Brownfield Land and the Brownfield Register.

The council will continue to prioritise the development of brownfield sites over greenfield sites where this is possible.

In recognition of this the council is undertaking a call for new sites for inclusion on the Brownfield Register. Please check the published register before submitting a site to ensure it is not already included on the register. (Winchester City Council Brownfield Register put link to our BR).

The Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017 require Local Planning Authorities to prepare, maintain and publish Brownfield Land Registers. The Register is a list of Previously Developed (or Brownfield) sites that have the potential to accommodate residential development. The Brownfield Register has been compiled through using the Councils’ latest SHLAA resulting from the “Call for Sites” 2020.

For a site to be included on the register it must be at least 0.25ha in size or capable of providing at least five homes, it must be suitable for residential development, it must be available for residential development, and such development should be achievable within fifteen years. You can find the full criteria in the [Brownfield Land Regulations 2017](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/403/made/data.pdf).

This form should be used to identify potential residential development sites that could be considered for entry onto the Brownfield Register. All sites submitted must be previously developed in accordance with the NPPF definition below;

NPPF: The Definition of Previously Developed Land:

Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously-developed, but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape.