Appendix A Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

No.	Plan / Strategy	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
International			
1.	EU Floods Directive - Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks, 2007	The Directive requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding; to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas; and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. It is being carried out in coordination with the Water Framework Directive. Its aim is to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity.	The LFRMS will complement the requirements of the Directive.
2.	EU Water Framework Directive - Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy, 2000	Prevents deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetland by setting out a timetable until 2027 to achieve good ecological status or potential. The Water Framework Directive requires Member States to manage the effects on the ecological quality of water which result from changes to the physical characteristics of water bodies. It requires action in those cases where these “hydro-morphological” pressures are having an ecological impact which will interfere with our ability to achieve Water Framework Directive objectives. The Strategy should promote sustainable management of the water environment by carefully considering current land use and future climate scenarios, to minimise the effects of flooding and drought events and to facilitate long term improvements in water quality, including the protection of groundwater near landfill sites and	The Strategy will need to consider the requirements of the WFD and ensure that it does not compromise its objectives, and it contributes to achieving its aims.

No.	Plan / Strategy	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
		minimise agricultural runoff.	
	The Granada Convention 1985	Originally known as the European Charter of the Architectural Heritage, it was later turned into the "Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe" (3). It defines 'architectural heritage' and each signatory promises to maintain an inventory of it and to take statutory measures to protect it. There is also a promise to provide funding, but only within budgetary limitations, and to promote the general enhancement of the surroundings of groups. Signatories (including the UK) also promise to adopt integrated conservation policies in their planning systems and other spheres of government influence that promote the conservation and enhancement of architectural heritage and the fostering of traditional skills.	
	The Valetta Convention 1992	Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe. It defines archaeological heritage and the signatories promise to make and maintain an inventory of it and to legislate for its protection. The emphasis is on protection of sites for future study, the reporting of chance finds the control of excavations and the use of metal detectors.	
National			
3.	Flood and Water Management Act 2011	Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) *'must develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for flood risk management in its area'* including flood risk from surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses.	The key driver for the Flood Risk Management Strategic approach.
4.	Flood Risk Regulations, 2009	The Flood Risk Regulations implement the requirements of the European Floods Directive, which aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe.	Key driver for implementing flood risk management strategies at the local level.

No.	Plan / Strategy	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
		The approach consists of a six year cycle of planning based on a four stage process of: • Undertaking a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA). • Identifying flood risk areas. • Preparing flood hazard and risk maps. • Preparing flood risk management plans. Lead local flood authorities are responsible for managing the flood risk caused by precipitation. The Environment Agency covers flooding from the sea, main rivers and reservoirs.	
5.	The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (May 2011)	This strategy aims to help risk management authorities and communities understand their different roles and responsibilities and will be particularly relevant to Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) which have new responsibilities under the Flood and Water Management Act (2010). The strategy encourages more effective risk management to: • ensure a clear understanding of the risks of flooding and coastal erosion, nationally and locally, so that investment in risk management can be prioritised more effectively; • set out clear and consistent plans for risk management so that communities and businesses can make informed decisions about the management of the remaining risk; • manage flood and coastal erosion risks in an appropriate way, taking account of the needs of communities and the environment; • ensure that emergency plans and responses to flood incidents are effective and that communities are able to respond effectively to flood forecasts, warnings and	Guidance document for the lead Local Flood Authority.

No.	Plan / Strategy	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
		advice; • help communities to recover more quickly and effectively after incidents.	
6.	Selecting and reviewing Flood Risk Areas for local sources of flooding - Guidance to Lead Local Flood Authorities (2010)	This guidance discusses the criteria for assessing whether the risk of flooding is significant, as required by regulation 14 other Flood Risk Regulations 2009 (the Regulations). It describes the methodology for identifying and reviewing areas of significant flood risk, known as Flood Risk Areas under the Regulations, and how it was developed.	Guidance document for the Lead Local Flood Authority in meeting Flood Risk Regulations which are complimentary to the Flood and Water Management Act.
7.	Future water the Government's waste strategy for England, 2008.	Future Water sets out how it is intended for the water sector to look by 2030. The vision is of a sector that values and protects its water resources; that delivers water to customers through fair, affordable and cost-reflective charges; where flood risk is addressed with markedly greater understanding and use of good surface water management; and where the water industry has cut its greenhouse gas emissions. The vision shows a sector that is resilient to climate change, with its likelihood of more frequent droughts as well as floods, and to population growth, with forward planning fully in tune with these adaptation challenges.	This document is the prime piece of national legislation concerning water as a valuable resource.
8.	Water for People and the Environment; Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales, 2009	This strategy sets out how the Environment Agency believe water resources should be managed over the coming decades so that water can be abstracted and used sustainably. The objectives refer to: • Reducing greenhouse gas emissions • Reducing the vulnerability of ecosystems to climate change (which makes reference to flood risk management) • Increasing the resilience of supplies • Protecting critical infrastructure (which states that water supply infrastructure needs to be resilient to flooding) • Improving flexibility • More informed decisions	The LFRMS should have regard to the management of water resources within the Borough so as not to detrimentally impact on them.

No.	Plan / Strategy	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
9.	Making Space for Water – Taking forward a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England (2005)	This strategy aims to implement a more holistic approach to managing flood and coastal erosion risks in England. The aim will be to manage risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities, so as to: • reduce the threat to people and their property; and • deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles.	This strategy was a key driver for the Flood Risk Management Strategic approach.
10.	Directing the Flow: Priorities for Future Water Policy, 2002	Sets future water policy to implement the Water Framework Directive. Highlights that considerably more emphasis needs to be put on integrating the different aspects of water policy, including between water quality, water resources and flood management, as well as greater integration of water policies with policies in other areas additional to health – especially with regard to: • Agriculture and fisheries; • Biodiversity; • Tourism and recreation; • Land-use planning.	Key driver for the Flood Risk Management Strategic approach.
11.	The Impact of Flooding on Urban and Rural Communities, 2005	This document has two stated aims, namely: • understanding the relationships between urban/rural policies and flood risk management (FRM) policy such that opportunities for 'win–win' solutions could be explored; • understanding the social impacts (e.g. economic, health, community) on urban and rural communities from an empirical perspective (i.e. what evidence is there for differential impacts on urban and rural communities in terms of flooding).	The LFRMS will need to take into account the findings of this report.
12.	EA Policy: Sustainable Urban	The adopted policy is that the Environment Agency 'will promote	SUDS are considered to be a key tool in

No.	Plan / Strategy	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
	Drainage Systems, 2002	SUDS as a technique to manage surface and groundwater regimes sustainably'. The policy has two key objectives: • primary objective: to establish SuDS as normal drainage practice where appropriate for all new developments in England and Wales • secondary objective: retrofitting SuDS on those existing surface water drainage systems which have an adverse effect on the environment.	alleviating both flood risk and impact in areas of flood risk.
13.	Land Drainage Act, 1991, (as Amended 2004)	Gives operating authorities (including the Environment Agency) authorisation to carry out works on watercourses for certain purposes. Also paces environmental and recreational duties on the Environment Agency.	The LFRMS should take account of the duties and powers resulting from this Act
14.	Civil Contingencies Act 2004	Sets out a single framework for Civil Protection for a wide range of emergencies. The Act has moved the emphasis of civil protection from being one of just planning and responding to emergencies towards resilience planning arrangements (which also includes response arrangements). This has placed a range of new duties and responsibilities on Local Authorities such as assessing the risks of an emergency occurring, which includes the need to carry out a risk assessment on past incidents and likely incidents happening in the future.	The LFRMS should take account of the duties and powers resulting from this Act.
15.	Water Act, 2003	Goals of this Act include:	The LFRMS should take account of the

No.	Plan / Strategy	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
		• to amend the Water Resources Act 1991 and the Water Industry Act 1991; • to make provision with respect to compensation under section 61 of the Water Resources Act 1991; • to provide for the establishment and functions of the Water Services Regulation Authority and the Consumer Council for Water; to make provision in connection with land drainage and flood defense; • to make provision about contaminated land so far as it relates to the pollution of controlled waters	duties and powers resulting from this Act
16.	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF lists in Annex 3 documents replaced by the framework including many PPSs.	The LFRMS needs to consider the approach set out in this Government Strategy.
17.	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010	The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.	The LFRMS should take account of the duties and powers resulting from the regulations.
18.	UK Biodiversity Action Plan	The UK BAP was published in response to the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). It highlights a number of priority habitats and species with associated action plans.	The LFRMS should have regard to the Action Plan.
19.	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Addresses the problem of species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain.	The LFRMS should take account of the duties and powers resulting from this Act
20.	'Working with the Grain of Nature': A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)	Ensures biodiversity considerations are embedded in all main sectors of economic activity. (It is the principal means by which the government will comply with duties under the section 74 of the CRoW Act).	The LFRMS should take account of the duties and powers resulting from this strategy.
21.	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW)	Emphasises the public's right of access to open country and common land, and gives additional protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).	The LFRMS should take account of the duties and powers resulting from this Act
22.	Natural Environment and Rural	The key objectives of this act are to help both achieve a rich	The LFRMS should take account of the

No.	Plan / Strategy	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
	Communities Act 2006 (NERC)	and diverse natural environment with thriving rural communities and implement key elements of the government's rural strategy. 'Natural England' was created to marry the enhancement of biodiversity and landscape with the promotion of access and recreation, with the aim of benefitting people through a more integrated approach. 'Commission for Rural Communities' was formed as a strong national rural advisor, advocate and watchdog charged with ensuring that Government policies are making a real difference in tackling rural disadvantage.	duties and powers resulting from this Act
Regional			
23.	South East Plan, May 2009 [This has now been revoked apart from policy NRM6- Thames Basin Heaths]	Policy NRM6 regarding the Thames Basin Heaths is the only saved policy and is relevant to Bracknell Forest Council.	Saved policy NRM6 is relevant to the LFRMS. The Thames Basin Heaths and its associated European protected species of ground nesting birds must be considered when compiling the LFRMS.
24.	Berkshire Biodiversity Action Plan	This Action Plan has approached the issue of conservation by identifying those habitats under threat and in need of action. A framework of local action plans is drawn upon to identify the specific threats and the work needed to safeguard their future.	The LFRMS should have regard to the Action Plan.
Local			
25.	Bracknell Forest Borough Local Development Framework (LDF)	Comprises a selection of individual documents that collectively act to steer future development in Bracknell. Current documents are: • The Local Development Scheme • The Statement of Community Involvement	The LFRMS should have regard to the LDF.

No.	Plan / Strategy	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
		• The Annual Monitoring Report • The Core Strategy DPD • Bracknell Forest Borough Parking Standards SPD • Limiting the Impact of Development SPD • Designing for Accessibility SPD • Sustainable Resource Management SPD • Character Areas SPD • Streetscene SPD • Warfield SPD • Amen Corner SPD • Thames Basin Heaths Avoidance and Mitigation SPD • Parking Standards SPD	
26.	Bracknell Forest Borough Core Strategy, February 2008	The Core Strategy "sets out a planning framework for guiding the location and level of development in the Borough up to 2026". It incorporates 12 spatial objectives: 1) To plan for a balance of housing and employment growth 2) To aid delivery of housing in the Borough, which meets the needs of all sectors of the community, including the provision of affordable housing 3) To deliver the regeneration of Bracknell town centre 4) To promote a sequential approach to the location of new development 5) To promote a transport system which enables access to services, by a choice of transport modes 6) To ensure high quality well designed development is delivered in the Borough 7) To support and facilitate essential community facilities and infrastructure in accessible locations 8) To deliver accessible development meeting the needs of the Borough 9) To maintain and improve the built and natural environment, and to avoid or mitigate the effects of new	The LFRMS should have regard to the Core Strategy and the 12 spatial objectives.

No.	Plan / Strategy	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
		development upon the natural and historic environment 10) To maintain high and stable levels of economic growth 11) To promote the sustainable use and disposal of resources 12) To mitigate against and adapt to climate change	
27.	Bracknell Forest Borough Local Plan, Jan 2002: saved policies	• To ensure that new development accords with the best principles and practices of "sustainable development", including the promotion of good public transport to serve it. • To maintain the distinction between urban and rural areas, to prevent the coalescence of existing settlements. • To safeguard the existing open, rural, and undeveloped character of the Green Belt and to enhance its quality. • To provide opportunities for access, and outdoor sport and recreation for people living within and around the Green Belt. • To realise the aims of sustainable development by reducing the need to travel through the integration of transport and land use planning. • To reduce the reliance on the private motor car by providing people with the choice of using viable and attractive alternatives. • To encourage an increase in safe cycle and pedestrian movement, through promoting investment in the maintenance of existing facilities and the provision of new facilities where appropriate and desirable. • To facilitate and encourage greater use of public transport by promoting investment in existing and new facilities and services, for example park and ride schemes, bus services and additional railway stations. To secure physical and social infrastructure that meets the needs of local communities with due regard for the environment, by seeking an appropriate contribution from	The LFRMS should have regard to the Local Plan and the saved policies.

No.	Plan / Strategy	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
		development towards the provision of related local infrastructure and community facilities.	
28.	Bracknell Forest Borough Council Biodiversity Action Plan	• Investigate opportunities afforded by existing road verges as potential 'meadow resource' (10 km by 2005), including further work on roadside nature reserves (Positive Management). • Ensure that all sites that are designated as SSSIs or WHSs are defended and/or given due consideration within the planning process. • Encourage projects that generate new areas of woodland and/or improve woodland management in existing woods (Positive Management).	The LFRMS should have regard to the Action Plan.
29.	Bracknell Forest Borough Local Development Scheme (September 2009)	The Local Development Scheme is a three-year work programme that sets out the planning policy documents the council will produce. The council's latest Local Development Scheme came into effect on 22 October 2012	The LFRMS should have regard to the LDS.
30.	Sustainable Resource Management SPD (October 2008)	In recognition of the fact that "the construction industry in the UK is responsible for nearly a third of all industrial pollution incidents, and the energy used in constructing, occupying and operating buildings leads to approximately half of all greenhouse gas emissions in the UK", the aim of this guide is to set a precedent in the design of buildings that upholds the concept of sustainability. The overarching aims of this document are: • To reduce the demand for energy • To increase the use of renewable energy • To minimise the consumption of water • To provide Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) • To adapt to microclimate changes arising from climate	The LFRMS should have regard to the SPD, in particular:- • To minimise the consumption of water. • To provide Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS). • To adapt to microclimate changes arising from climate change. • To protect and enhance biodiversity in the design of developments. • To minimise the damage to natural resources through air,

No.	Plan / Strategy	Main Aims and Objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
		change • To provide facilities to recycle or compost household, commercial and industrial waste • To protect and enhance biodiversity in the design of developments • To promote the use of materials with a low environmental impact • To minimise, reuse and recycle demolition waste and wherever possible to use reused or recycled construction materials • To minimise the damage to natural resources through air, ground/surface water, land, noise and light pollution	ground/surface water, land, noise and light pollution.

Appendix B Baseline data, characterisation, indicators and trends

Settlement character

Bracknell Forest Council (BFC) is a Unitary Authority located in the county of Berkshire in the South-East of England. The administrative area covers approximately 110 square kilometres and has a population of around 113,700 people. The Borough has seen significant population, housing and employment growth over the last few decades mainly in and around Bracknell Town.

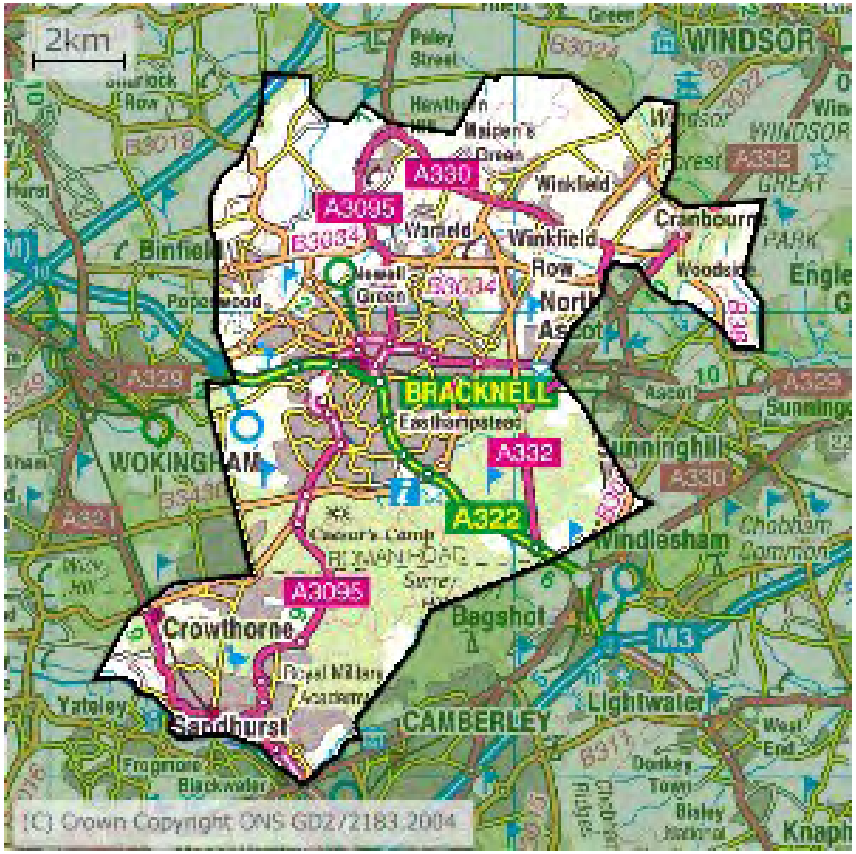
With a background as a small market town, Bracknell was earmarked for development as a 'new town' to alleviate the housing crisis caused by World War II. Bracknell New Town was designed on the neighbourhood principle with a primary school, shops, church, community centre and public house at the heart of each of the nine neighbourhoods. Generally the housing stock is relatively expensive and spacious at average densities, with 1007 people per km^2, compared to 424 km^2 in the South-east [ONS, 2003].

The settlements in the Borough comprise of Sandhurst and Crowthorne to the south; the semi-rural communities of Binfield, Warfield and Winkfield to the north; and the former New Town of Bracknell in the centre of the Borough.

Historical flood incidents recorded by BFC have been captured as three main event years, 2002, 2006 and 2007. These flood events were mainly caused by surface water flooding, which can be directly attributed to rainfall storm events which occurred over all or some parts of the Borough.

In the last two flood incidents, surface water flooding was experienced as drainage systems and the underlying soils became overloaded and unable to cope with the volume and intensity of rainfall.

Historical flooding within the Borough is based on information gathered by BFC,



Thames Water and the Environment Agency.

SEA Framework			
SEA Objective	**Indicator**	**Data**	**Commentary/target**
2. To reduce the risk of flooding and harm to people, property and the environment	Properties at risk of flooding (See Maps 1 & 2)	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Halcrow 2010)	Prevent inappropriate development in the 'at risk' of flooding areas.
	Number of new developments permitted in area of flood risk.		
	New development with sustainable drainage (SuDS) installed		All new development applications, where reasonable and feasible, to include sustainable drainage systems which use appropriate techniques to mimic the natural site.
3. To protect and enhance human health and wellbeing	Mid year estimate of population (census 2011) http://www.ons.gov.uk/ Bracknell Forest Health Profile www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=92254	Population 117,300 for Bracknell Forest Health Amenities (see map 3)	The fastest growing authority in Berkshire between 1991 and 2001. The population is younger than the national average but there is an increasing proportion of older people.
	Proportion of population who consider their health to be good Bracknell Forest Council questionnaire, Census 2001 and www.statistics.gov.uk	2001 people considering their health to be 'good' 75.3%	The health of the borough is generally good. At the Census 2001 the proportion of people considering their health to be 'good' was 75.3%, considerably higher than the national average of 68.6%. **{Increase in the proportion of population who consider their health to be good}**

SEA Objective	Indicator	Data	Commentary/target
	Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer, accidents and suicide (NI 121 and NI 122) Standardised mortality ratios (SMR) per 100,000 Berkshire East PCT and www.oneplace.direct.gov.uk	**circulatory disease**: 142 [1995]; 72 [2005]; 67.5 [2009] SE: 89 [2001] England: 93 [2005] **all cancers**: 140 [1995]; 116 [2005]; 80.3 [2009] SE: 117 [2001] England: 121 [2005] **Accidents**: 19 [2004-06 average] SE: 15 [2001] England: 16 [2001] **Suicide**: 6 [2003-05 average] SE: 8 [2001] England: 8 [2003-05 average] (NB figures estimated from PCT chart)	Current trend shows a reduction in death rates. **{Over the long term, to reduce death rates from these diseases appreciably.}**
	Obesity Health Profile 2009- Bracknell Forest. APHO and Department of Health (2009).	Approximately one fifth of (21.9%) adult BFC residents are obese.	BFC obesity levels are 'not significantly different' from England's average of 23.6%. **{Reduce obesity levels in the Borough}**

SEA Objective	Indicator	Data	Commentary/target
	Health is also affected by access to services, facilities, employment and housing; and air quality. See addendum to objective 3- Map 3)		
9. To make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	**Access to open space, sports or leisure facilities** Proportion of population *PPG17 Study of Open Space, Sports, Recreation and Leisure Facilities October 2006* Facilities at risk of flooding are to be considered.	44% within 2 minutes walk 58% within 4 minutes walk 66% within 6 minutes walk 71% within 8 minutes walk 76% within 10 minutes walk 89% within 20 minutes walk 94% within 30 minutes walk See Map 4	Maintain and/or improve accessibility.
12. To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Bracknell Forest is prepared for associated impacts.	**Greenhouse gas emissions** CO2 Methane Nitrous Oxides BFBC Environmental Health and www.oneplace.direct.gov.uk	Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions (NI186) -0.1% Average for UK www.oneplace.direct.gov.uk	Decreasing, but not significantly. UK target at least 35% below 1990 level by 2020 and at least 80% by 2050. Data from 2006: Bracknell Forest accounts for 738kt of CO2 of which 165kt is from transport, equating to 22.36% of emissions (Local and Regional CO2 Emissions Estimates for 2005-2006, AEA)
		Methane: not known	
		For Nitrous oxides see Addendum to Objective 12 Map 5	
	Flood risk areas Development affecting within Flood Zones 3b, 4 and 5	See Addendum to Objective 2 Maps 1 & 2	To be completed by review of promoted development sites against flood risk maps

SEA Objective	Indicator	Data	Commentary/target
13. To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	**SSSIs** Proportion SSSIs in favourable or favourable recovering status. www.natureonthemap.org HRA Screening of individual projects.	See Table 1 and Map 6	Some areas improving, some have deteriorated. Much of Thames Basin Heaths SPA has improved in last 10 years. **{Ensure no further loss, damage or deterioration of SSSIs; 2010: 95% of SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition}**
	Windsor Great Park SAC HRA Screening of individual projects.	**http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0012586**	Primary reason for classification:- **{Windsor represents old acidophilous oak woods in the south-eastern part of its UK range. It has the largest number of veteran oaks *Quercus* spp. in Britain (and probably in Europe), a consequence of its management as wood-pasture. It is of importance for its range and diversity of saproxylic invertebrates, including many rare species (e.g. the beetle *Lacon querceus*), some known in the UK only from this site, and has recently been recognised as having rich fungal assemblages. Windsor Forest and Great Park has been identified as of potential international importance for its saproxylic invertebrate fauna by the Council of Europe (Speight 1989).}** The LFRMS would have to avoid any adverse impact upon the Windsor Great Park SAC.

SEA Objective	Indicator	Data	Commentary/target
	Achieve local **Biodiversity Action Plan** objectives and the extent of key habitats for which BAP's have been established. www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/biodiversity-action-plan-2012-2017.pdf	> 20% of the Borough recognised as being of a high wildlife value and protected by some form of designation; pSPA: 255ha; cSAC: 353ha; SSSI: 1720ha; WHS: 2260ha	{Maintain the condition and extent of all key habitats currently at favourable status; restore / re-create key habitats so these reach favourable status; monitor and conserve key BAP species}
	Population of wild birds *Thames Valley Environmental Records*	Barn Owls: "a small number"; Bullfinch: "relatively abundant"; Dartford Warbler: "rare - but increasing" 10-15 pairs; Hobby: "some distribution and abundance data is known through various proactive land managers"; Kingfisher: "present on both Blackwater and Cut rivers in Borough"; Little Ringed Plover: "recorded breeding at Horseshoe Lake and Moor Green Lakes"; Nightjar: "recorded on heathland sites in the south of the Borough"; Skylark: "known to be present"; Woodlark: 6 breeding pairs [1994] 317 pairs in Berks/Surrey/Hants [1997]	{The target is to show a sustained increase in the H13 regional wild bird population index and reverse the declines in the farmland and woodland species.}

SEA Objective	Indicator	Data	Commentary/target
	Population of farmland birds General trends based on population densities of 19 farmland birds in the Borough – index figure *TVERC/British Trust for Ornithology (BTO)*	1999: 1.0 2000: 1.8 2001: 1.6 2002: 2.0 2003: 2.1 2004: 2.5 2005: 2.3 2006: 1.9 2007: 1.95 2008: 2.8	Variable, but the trend would appear to be an increase in the population. {The target is to show a sustained increase in the H13 regional wild bird population index and reverse the declines in the farmland and woodland species.}
14. To protect and enhance where possible the Borough's characteristic countryside and its historic environment in urban and rural areas	**Heritage** Listed buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest at risk of flooding. *Planning statistics BFC*	There are 265 listed buildings in BFB: 254 – Grade II 10 – Grade II* 1 – Grade I	
	Landscape Impact of flooding on landscape character	See Map 7 Further information in Landscape Analysis of Site Allocations and an assessment of Gaps/Green Wedges (Entec, June 2006). Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Halcrow 2010).	

SEA Objective	Indicator	Data	Commentary/target
18. To maintain and improve water quality in the Borough's water courses and to achieve sustainable water resource management	**Water Quality- Current river chemical quality** (See Tables 2, 3 & 4 -Current River Chemical Quality) www.environment-agency.gov.uk Water Framework Directive (WFD) Results Classification Results http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/97343.aspx regional and national data www.defra.gov.uk	Cut: 1990: C; 1995: D; 2000: C; 2002: C; Cannon Hill Bray Cut 2008: B Fawley Court Stream Cut 2008: A Bull Brook: 1990: D; 1995: C; 2000: D Blackwater (Camberley to Sandhurst STW): 2008: C % good in South East: 67 [1990] 76 [1995] 76 [2000] 77 [2002] 76 [2003] 78 [2004] 78 [2005] 77 [2006] % good England 60 [1990] 66 [1995] 67 [2000] 68 [2002] 69 [2003] 70 [2004] 71 [2005] 71 [2006]	Generally improving. **{91% of river length to comply with EA River Quality Objectives [2005]. Meet the EU Water Framework Directive requirements of achieving a 'Good Ecological Status' for water courses}**

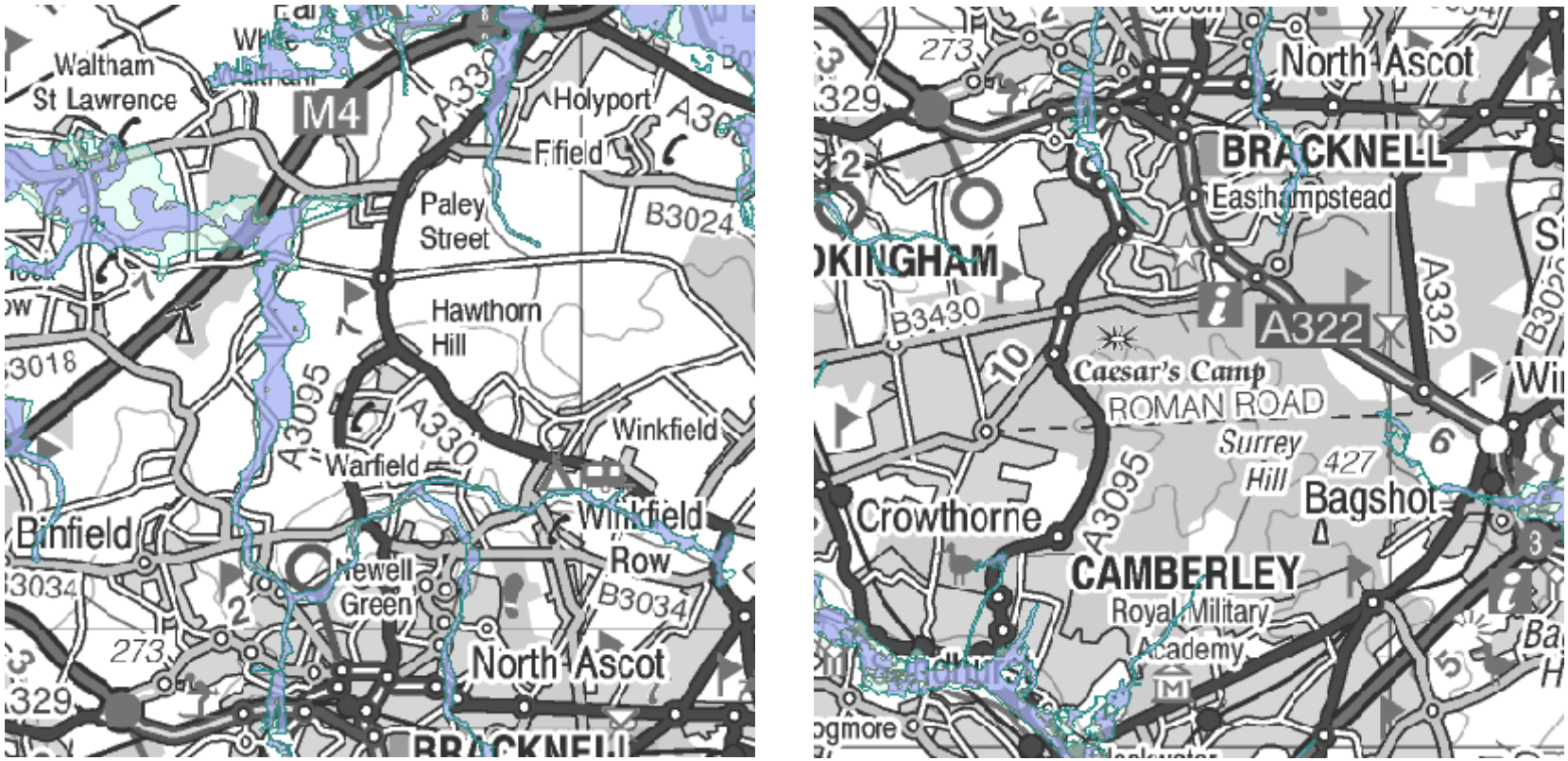
SEA Objective	Indicator	Data	Commentary/target
	Water Quality- Current river ecological quality (See Tables 5, 6 & 7 -Current River Ecological Quality) Incidents of major and significant water pollution www.environment-agency.gov.uk regional and national data www.defra.gov.uk	Fawley Court Stream Cut 2008: A (Nitrates 4, phosphates 4) Downmill Stream: 1990: C; 1993: D; 1994: D; 1995: D; 1996: C; 1997: C; 1998: C; 1999: C; 2000: B; 2001: B; 2002: B Bull Brook: 1990: E; 1993: C; 1994: C; 1995: D; 1996: C; 1997: C; 1998: C; 1999: C; 2000: C; 2001: D; 2002: D Blackwater (Camberley to Sandhurst STW): 2008: B (Nitrates 6, Phosphates 5). Nutrient to reduce at Sandhurst STW is phosphorous. South East % good (A and B) 40 [1990] 54 [1995] 65 [2000] 58 [2002] 59 [2003] 55 [2004] 61 [2005] 65 [2006] England % good (A and B) 43 [1990] 55 [1995] 64 [2000] 65 [2002] 62 [2003] 62 [2004] 64 [2005] 66 [2006]	

SEA Objective	Indicator	Data	Commentary/target
	Incidents of major and significant **water pollution** *www.environment-agency.gov.uk (What's in my backyard?)*	27.12.2001 Significant. Incident number 49586. North of Winkfield Row. Oil and fuels. 06.01.2004 Significant. Incident number 209285 A Road north west of TRL. Contaminated water. 11.09.2004 Significant. Incident number 266000. West of Winkfield Row. Other pollutant. 26.07.2004 Significant. Incident number 254531. Blackwater River south of College Town. Sewage materials.	Achieve 12% reduction in Category 1 and 2 incidents from all sectors [2007]

SEA Objective	Indicator	Data	Commentary/target
	Water consumption Per capita water consumption *www.defra.gov.uk*	Estimated household water consumption for Thames Water area: Unmetred: 150l/day [1992-93] 168 [1995-96] 164 [1998-99] 167 [2000-01] 161 [2001-02] 165 [2002-03] 164 [2003-04] 161 [2004-05] 167 [2005-06] Measured Households: 140l/day [1994-95] 148 [1995-96] 150 [1998-99] 154 [2000-01] 150 [2001-02] 149 [2002-03] 154 [2003-04] 153 [2004-05] 154 [2005-06]	Stabilise at current levels. Unmetred fluctuating, but reasonably stable. Measured is lower but could be slowly rising.

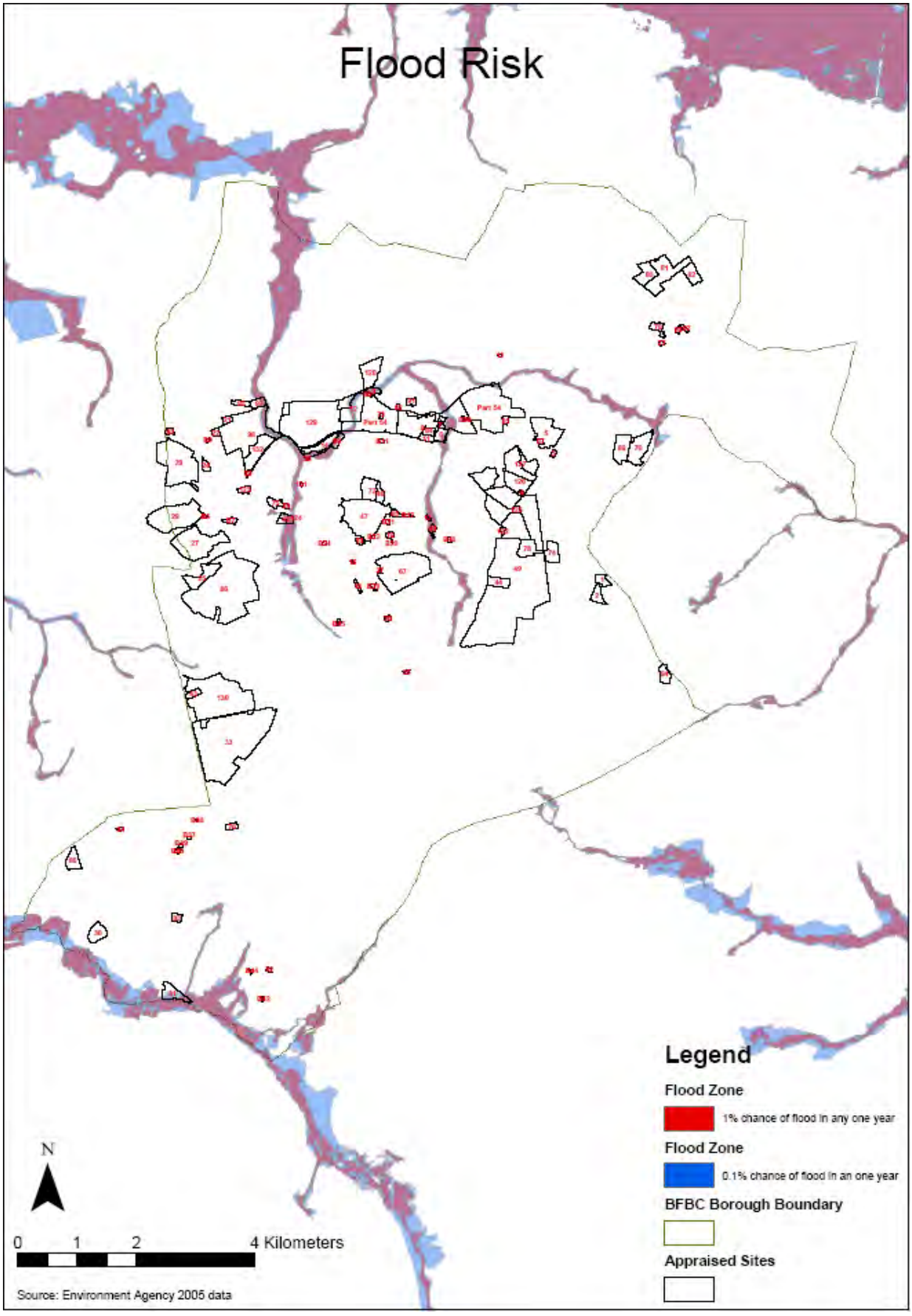
SEA Objective	Indicator	Data	Commentary/target
19. To maintain and improve soil quality	Agricultural land quality (Potential loss of Grade 1, 2 & 3 soil due to flood rated issues) www.defra.gv.uk	2,400ha of land in use for agriculture [2000]. No grade 1 or 2 agricultural land present, South East: 12% Grade 1 and 2 12% Grade 4 and 5 England: 16% Grade 1 and 2 21% Grade 4 and 5	Discourage development on quality agricultural land.
	Remediate (through site allocation and the planning process) land contaminated by past uses, which may present a risk to human health and the environment.		Remediate land affected by contamination to a 'suitable for use' state.
	The Borough's Geodiversity should be a consideration.	http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/geodiversity/englands/counties/area_ID2.aspx	No adverse impact should come as a result of implementing the LFRMS.
22. To sustain economic growth and competiveness of the Borough	**GVA per capita (data is per worker)** www.statistics.gov.uk	BFC: £14,728 [1995]; £15,287 [1996] £16,347 [1997]; £19,134 [1998] £20,880 [1999]; £21,863 [2000] £22,713 [2001]	

Addendum to objective 2, Map 1 Flood Risk Areas



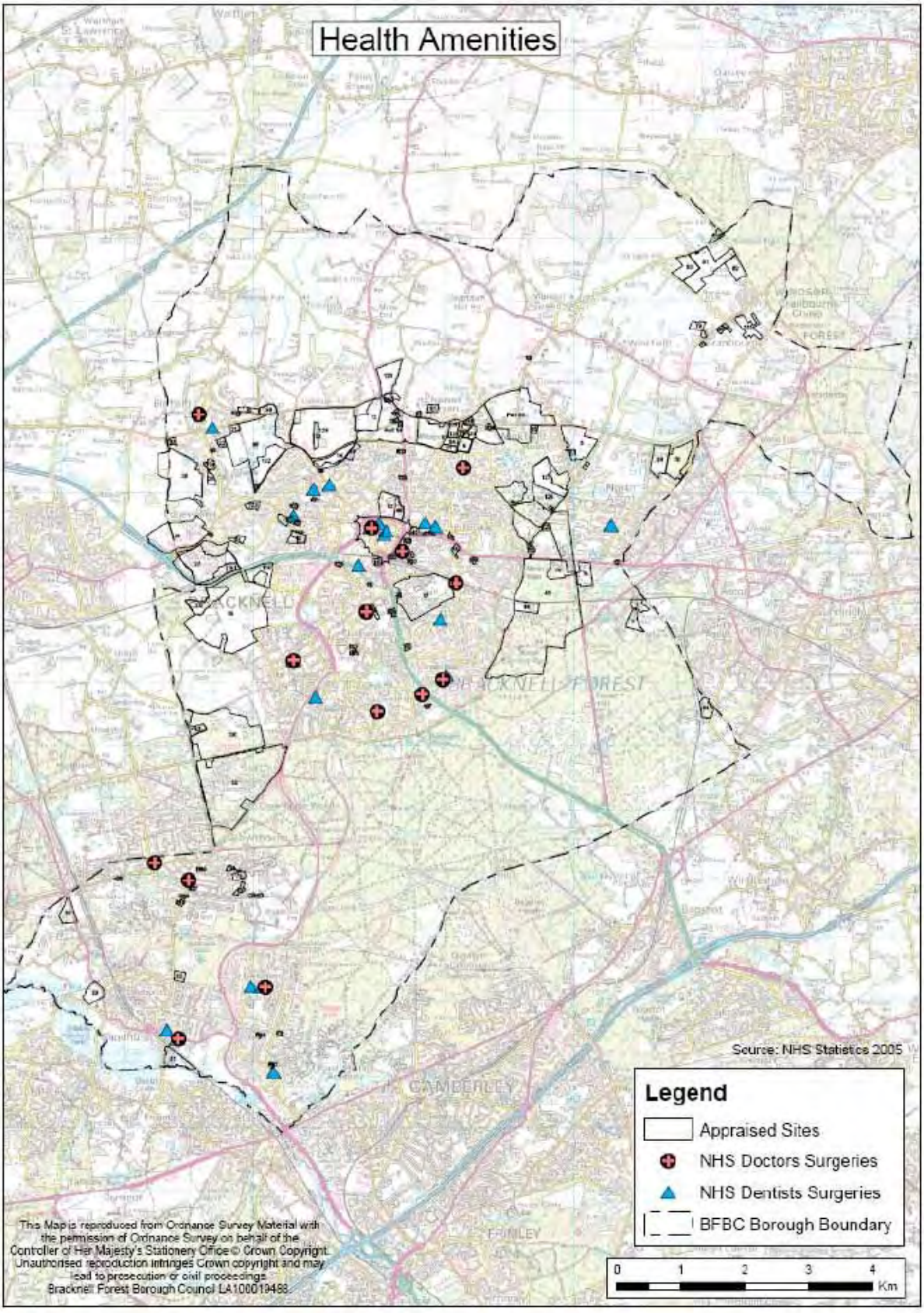
There are two different kinds of area shown on the Flood Map, which show the extent of the natural floodplain if there were no flood defences or other manmade structures and channel improvements. They can be described as follows:

- Dark blue ■ shows the area that could be affected by flooding, either from rivers or the sea, if there were no flood defences. This area could be flooded from a river by a flood that has a 1% (1 in 100) or greater chance of happening each year.
- Light blue □ shows the additional extent of an extreme flood from rivers or the sea. These outlying areas are likely to be affected by a major flood, with up to a 0.1% (1 in 1000) chance of occurring each year.

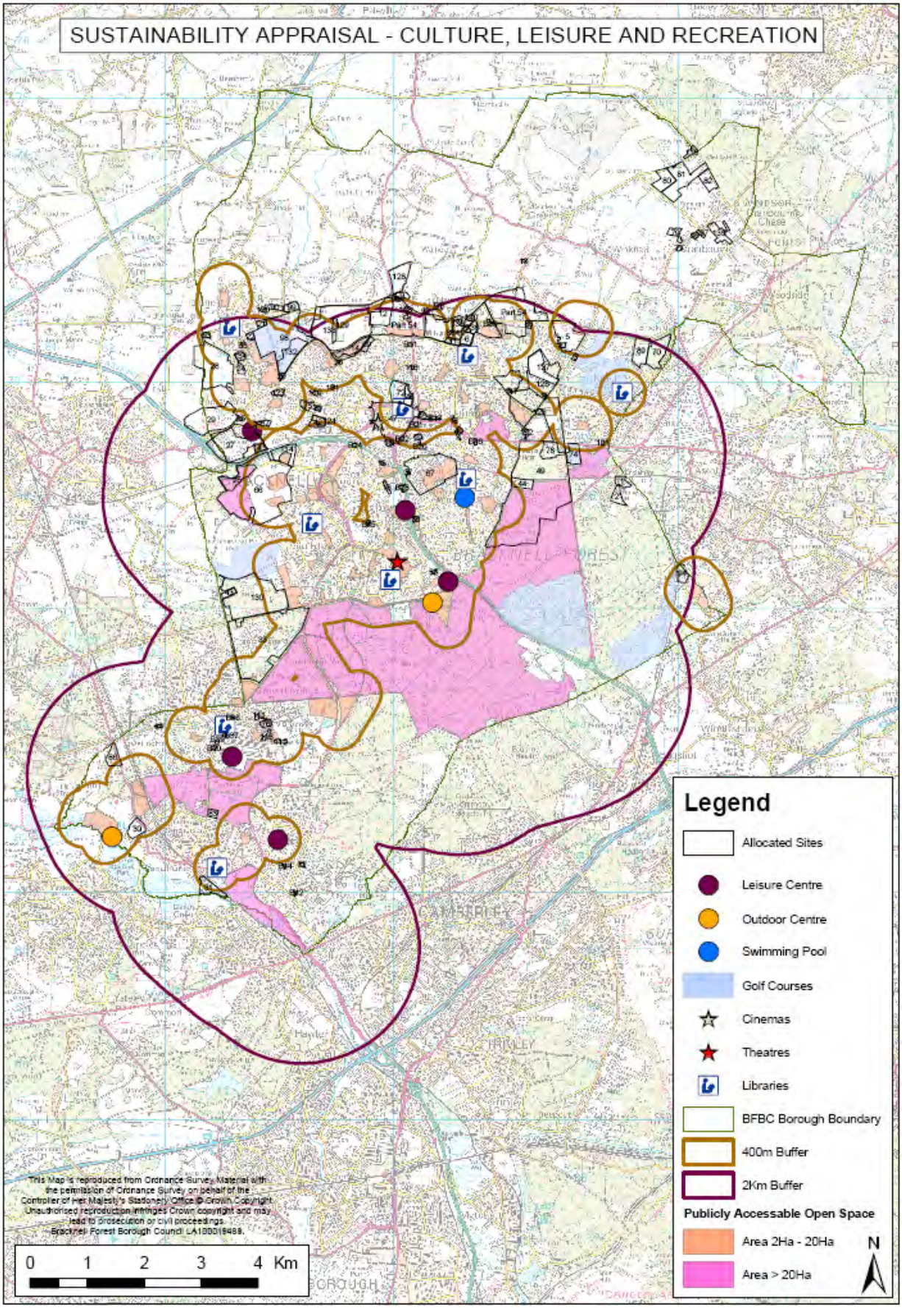


Map 2- Flood Risk

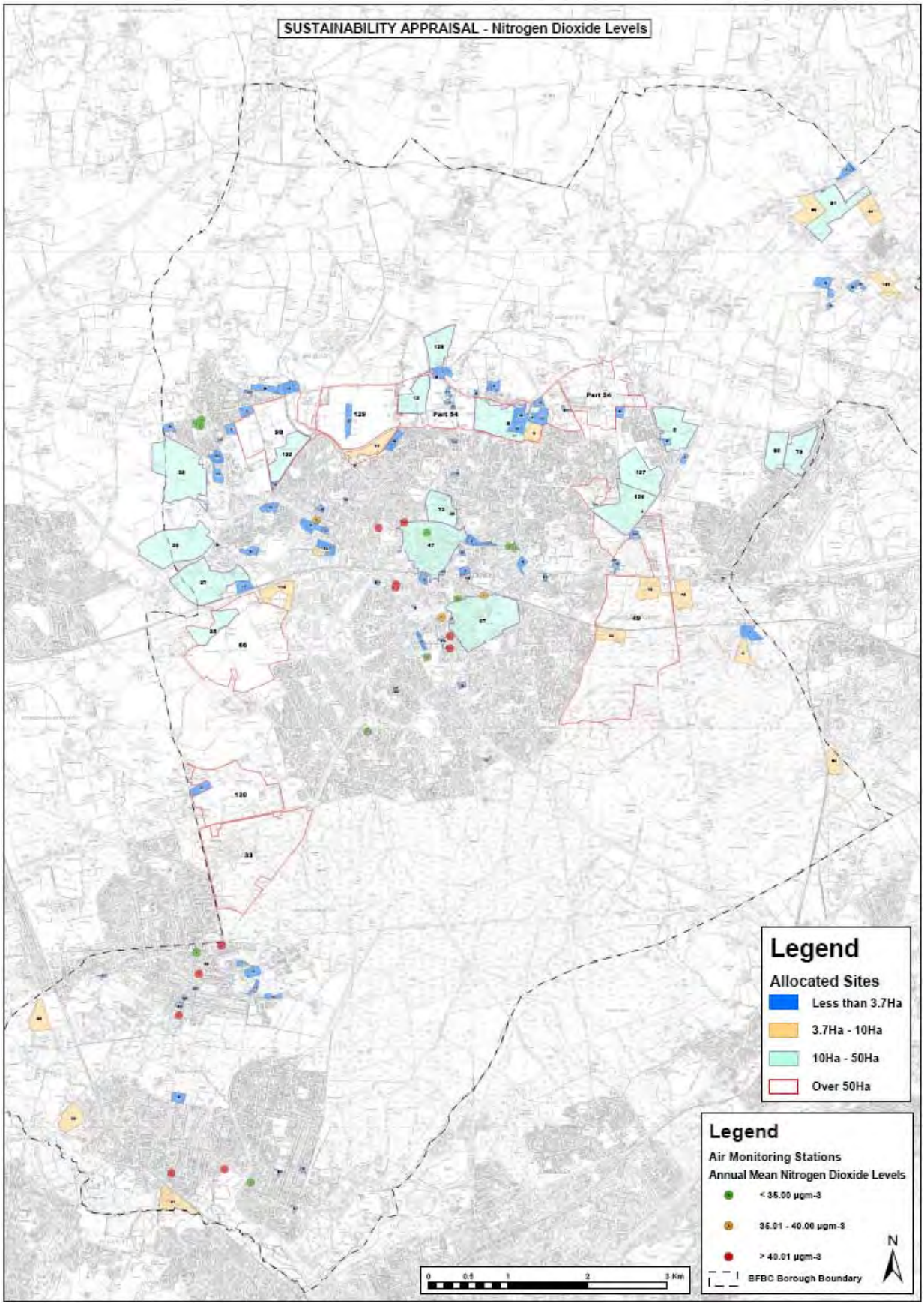
Addendum to objective 3, Map 3- Health Amenities



Addendum to Objective 9, Map 4



Addendum to Objective 12, Map 5

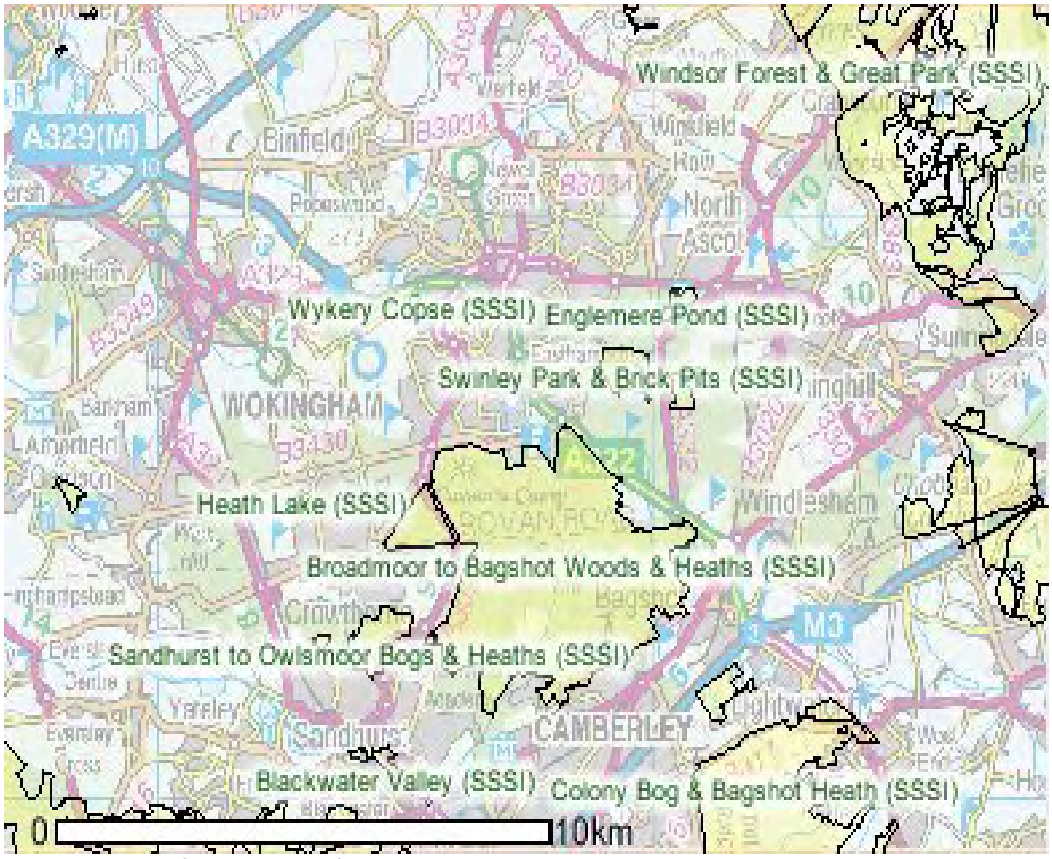


Addendum to Objective 13, Table 1 and Map 6

Designation	Site	Description www.natureonthemap.org	Condition
SSSI and SPA	Thames Basin Heaths - Sandhurst to Owlsmoor Bogs & Heaths	SU844628. Part BFBC and BBOWT owned land between Crowthorne and Sandhurst. 85.8 ha.	2013 0% Favourable 100% Unfavourable recovering 0% Unfavourable no change 0% Unfavourable declining 0% Destroyed/part destroyed
	Thames Basin Heaths - Broadmoor to Bagshot Woods & Heaths	SU877644. Consists of Crown Estate, Forestry Commission and MOD land to the south of Bracknell. Annex 1 qualifying species present – Dartford warbler, woodlark and nightjar. 1696.33 ha.	2013 65.61% Favourable 34.39% Unfavourable recovering 0% Unfavourable no change 0% Unfavourable declining 0% Destroyed/part destroyed
SSSI and Candidate SAC	Windsor Forest and Great Park	SU 929740. Sections of the wider Windsor Forest within Bracknell Forest at High Standinghill Woods and South Forest. Annex 1 habitat primary reason for site designation. Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur. Annex 2 species primary reason for site designation - Violet click beetle. 1778.76 ha.	2004: 52.21% = unfavourable recovering 47.79% = favourable 2010: Units 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 unfavourable recovering; Units 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 favourable.
SSSI	Englemere Pond	18.46 ha, dwarf shrub heath lowland and 7.54 ha, standing open water and canals	2004: 29% = favourable 71% = unfavourable recovering 2010: Unit 1 favourable; Unit 2 unfavourable recovering
SSSI	Swinley Park and brick pits	88.97 ha. Ancient broadleaf trees, standing open water and canals (clay pits)	2004: 100% unfavourable recovering No change 2010
SSSI	Wykery Copse	3.21 ha, Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	100% favourable 2004, no change January 2010
SSSI and SPA	Wildmoor Heath	Lowland heath.	No data
SSSI	Rapley Lakes	Winkfield, 29 hectares.	No data
SSSI	Heath Lake	5.95 hectares. Site code 1000699	Omitted 2004 2010: Unit 1 unfavourable no change

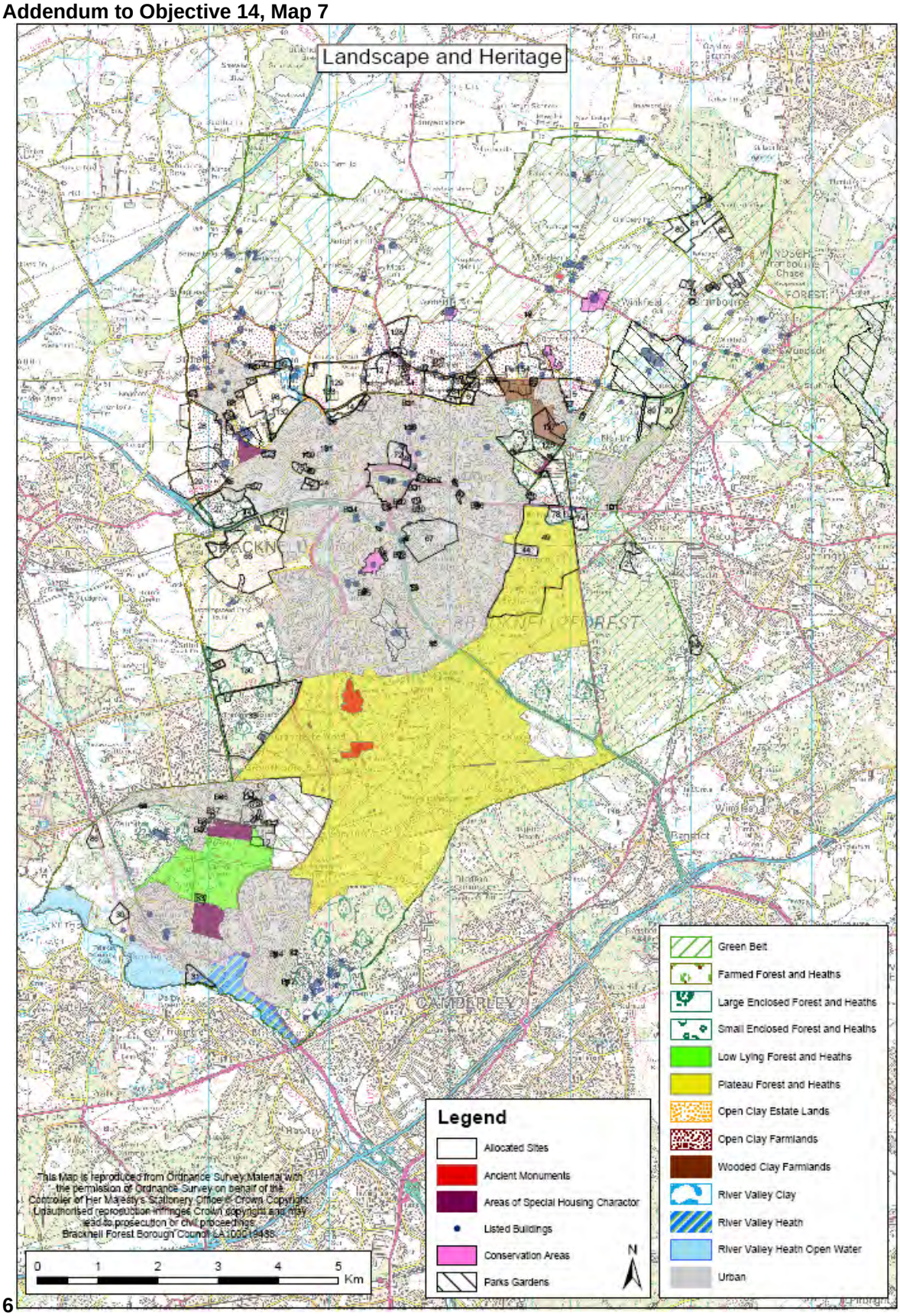
Designation	Site	Description www.natureonthemap.org	Condition
SSSI	Wellington College Bog	6.13 ha. Dwarf shrub heath lowland	2004: 100% favourable 2010: Unfavourable recovering
SSSI	Blackwater Valley (Shepherd's Meadows)	33.92 ha. Unimproved alluvial meadows, swamp and wet valley alderwood	2004: 56.95% favourable 18.2% unfavourable recovering 9.10% unfavourable no change 15.75% unfavourable declining 2010: Units 1, 2, 4 and 5 favourable Unit 3 unfavourable declining
SSSI	Chawridge Bourne	9.29 ha. Neutral grassland – lowland	2004: 100% favourable 2010: Unit 1 and 2 Unfavourable recovering Unit 3 favourable
LWS	Various sites – 83 across the Borough	2,260 ha. A large number of woodlands are recorded as **not** having active positive management, it is known that the conservation value of the majority has not been adversely affected as a result.	Positive management: 19 woodland habitats, 20 other. No known management 32 woodland, 8 other. Bracknell Forest Biodiversity Action Plan 2006-2011

Map 6 Location of SSSIs



www.natureonthemap.gov.uk

Addendum to Objective 14, Map 7



6

Addendum to Objective 18- Current River Chemical Quality (Table 2- Cut at west Bracknell)

Cut at west Bracknell		
		View data
Waterbody ID	GB106039017660	
Waterbody Name	Cut at west Bracknell	
Management Catchment	Maidenhead to Sunbury	
River Basin District	Thames	
Typology Description	Low, Small, Siliceous	
Hydromorphological Status	Heavily Modified	
Current Ecological Quality	Moderate Potential	
Current Chemical Quality	Does Not Require Assessment	
2015 Predicted Ecological Quality	Moderate Potential	
2015 Predicted Chemical Quality	Does Not Require Assessment	
Overall Risk	At Risk	
Protected Area	Yes	
Number of Measures Listed (waterbody level only)	-	

Table 3- Bull Brook

Bull Brook		
		View data
Waterbody ID	GB106039017670	
Waterbody Name	Bull Brook	
Management Catchment	Maidenhead to Sunbury	
River Basin District	Thames	
Typology Description	Low, Small, Siliceous	
Hydromorphological Status	Heavily Modified	
Current Ecological Quality	Moderate Potential	
Current Chemical Quality	Does Not Require Assessment	
2015 Predicted Ecological Quality	Moderate Potential	
2015 Predicted Chemical Quality	Does Not Require Assessment	
Overall Risk	At Risk	
Protected Area	Yes	
Number of Measures Listed (waterbody level only)	-	

Table 4- Cut (Warfield to north Bracknell)

Cut (Warfield to north Bracknell)		
		View data
Waterbody ID	GB106039017680	
Waterbody Name	Cut (Warfield to north Bracknell)	
Management Catchment	Maidenhead to Sunbury	
River Basin District	Thames	
Typology Description	Low, Small, Calcareous	
Hydromorphological Status	Not Designated A/HMWB	
Current Ecological Quality	Moderate Status	
Current Chemical Quality	Does Not Require Assessment	
2015 Predicted Ecological Quality	Moderate Status	
2015 Predicted Chemical Quality	Does Not Require Assessment	
Overall Risk	At Risk	
Protected Area	Yes	
Number of Measures Listed (waterbody level only)	-	

Addendum to Objective 18- Current River Ecological Quality (Table 5- Cut at west Bracknell)

Cut at west Bracknell			
		View data	
Waterbody ID	GB106039017660		
Waterbody Name	Cut at west Bracknell		
Management Catchment	Maidenhead to Sunbury		
River Basin District	Thames		
Typology Description	Low, Small, Siliceous		
Hydromorphological Status	Heavily Modified		
Current Ecological Quality	Moderate Potential		
Current Chemical Quality	Does Not Require Assessment		
2015 Predicted Ecological Quality	Moderate Potential		
2015 Predicted Chemical Quality	Does Not Require Assessment		
Overall Risk	At Risk		
Protected Area	Yes		
Number of Measures Listed (waterbody level only)	-		

Table 6- Bull Brook

Bull Brook		
		View data
Waterbody ID	GB106039017670	
Waterbody Name	Bull Brook	
Management Catchment	Maidenhead to Sunbury	
River Basin District	Thames	
Typology Description	Low, Small, Siliceous	
Hydromorphological Status	Heavily Modified	
Current Ecological Quality	Moderate Potential	
Current Chemical Quality	Does Not Require Assessment	
2015 Predicted Ecological Quality	Moderate Potential	
2015 Predicted Chemical Quality	Does Not Require Assessment	
Overall Risk	At Risk	
Protected Area	Yes	
Number of Measures Listed (waterbody level only)	-	

Table 7- Cut (Warfield to north Bracknell)

Cut (Warfield to north Bracknell)		
		View data
Waterbody ID	GB106039017680	
Waterbody Name	Cut (Warfield to north Bracknell)	
Management Catchment	Maidenhead to Sunbury	
River Basin District	Thames	
Typology Description	Low, Small, Calcareous	
Hydromorphological Status	Not Designated A/HMWB	
Current Ecological Quality	Moderate Status	
Current Chemical Quality	Does Not Require Assessment	
2015 Predicted Ecological Quality	Moderate Status	
2015 Predicted Chemical Quality	Does Not Require Assessment	
Overall Risk	At Risk	
Protected Area	Yes	
Number of Measures Listed (waterbody level only)	-	

Appendix C Assessment of Strategic Alternatives

The SEA objectives listed in the matrices relate to the following:

1) To reduce the risk of flooding and harm to people, property and the environment
2) To protect and enhance human health and wellbeing
3) To make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible
4) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity
5) To protect and enhance where possible the Borough's characteristic countryside and its historic environment in urban and rural areas
6) To maintain and improve water quality in the Borough's water courses and to achieve sustainable water resource management
7) To maintain and improve soil quality
8) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness of the Borough

Please note that the relevant SEA Objectives have been renumbered so that they no longer relate to the original 1-24 Bracknell Forest SEA Objectives numbering and now simply run from 1-8.

The scoring for each option	Score
The option will have a very positive impact on the environment	+ +
The option will have a slightly positive impact on sustainability	+
The option will have a negligible or neutral impact on sustainability. A recorded neutral effect does not necessarily mean there will be no effect at the project level, but shows that at this strategic level there is no identifiable effects.	0
The option will have a slightly negative impact on sustainability	–
The option will have a very negative impact on sustainability	– –
The effects of the option could be dependant upon implementation or more detail is required to make an assessment	I
The impact of an issue cannot be predicted at this stage	?

Broad Strategic Alternatives

SEA Objective	Option 1- No LFRMS option		Option 2-Provision of LFRMS	
	Assessment	Comments	Assessment	Comments
1. Flood Risk	--	Not addressing both the current and future flood risk through a local management strategy has an obvious significant effect.	++	Addressing the current and future flood risk through a management strategy provides a significant positive outcome resulting in a significant decrease in flood related incidents.
2. Health and Wellbeing	-	No strategy could result in an increase in flood water pollution and threaten open space used for recreation.	+	A comprehensive strategy could improve the health and wellbeing of the borough through a decrease in flood incidents. This could improve water quality and therefore have a positive influence on health and wellbeing.
3. Culture, Leisure and Recreation	-	No strategy could threaten cultural, leisure and recreational facilities.	+	A strategy could help to protect existing cultural, leisure and recreational facilities within the borough.
4. Biodiversity	-	No strategy could threaten existing habitats and associated flora and fauna.	+	A comprehensive strategy can help to protect important habitats within the borough and therefore protect important flora and fauna.
5. Countryside and Historic Environment	-	No strategy could threaten existing countryside and historic environment features considered important to the very essence of Bracknell Forest.	+	A comprehensive strategy could help protect existing countryside and historic environment features considered important to the very essence of Bracknell Forest.
6. Water Quality	--	No flood risk management strategy could result in a decline in the Borough's river water quality.	++	A comprehensive strategy could maintain and/or significantly improve the current river water quality.
7. Soil Quality	--	No strategy could increase leaching of substances through soil as a result of flood incidents leading to a decrease in the Borough's soil quality.	++	A comprehensive strategy could prevent degradation of the existing soil quality by managing and/or preventing flood episodes.

SEA Objective	Option 1- No LFRMS option		Option 2- Provision of LFRMS	
	Assessment	Comments	Assessment	Comments
8. Economic Growth	-	No strategy could result in an increase in the severity of flood incidents that could have a negative effect upon the economic growth of the borough.	+	A comprehensive strategy could maintain and/or reduce flood incidents within the borough; therefore not adversely affecting economic growth.

Appendix D Assessment of LFRMS Objectives and Associated Actions

Objective 1:

Seek to reduce the current flood risk and ensure that as the LLFA we do not increase this in the future.

Actions and Measures:
This combines the measures listed below within the table and includes, planning measures, SuDS Approving Body responsibilities and requirements under the FWMA and developing schemes.

How this is to be achieved
Through the measures listed within this table.

SEA Objectives	Scale/Significance of effect	Commentary	Mitigation
1) To reduce the risk of flooding and harm to people, property and the environment	++	Addressing the existing and potential future flood risk through a management strategy could provide a significant positive outcome resulting in a significant decrease in flood related incidents. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained. Monitoring of flooding episodes required.
2) To protect and enhance human health and wellbeing	+	A comprehensive strategy could improve the health and wellbeing of the borough. A decrease in flood incidents could result in a decrease in water contamination episodes therefore having a positive influence on the health and wellbeing of the borough. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained. Monitoring of pollution episodes required.

3) To make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	+	A strategy that seeks to reduce or at least maintain flooding episodes could help to protect existing cultural, leisure and recreational facilities within the borough. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	
4) To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Bracknell Forest is prepared for associated impacts.	+	A strategy that seeks to reduce or at least maintain flooding episodes could help to address the implications of climate change. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained.
5) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	+	A strategy that seeks to reduce or at least maintain flooding episodes could help to protect important habitats within the borough and therefore protect important flora and fauna. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained.

6) To protect and enhance where possible the Borough's characteristic countryside and its historic environment in urban and rural areas	+	A strategy that seeks to reduce or at least maintain flooding episodes could help protect existing countryside and historic environment features considered important to the very essence of Bracknell Forest. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained.
7) To maintain and improve water quality in the Borough's water courses and to achieve sustainable water resource management	++	A strategy that seeks to reduce or at least maintain flooding episodes could improve on the current river water quality quite significantly. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained. Monitoring of pollution episodes required.

8) To maintain and improve soil quality	+	A strategy that seeks to reduce or at least maintain flooding episodes could not only prevent degradation of the existing soil quality but could improve it by managing flood incidents and therefore associated pollutants from leaching through the soil. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained. Monitoring of pollution episodes required.
9) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness of the Borough	+	A strategy that seeks to reduce or at least maintain flooding episodes could maintain and even minimise flood incidents within the borough therefore maintaining or even aiding in economic growth within the borough. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained.

Objective 2:
Deliver a local flood risk management strategy in line with the national flood risk management guidance.

Actions and Measures:
Assess criteria against national guidance including the National FCERM, Flood and Water Management Act 2010 and existing local policies and align accordingly.

How this is to be achieved

- Undertaken as part of the Local FRM Strategy Production – completed.
- Review Strategy every 3 years.

SEA Objectives	Scale/Significance of effect	Commentary	Mitigation
1) To reduce the risk of flooding and harm to people, property and the environment	++	Addressing the existing and potential future flood risk through a management strategy could provide a significant positive outcome resulting in a significant decrease in flood related incidents. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained. Monitoring of flooding episodes required.

2) To protect and enhance human health and wellbeing	+	A comprehensive strategy could improve the health and wellbeing of the borough. A decrease in flood incidents could result in a decrease in water contamination episodes therefore having a positive influence on the health and wellbeing of the borough. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely. **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained. Monitoring of pollution episodes required.
3) To make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	+	A strategy could help to protect existing cultural, leisure and recreational facilities within the borough. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained.
4) To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Bracknell Forest is prepared for associated impacts.	+	A strategy that seeks to reduce or at least maintain flooding episodes could help to address the implications of climate change. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained.

5) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	+	A comprehensive strategy can help to protect important habitats within the borough and therefore protect important flora and fauna. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained.
6) To protect and enhance where possible the Borough's characteristic countryside and its historic environment in urban and rural areas	+	A comprehensive strategy could help protect existing countryside and historic environment features considered important to the very essence of Bracknell Forest. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained.
7) To maintain and improve water quality in the Borough's water courses and to achieve sustainable water resource management	++	A comprehensive strategy could improve on the current river water quality quite significantly. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained. Monitoring of pollution episodes required.

8) To maintain and improve soil quality	+	A comprehensive strategy could not only prevent degradation of the existing soil quality but could improve it by managing flood incidents and therefore associated pollutants from leaching through the soil. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained. Monitoring of pollution episodes required.
9) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness of the Borough	+	A comprehensive strategy could maintain and even minimise flood incidents within the borough therefore maintaining or even aiding economic growth within the borough. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained.

Objective 3:

Deliver the LLFA duties and responsibilities under the FWMA.

Actions and Measures:

- Provide guidance and administer a process for consenting of new structures and maintenance of existing structures on water courses.
- Produce a flood investigation policy and publish formal investigations which meet the criteria as detailed within the policy.
- Develop an asset register and designate assets as appropriate.
- Implement the requirements in relation to sustainable drainage.
- Investigate requirements for extra resources when role enacted.
- Share information and work together to understand the flood risks and to plan for future flood risk management measures.

How this is to be achieved

- Information and guidance produced and process managed through existing team structures.
- Publication of Flood Investigations Policy within the Strategy/Ongoing investigations as per policy.
- The Asset Register is underway/Designation process is being formulated.
- Interim Policy adopted/SAB process and role currently being reviewed and will be set up once this section enacted.
- Establish a formalised internal group in relation to flood risk management with relevant functions (By Summer 2013).

SEA Objectives	Scale/Significance of effect	Commentary	Mitigation
1) To reduce the risk of flooding and harm to people, property and the environment	++	Addressing the existing and potential future flood risk through a management strategy could provide a significant positive outcome resulting in a significant decrease in flood related incidents. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained. Monitoring of flooding episodes required.

2) To protect and enhance human health and wellbeing	+	A comprehensive strategy could improve the health and wellbeing of the borough. A decrease in flood incidents could result in a decrease in water contamination episodes therefore having a positive influence on the health and wellbeing of the borough. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained. Monitoring of pollution episodes required.
3) To make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	+	A strategy could help to protect existing cultural, leisure and recreational facilities within the borough. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained.
4) To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Bracknell Forest is prepared for associated impacts.	+	A strategy that seeks to reduce or at least maintain flooding episodes could help to address the implications of climate change. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained.

5) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	+	A comprehensive strategy can help to protect important habitats within the borough and therefore protect important flora and fauna. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained.
6) To protect and enhance where possible the Borough's characteristic countryside and its historic environment in urban and rural areas	+	A comprehensive strategy could help protect existing countryside and historic environment features considered important to the very essence of Bracknell Forest. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained.

7) To maintain and improve water quality in the Borough's water courses and to achieve sustainable water resource management	++	A comprehensive strategy could significantly improve the current river water quality. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained. Monitoring of pollution episodes required.
8) To maintain and improve soil quality	+	A comprehensive strategy could not only prevent degradation of the existing soil quality but could improve it by managing flood incidents and therefore associated pollutants from leaching through the soil. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained. Monitoring of pollution episodes required.
9) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness of the Borough	+	A comprehensive strategy could maintain and even minimise flood incidents within the borough therefore maintaining or even aiding in economic growth within the borough. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	SuDS need to be managed and maintained.

Objective 4:

Understand and capture hydrology data of the Borough.

Actions and Measures:
Research, capture and maintain all relevant data.

How this is to be achieved

- Through site survey for the asset register.
- Through Flood Investigations when undertaken.

SEA Objectives	Scale/Significance of effect	Commentary	Mitigation
1) To reduce the risk of flooding and harm to people, property and the environment	++	Capturing up to date hydrology data allows the causes to be better understood in advance, therefore providing an opportunity to apply suitable mitigation that can avoid or maintain existing flooding episodes. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	Maintain that the data is current and is monitored as such.
2) To protect and enhance human health and wellbeing	+	Capturing up to date hydrology data allows the causes to be better understood in advance, therefore providing an opportunity to apply suitable mitigation that can avoid or maintain existing flooding episodes. This could help to improve the health and wellbeing of the bough through a decrease in flood incidents and/or extent of incidents thereby lessening the potential decrease in water quality. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	Maintain that the data is current and is monitored as such.

3) To make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	+	Capturing up to date hydrology data allows the causes to be better understood in advance, therefore providing an opportunity to apply suitable mitigation that can avoid or maintain existing flooding episodes. This could help to protect existing cultural, leisure and recreational facilities within the borough. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	Maintain that the data is current and is monitored as such.
4) To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Bracknell Forest is prepared for associated impacts.	+	Capturing up to date hydrology data allows the causes to be better understood in advance, therefore providing an opportunity to apply suitable mitigation that can avoid or maintain existing flooding episodes. This could help to mitigate the implications of Climate Change. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	Maintain that the data is current and is monitored as such.
5) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	+	Capturing up to date hydrology data allows the causes to be better understood in advance, therefore providing an opportunity to apply suitable mitigation that can avoid or maintain existing flooding episodes. This could help to protect important habitats within the borough and therefore protect important flora and fauna. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	Maintain that the data is current and is monitored as such.

6) To protect and enhance where possible the Borough's characteristic countryside and its historic environment in urban and rural areas	+	Capturing up to date hydrology data allows the causes to be better understood in advance, therefore providing an opportunity to apply suitable mitigation that can avoid or maintain existing flooding episodes. This could help protect existing countryside and historic environment features considered important to the very essence of Bracknell Forest. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	Maintain that the data is current and is monitored as such.
7) To maintain and improve water quality in the Borough's water courses and to achieve sustainable water resource management	++	Capturing up to date hydrology data allows the causes to be better understood in advance, therefore providing an opportunity to apply suitable mitigation that can avoid or maintain existing flooding episodes. This could significantly improve the current river water quality. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	Maintain that the data is current and is monitored as such.

8) To maintain and improve soil quality	+	Capturing up to date hydrology data allows the causes to be better understood in advance, therefore providing an opportunity to apply suitable mitigation that can avoid or maintain existing flooding episodes. This could not only prevent degradation of the existing soil quality but could significantly improve it by managing flood incidents and therefore associated pollutants from leaching through the soil. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	
9) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness of the Borough	+	Capturing up to date hydrology data allows the causes to be better understood in advance, therefore providing an opportunity to apply suitable mitigation that can avoid or maintain existing flooding episodes. This could maintain or even increase economic growth within the borough. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	

Objective 5: Improve the level of understanding of flood risk, within the community as a whole as well as with key agencies. Ensure understanding of roles

and responsibilities and adopt partnership working to deliver realistic outcomes.

Actions and Measures:

- This strategy will provide a clear explanation of the roles of flood risk management authorities as well as the important roles that residents and land managers can play.
- Ensure riparian owners are aware of their duties to keep watercourses flowing freely.
- Provide clearer information on Bracknell Council website.
- Achieved via the Berkshire 5 technical and strategic officers forum and strengthening internal/external arrangements

How this is to be achieved

- Undertaken as part of the Local Strategy production.
- Review structure, layout and content of website and update. (By Summer 2013.)
- Continued engagement and attendance with these groups.

SEA Objectives	Scale/Significance of effect	Commentary	Mitigation
1) To reduce the risk of flooding and harm to people, property and the environment	++	Improving the level of understanding of flood risk could heighten people's awareness of localised problems and therefore increase the likelihood of providing suitable mitigation. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	

2) To protect and enhance human health and wellbeing	+	Improving the level of understanding of flood risk could have a positive impact upon human health and wellbeing. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	
3) To make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	+	Improving the level of understanding of flood risk could heighten people's awareness of localised problems and therefore increase the likelihood of providing suitable mitigation. This could provide an opportunity help to protect existing cultural, leisure and recreational facilities within the borough. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	
4) To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Bracknell Forest is prepared for associated impacts.	+	Improving the level of understanding of flood risk could heighten people's awareness of localised problems and therefore increase the likelihood of providing suitable mitigation. This could help to provide a local response to Climate Change implications. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	

5) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	+	Improving the level of understanding of flood risk could heighten people's awareness of localised problems and therefore increase the likelihood of providing suitable mitigation. This could help to protect important habitats within the borough and therefore protect important flora and fauna. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	

6) To protect and enhance where possible the Borough's characteristic countryside and its historic environment in urban and rural areas	+	Improving the level of understanding of flood risk could heighten people's awareness of localised problems and therefore increase the likelihood of providing suitable mitigation. This could help protect existing countryside and historic environment features considered important to the very essence of Bracknell Forest. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	
7) To maintain and improve water quality in the Borough's water courses and to achieve sustainable water resource management	+	Improving the level of understanding of flood risk could heighten people's awareness of localised problems and therefore increase the likelihood of providing suitable mitigation. This could improve the current river water quality. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	
8) To maintain and improve soil quality	+	Improving the level of understanding of flood risk could heighten people's awareness of localised problems and therefore increase the likelihood of providing suitable mitigation. This could improve the current soil quality. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	

9) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness of the Borough	+	Improving the level of understanding of flood risk could heighten people's awareness of localised problems and therefore increase the likelihood of providing suitable mitigation. This could maintain and even minimise flood incidents within the borough therefore maintaining or even aiding in economic growth within the borough. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	

Objective 6:

Ensure that due consideration is given to the wider environmental, social benefits and climate change requirements in both the strategy and delivery of objectives and measures.

Actions and Measures:

Promote the concept of water cycle management and multifunctional spaces that will hold flood water, provide space for wildlife and local green space as part of the master planning process.

How this is to be achieved
By ensuring that the planning process and the SAB role consider these aspects when reviewing applications.

SEA Objectives	Scale/Significance of effect	Commentary	Mitigation
1) To reduce the risk of flooding and harm to people, property and the environment	++	Ensuring that the wider environmental and social benefits along with climate change are given adequate consideration is likely to result in a significant positive effect against the objective to reduce the risk of flood and associated harm. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term**.**	
2) To protect and enhance human health and wellbeing	+	Promoting multi functional space could provide higher quality open space and recreational spaces. This could have a positive impact upon human health and wellbeing. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term**.**	Open spaces needs to be adequately maintained.

3) To make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	++	Promoting multi functional space could provide higher quality open space and recreational spaces. Therefore this objective is likely to have a significant positive influence in this SA Objective to better opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term**.**	Open spaces needs to be adequately maintained.
4) To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Bracknell Forest is prepared for associated impacts.	++	Ensuring that the wider environmental and social benefits along with climate change are given adequate consideration is likely to result in a significant positive effect against the objective to reduce address the implications of Climate Change. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term**.**	
5) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	++	Promoting multi functional space, space for wildlife and local green space as part of the master planning process could have a significant positive influence on the Borough's biodiversity. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term**.**	Wildlife and local green space needs to be adequately maintained.

6) To protect and enhance where possible the Borough's characteristic countryside and its historic environment in urban and rural areas	+	Promoting multi functional space, space for wildlife and local green space as part of the master planning process could help to retain and improve existing countryside and historic environment In both urban and rural areas. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term**.**	
7) To maintain and improve water quality in the Borough's water courses and to achieve sustainable water resource management	++	Promoting the concept of water cycle management could have a significant positive influence on this SA Objective to improve water quality and achieve sustainable water resource management. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. Short/Medium/Long term: **Short/Med/Long term**.	
8) To maintain and improve soil quality	+	Promoting the concept of water cycle management could have a positive influence on this SA Objective to maintain and improve soil quality. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term**.**	

9) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness of the Borough	+	Promoting the concept of water cycle management and multifunctional spaces that will hold flood water, provide space for wildlife and local green space as part of the master planning process; could lessen the threat of flooding that can have a negative impact upon the Borough's economy. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term**.**	

Objective 7:

Seek to avoid an increase in flood risk as a result of new development by controlling how any additional water enters existing drainage systems.

Actions and Measures:

- Building on government guidelines on sustainable drainage we will prepare local SuDS guidance which will emphasise that there should be no increase in surface water flow from future development wherever possible. It will provide guidance on site layout and levels in new development, a robust inspection process for new SuDS and advice on impacts on natural environments.
- Ensure that planning decisions are based on up-to-date information about all flood risks and that there is a consistent approach to surface water management in new development.
- Stricter standards to be used with regard to discharge rates, volumes, storage for watercourses and their catchments known to have capacity issues.

How this is to be achieved

- Continue with interim SuDS Policy.
- Implementation of SAB Role which is managed through existing team structures.
- Standards to be developed for specific watercourses.

SEA Objectives	Scale/Significance of effect	Commentary	Mitigation
1) To reduce the risk of flooding and harm to people, property and the environment	++	Seeking to avoid an increase in flood risk as a result of new development could have a significant positive influence over this SA Objective. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. Short/Medium/Long term: **Short/Med/Long term**.	

2) To protect and enhance human health and wellbeing	+	Seeking to avoid an increase in flood risk as a result of new development could improve the health and wellbeing of the borough. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. Short/Medium/Long term: **Short/Med/Long term**.	
3) To make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	0	This LFRMS Objective would have no overall impact upon this SA Objective.	
4) To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Bracknell Forest is prepared for associated impacts.	+	Encouraging the use of SuDS and applying stricter restrictions with regard to discharge rates, volumes, storage for watercourses could help to address the effects of climate change. Therefore it is likely that this LFRMS Objective will have a positive influence on this SA Objective **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Med/Long term**: Short/Medium/Long term:	

5) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	+	Maintaining the capacity of watercourses and providing SuDS such as swales could have a positive influence upon the Boroughs biodiversity. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. Short/Medium/Long term: **Short/Med/Long term**.	
6) To protect and enhance where possible the Borough's characteristic countryside and its historic environment in urban and rural areas	+	Maintaining the capacity of watercourses and providing SuDS such as swales could have a positive influence upon retaining the Borough's characteristic countryside and its historic environment in both rural and urban areas. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent.	
7) To maintain and improve water quality in the Borough's water courses and to achieve sustainable water resource management	+	Stricter standards with regard to discharge rates, volumes, storage for watercourses and their catchments known to have capacity issues could maintain and/or even improve the water quality. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent.	
8) To maintain and	+	Stricter standards with regard to discharge rates, volumes, storage for watercourses and their catchments known to have capacity issues could	

improve soil quality		maintain and/or even improve soil quality. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent.	
9) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness of the Borough	+	Seeking to avoid an increase in flood risk as a result of new development could have a positive influence over the Borough's economic growth. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term**.**	

Objective 8:

As opportunities arise for grant funding identify areas of flood risk and mitigation measures that may be of benefit to reduce the level of risk.

Actions and Measures:
Use current information and the flood investigations policy as the key criteria to identify areas at most risk and develop bid submissions and schemes.

How this is to be achieved
Where a potential issue is identified funding for studies and schemes will be sought from FDGiA/Local Levy

SEA Objectives	Scale/Significance of effect	Commentary	Mitigation
1) To reduce the risk of flooding and harm to people, property and the environment	++	Identifying potential areas of flood risk and other mitigation measures could result in a significant positive effect over this SA Objective. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	
2) To protect and enhance human health and wellbeing	+	Identifying potential areas of flood risk and other mitigation measures could result in a positive effect over this SA Objective. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	

3) To make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	+	Identifying potential areas of flood risk and other mitigation measures could result in a positive effect over this SA Objective. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	
4) To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Bracknell Forest is prepared for associated impacts.	+	Identifying potential areas of flood risk and other mitigation measures could result in a positive effect over this SA Objective. The Borough could be better prepared in dealing with Climate Change and the associated implications. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	
5) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	+	Identifying potential areas of flood risk and other mitigation measures could result in a positive effect over this SA Objective. Providing opportunities to retain and improve on existing biodiversity resources. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	

6) To protect and enhance where possible the Borough's characteristic countryside and its historic environment in urban and rural areas	+	Identifying potential areas of flood risk and other mitigation measures could result in a positive effect over this SA Objective. This could help protect existing countryside and historic environment features considered important to the very essence of Bracknell Forest. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	
7) To maintain and improve water quality in the Borough's water courses and to achieve sustainable water resource management	++	Identifying potential areas of flood risk and other mitigation measures could result in a significant positive effect over this SA Objective. This could significantly improve on the current river water quality. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	
8) To maintain and improve soil quality	+	Identifying potential areas of flood risk and other mitigation measures could result in a positive effect over this SA Objective. This could not only prevent degradation of the existing soil quality but could improve it by managing flood incidents and therefore associated pollutants from leaching through the soil. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	

9) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness of the Borough	+	Identifying potential areas of flood risk and other mitigation measures could result in a positive effect over this SA Objective. This could maintain and even minimise flood incidents within the borough therefore maintaining or even aiding in economic growth within the borough. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	

Objective 9:

Identify and deliver appropriate opportunities for training and education in flood risk management. Raise public awareness of flood risk issues.

Actions and Measures:
Continue to build upon existing networks and commit to highlighting continuing opportunities for education and engagement.

How this is to be achieved
Review website and update. (As and when opportunities arise, specifically with other Risk Management Authorities.)

SEA Objectives	Scale/Significance of effect	Commentary	Mitigation
1) To reduce the risk of flooding and harm to people, property and the environment	++	Seeking opportunities to educate and engage with people could result in a significant positive effect over this SA Objective. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	
2) To protect and enhance human health and wellbeing	+	Seeking opportunities to educate and engage with people could result in a positive effect over this SA Objective. This could help protect and enhance the health and wellbeing of the Borough. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	

3) To make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	+	Seeking opportunities to educate and engage with people could result in a positive effect over this SA Objective. This could provide an opportunity help to protect existing cultural, leisure and recreational facilities within the borough. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	
4) To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Bracknell Forest is prepared for associated impacts.	+	Seeking opportunities to educate and engage with people could result in a positive effect over this SA Objective. The Borough could be better prepared in dealing with Climate Change and the associated implications. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	

5) To conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity	+	Seeking opportunities to educate and engage with people could result in a positive effect over this SA Objective. This could help to protect important habitats within the borough and therefore protect important flora and fauna. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	
6) To protect and enhance where possible the Borough's characteristic countryside and its historic environment in urban and rural areas	+	Seeking opportunities to educate and engage with people could result in a positive effect over this SA Objective. This could help protect existing countryside and historic environment features considered important to the very essence of Bracknell Forest. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	

7) To maintain and improve water quality in the Borough's water courses and to achieve sustainable water resource management	++	Seeking opportunities to educate and engage with people could result in a significant positive effect over this SA Objective. This could significantly improve current river water quality. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	
8) To maintain and improve soil quality	+	Seeking opportunities to educate and engage with people could result in a positive effect over this SA Objective. This could improve it by managing flood incidents and therefore associated pollutants from leaching through the soil. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	

9) To sustain economic growth and competitiveness of the Borough	+	Seeking opportunities to educate and engage with people could result in a significant positive effect over this SA Objective. This could maintain and even minimise flood incidents within the borough therefore maintaining and/or aiding in economic growth within the borough. **Likelihood of effect:** Likely **Spatial Scale:** Borough wide. **Temporary/Permanent:** Permanent. **Short/Medium/Long term:** Short/Med/Long term.	

Appendix E Scoping Consultation Comments and Responses

Organisation	Summary of Comments	Action Taken
Environment Agency	The LFRMS objectives are suitable for Bracknell Forest. May we suggest the re-wording of LLFRMS objective 8? Should it read 'As opportunities arise for grant funding consider whether **any** potential schemes may be **able to** benefit'.	Objective 8 will be amended so that the wording will now read as suggested by the Environment Agency.
	<u>Table 4 - Selected SEA Objectives and likely compatibility with LFRMS Objectives.</u> We are interested in why LFRMS objective 8 falls within LFD SA/SEA Objective 19. Also, why it is not thought to fall within LFD SA/SEA Objective 13.	Agree with EA comments. LFRMS objective 8 will no longer fall within the remit of LDF SA/SEA Objective 19. Agree with the EA's comments. LFRMS objective 8 will now fall within the remit of LDF SA/SEA Objective 13
	<u>Appendix A – Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes</u> We agree that all the relevant policies, plans, programmes and Environmental objectives have been identified. We were under the understanding that all the objectives from the Bracknell Forest Local Plan	Noted This is not an issue to be noted in this document.

	were passed over to the Bracknell Forest Core Strategy 2008. Please can we ask why they were not passed over and remain as 'saved policies' within the Local Plan? We have also received comments from our Senior Environment Planning Officer. He has said that the language overall could be made clearer. I assume that this will be addressed later? In particular he has asked if it can it be made clearer within the text that the objectives are to deliver the aims of the Thames RBMP e.g.: • No Deterioration in class of any element from those reported in the 2009 RBMP. • Aim to achieve GES\GEP by 2015 but with all waterbodies reaching GES\GEP by 2027. • Promote sustainable use of water. • Flood protection etc.	This has been noted and passed onto the relevant plan making officer.

	<u>Appendix B - Baseline Data</u> SEA Objective 14 mentions the risk of flooding to heritage sites and landscape. We would also suggest that this is indicated in SEA Objective 9. If any of the open spaces, sports or leisure facilities could be affected by flooding then it should be listed in the indicator section.	Agree and LDF SA/SEA Objective 9 has been amended as such.
	There is no mention if any of the Health Amenities that are at risk of flooding or can be cut off in a flood event. If there are is there an emergency plan in place?	There are no Health Amenities that are directly at risk of flooding. Please note that the Borough has no real concerns regarding fluvial flooding. Although like a lot of urbanised areas there are concerns regarding surface water flooding but again no direct risks to health amenity.
	Is there any data for SEA Objective 19 (land contaminated by past uses)?	The Council's Environmental Health Officers are compiling a database of land contamination data. However this is ongoing and not yet completed.
	Is there any data available for loss of earnings etc in a flood event?	No.
	Our Senior Environmental Planning Officer thinks the data can also be made more clear in Appendix B. It appears as if the old GQA (General Quality Assessment) data has been used which should be for reference only. He has suggested that the data you need to include	The data was obtained from the EA's website. The most up to date website link will be placed against the relevant indicator.

	is the WFD status for any waterbodies within the Bracknell boundary. This should greatly reduce the amount of data within the document. He states that it's also very important to get the correct WFD data in there due to the 'No Deterioration' from 2009 status objective.	
Natural England	Appendix A and the documents mentioned in the Scoping report combined appear to provide a good basis for the relevant policies and plans that will affect or influence the LFRMS. However, I could not find reference to The Natural Environment White Paper (The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature) (2011) which may be helpful to assess the LFRMS against the framework that is set out in this paper. As you correctly pointed out, the South East Plan was due to be revoked. This has now happened and this table should be amended to reflect this.	It is not considered necessary to include the said white paper in Appendix A. However the document has been noted The revocation of the South East Plan has now been reported in Appendix A along with saved policy NRM6 and its relevance to the LFRMS.
	The baseline information appears to be appropriate to LFRMS.	Noted.
	Baseline evidence: It may be helpful to know that further information on the SSSI and its special interest features can be found at www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk and Natura	Noted and Appendix B will be updated.
	It is not clear as to where the condition data for the SSSIs has been obtained as it does not appear to match the results found on	The condition data has been updated from the most recent results (1st April 2013) published on the Natural England's Website (http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/index.cfm)

	natureonthemap.org website in relation to SSSI unit condition. If this information comes from a different source to nature on the map please can this be clearly referenced. Natural England can provide further information if necessary.	
	Natural England are satisfied with the key environmental issues provided in this scoping report	Noted.
	Natural England is satisfied that the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) objectives are appropriate. We believe that the objectives cover the key sustainability issues in Bracknell Forest and are relevant to the landscape and nature conservation issues associated with flood risk. However, it would be helpful to have a section which discusses how they could be influenced by the LFRMS. This helps with the process of determining which ones can be scoped in or out of the report. A table (Table 4) is available in the report but this does not provide detail as to the reasoning that these SEA objectives were chosen or scoped out and not taken forward.	Noted. This has been done and can be found in Section 3, Table 3 of the Draft SEA.

	There does not appear to be any reference to geodiversity in the objectives this could be added for example to the biodiversity objective to ensure that the LFRMS does not result in any loss or deterioration of valuable geodiversity sites in Bracknell Forest. Objective 12 in Table 4 with regards to climate change and ensuring Bracknell Forest is prepared for associated impacts could be included as an objective as the issue of climate change and the LFRMS has the opportunity to influence this in terms of building in contingency for changing weather patterns, for example.	Noted and the relevant objectives have been amended. Agree and SEA Objective 12 has now been included in the SEA Objective list for appraisal work.
	Do the indicators provide a relevant measure for the associated objective? If not then please suggest additional indicators. It would be advisable to include Natura 2000 sites within the objectives as currently the table just covers SSSIs. It would be helpful to include these internationally designated sites and all locally designated sites for example local nature reserves and local wildlife sites in this table, and consider them separately, as indicators for this 'Conserve and enhance the borough's biodiversity' objective. It should also be noted that Windsor Forest and Great Park is a SAC and not a candidate SAC. For objective 9 (opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation) Natural England would encourage consideration of green infrastructure	Noted and the relevant baseline indicators have been updated to reflect the Windsor Great Park SAC.

	as an indicator.	
	Do you have any comments with respect to targets? Given that objective 13 is to conserve and enhance the biodiversity of the borough the targets should look to include enhancements for example positive gain in amount or quality of BAP habitat. There are no targets for objective 9 with regards to green infrastructure. For example the LFRMS may offer opportunities to create new/additional recreational facilities, or improve potential to increase amenity/ access to the countryside and/or green infrastructure. Objective 14 has no targets or commentary for landscape.	It is not the place for the LFRMS to look to provide a positive gain. We consider that the following statement is sufficient for the scope of the LFRMS. *Maintain the condition and extent of all key habitats currently at favourable status; restore / re-create key habitats so these reach favourable status; monitor and conserve key BAP species.* Green infrastructure will be a consideration during appraisal work. However due to the scope of the LFRMS it is not appropriate to seek more green infrastructure but instead encourage it. We currently have no targets for landscape. However this does not mean that the potential for a LFRMS objective to adversely affect landscape character and/or quality is not considered.
	Do you have any further comments on the information in the SEA Framework? Natural England is supportive of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) process and we believe the strategy should not only protect people and property, but should lead to the best outcome for wildlife and habitats, and for ecosystem services. We would therefore welcome any scheme options emerging from the LFRMS which would deliver both flood defence and biodiversity benefits (eg SUDS schemes, re-naturalising of canalised watercourses, flood	These points will be taken on-board when carrying out appraisal work. The plan makers will be made aware of the issues.

	storage lagoons, etc). We recommend that in the preparation of Bracknell Forest LFRMS that the LPA look for the following, but not exclusive, outcomes: Any flood risk management options that will affect water levels or flows on designated sites should be assessed in line with the conservation objectives of these sites; Flood storage and attenuation of surface water runoff in carefully selected locations will provide multiple benefits – including biodiversity, water quality improvements and green infrastructure; and Opportunities for habitat creation and enhancement should be maximised. This might include be new/existing wetlands, or river restoration (restoring more natural	
	Habitats Regulation Assessment This SEA scoping report does not make any reference to the potential HRA process that will need to be undertaken. In addition to the SEA process a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) will need to be carried out as part of the work for the LFRMS. Consideration must be given to the potential for significant effects on Natura 2000 sites and even if the potential for impacts can be screened out at an early stage the process will still need to be followed as part of the audit process.	The Draft SEA makes reference to a HRA Screening Report that will be the subject of consultation with Natural England.

Appendix F Draft Consultation Comments and Responses

Organisation	Summary of Comments	Action Taken
Environment Agency	No comments received	
Natural England	I note that the suggestions in our letter dated 21st March 2013 have been incorporated into the SEA Documentation.	Noted.
	I look forward in due course to receiving the HRA Screening Report, a reference to which is made in the above Document.	Natural England has been consulted on the HRA Screening Report and has subsequently responded.
English Heritage	We were surprised to see no mention of comments from English Heritage on the SEA Scoping Report in paragraph 1.17 or Appendix E. We submitted comments on 14th March 2013 – I attach a copy for your records.	No comments were received at the time of the Scoping consultation. English Heritage has been informed of this.
	We welcome in principle SA/SEA Objective 14 - 'To protect and enhance where possible the Borough's.....historic environment'. However, we prefer "conserve" to "protect", and wonder why it contains the caveat "where possible" when Objectives 3 for human health and wellbeing and 13 for biodiversity do not.	I have noted the comments but I do not feel it is necessary to change the wording of the SA/SEA objective. The objective still achieves the same aims.

	In Appendix A - Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes, reference could be made to The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention) and The Convention for the Protection for the Architectural Heritage of Europe (The Granada Convention) under “International”.	This will be added and subsequently addressed if need be.
	In Appendix B – Baseline data, characterisation, indicators and trends, SEA Objective 14 “Heritage” should include non-designated heritage assets, such as buildings of local interest and archaeological records contained in the Historic Environment Record.	The Council will always take into account non-designated buildings of historic interest. Bracknell Forest has a Character Areas SPD and designated Conservation Areas where such historic assets would be taken into account. Therefore it is not considered necessary to change the baseline data as already shown.
	The number of heritage assets at risk is a rather crude indicator – it would be better to ask “*would the proposed measure reduce the number/percentage of heritage assets at risk of flooding?*” and “*would the proposed measures adversely affect the significance of a heritage asset?*”. The data should include the number of scheduled ancient monuments and registered	The Indicator is considered sufficient although comments have been noted.

	historic parks and gardens as well as listed buildings, and the number of corresponding assets of local interest. The (ideal) target should be no heritage assets at risk from flooding or at risk of harm to their significance caused by flood alleviation or prevention measures.	
	Map 7 showing the spatial distribution of designated heritage assets is welcomed, but there should also be a table, such as Table 1 for designated biodiversity sites, explaining the significance of the Grade II* and Grade I listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and registered parks and gardens within the Council's administrative area.	Data on Listed Buildings is available via the Council's website and therefore it is not considered necessary to duplicate this.