

Appendix I

Replacement of Policies in the Bracknell Forest Borough Local Plan by Core Strategy Policies

The following table identifies which previously saved policies in the Bracknell Forest Borough Local Plan 2002 have been replaced by policies in the Bracknell Forest Borough Core Strategy.

| Local Plan Policy to be replaced | Relevant Core Strategy Policy |
|---|---|
| EN13 – Water quality | CS1 – Sustainable Development Principles |
| EN21 – Crime and design | CS7 – Design |
| EN24 – Public art | CS7 – Design |
| E2 – Development in defined employment areas | CS20 – New Development in Employment Areas |
| E3 – Employment development on land within settlement boundaries but outside defined employment areas and Bracknell Town Centre | CS19 – Location of Employment Development |
| E6 - Shopping | CS21 – Retail Development in Town Centres CS22 – Out of Town Centre Retail Development |
| H1 – New residential development | CS2 – Locational Principles |
| H7 – Dwelling types | CS16 – Housing Needs of the Community |
| R1 – Loss of open space of public value | CS8 – Recreation and Culture |
| SC1 – Provision of services and community facilities | CS6 – Limiting the Impact of Development |

Appendix 2

Glossary

Accessibility Strategy – Aimed at complementing both the Local Development Documents and the Local Transport Plan by highlighting accessibility issues in the area and directing resources to address the issues raised.

Adopted Proposals Map – A map forming part of the Local Development Framework which identifies the locations to which policies and proposals set out in Development Plan policies apply.

Affordable Housing - includes social rented and intermediate housing, provided to specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Affordable housing should:

- Meet the needs of eligible households including availability at a cost low enough for them to afford, determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices;
- Include provision for the home to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or, if these restrictions are lifted, for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision (PPS3, Annex B, DCLG, 2006).

Airtrack – This refers to transport infrastructure proposals to link existing rail lines (including London Waterloo), via Staines, to Heathrow Airport. For the purposes of this Strategy, this would effectively involve linking Bracknell town centre rail station through to Heathrow as part of a limited stopping service between Reading and Heathrow.

Allocated Sites – Those sites which have been identified as being needed to fulfil a specific role in delivering the Core Strategy. Allocated sites can range from local transport schemes to locations of major growth which may include a mix of uses including housing, employment and community facilities.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) – Annual report submitted to government on the progress of preparing the Local Development Framework and the effectiveness of policies and proposals.

Area Action Plan – A type of Development Plan Document used to provide a planning framework for areas of change and areas of conservation.

Defined Employment Areas – Distinct areas within settlements where employment development already takes place in a successful manner. Development

for employment-generating uses will be directed to these areas along with Bracknell Town Centre.

Deliverable sites – are those which are:

Available – now

Suitable – offering a location for development now and would contribute to the creation of sustainable, mixed communities; and

Achievable – there is a reasonable prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within 5 years.

Developable sites – are those which should be in a suitable location for housing development and there should be a reasonable prospect that the site is available for, and could be developed at the point envisaged.

Development Plan Documents – Spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination and together with the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy will form the development plan for the Borough.

Edge of Centre Sites – Defined as being within 300m walking distance of the retail centre boundary.

Green Belt – An area of open land around certain cities and built up areas where strict planning controls apply in order, in particular to check further growth of a large built up area.

Greywater - Wastewater generated by household processes such as washing dishes, laundry and bathing. Greywater is distinct from wastewater that has been contaminated with sewage, which is known as 'blackwater'.

Gross External Area (GEA) – Unless otherwise stated in this document, all references to square metre area are expressed as gross external area. This is measured as the floor area contained within the building measured to the external face of the external walls.

Housing Needs Study – A study which assesses the future housing needs of the district in terms of the size, type and affordability of the dwellings.

Housing Strategy – A document which sets out what the local authority wants to achieve in terms of housing – related issues and establishes priorities for action both by the local authority and partner organisations. It should be consistent with national policy and designed to deliver regional and neighbourhood strategies as well as meeting the authority's wider objectives set out in the Community Plan.

Large Employment Development – Employment development which is greater than 2500 m².

Local Development Documents (LDD) –

The documents which (taken as a whole) set out the Council's policies relating to the development and use of land in the borough.

Local Development Framework (LDF) – A non-statutory term used to collectively describe the Local Development Documents that together guide development and use of land in the borough.

Local Development Scheme (LDS) – The Council's three year programme for preparing Local Development Documents, setting out timescales and key dates for each Document.

Local Transport Plan (LTP) – A five year strategy prepared by each local authority for the development of local, integrated transport, supported by a programme of transport improvements. It is used to bid to government for funding transport improvements.

Major Employment Areas – comprise Major Employment Sites outside defined settlements and Major Developed Sites in the Green Belt.

Major Locations for Growth – The 2 areas identified as extensions to existing urban areas (Amen Corner and Land North of Whitegrove and Quelm Park).

Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) – Guidance produced by the government on planning matters. These are gradually being replaced with Planning Policy Statements.

Planning Policy Statements (PPS) – National planning policy produced by the Government under the new planning regime.

Recreational Facilities – Comprise active (eg sports pitches, kick-about areas and childrens' play areas) and passive (eg natural and semi-natural open space, green corridors and urban woodlands) open space of public value and built facilities (eg sports halls, places of worship, synthetic pitches, theatres, swimming pools and arts centres).

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) – The broad spatial strategy for the region and forming part of the statutory development plan.

Saved Policies/Proposals/Plan – Policies within local plans and Structure Plans which are saved for a time period until replaced by more up to date planning documents or changes in local or national circumstances make a policy redundant.

Settlements – Land specifically designated as lying within a Settlement as shown on the adopted proposals map.

Site Specific Allocations – Allocations of sites for specific or mixed uses or development to be contained in Development Plan Documents. Policies will identify any specific requirements for individual proposals.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) – The SCI sets out who will be consulted and when and how they can get involved in the local planning process.

Special Protection Areas (SPA) – Sites classified under the European Community Directive on Wild Birds to protect internationally important bird species.

Strategic Environmental Assessment –

Under European legislation, any plan which has a major impact on the environment needs to be subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment. This is an ongoing process intended to make the environment central to the decision making process, and to ensure that the process is transparent. This process is intended to be combined with Sustainability Appraisal.

Structure Plan – An old style development plan, which sets out strategic planning policies for the County and formed the basis for detailed policies in local plans. These plans will remain in force for a certain time until replaced by more up to date planning policies.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) –

A type of Local Development Document that provides further guidance to the implementation of planning policies and proposals. SPDs hold less weight than a Development Plan Document.

Sustainability Appraisal – The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires Local Development Documents to be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal, which examines the impact of the policies and proposals on economic, social and environmental factors.

The Sustainable Community Plan – A Plan produced in partnership with the public, private and community sectors and led by the Local Strategic Partnership.

Travel Planning – A range of measures aimed at promoting sustainable travel within an organisation, or at a specific location, with an emphasis on reducing dependency on single occupancy car journeys.

Travelling Populations – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.

Urban Potential Study – An assessment of the amount of residential development that could be accommodated within urban areas.