process.

Stages of Sustainability Appraisal within the SPD Process

SPD STAGE 1: PRE-PRODUCTION - EVIDENCE GATHERING

SA Stage A – Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on scope;

- A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives.
- A2: Collecting baseline information.
- A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems.
- A4: Developing the SA framework.
- A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.

SPD STAGE 2: PRODUCTION - Prepare Draft SPD

SA Stage B – Developing and refining options and assessing effects

- B1: Testing the SPD objectives against the SA framework.
- B2: Developing the SPD options.
- B3: Predicting the effects the draft SPD.
- B4: Evaluating the effects of the draft SPD.

3 A requirement under the Town and Country Planning (Local Development (England) (amendment) Regulations 2008.

4 A Better Quality for Sustainable Development for the UK (May 1999).

5 Source: 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents'. ODPM November 2005

6 Revised Scoping Report - Thames Basin Heaths SPA SPD (March 2010)

http://www.rbwm.gov.uk/web/pp_thames_basin_heaths_spd.htm

Background

Stages of Sustainability Appraisal within the SPD Process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects. • B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the SPD.
SA Stage C – Preparing the SA Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C1: Prepare the SA Report.
SA Stage D – Consultation on the draft SPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1: Public participation on the draft SPD and the SA Report. • D2: Appraising significant changes.
SPD STAGE 3: ADOPTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D3: Making decisions and proving information.
SA Stage E – Monitoring the significant effects of the SPD.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring. • E2: Responding to adverse effects.

Table 1 Stages of Sustainability Appraisal within the SPD Process

1.3 Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations

1.12 A requirement of SA is to comply with the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive and UK Regulations stipulate that Sustainability Appraisal of Local Development Frameworks should meet the requirements of the SEA Directive⁽⁷⁾. The purpose of the SEA Directive is to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. It also aims to promote sustainable development, by ensuring that an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. This came into force in the UK in July 2004⁽⁸⁾. This SA Report incorporates the requirements for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)⁽⁹⁾.

1.3.1 Habitats Regulations Assessment

1.13 Any plan or programme not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to an Habitats Regulations assessment of its implications for the site in view of the sites conservation objectives⁽¹⁰⁾. The potential effects of the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area SPD on international conservation sites have been evaluated (please refer to *Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area SPD Appropriate Assessment (March 2010)*). This Assessment concluded that the SPD will not have an effect on the integrity of the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area.

7 EU Directive 2001/42/EC (the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive).

8 Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

9 A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive ODPM, September 2005.

10 Under the requirements of Article 6 of European Directive 92/43/EEC and Regulation 48 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994.

2

Appraisal Methodology

2 Appraisal Methodology

2.1 Approach Adopted to the SA

2.1 The SA process is carried out by an appointed officer within the RBWM Planning Policy Team, working with other members of the team, development control officers, key officers throughout the Council and the Council's LDF Member Working Group.

2.2 In June 2006, the Council commissioned external consultants to assess the SA Reports that had been produced up to that time. The consultants issued a series of recommendations to ensure that the SA was robust' External Verification of the Council's SA Scoping Report'.⁽¹¹⁾ These recommendations have helped to inform the SA process since that time. The SA process is also being continually shaped and improved by responses to public consultations.

2.2 Consultation

2.3 The consultation details for the preparation of the SA for the SPD are set out in the table below.

Consultation Document	Form of Consultation	Consultation Period	Who was consulted?
Scoping Report: Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area SPD (November 2009)	Reports sent out and available on the council's website.	16th November 2009-21st December 2009	Statutory consultees*, BBOWT and RSPB.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Screening Determination Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area (SPA) Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) September 2009		24th September 2009-22nd October 2009	Statutory consultees*
Draft SA Report: Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area SPD (Part 1) March 2010	Draft SA Reports sent out with the Draft SPD and made available on the website.	Consultation began on the 19th March 2010 and will end on the 20th April 2010.	Statutory consultees* and local groups with a particular interest in the SPA. The wider public has the opportunity to take part in the consultation through the RBWM website.

Table 2 Consultation on the SA Report: Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area SPA SPD

* Statutory consultees include English Heritage, Natural England and the Environment Agency.

2.4 There were 4 responses to the Scoping Report consultation. The Scoping Report was amended in the light of these responses. A Revised Scoping Report was issued in March 2010 and can be found on the Council's website at http://www.rbwm.gov.uk/web/pp_thames_basin_spd.htm. A Consultation Statement for the Scoping Report was also published in March and can also be found on the council's website http://www.rbwm.gov.uk/web/pp_thames_basin_spd.htm.

2.5 With regard to the SEA Screening Determination, responses were received from English Heritage and Natural England. Copies of these responses are available from the Council's Planning Policy Unit.

11 'External Verification of the Council's Core Strategy Initial SA Report', 'External Verification of the Council's Core Strategy Draft SA Report' Scott Wilson (June 2006).

Appraisal Methodology

2.3 Difficulties Encountered During the Appraisal

- The Council is reliant on other organisations for data. This is sometimes difficult to obtain and assumptions in the SA are only as good as the data on which they are based.
- Consultation fatigue and the capacity of stakeholders to respond to the many consultations.
- It is a challenge to comply with legislation whilst at the same time make the documents easy to read and understand.

Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects

3 Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects

3.1 Main Strategic Options Considered

3.1 There are two different options that could be implemented at the present time in order to provide additional information to support existing policy and guidance on the sustainability performance of buildings and spaces through their construction and subsequent use. These are:

3.2 Option A. 'Business as usual' - No adopted standards for bespoke SANG; no mechanism in place for collecting financial contributions for SPA Access Management Monitoring.

3.3 Option B. Develop a new Thames Basin Heaths SPA SPD.

3.4 These options are shown in the table below with the assumptions and reasons for selection.

	Options Selected	Assumptions for Selecting Options
A	'Business as Usual' Rely on current local planning policy to support the protection of the SPA. No standards for bespoke SANG. No mechanism to collect financial contributions towards the SPA Access Management and Monitoring.	Resources could be diverted to other planning policy work.
B	Develop a new SPD	The SPD could provide clear guidance to developers and the public on how the impacts of new residential developments on the Thames Basin Heaths SPA should be avoided and mitigated within the Royal Borough.

Table 3 Options Selected and Reasons for Selection

3.2 Choosing the Preferred Option

3.5 Appendix B shows the environmental, economic and social effects of options A & B in detail. The preferred option is option B – to develop a new Thames Basin Heaths SPA SPD. This is because

- there is currently no up to date guidance or requirements for the Thames Basin Heaths SPA in the borough, particularly in relation to bespoke SANG provision. A SPD would be able provide this.
- a SPD would provide greater opportunity to enhance the positive effects identified in the SA than Option A (Business as Usual).
- a SPD would allow the Council to address the lack of requirements in relation to financial contributions towards the SPA access management monitoring.

3.6 In contrast Option A has a number of other potential negative effects:

- Increased uncertainty
- Difficulty in helping to deliver mitigation measures for the SPA and no clear principles for bespoke SANG provision
- Siting of development (residential) within the 5km zone of influence.

3.7 The following section therefore reports on the SA of the SPD (the preferred option) in more depth.

Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects

Development of the SPD

4 Development of the SPD

4.1 Development of the SPD Objectives

4.1 The SPD objective has been identified as follows;

To provide guidance to developers and the public on how the impacts of new residential developments on the Thames Basin Heaths SPA should be avoided and mitigated within the Royal Borough.

4.2 In order to ensure that the SPD objectives are in accordance with sustainability principles, they were assessed for their compatibility with the SA objectives. The detailed results of the assessment are contained in the table in Appendix C. A summary of the findings are described below:

Positive Effects

- As might be expected, the SPD objective showed a high degree of compatibility with key SA objectives.

Negative Effects

- No negative effects were identified between the SPD objective and the SA objectives.

Neutral

- There was also high number of SA objectives that the SPD objective did not have any significant impact upon.

4.2 Significant Social, Environmental and Economic Effects of the SPD

4.3 The first step in ensuring that the principles of sustainable development are integrated into the SPD is to establish how far the SPD requirements go in achieving the SA objectives. See Appendix 3. The results are summarised below:

Approach to Mitigation & SANG Provision

This requirement has very positive effect on the 'conserve and enhance the borough's biodiversity' and 'protect and enhance the borough's countryside, natural and historic environment' SA objectives. Indirect positive effects are also likely to arise in relation to improving the health and well-being of the population; accessibility to the countryside; and engagement in cultural and sporting activity through increased provision of SANG in the area. This would in turn create opportunities for increased leisure time in the countryside and and positive impacts on the use of previously developed land for SANG. No negative effects on the SA objectives are likely as a result of the SPD.

Access Management & Monitoring Arrangements

The access management and monitoring arrangements have a specific very positive effect on biodicersity and the protection and enhancement of the borough's countryside. No indirect effects are likely as this is a 'monitoring requirement' of the SPD.

4.3 Cumulative Effects

4.4 Cumulative effects arise where several requirements of the SPD each have insignificant effects but together have a combined significant effect. Cumulative effects can be positive or negative. The SA has identified cumulative effects of the SPD on the following:

- positive cumulative effects conserving and enhancing the borough's biodiversity
- positive cumulative effect on the protection and enhancement of the borough's countryside, natural and historical environment.

Development of the SPD

4.4 Mitigation

4.5 The term ‘mitigation’ encompasses any approach, which is aimed at preventing, reducing or offsetting significant adverse sustainability effects that have been identified. In addition, it is also important to consider measures aimed at enhancing positive effects.

4.6 The SPD will assist in allowing residential development to take place without any significant impact on the integrity of the SPA. Thus mitigation against the impact of residential development on the SPA is fundamental to the SPD. Careful monitoring will ensure that the SPD is being implemented correctly.

Implementation

5 Implementation

5.1 Proposals for Monitoring

5.1 The SEA Directive requires the significant effects of the SPD to be monitored to identify unforeseen adverse effects and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action. The table below sets out the significant effect indicators.

Significant effect	Significant Effect Indicators	Target	Date Source and Reference	When should remedial action be considered?	What remedial action should be taken?
Level of housing development	Housing completions	346 net dwellings p.a. to 2026	South East Plan (2009)	If the number of completions are not increasing due to SPD requirements being too stringent.	Possibly revise the SPD to make the requirements less stringent.
				If completions are not affected by the SPD requirements.	Possibly revise the SPD to make the requirements more stringent.

Table 4 Monitoring the Significant Effects

5.2 These indicators are already being monitored by the Council in the Annual Monitoring Report⁽¹²⁾.

12 See http://www.rbwm.gov.uk/web/pp_annual_monitoring_report.htm.

Implementation

Conclusions and Recommendations

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 This SA has found that the Thames Basin Heaths SPA SPD has a specific but very positive effect on key SA objectives. If, however, the requirements contained in the SPD are found by developers to be so stringent that the developments become uneconomic, this could lead to a negative effect on economic growth and the number of development completions.

6.2 The SPD will need to be carefully monitored to ensure that residential development within the 5km zone of influence does not have a detrimental impact on the integrity of the SPA.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Appendices

SEA Requirements for Environmental Report

A SEA Requirements for Environmental Report

Preparation of an environmental / SA report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated; The information to be given is (Art.5 and Annex 1)	
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans or programmes;	Section 1. Background
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Section 3. discussion of option A. 'Business as Usual'
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area SPD Revised Scoping Report (March 2010) Section 3.2.
d) Any existing environmental protection problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to the Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area SPD Revised Scoping Report (March 2010)Section 3.2.
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental, considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area SPD Revised Scoping Report (March 2010)Sections 3.1 and 3.2.
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors; (These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);	Appendix B. Summarised in Section 4.
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	Section 4. Mitigation.
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties	Table 3. and Section 2.

SEA Requirements for Environmental Report

A

encountered in compiling the required information;	
i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring accordance with Article 10;	Section 5. Proposals for Monitoring
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	
Consultation: Authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4)	Section 2, Table 2.
Authorities with environmental, social or economic responsibility and the public, shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2)	Section 2.3, Table 2.
Other EU Member states, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7).	Not applicable.
Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art.8)	The SA process has been iterative. As a result of the SA process, changes to the Thames Basin Heaths SPD have been made at several stages of the plan's development. See section 6 Conclusions and Recommendations.
Provision of information on the decision: When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Art. 7 shall be informed and the following should be made available to those so informed: the plan or programme as adopted a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report pursuant to Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Article 7 have been taken into account according to Article 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and; the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9 and 10).	To be addressed at a later date.
Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10)	Section 5. Proposals for Monitoring

Table 5 SEA Requirements for Environmental Report

A SEA Requirements for Environmental Report

Sustainability Effects of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA SPD (Part 1)

B Sustainability Effects of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA SPD (Part 1)

The effect of the SPD requirements on achieving the SA objectives.

	RBWM SA Objectives ⁽¹³⁾	SPD Requirements	
		Approach to Mitigation & Provision of SANG	Access Management & Monitoring arrangements
1	Ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	-	-
2	Improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.	√	-
5	Reduce crime and the fear of crime.	-	-
6	Create and sustain a vibrant and distinctive communities which recognise the need and contributions of all individuals.	-	-
7	Improve accessibility to all services and facilities including the countryside and the historic environment.	√	-
8	Encourage increased engagement in cultural and sporting activity across all sections of the community.	√	-
13	Re-use previously developed land and existing materials from buildings, and ensure that there is a high quality townscape.	√	-
14	Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	-	-
15	Reduce air pollution and the proportion of the population subject to noise pollution.	-	-
16	Address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and ensure that the borough is prepared for its impacts.	-	-
17	Conserve and enhance the borough's biodiversity.	√√	√√
18	Protect and enhance the borough's countryside, natural and historic environment.	√√	√√
19	Improve the efficiency of transport networks by enhancing the proportion of travel by sustainable modes and promoting policies which reduce the need to travel.	√	-
22	Maintain and improve the water quality of the borough's rivers and ground waters, and to achieve sustainable water resources Management.	-	-

Table 6 Sustainability Effects of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA SPD

13 The SA objectives to the Thames Basin Heaths SPA SPD were agreed following consultation. See Revised Scoping Report: Thames Basin Heaths SPA SPD (March 2010).

Sustainability Effects of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA SPD (Part 1)

Scale of effect: $\checkmark\checkmark$ (very positive), \checkmark (positive), $\checkmark X$ (positive and negative impacts), X (negative), XX (very negative), - (no effect).

Compatibility of SPD Objectives with SA Objectives

C Compatibility of SPD Objectives with SA Objectives

The effect of the SPD objective on achieving the SA objectives.

	RBWM SA Objectives ⁽¹⁴⁾	SPD Objective
1	Ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	-
2	Improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.	-
5	Reduce crime and the fear of crime.	-
6	Create and sustain a vibrant and distinctive communities which recognise the need and contributions of all individuals.	-
7	Improve accessibility to all services and facilities including the countryside and the historic environment.	✓
8	Encourage increased engagement in cultural and sporting activity across all sections of the community.	-
13	Re-use previously developed land and existing materials from buildings, and ensure that there is a high quality townscape.	✓
14	Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	-
15	Reduce air pollution and the proportion of the population subject to noise pollution.	-
16	Address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and ensure that the borough is prepared for its impacts.	-
17	Conserve and enhance the borough's biodiversity.	✓
18	Protect and enhance the borough's countryside, natural and historic environment.	✓
19	Improve the efficiency of transport networks by enhancing the proportion of travel by sustainable modes and promoting policies which reduce the need to travel.	-
22	Maintain and improve the water quality of the borough's rivers and ground waters, and to achieve sustainable water resources management.	-

Table 7 Compatiability of SPD Objective with SA Objectives

Key: ✓ (positive compatibility), X (possible conflict), - (neutral).

14 The SA objectives to the Thames Basin Heaths SPA SPD were agreed following consultation. See Revised Scoping Report:Thames Basin Heaths SPA SPD (March 2010).

C Compatibility of SPD Objectives with SA Objectives