

**Royal Borough of  
Windsor and Maidenhead**

**Sustainability Appraisal**

**Background Paper A**

**Review of Policies, Plans, Programmes, Strategies and Initiatives.  
(PPPSI's)**

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## Introduction

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# Introduction

# Background

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**1.1** In accordance with the Government's guidance on Sustainability Appraisal (SA) <sup>(1)</sup> it is necessary to take account of other relevant policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives (PPPSIs) when conducting a SA, as these may influence the options to be considered when preparing a Development Plan Document (DPD) or Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). A review of such documents in relation to the SA and emerging DPDs and SPDs will help to:

- Identify any external social, environmental and economic objectives that should be taken into account in the SA of each Plan;
- Identify other external factors, including sustainability issues that might influence the preparation of each Plan;
- Determine whether other policies, plans and programmes might give rise to cumulative effects when combined with the relevant Plan that is subject to the SA.

**1.2** Consequently it will be possible to determine whether local planning objectives are in accordance with local, regional, national and international sustainability objectives and how any inconsistencies and constraints can be addressed.

## International and European PPPSIs

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative   | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response   |
|---|---|---|
| <p>The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002) Commitments arising from the Johannesburg summit.</p> | <p>100 national leaders took part in the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and signed up to more than 500 commitments to tackle global problems relating to poverty and resource use. The UK has been one of the first nations to publish its plans to take forward the Summit commitment to develop a national programme to change consumption and production patterns in order to protect the environment.</p>  | <p>To support overall objectives of sustainable development.</p>  |
| <p>Review of European Sustainable Development Strategy (July 2009)</p>  | <p>The strategy takes the lead against climate change, and for promotion of a low-carbon economy. It also focuses on the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety)</li> <li>• Combat poverty and social exclusion (looking at demography and migration)</li> <li>• Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society</li> <li>• Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation)</li> <li>• Improve the transport system and land use management.</li> </ul>  | <p>To provide a sustainable vision; to provide sustainable spatial policies; to minimise the impact of spatial policies upon other sectors.</p> |
| <p>Proposal for a new EU Environmental Action Programme to 2020 (December 2012)</p>                                       | <p>Replaces the 6th Environmental Action Programme which ran out in July 2012, it will focus attention on three thematic priority objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect nature and strengthen ecological resilience</li> <li>• Boost sustainable resource-efficient low-carbon growth</li> <li>• Effectively address environment-related threats to health.</li> </ul> <p>The thematic priorities have a framework with further priority objectives which will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote better implementation of EU environment law</li> <li>• ensure that policies benefit from state of the art science</li> <li>• secure the necessary investments in support of environment and climate change policy</li> <li>• improve the way environmental concerns and requirements are reflected in other policies.</li> </ul> <p>Two more priority objectives focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enhancing the sustainability of EU cities.</li> <li>• improving the EU's effectiveness in addressing regional and global challenges related to the environment and climate change.</li> </ul> | <p>The priorities should be considered as part of the development plan.</p>   |

# International and European PPPSIs

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative   | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets   | Plan Response   |
|---|--|---|
| European Biodiversity Strategy (February 1999)  | <p>The EBS is developed around four major themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity</li> <li>• Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</li> <li>• Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information</li> <li>• Education, training and awareness</li> </ul>   | Address the role of spatial planning in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. |
| European Habitats Directive – The Directive on Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (92/43/EEC) | To contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.  | Protect wildlife-designated areas eg. SACs  |
| European Communities Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/09/EEC)  | The long-term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild.  | Protect wildlife-designated areas eg. SPAs  |
| Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially Waterfowl Habitat (1971)                          | Outlines the importance of wetlands as ecosystems and the need to protect them. Also included was the commitment to protect wetland wildlife, conduct research into future protection of wetlands, and promote good management of the ecosystem.   | Protect and enhance wetlands.   |
| European Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)   | To set up a system for the coordinated management of waste within the European Community in order to limit waste production and set out some basic waste management principles. Member states must promote the prevention, recycling and conversion of wastes with a view to their reuse.  | Promote the prevention, recycling and conversion of wastes.                                   |
| European Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)   | Intends to define a common approach to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to the exposure to environmental noise.   | Reduce exposure to noise.   |
| European Air Quality Directives (2008/50/EC)  | <p>Merged existing legislation into a single directive.</p> <p>Key elements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New air quality objectives for PM<sub>2.5</sub> (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target</li> <li>• The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values</li> <li>• The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM<sub>10</sub>) or up to five years (NO<sub>2</sub>, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission.</li> </ul> | Improve air quality.  |

## International and European PPPSIs

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative                              | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response   |
|--|---|---|
| European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)                              | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expanding the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater.</li> <li>Achieving "good status" for all waters by a set deadline.</li> <li>Water management based on river basins.</li> <li>"Combined approach" of emission limit values and quality standards.</li> <li>Getting the prices right for the abstraction and distribution of fresh water, and for the collection and treatment of wastewater.</li> <li>Getting the citizen involved more closely to influence the direction of environmental protection.</li> </ol> | Protect surface and groundwater from pollution and abstraction.   |
| European Freshwater Fisheries Directive (78/659/EEC)                         | Aims to protect waters deemed by member states as suitable for sustaining fish populations. For those waters it sets physical and chemical water quality objectives. The Environment Agency is the Competent Authority for the implementation of the directive in England and Wales.  | To protect water quality.   |
| European Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)                   | Concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. The objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of the abovementioned waste water discharges.  | Protect surface and groundwater from pollution and abstraction.   |
| European Directive to promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC) | Promote renewable energy for the production of electricity, and encourage its use by member states in a bid to achieve sustainable development and environmental protection.  | Promote renewable energy for the production of electricity, and encourage its use.                            |
| Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit the emissions of 6 greenhouse gases including: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride.</li> <li>Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-12.</li> <li>The UK has an agreement to reduce emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008/12 and a national goal to a 20% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.</li> </ul>   | Limit the emissions of greenhouse gases.  |
| European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (March 2007)             | Highlights the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies.   | Develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes in the borough. |

# International and European PPPSIs

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative  | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response                                       |
|--|---|---|
| The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Valetta Convention) | Objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the inventory and protection of sites and areas,</li> <li>• promoting high standards for all archaeological work,</li> <li>• the creation of archaeological reserves,</li> <li>• the protection and recording of archaeology during development</li> </ul> | Protect architectural and archaeological heritage.  |
| Strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy (June 2012)                                  | The Framework sets out principles, objectives and priorities, all designed to improve the effectiveness and consistency of EU policy as a whole in the next ten years. This is delivery on the promise of the Lisbon Treaty. The aim of this is to enhance the effectiveness and visibility of EU human rights policy.  | Promote social cohesion and respect human rights.   |
| Energy Performance of Buildings (2002/91/EC)   | Promotes the energy performance of buildings within the European Community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness.   | Promote sustainable buildings that use less energy. |

**Table 1**



## National: Overarching Sustainability Issues

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative                                   | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response   |
|---|---|---|
| Localism Act 2011   | <p>The Act makes provision about the functions and procedures of Local Authorities, including provisions about town and country planning, the Community Infrastructure Levy and the authorisation of nationally significant infrastructure projects.</p> <p>For planning, the Act makes provisions for Regional Planning to be abolished, but there is a 'duty to co-operate' with other surrounding bodies in the preparation of development plans; allows Neighbourhood Plans to be developed; and specifies how planning decisions can be legally enforced.</p>  | Take account of provisions made when writing development plans.   |
| Planning Act 2008   | The Act establishes the Infrastructure Planning Commission (now replaced by the Major Infrastructure Planning Unit of the Planning Inspectorate) makes provision about its functions; the authorisation of projects for the development of nationally significant infrastructure; makes provision about town and country planning; and creates the Community Infrastructure Levy.   | Take account of provisions made when writing development plans.   |
| Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)                                       | An Act to make provision relating to spatial development and town and country planning; and the compulsory acquisition of land. Makes provisions including regional planning, local development frameworks, planning contributions, development control and compulsory purchase.  | Take account of provisions made when writing development plans.   |
| Town and Country Planning Act (1990)  | Under this act (except in London and other Metropolitan areas) a development plan as produced by the local planning authority has two parts, the structure plan drawn up by the county council and a local plan drawn up by the district council. In Metropolitan areas that do not have county councils a unitary plan is drawn up which consists of part (i) and (ii), and these resemble the structure & local plans, respectively. Under this act development is defined as the carrying out of any building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land or the making of any material change in the use of any building or other land. | Take account of provisions made when writing development plans.   |
| Sustainable Communities Act 2007: A Guide   | To promote the sustainability of local communities. This will enable local authorities, their partners and communities to take better informed decisions about the priorities they choose to pursue to promote the sustainability of their local community. It is also a new way for local authorities to ask central government to take action which they believe would better enable them to improve the economic, social or environmental well-being of their area.  | Priorities may influence development plan policies.   |
| Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (March 2005) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Living within environmental limits</li> <li>● Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society</li> <li>● Achieving a sustainable economy</li> <li>● Promoting good governance</li> <li>● Using sound science responsibly</li> </ul>  | Provide a sustainable vision; provide sustainable spatial policies; minimise the impact of spatial policies upon other sectors. |

# National: Overarching Sustainability Issues

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative   | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets   | Plan Response   |
|---|--|---|
| One future – different Paths – UK’s Shared Framework for Sustainable Development (March 2005) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A framework that promotes all areas of the UK working together on shared goals.</li> <li>• Comprises shared understanding of sustainable development</li> <li>• Common purpose outlining what we are trying to achieve and the guiding principles we all need to follow to achieve it</li> <li>• Our sustainable development priorities for UK action, at home and internationally</li> <li>• Indicators to monitor key issues on a UK basis</li> </ul> | Provide a sustainable vision; provide sustainable spatial policies; minimise the impact of spatial policies upon other sectors. |
| Environment Agency State of the Environment Report (2010)                                     | Describes the current state of the natural environment, as a baseline for comparisons in the future (annual publication by region).  | To protect air and water quality as well as prepare for future climate change.  |
| Rural Statement 2012  | <p>The Statement is based around three key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Growth – rural businesses to make a sustainable contribution to national growth</li> <li>• Rural Engagement – to engage directly with rural communities; and</li> <li>• Quality of Life – rural people to have fair access to public services and to be actively engaged in shaping the places in which they live.</li> </ul>   | Support the rural economy and improve connectivity.   |

Table 2

## National: Planning Policy and Guidance

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response  |
|---|---|--|
| National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) | <p>The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied, providing a framework within which local people and Councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, reflecting the needs and priorities of their communities.</p> <p>The NPPF sets out 12 core land-use planning principles. Planning should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be plan-led, with plans being kept up-to-date, based on joint working and co-operation to address larger local issues. Local people should be empowered to shape their surroundings;</li> <li>• be a creative exercise in finding ways to enhance and improve the places in which people live their lives;</li> <li>• proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs;</li> <li>• seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity;</li> <li>• take account of the different roles and character of different areas;</li> <li>• support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate;</li> <li>• contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution;</li> <li>• encourage reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land);</li> <li>• promote mixed use developments, and encourage multiple benefits from the use of land;</li> <li>• conserve heritage assets;</li> </ul> | Integrate the core principles and overall aims of the NPPF into development plans, and also include a 'Presumption in favour of sustainable development' policy. |

# National: Planning Policy and Guidance

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative            | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets   | Plan Response  |
|--|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>actively manage patterns of growth; and</li> <li>take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, delivering services to meet local needs.</li> </ul>   |  |
| Technical Guidance to the NPPF (2012)                      | 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.  | Take account of guidance when writing development plans.             |
| Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012)                 | The overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.   | Take account of guidance when writing development plans.             |
| PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)    | Statement of Government policy concerning sustainable waste management and the pivotal role the planning system has in the provision of new facilities required to 'break the link' between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste. To achieve this there needs to be a 'step-change' in the way waste is handled and significant new investment in waste management facilities. Also relates to the use of energy and the ways by which waste could be used as a source of energy. | Promote sustainable waste management.                                |
| Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 | An Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.   | Take account of provisions when writing development plans.           |
| Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act (1979)        | An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to ancient monuments; to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters.  | Take account of provisions when writing development plans.           |
| Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (May 2006)     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions;</li> <li>Ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the</li> </ul>  | Facilitate and promote new tourism development in a sustainable way. |

# National: Planning Policy and Guidance

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets   | Plan Response  |
|---|--|--|
|   | <p>principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism development in a sustainable way.</li> </ul>  |  |
| <p>Planning Circulars (DCLG/ODPM)</p>           | <p><b>Circular 05/10:</b> Changes to planning regulations for dwellinghouses &amp; Houses of Multiple Occupation (2010)</p> <p><b>Circular 04/10:</b> Compulsory Purchase and the Crichel Down Rules (2010)</p> <p><b>Circular 08/09:</b> Handling Heritage Applications (England) (2009)</p> <p><b>Circular 07/09:</b> Protection of World Heritage Sites (2009)</p> <p><b>Circular 03/09:</b> Costs Awards in Appeals and Other Planning Proceedings (2009)</p> <p><b>Circular 02/09:</b> The Town and Country Planning (Consultation) (England) Direction (2009)</p> <p><b>Rights of Way Circular</b> - guidance for Local Authorities (2009)</p> <p><b>Circular 04/08:</b> Planning-related Fees (2008)</p> <p><b>Circular 01/08:</b> The Compulsory Purchase (Inquiries Procedure) Rules 2007 (2008)</p> <p><b>Circular 03/07:</b> Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (England) Regulations (2007)</p> <p><b>Circular 02/07:</b> Planning and the Strategic Road Network (2007)</p> <p><b>Circular 04/06 (ODPM):</b> Planning Inquiries Into Major Infrastructure Projects: Economic Impact Reports (2006)</p> <p><b>Circular 02/06:</b> Crown Application of the Planning Acts (2006)</p> <p><b>Circular 02/06:</b> Changes to Planning Regulations for Casinos (2006)</p> <p><b>Circular 01/06:</b> Guidance on Changes to the Development Control System (2006)</p> | <p>Take into account all the relevant guidance outlined in Planning Circulars in order to achieve Local Development Documents with sustainability at the centre.</p> |

# National: Planning Policy and Guidance

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response |
|---|---|---------------|
|   | <p><b>Circular 10/05:</b> Permitted development rights for antennas (2005)</p>  |               |
|   | <p><b>Circular 09/05:</b> Arrangements for handling Heritage Applications (2005)</p>  |               |
|   | <p><b>Circular 08/05:</b> Guidance on Changes to the Development Control System (2005)</p>  |               |
|   | <p><b>Circular 07/05:</b> Planning Inquiries into Major Infrastructure Projects (2005)</p>  |               |
|   | <p><b>Circular 06/05:</b> Biodiversity and geological conservation (2005)</p>   |               |
|   | <p><b>Circular 03/05:</b> Change of Use of Buildings and Land (2005) *paragraphs 66-77 replaced by circular 08/10.*</p>   |               |
|   | <p><b>Circular 02/05:</b> Temporary Stop Notice (2005)</p>  |               |
|   | <p><b>Circular 06/04:</b> Compulsory Purchase and the Criche Down Rules (2004)</p>  |               |
|   | <p><b>Circular 06/03:</b> Local Government Act 1972 General Disposal Consent (England) 2003 - disposal of land for less than the best consideration that can reasonably be obtained</p> |               |
|   | <p><b>Circular 08/03:</b> Amendments to the GDPO &amp; Listed Buildings Regulations</p>   |               |
|   | <p><b>Circular 01/03:</b> Safeguarding Aerodromes, technical sites and military explosives storage areas</p>  |               |
|   | <p><b>Circular 02/02:</b> Enforcement appeals procedure</p>   |               |
|   | <p><b>Circular 01/01:</b> Arrangements for Handling Heritage Applications - Notification and Directions by the Secretary of State</p>   |               |
|   | <p><b>Circular 06/00:</b> School Crossing Patrols</p>   |               |
|   | <p><b>Circular 05/00:</b> Planning appeals procedures (including inquiries into called-in planning applications)</p>  |               |
|   | <p><b>Circular 04/00:</b> Planning controls for hazardous substances</p>  |               |
|   | <p><b>Circular 03/99:</b> Planning Requirement in respect of the Use of Non-Mains Sewerage (1999)</p>   |               |

# National: Planning Policy and Guidance

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative   | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets   | Plan Response  |
|---|--|--|
|   | <p><b>Circular 02/99:</b> Environmental impact assessment (1999)</p> <p><b>Circular 02/98:</b> Prevention of dereliction through the planning system</p> <p><b>Circular 03/98:</b> Prison development</p> <p><b>Circular 10/97:</b> Enforcing planning control (1997)</p> <p><b>Circular 15/97:</b> Air Quality (1997)</p> <p><b>Circular 11/95:</b> Use of conditions in planning permission (1995)</p> <p><b>Circular 09/95:</b> General Development Consolidation Order 1995 (2011)</p> <p><b>Circular 10/95:</b> Planning controls over demolition (1995)</p> <p><b>Circular 15/92:</b> Publicity for Planning Applications (1992)</p> |  |
| An introduction to Neighbourhood Planning (October 2011)                                | This leaflet provides an introduction to neighbourhood planning being introduced by the government. This is a new way for communities to decide the future of the places where they live and work.   | Support communities interested in doing neighbourhood planning.  |
| Giving communities more power in planning local development (2012)                      | Neighbourhood Planning guidance  | Support communities interested in doing neighbourhood planning.  |
| Community infrastructure levy (CIL): collection and enforcement guidance (October 2011) | Explains how the community infrastructure levy collection and enforcement provisions work in practice.   | Make provisions for CIL in emerging strategic development plans. |
| Community infrastructure levy guidance: charges (March 2010)                            | Guidance sets out the process for setting Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) charges, and for preparing and testing the CIL schedule.   | Make provisions for CIL in emerging strategic development plans. |

Table 3

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative   | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets   | Plan Response  |
|---|--|--|
| The South East Plan (May 2009) policy NRM6: Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area * | South East Regional Spatial Policy in relation to Special Protection Areas. Remains in place to allow all Local Authorities to produce their own policies. | Formulate local policies in line with the higher tier regional policies. |

**Table 4**

\* The South East Plan partial revocation came into force on the 25 March 2013. The Order revokes the Regional Strategy for the South East except for policy NRM6: Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area.



# Local Planning Policy

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative  | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response  |
|--|---|--|
| The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead Local Plan (Incorporating Alterations adopted June 2003) | <p>The RBWM Local Plan was adopted in 1999 and updated in 2003. It sets out the policies for the Royal Borough and until the Borough Local Plan has been published continues to be the main source for any planning decision made within the Borough.</p> <p>In terms of housing provision the aim of the local plan is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To supply adequate and continuous land for housing development in accordance with the need of the population.</li> <li>• To provide a variety of new dwellings in terms of house size and types to meet requirements.</li> <li>• To provide affordable and social rented housing to meet local needs.</li> <li>• To require a high standard of design.</li> <li>• To require that appropriate levels of space and any infrastructure improvements are provided on any new development schemes.</li> </ul> | Consider which parts of the Local Plan are still working well and which need updating.   |
| Maidenhead Town Centre Area Action Plan (AAP) Development Plan Document                              | The Maidenhead Town Centre AAP was adopted in September 2011. It sets out the policies and objectives for the regeneration of Maidenhead Town Centre, and also policies on managing development. It is the main source for any planning decision made within the Maidenhead town centre boundary.   | The AAP should be taken into account when devising any future policies for the area of Maidenhead in the AAP boundary.           |
| RBWM Annual Monitoring Report  | Monitors policies in the Local Plan/ other DPDs/ SPDs and sets out key statistics taken from census information and various surveys for the borough. This includes housing and employment information. This then will be a key document in determining such issues as housing need.   | AMR trends should be taken into account when devising any future policies.   |
| Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs) (being prepared)  | There are currently 10 Neighbourhood Development Plans being prepared across the borough. These are at varying stages of readiness, but will provide additional planning guidance at a local level in these areas. They will be subject to an independent examination, and community referendum.  | Plan objectives and policies to be consistent with higher level policy. Include policy hooks if appropriate for NDPs to utilise. |
| Slough BC Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) (Adopted December 2008)                      | Establishes policy objectives and land use development proposals for Slough which may require coordination across boundaries.   | Plan objectives and policies to be consistent with our neighbours.   |
| Reading BC Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) (Adopted January 2008)                      | Establishes spatial and land use objectives and policies for Reading which may require coordination across boundaries.  | Plan objectives and policies to be consistent with our neighbours.   |

## Local Planning Policy

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative  | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response  |
|--|---|--|
| Bracknell Forest BC Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD). (Adopted February 2008)                       | Establishes spatial and land use objectives and policies for Bracknell Forest which may require coordination across boundaries.   | Plan objectives and policies to be consistent with our neighbours. |
| Wokingham BC Core Strategy Development Plan Document (Adopted January 2010)                                      | Establishes spatial and land use development proposals for Wokingham which may require coordination across boundaries.            | Plan objectives and policies to be consistent with our neighbours  |
| Spelthorne BC Core Strategy and Policies Development Plan Document (DPD). (Adopted February 2009)                | Establishes policy objectives and land use development proposals for Spelthorne which may require coordination across boundaries. | Plan objectives and policies to be consistent with our neighbours  |
| Runnymede Borough Local Plan   | Establishes policy objectives and land use development proposals for Runnymede which may require coordination across boundaries.  | Plan objectives and policies to be consistent with our neighbours. |
| Wycombe DC Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD). (Adopted July 2008)                                    | Establishes policy objectives and land use development proposals for Wycombe which may require coordination across boundaries.    | Plan objectives and policies to be consistent with our neighbours. |
| South Bucks DC Core Strategy Development Plan Document (Adopted February 2011)                                   | Establishes spatial and land use development proposals for South Bucks which may require coordination across boundaries.          | Plan objectives and policies to be consistent with our neighbours. |
| Surrey Heath Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (Adopted February 2012) | Establishes spatial and land use development proposals for Surrey Heath which may require coordination across boundaries.         | Plan objectives and policies to be consistent with our neighbours. |

Table 5

# Housing

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative  | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response   |
|--|---|---|
| Berkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment. (October 2007)                                    | To help the local authorities and their partners within Berkshire to understand the dynamics and drivers of their housing market.   | To inform policies aimed at providing the right mix of housing, the level of affordable housing required, the housing need and demand in all housing sectors. To help appraise strategic housing options and to ensure the most appropriate and cost-effective use of public funds. |
| RBWM Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment. (December 2011)                             | Provides background evidence on the possible availability of land within the Royal Borough. It will be used to inform the Borough Local Plan which will consider the appropriate policy approach to deliver the housing target for the Royal Borough.   | SEA to set objectives that will need to consider the housing requirements of the borough. Consideration needs to be given to additional housing needs as these developments may need supporting infrastructure.   |
| RBWM Housing Needs Survey, (January 2005)  | The purpose of the study is to examine the housing needs, wishes and demands of communities and households in the borough in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine the levels of housing need in the borough;</li> <li>• Support the development of the Housing Strategy;</li> <li>• Provide robust information at a local level to help the Council make decisions on new housing provision and to support Local Development Framework Policies.</li> </ul> | Use information from the Housing Needs Survey to develop policies on location and types of housing.   |
| RBWM Affordable Housing Financial Viability Assessment (2006)                                    | Assesses whether a development can sustain making an increased contribution to affordable housing.  | 40% of affordable housing should be sought from qualifying developments.  |
| Draft RBWM Housing Strategy (2008-2011)  | Establishes priority areas for the RBWM Housing Policy Unit in line with developments at national, regional and local levels.   | To provide a mix of housing, to provide for special needs and to improve energy efficiency  |
| RBWM Homelessness Strategy (2008 – 2013)   | Includes an audit of homelessness levels, resources and services, and outlines a vision for the future, including an action plan for implementation of the strategy.  | Tackle specific housing needs in order to reduce homelessness.  |
| Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment for the Thames Valley Region (September 2006) | Assesses the needs arising for permanent residential gypsy and traveller pitches across the Thames Valley for the period 2006-2011.   | Take account of gypsy / traveller needs.  |
| Berkshire Needs Assessment for   | Assesses the needs arising for showpeople plots across Berkshire for the period 2007-2017.  | Take account of gypsy / traveller needs.  |

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative                             | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets   | Plan Response  |
|---|--|--|
| Travelling Showpeople (August 2007)   | The assessment seeks to provide a basis for identifying the scale of deliverable and developable sites required to meet Gypsy and Traveller accommodation need. The assessment provides an estimate of need for the first five year period of the Local Plan, with longer term estimates (that will need to be updated later) provided for years six to fifteen.   | Take account of gypsy / traveller needs.   |
| RBWM Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (April 2013)        | The assessment seeks to provide a basis for identifying the scale of deliverable and developable sites required to meet Gypsy and Traveller accommodation need. The assessment provides an estimate of need for the first five year period of the Local Plan, with longer term estimates (that will need to be updated later) provided for years six to fifteen.   | Take account of gypsy / traveller needs.   |
| Report on the Housing Needs Survey - Hurley. CCB (January 2008)             | The purpose of the Rural Housing Enabler project is to work with rural parishes to help them to identify local housing need. Findings: Hurley residents are primarily owner-occupiers living in detached properties; There is a good amount of support for developing a small scheme of affordable housing to meet local needs, if there are any; 25 respondents indicated some level of housing need; 18 of these appear to have a need for affordable housing; 15 have significant local connection to Hurley; 7 have connections of 20 years or more; The need is fairly evenly split between Hurley and Knowl Hill. It may be sensible to consider developing two smaller sites to accommodate the needs of the separate communities; These would comprise a mixture of 1, 2 and 3 bedroom units to include some retirement accommodation for elderly residents; The tenures required are for a mixture of affordable rents and shared ownership properties. | Use the information to inform a rural exceptions policy.   |
| Joint RBWM and Thames Valley Police Policy on Managing Unauthorised Camping | Details procedures to manage gypsy / traveller encampments on land not owned by the occupiers.   | Take account of gypsy / traveller needs.   |
| Laying the Foundations: A housing strategy for England (November 2011)      | As strategy to unblock the housing market and get the nation building again. Aim is to make it easier to secure mortgages on new homes, improve fairness in social housing and ensure homes that have been empty are now used.   | To provide a mix of housing and try to bring vacant homes back into use.   |
| Edge of Settlement Analysis (January 2014)                                  | The analysis assesses the potential for development of Green Belt land adjoining settlements. This study considers land that abuts an existing settlement (that is itself excluded from the Green Belt) on at least one edge and tests its suitability for release for development against a range of criteria.  | Use information from the Edge of Settlement Analysis to inform the suitability and location for housing development. |
| Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2014)                                  | The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) has used the latest published guidance to objectively assess the future housing requirements for RBWM. The SHMA considered the housing market area utilised for the study comprised the following Local Authority Areas: Windsor and  | Use information from the Strategic Housing Market Assessment to develop policies on amount and types of housing.     |

# Housing

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets   | Plan Response   |
|---|--|---|
|   | Maidenhead, Bracknell Forest, Reading, Runnymede, Slough, South Bucks, Spelthorne, Surrey Heath, Wokingham and Wycombe. The SHMA also looks at the affordable housing requirement. |   |
| Housing Summary Paper (December 2013)           | The technical paper provides a summary of the evidence regarding the future need for housing and the available housing supply in RBWM.   | Use information to develop policies on amount and types of housing. |

Table 6

# Transport and Accessibility

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative  | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response   |
|--|---|---|
| RBWM Local Transport Plan (2012 - 2026)  | <p>Comprises a long-term strategy to 2026 covering all forms of local transport provision. It sets out a range of policies that will determine how transport is provided within the borough as a whole. There are 5 objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To improve access to everyday services and facilities for everyone.</li> <li>● To improve road safety and personal security for all transport users.</li> <li>● To support sustainable economic growth</li> <li>● To improve quality of life and minimise the social, health and environmental impacts of transport.</li> <li>● To mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.</li> </ul> | Conform to LTP objectives.  |
| Road Traffic Reduction Act (1997)  | <p>Sets out a national road traffic reduction target and improvement in environmental conditions by having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Emission of gases which contribute to climate change;</li> <li>● Effects on air quality;</li> <li>● Effects on health;</li> <li>● Traffic congestion;</li> <li>● Effects on land and biodiversity;</li> <li>● Danger to other road users; and</li> <li>● Social impacts.</li> </ul>  | Reduce road congestion.   |
| <p>Transport White Paper: Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon - Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen (January 2011)</p> | <p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Continue to work with key industry representatives to improve the end-to-end journey.</li> <li>● Committed to delivering, with operators and public sector bodies, the infrastructure to enable most public transport journeys to be undertaken using smart ticketing.</li> <li>● Concessionary travel to be protected.</li> <li>● Local Sustainable Transport Fund includes funding for local authority partnerships with community transport providers.</li> </ul>  | Take account of these objectives when developing plan policies.   |
| M40, M4 and M3 Route management Strategies (Highways Agency)   | Provides a framework for managing individual trunk routes as part of the wider transport network. RBWM is located in management are 3.  | Consider the implications of development on these trunk routes.   |
| Cross Rail Act (2008)  | The overall objectives of Cross Rail are to support the continuing development of London as a World City, and its role as the key financial centre of the UK and Europe, to support its economic growth and its regeneration areas by tackling the lack of capacity and congestion on the existing network, and to improve rail access into and within London.  | Consider the environmental, economic and social implications of the Cross Rail proposal for Maidenhead and surrounding areas. |
| RBWM Parking Strategy (May 2004)   | To manage the stock of public parking subject to public control in a manner that is consistent with, and contributory to, the objectives of the Local Transport Plan.   | Manage parking in a way that is consistent with the Local Transport Plan.   |

# Transport and Accessibility

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response                        |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| RBWM School Travel Strategy (February 2009)     | Sets out the Royal Borough's approach to 'Sustainable Modes of Travel' for all travel to and from schools within the Borough. | Encourage sustainable school travel. |

Table 7

# Community Activity and Neighbourhoods

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative   | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response  |
|---|---|--|
| The Future is Local: Empowering communities to improve their neighbourhoods                         | <p>The report advocates an integrated, area-based approach to retrofitting buildings and upgrading community infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving existing places in an integrated, area-based approach will deliver energy efficiency and wider sustainability benefits</li> <li>• The greatest benefits and efficiencies will be achieved through delivering these works at the neighbourhood scale</li> </ul>  | Integrate sustainability throughout emerging plans, and set out sustainable design policies.           |
| Community Strategy for the Royal Borough Partnership (2003 – 2013)                                  | <p>Sets out the aims and ambitions as well as the hopes for the communities in the borough over the next 10 years.</p> <p>The five key themes and three guiding principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being safe and secure</li> <li>• A good place to live, work and visit</li> <li>• Healthy and caring</li> <li>• Getting about</li> <li>• Learning for life</li> </ul> <p>Guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working Together</li> <li>• Leaving no one behind</li> <li>• Involving people.</li> </ul> | Take account of the aims, hopes and ambitions of the communities in the borough when developing plans. |
| RBWM Corporate Strategy (2010 - 2015)   | <p>The Corporate Strategy 'tells the story' of how the Royal Borough will develop over the next 5 years, adapting to the changing commercial, economic and political environment to become fit for the future.</p> <p>There are four strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Put Residents First</li> <li>• Deliver Value for Money</li> <li>• Deliver Together with our Partners</li> <li>• Equip Ourselves for the Future</li> </ul>   | Take account of the aims when developing plans.  |
| Proposed Ascot, Sunninghill and Sunningdale Neighbourhood Plan (as submitted to the Council) (2013) | The plan is intended to contribute towards the management of development in the neighbourhood area, adding local details on what makes the area special to the community. It sets out a number of objectives for the area and planning policies which will be used in the determination of planning applications.   | Take account of the plan when developing planning policy that affects this part of the borough.        |

Table 8



# 10 Crime

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative   | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets   | Plan Response   |
|---|--|---|
| Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (DCLG, 2004)                                     | Sets out how the planning system is able to deliver well-designed and safe places.   | Deliver well-designed and safe places.  |
| Community Safety Partnership Plan 2008-2011   | This replaces the Community Safety Strategy, by producing an annual Strategic Assessment and Partnership Plan. Key priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackling all drug misuse and related crime in particular acquisitive crimes such as theft from vehicles and burglary in a dwelling.</li> <li>• Tackling alcohol misuse and related crime and incidents.</li> <li>• Safety - reduce the number of arson incidents; deliberate primary fires.</li> <li>• Restoring confidence in communities.</li> </ul> | To contribute to safe communities when designing buildings and spaces.              |
| A plan for the creation of a national crime-fighting capability (The National Crime Agency) (June 2011) | The plan sets out the need and vision for the National Crime Agency – to be established in 2013 – and its scope, functionality and structure.  | To contribute to safe communities when designing buildings and spaces.              |
| Anti-social behaviour, Crime and Policy Bill (2013-2014) (May 2013)                                     | The bill makes provision about anti-social behaviour, crime, disorder including provision about recovery of possession of dwelling houses.   | Consider anti-social behaviour, crime and disorder when writing plans and policies. |

Table 9

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative                                    | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets   | Plan Response  |
|--|--|--|
| Windsor, Ascot and Maidenhead Clinical Commissioning Group - Locality Profile 2013 | To provide information about the health needs of the local population in order to support GP commissioners to develop their commissioning priorities. This has been produced as part of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessments for Berkshire.   | Take account of health profile in developing SA objectives.                                      |
| Windsor and Maidenhead Health Profile (2013)                                       | This profile gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities. <sup>(2)</sup>   | Take account of health profile in developing SA objectives.                                      |
| Sustainable development: The key to tackling health inequalities (February 2010)   | <p>The links between sustainable development and health are many and varied.</p> <p>Key recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preventative public health to be a shared responsibility between a range of different sectors and services: education, employment, planning, housing, benefits, transport, sport and leisure, and environment.</li> <li>• Promote active travel, using green spaces, healthy eating and improving domestic energy efficiency.</li> <li>• Carbon rationing and trading schemes to reduce the UK's carbon footprint fairly.</li> <li>• Economic, environmental and social policies to be co-ordinated to create a basis for strong local partnerships between the NHS and local government and social care.</li> </ul> | Consider the health and well being when developing plan policies.                                |
| Berkshire Positive Planning for an Ageing Society (November 2009)                  | Sets out principles for the council, its partners and developers to ensure that homes and neighbourhoods are flexible and accessible enough to allow older people to remain in their homes for longer; or, should they need to move home or into residential care facilities, to remain in their local area.   | Consider how to accommodate the needs of an ageing population through development plan policies. |

Table 10

## Education and Skills

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative           | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets   | Plan Response   |
|---|--|---|
| RBWM Adult and Community Learning Development Plan (2007) | The strategic plan for developing lifelong learning including wider family learning.   | Consider accessibility to lifelong learning opportunities.        |
| RBWM Accessibility Strategy (2006 - 2009)                 | To ensure that every child receives high quality educational provision within the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead.   | Consider accessibility to education.                              |
| Children and Young People's Plan (2008 - 2011)            | <p>The key priorities are to ensure children and young people. Key themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Be healthy;</li> <li>● Stay safe;</li> <li>● Enjoy and achieve;</li> <li>● Make a positive contribution;</li> <li>● Achieve economic well-being;</li> <li>● Children in care;</li> <li>● Children with learning difficulties and/or disabilities.</li> </ul> | Consider children and young people when developing plan policies. |

Table 11

# Employment and Economy

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative   | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response   |
|---|---|---|
| Strategy for Sustainable Economic Prosperity to 2012. Berkshire Economic Strategy Board. (2008) | Aim to consolidate and enhance the sub region's position as the economic power house for the UK and beyond. To secure a high quality of life that connects economic prosperity to the many diverse communities and to the environment and rich heritage of Berkshire.   | Develop policies which promote sustainable economic growth.                                 |
| Employment Land Review Update for the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (September 2009)  | This study comes to a number of different conclusions from the 2006 RBWM Employment Land Review, particularly with regard to overall future floorspace requirements and the supply of town centre office space.   | Consider results of update in setting policies which promote sustainable economic growth.   |
| Windsor & Maidenhead Retail Capacity Update (2009)  | The study shows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convenience goods floorspace capacity is already evident within the catchment area, and will grow as population and per capita expenditure increase over the study period to 2026.</li> <li>Substantial capacity should emerge for new town centre comparison goods floorspace over the forecasting period in Maidenhead Town Centre; which should be sufficient to support a new town centre development opening by about 2014 to 2016.</li> </ul> | Refer to Retail Capacity Update when devising retail policies.                              |
| RBWM Annual Retail Health Check. Windsor, Maidenhead, Ascot & Sunningdale.                      | Monitor the situation of main shopping areas identified in the RBWM Local Plan (incorporating alterations adopted in July 2003).  | Take account of the situation of the main shopping areas identified in the RBWM Local Plan. |
| Local Economic Assessment (August 2011)   | Summaries key issues and how policy could respond to ensure sustainable development of labour markets and successful economic growth.<br><br>Key issues identified include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highlights need for Slough and RBWM to build up on what has been achieved to remain one of the most attractive places in the UK for high-skill, high-value business</li> <li>Understand key issues of economy</li> <li>Informs Thames Valley LEP.</li> </ul>                             | Ensure sustainable development of the labour market and economic growth occur in RBWM.      |

Table 12

# Leisure and Culture

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative   | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets   | Plan Response   |
|---|--|---|
| The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)  | <p>Extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. The Act aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land.</li> <li>• Modernise the rights of way system.</li> <li>• Give greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).</li> <li>• Provide better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs).</li> <li>• Strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation.</li> </ul> | Take account of rights of way when developing policies.   |
| Game Plan: A Strategy for Delivering Governments Sport and Physical Objectives (2002)   | This paper is a study on the participation of the UK population and an attempt to look at the costs and the ways in which grassroots sport participation can be increased for health reasons. It outlays the relationship needed between Government and local sports providers and states that there needs to be less bureaucracy in order to develop more sports facilities in terms of sustainability to benefit future generations.   | Consider accessibility to sport.  |
| <p>Making England an Active and Successful Sporting Nation: A Vision for 2020</p> <p>The National Framework for Sport in England (2004)</p> | A statement of the directions and future policies needed to create higher levels of sporting participation within England, with an aim to make England the most active and successful sporting nation in the world by 2020.  | Consider accessibility to sport.  |
| RBWM Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2005 - 2015)  | <p>The Plan is the prime means by which the Council identifies the changes to be made to the local rights of way networks. It aims for better provision for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walkers</li> <li>• Cyclists</li> <li>• Equestrian</li> <li>• Motor vehicle users</li> </ul>  | Take account of rights of way when developing policies, and consider accessibility to networks. |
| Playing Pitch Strategy (2007)   | The strategy examines the supply and demand of pitches in the borough, identifying where deficiencies in provision exist. The strategy also looks at the opportunities to protect and enhance the extent of provision.   | Consider playing pitch requirements for the borough.  |

Table 13

# Open Space and Landscape

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative   | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response   |
|---|---|---|
| Countryside Character Areas (1999) South East - Volume 7 of the Countryside Character series (South East & London) (publication reference CA13. | The Countryside Agency, together with English Nature and English Heritage, has analysed and mapped the distinctive features of the whole of the English countryside to produce the "Countryside Character" series of volumes which provides a national framework for more detailed assessments by local authorities and others. Information regarding the RBWM is included in CCA-129: Thames Basin Heaths. | Provides a framework for more detailed assessments in the borough.  |
| Accessible Natural Greenspaces Standards in towns and cities. Natural England (January 2003)  | This guide outlines the importance of people's access to green spaces, and sets out guidelines to minimum distances from homes to green spaces. Advocated 'natural' greenspace standards of 2 ha within a 0.5km radius of 1ha per 1000 head of population.  | Consider access to green spaces.  |
| Berkshire Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) (November 2003)  | Provides a structured approach to identifying character and distinctiveness, enabling these special qualities to be better understood and reflected in decision making.   | Take account of the Berkshire Landscape Character Assessment especially when developing landscape policies. |
| RBWM Landscape Character Assessment (2004)  | Provides a structured approach to identifying the character and distinctiveness of the landscape, so allowing these special qualities to be better understood and reflected in decision making.   | Take account of the RBWM Landscape Character Assessment especially when developing landscape policies.      |
| RBWM Open Space Audit (2007)  | The updated study assesses in detail the existing open space, sport and recreation facilities in the Royal Borough in terms of both quantity and quality.   | Consider open space requirements for the borough.   |

Table 14

# Natural Environment

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative   | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets   | Plan Response   |
|---|--|---|
| The Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations (1994)  | Applications made that are within or adjacent to a Special Protected Area (SPA) or Special Conservation Area (SAC) are subject to detailed scientific assessment of their environmental impact.  | Protect areas of recognised international conservation importance.  |
| Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)                        | An Act to make new provision for public access to the countryside. Enable traffic regulation orders to be created to conserve an areas natural beauty. Also aims to prevent loss of diversity of flora and fauna by making it illegal to intentionally damage wild plants and animals or their habitats.   | Prevent loss of diversity of flora and fauna, and to improve access to the countryside.                     |
| UK Biodiversity Action Plan <a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/</a>                           | This is the UK response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which was signed at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. The plan describes the UK's biological resources and details how these resources may be protected.  | Conserve and enhance biodiversity, particularly in relation to the built environment and urban green space. |
| Working with the grain of Nature - A Biodiversity Strategy for England, DEFRA (October 2002)                          | Seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded within public policy. Sets out a series of actions to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture;</li> <li>• Water;</li> <li>• Woodland;</li> <li>• Marine and coastal management; and</li> <li>• Urban areas.</li> </ul>  | Conserve and enhance biodiversity, particularly in urban areas.   |
| Spotlight on SSSIs - Working towards the goals of Biodiversity 2020: Issue 1 – October 2012 (Natural England - NE354) | Annual Statement summarises the current conservation status of SSSIs against Government targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2020 50% of the total area of SSSIs to be in a favourable condition.</li> <li>• By 2020 at least 45% of the remaining area of SSSIs to be in a stage of recovery and can be expected to reach favourable condition, once management plans have taken effect.</li> </ul> | Conserve and enhance biodiversity in relation to SSSIs.   |
| Safeguarding Our Soils. A Strategy for England. DEFRA (2009)  | To improve the sustainable management of soil and tackle degradation within 20 years.  | Take account of the impact of development plan policies on soil.  |
| A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests. Forestry Commission (2007)   | Priority topics include sustainable communities, ancient woodland and renewable energy.  | Take account of the contribution woodlands and forestry can make to sustainable development.                |
| Trees in the Townscape: A guide for decision makers. Trees & Design Action Group (September 2012)                     | 12 principles of best practice to ensure that 21st century towns and cities are underpinned by a 21st century approach to urban trees, for maximum economic, social and environmental returns, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Embed trees into policy and other plans</li> </ul>  | Ensure other plans support aspirations for the future growth and management of the urban forest.            |

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative   | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets   | Plan Response  |
|---|--|--|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pick the right trees</li> <li>● Seek multiple benefits</li> <li>● Provide soil, air and water</li> <li>● Be risk aware (rather than risk averse)</li> </ul>   |  |
| South East Biodiversity Strategy. South East England Biodiversity Forum (2008)  | Provides a framework for the delivery of biodiversity targets that guide and support all those who have an impact on biodiversity in the SE region.  | Promote biodiversity in accordance with the SE regional framework.   |
| Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area Delivery Framework. Thames Basin Heaths Joint Strategic Partnership Board (February 2009) | Recommends measures to enable the delivery of dwellings in the vicinity of the SPA - without having a significant effect on the SPA as a whole. It focuses on avoiding the impact of recreation and urbanisation on the SPA habitat and interest features. | Use this plan to inform the preparation of the Thames Basin Heaths SPA SPD.                                |
| Berkshire Biodiversity Action Plan  | Maintain, restore and enhance those habitats and species that have been identified as priorities nationally and locally, tying conservation work undertaken in the county to the national targets.   | Consider the impact of development plans on priority habitats for conservation.                            |
| Berkshire Habitat Action Plan for Towns, Villages and People (2006 - 2011)  | Translates national targets for urban habitats and species into effective action at county level.  | Consider the impact of development on priority urban habitats for conservation.                            |
| Draft Borough Local Plan Habitat Regulations: Preliminary Screening Assessment (December 2013)  | Ensure that the Borough Local Plan does not have an adverse impact on the integrity of the internationally designated nature conservation sites in the borough.  | Consider the impact of development on internationally designated nature conservation sites in the borough. |
| Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice - Securing the value of nature (June 2011)  | <p>Sets out ambition to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Protect and improve the natural environment</li> <li>● Grow a green economy</li> <li>● Reconnect people and nature</li> <li>● International and EU leadership</li> </ul>             | Consider impact of development plans on the natural environment and how people connect with it.            |
| RBWM Wildlife Heritage Site Surveys   | To identify areas of local nature conservation and to maintain knowledge of existing sites.  | Consider the impact of development on Wildlife Heritage Sites  |
| RBWM Tree and Woodland Strategy 2010-2020   | A strategy to maintain and enhance the Royal Borough's trees and woodland as a vital part of the environment. Need to firmly establish policies and to set appropriate levels of resource to plan, develop, and manage robust tree populations.            | Consider the impact of development plans on trees.   |
| DEFRA Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement (January 2013)   | <p>Policy based on resilience. Seeks to protect, improve, expand public and private woodland assets, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Protecting trees, woods and forests</li> <li>● Improve valuable woodland assets.</li> </ul>   | Consider the impact of development plans on trees, woodland and forests.                                   |



# Natural Environment

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response   |
|---|---|---|
| Biodiversity Offsetting (2013)                  | Biodiversity offsets are conservation activities that are designed to give biodiversity benefits to compensate for losses - ensuring that when a development damages nature (and this damage cannot be avoided) new, bigger or better nature sites will be created. They are different from other types of ecological compensation as they need to show measurable outcomes that are sustained over time. | Consider the impact of development plans on biodiversity. |

Table 15

# Quality of the Built Environment

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative   | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response   |
|---|---|---|
| The Historic Environment: a Force for Our Future. English Heritage (2001)                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide leadership by responding to public interest in the historic environment.</li> <li>• Realise the educational potential of the historic environment as a learning resource.</li> <li>• Include and involve people by making the historic environmental accessible to everyone.</li> <li>• Protect and sustain the historic environment for the benefit of our own and future generations.</li> <li>• Optimise the economic potential of the historic environment by ensuring that its role as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed.</li> </ul> | Improve accessibility to the historic environment and protect and enhance it. |
| Heritage Counts: State of the Historic Environment. Annual Reports.                                   | The report identifies the principal trends affecting the historic environment and the threats, challenges and opportunities faced by those responsible for managing it.   | Inform policies and objectives on historic environment.                       |
| Suburbs and the Historic Environment (English Heritage, 2007)   | Many suburbs are undergoing significant change; in some areas by infilling and intensification, in others through a struggle to regain former vibrancy. English Heritage sets out how it sees the future planning of suburbs and how local authorities can best respond to the challenges they face. Although the remit covers those suburbs of historic, architectural or landscape design interest, not all may be designated as conservation areas.  | Inform policies and objectives on historic environment.                       |
| Code for Sustainable Homes: A step-change in sustainable home building practice. DCLG (December 2006) | <p>The Code is intended as a single national standard to guide industry in the design and construction of sustainable homes. The design categories included within the Code are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• energy/CO2</li> <li>• pollution</li> <li>• water</li> <li>• health and well-being</li> <li>• materials</li> <li>• management</li> <li>• surface water run-off</li> <li>• ecology</li> <li>• waste</li> </ul>  | Help to set standards for sustainable design and construction.                |
| Code for Sustainable Homes. Technical guide. (November 2010)  | To enable Code for Sustainable Homes service providers and licensed assessors to deliver environmental assessments of new dwellings on the basis of the Code for Sustainable Homes.   | Help to set standards for sustainable design and construction.                |
| Building a Greener Future (July 2007)   | Sets out the Governments proposal to reduce the carbon footprint of new housing. It proposes a timetable for revising the building regulations so as to reach zero carbon development by 2016.  | Help to set standards for sustainable design and construction.                |
| Planning Policies for   | Recommends ways of integrating benchmarks for sustainable building into development plans.  | Help to set standards for   |

# Quality of the Built Environment

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative  | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets   | Plan Response  |
|--|--|--|
| Sustainable Building - Guidance for Local Development Frameworks. LGA, PAS, WRAP, POS (October 2006) |  | sustainable design and construction.   |
| Climate Change Adaptation By Design. TCPA (2007)   | The aim of Climate Change Adaptation by Design is to communicate the importance of adapting to some degree of inevitable climate change, and to show how adaptation can be integrated into the planning, design and development of new and existing communities.   | Help to set standards for sustainable design and construction.                                       |
| Urban Design Compendium (UDC1 and UDC2) (Homes and Communities Agency, 2007)                         | Sets out the key principles of urban design along with guidance and case studies explaining how these could be applied in practice.  | Take account of urban design principles.   |
| Sustainable Energy By Design (TCPA, 2006)  | This guide demonstrates what is being, and what could be, done today. It focuses on the role of design, architecture and planning in the context of sustainable development and creating low-carbon communities.   | Help to set standards for sustainable design and construction.                                       |
| Manual for Streets (DCLG, 2007)  | Provides guidance on the design of residential and minor roads. The aim is to promote a fundamental shift in the way people share and enjoy the street.  | Help to set standards for sustainable design and construction.                                       |
| Planning and Access for Disabled People: A Good Practice Guide (ODPM, 2003)                          | Describes how all those involved in the development process can play their part in delivering physical environments which can be used by everyone. It encourages local planning authorities and developers to consider access for disabled people, and stresses the importance of early consultation with disabled people, when formulating development plans and preparing planning applications. | Consider access for disabled people. Consult with disabled people when formulating development plans |
| Carbon Reductions in New Non Domestic Buildings. DCLG (December 2007)                                | Investigates the opportunities for achieving zero carbon in new non domestic buildings.  | Aim to achieve zero carbon in new non domestic buildings.  |
| Improving the energy efficiency of buildings and using planning to protect the                       | Policy to ensure that buildings and other developments do not damage the environment through poor waste management or inefficient use of resources.  | Reduce carbon emissions from buildings and ensure that planning policies help to protect and improve |

# Quality of the Built Environment

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative                  | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response  |
|--|---|--|
| environment (December 2012)                                      |   | the natural and built environment.   |
| RBWM Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans | A five year Conservation Area Management Plan summarises the actions the Council will take in the period to ensure that the character and appearance of the area is preserved or enhanced.  | Ensure that the character and appearance of conservation areas is preserved or enhanced. |
| RBWM Townscape Assessment (August 2010)                          | The study considers the character of built-up areas across the borough, allowing these special qualities to be better understood and reflected in decision making. In particular the study: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a factual description of townscape for the towns and larger villages;</li> <li>• Defines broad areas of common townscape type and their key characteristics; and</li> <li>• Recommends broad design principles for integrating development.</li> </ul>            | Ensure that the character and appearance of different areas is taken into consideration. |
| Cookham Village Design Statement (VDS) (May 2013)                | The VDS looks at urban design in Cookham Parish.  | Consider the impact future development plan policies could have on villages.             |
| Maidenhead Waterways Framework (June 2009)                       | The purpose of the framework is to aid the restoration of the waterway including the achievement of the emerging Maidenhead Waterway Project. The planning brief will help ensure that future planning policy and the design of developments contribute to the overall aim of restoring the waterway and avoid potential obstacles to the delivery of the Maidenhead Waterways Project.   | Consider the impact future development plan policies could have on the waterways.        |
| Public Realm Strategy for Maidenhead Town Centre (RBWM)          | The purpose of the strategy is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establish an overall concept and initial design solutions for the town centre to enable a considered cohesive approach to the regeneration of the public realm;</li> <li>• promote the town centre as a place to work, live and visit;</li> <li>• improve the quality of the town centre;</li> <li>• set the bench mark of quality and aesthetic, and provide guidance for public realm projects within the town centre.</li> </ul> | Consider the impact future development plan policies could have on the public realm.     |

Table 16

# Air and Noise

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative   | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets   | Plan Response  |
|---|--|--|
| The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. (July 2007) | Sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits.   | Minimise air pollution in the Air Quality Management Areas.  |
| RBWM Air Quality Management Plans (for Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS))            | <p>The Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) regime is inherently linked to the National Air Quality Strategy (NAQS). Under the LAQM regime -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local air quality must be periodically reviewed and assessed against objectives prescribed in the Air Quality Regulations 2000;</li> <li>• If any of the air quality objectives are unlikely to be met by the due dates, the LA must declare an air quality management area, covering the identified problem area;</li> <li>• An action plan must then be drawn up setting out the measures the LA intend to take in pursuit of the air quality objectives in its area; and</li> <li>• LAQM is an ongoing requirement and the outcomes and progress with the various stages of the LAQM process must be reported to DEFRA</li> </ul> <p>Three Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS) have been declared in the Borough.</p> | Take account of local air quality management issues associated with location, construction and use of development. |
| RBWM Air Quality Action Plan (Detailed assessment 2008)                                 | <p>Sets out how national air quality objectives will be achieved in areas where residents are likely to be aim of the Air Quality Action Plan is to reduce road traffic emissions within each</p> <p>Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). The AQAP will be developed as an integral part of the Local Transport Plan through shared objectives to tackle congestion and reduce car journeys.</p> <p>Current AQAP based on following strategy themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobility Management</li> <li>• Network Management</li> <li>• Improving Sustainable Travel Options</li> <li>• Demand Management</li> <li>• Vehicle Emissions Testing</li> <li>• New Technologies</li> </ul>  | Improve air quality in the Air Quality Management Areas.   |
| Heathrow Noise Action Plan (May 2011)   | The Noise Action Plan is made up of eight sections covering everything from background information on Heathrow's noise management strategies developed over many years, to setting out the full 66 actions developed as part of this Noise Action Plan.  | Take account of the Noise Action Plan and the issues associated with location,                                     |

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets | Plan Response                        |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|   |                                  | construction and use of development. |

Table 17

# Energy and Climate change

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative  | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets   | Plan Response   |
|--|--|---|
| Climate Change Act 2008  | <p>Is a long-term legally binding framework to tackle the dangers of climate change. It creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• setting ambitious, legally binding targets;</li> <li>• providing powers to help meet those targets;</li> <li>• enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change;</li> <li>• establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures.</li> </ul> | Reduce carbon emissions; promote energy conservation; encourage the production of renewable energy. |
| Energy Act 2011  | The Energy Act 2011 allows for a change in the provision of energy efficiency measures to homes and businesses, and makes improvements to the existing framework to enable and secure low-carbon energy supplies and fair competition in the energy markets.   | Take account of the Energy Act when formulating development plan policies.                          |
| The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan. National strategy for climate and energy. HM Government. (2009) | <p>This plan will deliver emission cuts of 18% on 2008 levels by 2020 (and over a one third reduction on 1990 levels). Five point plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting the public from immediate risk</li> <li>• Preparing for the future</li> <li>• Limiting the severity of future climate change through a new international climate agreement</li> <li>• Building a low carbon UK</li> <li>• Supporting individuals, communities and businesses to play their part.</li> </ul>                            | Promote sustainable homes, renewable energy and green industry.                                     |
| Meeting the energy challenge. Energy white paper (2007)  | Sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy.  | Reduce carbon emissions; promote energy conservation; encourage the production of renewable energy. |
| The Energy Challenge Energy Review Report. Department of Trade and Industry. (2006)                | Announcing a package of proposals to help address the long-term challenges for UK energy policy.   | Reduce carbon emissions; promote energy conservation; encourage the production of renewable energy. |
| Our energy future: creating a low-carbon economy. Energy White Paper (2003)                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions by some 60 percent by about 2050, with real progress by 2020.</li> <li>• To maintain the reliability of energy supplies.</li> <li>• To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth.</li> <li>• To improve our productivity.</li> <li>• To ensure that every home is heated adequately and affordably.</li> </ul>   | Reduce carbon emissions; promote energy conservation; encourage the production of renewable energy. |
| Next steps to zero carbon homes: Allowable Solutions   | The government intends to implement the requirement for new homes to be zero carbon from 2016. It is recognised that it will not always be cost-effective, affordable or technically feasible for house builders to reduce all carbon emissions through on-site  | Consider the emerging allowable solutions framework   |

## Energy and Climate change

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response                |
|---|---|------------------------------|
|   | measures, like fabric insulation, energy efficient services, and/or renewable energy generation (eg solar panels). Therefore 'allowable solutions' - off-site projects or measures that reduce carbon emissions - are being established which will allow house builders to support to achieve the zero carbon homes standard if they cannot meet zero carbon on site. | when plan or policy writing. |

Table 18



## Use of Land Resources

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response                               |
|---|---|---|
| Berkshire Minerals Plan (2001)                  | <p>The Plan (incorporating the 1997 Alterations) identifies five sites that might be suitable for importing minerals to the county by rail. The Plan 'safeguards' these sites, and others where permission for such depots has already been given, to make sure that they are not lost to other uses without full consideration of all the issues.</p>  | Safeguard minerals sites.                   |
| RBWM Contaminated Land Statement                | <p>To identify all areas of potentially contaminated land within the borough. The statement looks to prioritise sites in terms of significance and work towards their remediation. Primary objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To control threats to health and the environment associated with contaminated land;</li> <li>• To identify contaminated land and the existence of any significant pollutant linkages;</li> <li>• To risk assess the likelihood of significant harm to a receptor or pollution of controlled waters; and</li> <li>• To prioritise identified potentially 'contaminated land' sites for further investigation.</li> </ul> | Take account of areas of contaminated land. |

Table 19

# Water Management and Flooding

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative   | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response   |
|---|---|---|
| Flood and Water Management Act 2010   | The Act makes provisions relating to water, including the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion, and the issue of water scarcity. Whilst the Environment Agency remains responsible for managing flood risk, there is a requirement for local authorities to ensure that preliminary flood risk assessments and sustainable drainage system requirements are met when assessing planning applications.  | Need to work with the Environment Agency and water companies (as statutory consultees for development plans), which enables them to make representations on the adequacy of water resources to support housing growth and ensure it is located in the most sustainable locations. |
| Future Water - The Government's Water Strategy for England. Defra (February 2008)                             | This water strategy for England sets out the Government's plans for water in the future and the practical steps that it will take to ensure that good clean water is available for people, businesses and nature.   | Need to work with the Environment Agency and water companies (as statutory consultees for development plans), which enables them to make representations on the adequacy of water resources to support housing growth.  |
| Water for People and the Environment. Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales. (2009)                  | How water resources should be managed over the coming decades so that water can be abstracted and used sustainably. Implementing these will help to ensure there will be enough water for people and the environment now and in the future, delivering a secure water supply and safeguard the environment.   | Ensure adequate water resources for new development and the environment. Maintain water quality.  |
| RBWM Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and Increased Scope Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (both: 2014) | Provides a suite of recommendations within the borough to ensure sustainability with respect to flood risk. Will inform planning decisions and provide guidance to developers and the Council Development Control function through the application of technical guidance, and will inform suitability of sites for development.   | Take account of areas of flood risk and the guidance as to what type of development should be permitted in each risk category and which sites are most suitable.  |
| Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP). Environment Agency. (December 2009)                            | The CFMP gives an overview of the flood risk in the Thames catchment (which is not dependent on administrative boundaries) and sets out a preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 to 100 years.   | Take account of areas of flood risk and the guidance as to what type of development should be permitted in each risk category.  |
| Lower Thames Flood Risk Management Strategy   | <p>The strategy aims to reduce the risk of river flooding to 15,000 properties with a one per cent annual (1 in 100 year) chance of flooding, from Datchet to Teddington.</p> <p>The Lower Thames Strategy will be implemented in two phases. Phase 1 includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● ecological surveys of the River Thames;</li> <li>● individual property protection measures;</li> <li>● capacity increases to Sunbury, Molesey and Teddington weirs;</li> <li>● widening and deepening the Desborough Cut;</li> <li>● developing outline planning proposals for the engineering channel.</li> </ul> | Take account of the strategy when formulating flood or site specific policies.  |

# Water Management and Flooding

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative                        | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets  | Plan Response   |
|--|---|---|
|  | <p>Phase 2 includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the detailed engineering design;</li> <li>securing detailed planning permission;</li> <li>building three flood diversion channels.</li> </ul>   |   |
| Thames Waterway Plan (2006 - 2011)                                     | <p>The vision of the River Thames Alliance is the healthy growth in the use of the freshwater Thames for communities, wildlife, leisure and business.</p> <p>Core Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve and promote access and information for all users (on water and land)</li> <li>Improve and maintain the river infrastructure, facilities and services for all users</li> <li>Contribute to enhanced biodiversity, heritage, and landscape value in the waterway corridor</li> <li>Increase use of the river and its corridor</li> </ul> | Support the objectives of the Thames Waterway Plan.                     |
| Environment Agency Flood Zone Maps                                     | Displays the location of flood zones.   | Reduce flood risk.  |
| Natural Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England | Fulfils requirement of 'Flood and Water Management Act' to aim to ensure that flooding and coastal erosion is well-managed and co-ordinated, so that their impacts are minimised.   | Consider the strategy when formulating flood or site specific policies. |

Table 20

| Policy, Plan, Programme, Strategy or Initiative           | Key Aims, Objectives and Targets   | Plan Response   |
|---|--|---|
| A Waste Strategy For England DEFRA (2007)                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use;</li> <li>• Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020;</li> <li>• Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste;</li> <li>• Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and</li> <li>• Get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.</li> </ul> | Reduce waste going to landfill and promote reuse, recycling and recovery of waste.      |
| Waste Local Plan for Berkshire (1998)                     | A framework for the development and use of land for waste management facilities consistent with the objectives and policies of the Waste Management Plan and with national, regional and local planning policies. Will be replaced by new Waste Development Framework in due course.   | Develop and use land for waste management facilities in accordance with this framework. |
| RBWM Waste Management Strategy                            | <p>Strategic Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To build a sustainable waste management system; which will take full account of the impacts of potential facilities and technologies on the environment, health, cost and local communities.</li> <li>• To secure a long-term, sustainable contract for the management of wastes for which the Borough is responsible.</li> <li>• To ensure delivery of quality services which achieve best value to future waste and recycling work and contracts.</li> <li>• To ensure that no unacceptable risk of harm is caused to the environment and no unacceptable risk is posed to human health as a result of the development or operation of municipal waste management facilities.</li> </ul>                     | Promote sustainable waste management.   |
| Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 (DEFRA) | <p>Sustainable approach to the use of materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritise managing waste in line with waste hierarchy</li> <li>• Support energy from waste.</li> </ul>  | Promote sustainable waste management.   |

Table 21