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Executive summary

- 1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, requires local planning authorities to produce an annual monitoring report (AMR). This document will assess the implementation of the local development scheme (LDS) and the extent to which policies within local development documents are being implemented.
- 1.2 This is Kennet's third AMR and was submitted to the Secretary of State for approval through the Government Office South West (GOSW) in December 2007. The AMR has incorporated the format and guidance contained in the good practice guide on creating AMR's published by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM).

Spatial context

- 1.3 This section sets out the key contextual characteristics, drawing from numerous data sources, to set the scene against which planning policies and strategies will operate. The District is home to a rich and significant natural and built environment. Largely rural and agricultural in character Kennet has an estimated resident population of 76,800 (*mid 2006 population estimates*). Kennet also benefits from comparatively low unemployment and crime rates.

Progress on implementing the LDS

- 1.4 The AMR has established that work on the LDF is progressing on target with milestones established within the LDS with the exception of progress on the Devizes Town Centre Area Action Plan (AAP). Discussions were held with the regional government office and Planning Inspectorate regarding the revisions to the LDS. The view was expressed that no development plan documents should be subject to formal procedures until such time as the appropriate core strategy had been adopted. Consequently, work on progressing the Devizes AAP was postponed, although work on a design code for the town centre was completed to allow an informed response to any future redevelopment proposals that might come forward.
- 1.5 Regarding the status of other local development documents, Kennet's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted in September 2005. Outstanding supplementary planning guidance (SPG) to the adopted local plan has been completed. A further revision of the LDS was required in 2007 to reflect additional work needed as a result of :- new Regional Spatial Strategy housing figures to be tested through the LDF; the content of PPS3 and its guidance (since published); and advice received from GOSW regarding the latest interpretation on the content of the core strategy and other LDDs. Revisions were agreed with GOSW early in 2007 and formally published in March of that year.

Policy implementation assessment

1.6 The policy implementation assessment provides data on patterns and trends within Kennet which help draw conclusions on whether policies are progressing and targets are being met. Wherever possible, trend data is provided from April 2001. Data sets include the provision of affordable housing, river quality, average earnings and changes in the provision of bus services.

1.7 Headline conclusions include:

Housing

- Kennet is meeting structure plan targets for the delivery of new homes.
- Kennet has a five year housing land supply in accordance with PPS3.
- Kennet is not meeting its target of 125 affordable homes per year.
- House prices in Kennet are 8 to 9 time higher than average lower earnings
- Over 80% of houses built in 2006/7 were on previously developed land.

Economy

- Average earnings in Kennet are similar to the national average and slightly above that of the south-west.
- 20 hectares of land have outstanding planning permission for new employment development, the majority in Ludgershall.
- The unemployment rate in Kennet is below the national and south-west average.

Access.

- 44 of the parishes in Kennet are in the bottom quarter of all parishes in England for access to services.

Community

- Section 106 Agreements contributed over £300,000 toward play and community development in 2006-2007 and a further £350,000 towards education and sustainable transport projects.

Environment

- 59% of Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Kennet are in a favourable condition with a further 19% that although they are in an unfavourable condition they are recovering.
- There are 3647 listed buildings in Kennet.
- Kennet has a higher per person emission of CO₂ than both the south-west and UK.

2. Introduction

- 2.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced a development plan system which requires local planning authorities to produce a local development framework (LDF). Local plans are to be replaced with a series of development plan documents (DPD) and supplementary planning documents (SPD) as set out in the local development scheme (LDS).
- 2.2 Regulation 48 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, requires local planning authorities to produce annual monitoring reports (AMR). These will monitor progress on implementing the local development scheme (LDS) and the extent to which policies in the LDF are being implemented. The AMR is to be reviewed and submitted to the Secretary of State by the 31st of December of each year. This document is the third AMR produced for Kennet and covers the period 1st April 2006 to 31st March 2007.
- 2.3 The Kennet Local Plan was adopted in April 2004. It sets out the council's policies and proposals to guide the development and use of land in the district for a ten year period. Paragraph 1(3) of schedule 8 to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 states that local plan policies will cease to have effect after 27th September 2007 unless the Secretary of State makes a direction to allow them to be 'saved' for a longer period. An application was made, during the current monitoring period, to save 68 local plan policies^{1, 2}.
- 2.4 Work is currently underway on the production of development plan documents which will form the basis of the Kennet LDF. While these documents are being prepared, the 'saved' policies and proposals of the adopted Kennet Local Plan will remain operational.
- 2.5 The Department for Communities and Local Government published a revised Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3) *Housing* in November 2006. Paragraph 7 of the PPS requires the council to assess and demonstrate the extent to which existing plans fulfil the requirement to identify and maintain a rolling five year supply of deliverable land for housing. Paragraph 60 states that monitoring the supply of sites to achieve this should be linked to the AMR review process. The current five year supply position is, therefore, now included in Section 5 of this report.
- 2.6 The Office for the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) published advice³ on preparing AMRs which includes a set of core output indicators⁴. These

¹ A direction that 77 policies should be saved was received on 26th September 2007.

² A detailed list of those policies 'saved' has been published by the council and is available on the forward planning pages of the Kennet website

³ Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good practice Guide, ODPM (March 2005) HSMO.

⁴ Core output indicators are defined in table 4.4 of the guidance and are indicators which can be used to inform monitoring of regional policies. They are listed under the general headings

are included within this AMR. However, the council also needs to develop locally derived indicators. All policies included within the LDF have to be subject to a sustainability appraisal (SA). Part of the SA process is to prepare an appraisal framework which includes a number of objectives and indicators relevant to Kennet. During 2006 Kennet developed and approved a sustainability appraisal framework as part of its sustainability appraisal scoping report to be used on emerging policies. Relevant objectives and indicators included in that framework have been used in this AMR.

Table 2 Indicators used in the AMR

Key Contextual Indicators - Section 3 Spatial Context

These describe the wider social, environmental and economic background in which the local development framework operates. These are being used throughout the South West for consistency and comparison.

National Core Output Indicators - Section 5 Policy Implementation Assessment

Set nationally, these assess the direct performance of policies within the development plan typically against established targets.

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators - Section 5 Policy Implementation Assessment

These are set locally and monitor the sustainability affects of polices within the LDF. These reflect local circumstances and issues and can monitor indirect as well as direct effects of policies. It is the intention that they will develop to ensure a robust assessment of policy implementation.

- 2.7 National guidance indicates that it is acceptable for AMR's to develop gradually to take account of:- ongoing discussions; tools to assist in monitoring being developed by statutory bodies; and emerging best practice. Since 2005 Kennet has been working with the other local authorities in Wiltshire and Swindon to promote best practice, consistency and robust data. This AMR continues to identify gaps in information and work to be undertaken to assess the provision of data in the future. Where there are issues with the National Core Output Indicators, these have been highlighted. It is important that liaison with each of the authorities in Wiltshire & Swindon, the Regional Assembly and the Government Office for the South West continues to draw national data gaps to the attention of the Department of Communities and Local Governments.

3. Spatial Context

3.1 Key contextual indicators have been utilized to set the ‘spatial context’ of the District (*Table 3.1*). The indicators used will provide a quantifiable description of the wider socio, economic, environmental and demographic background against which planning policies and strategies are operating from. The full dataset of contextual data can be found within appendix 1. The contextual indicators will be updated and monitored annually although the actual frequency of data change will be dependant on statistical source revision cycles.

Table 3.1
Key Contextual Topics for Indicators⁵
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demographic structure: population size, household types, ethnic composition, and social groups; ▪ Socio-cultural issues: crime rates, unemployment level and deprivation; ▪ Economy: economic activity rates, household income, house price level, productivity and employment; ▪ Environment: key assets in the natural environment; ▪ Housing and built environment: housing stock conditions and quality and assets of the built environment; and ▪ Transport and spatial connectivity: transport accessibility, regional hub, spatial inequality/uneven distribution of activities.

Demographic structure

3.2 According to the mid 2006 population estimates there were 76,800 people residing in Kennet.

Between the years of 1982 and 2002 the population of Kennet grew by 9.1 per cent, compared with an increase of 12.7 per cent for South West region as a whole. The population density of Kennet averaged 79 people per square kilometre, compared with an average of 208, for the region and 380 people per square kilometre for England overall.

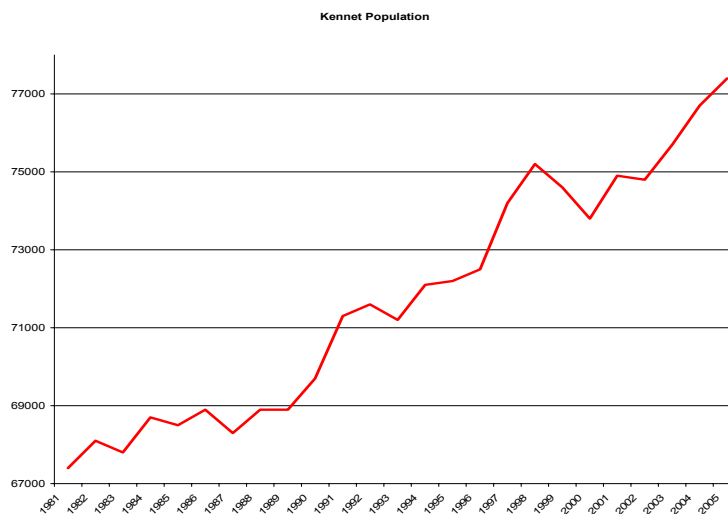
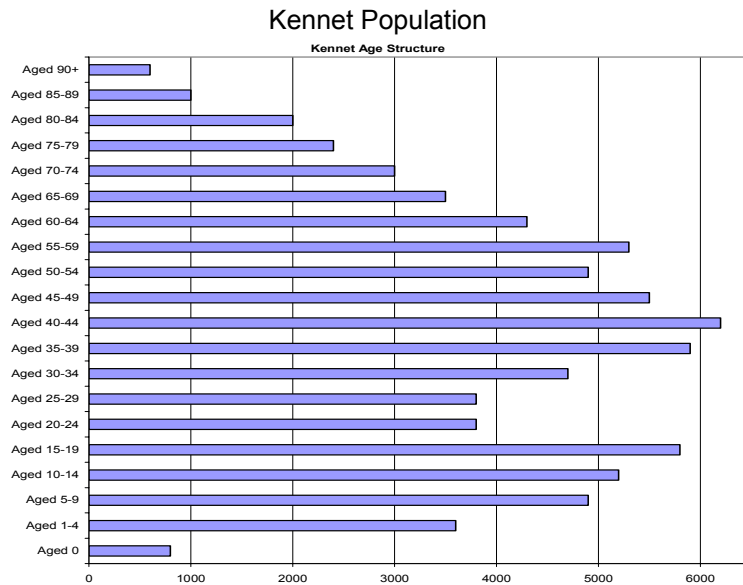


Chart showing population within Kennet from 1981 – 2005

⁵ ODPM, LDF Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide 2005, page 30, Table 4.5

3.3 At the time of the Census in April 2001, the average age of the population in Kennet was 38.8 years. Children under five accounted for approximately 6 per cent of the resident population of Kennet.

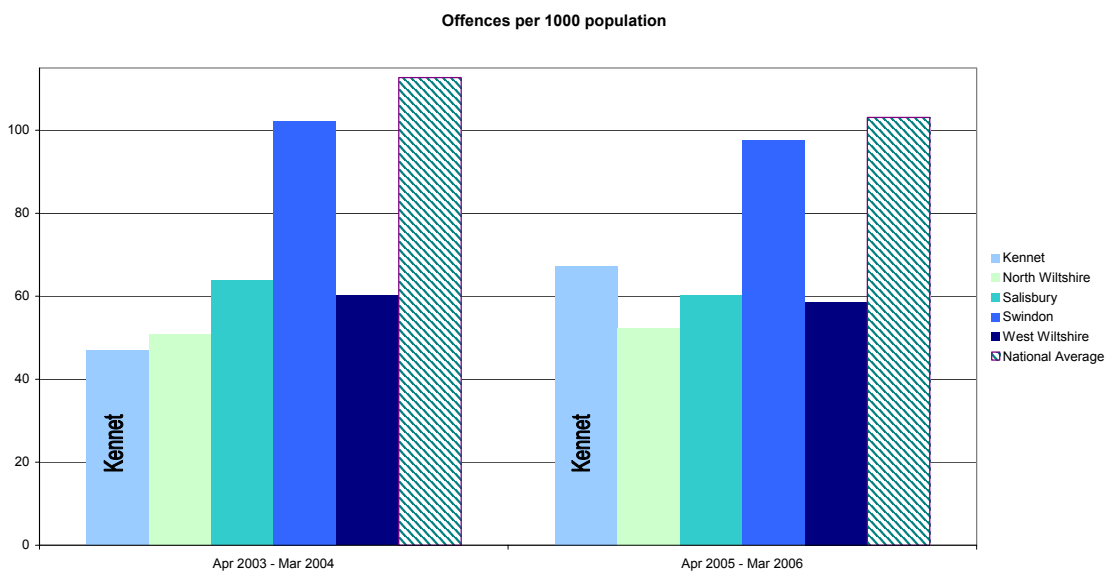


Kennet age structure mid year population estimates 2005

3.4 The age structure of Kennet closely corresponds to the UK average, with one slight inconsistency represented by females between the ages of 20-29 being slightly below the national average.

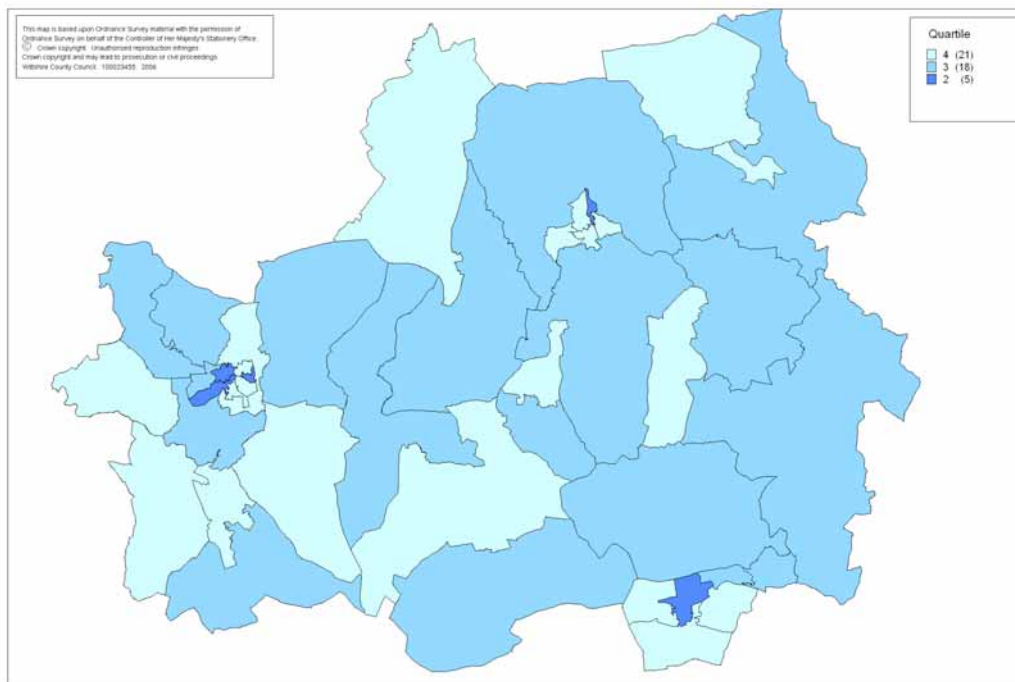
Socio-cultural issues

3.5 Kennet benefits from significantly low crime rates. Compared to the national average Kennet had approximately half the number of recorded offences per 1000 population in 2003/2004. Kennet has seen a marginal increase this year in overall offences per 1000 population.



Home Office crime statistics for England and Wales

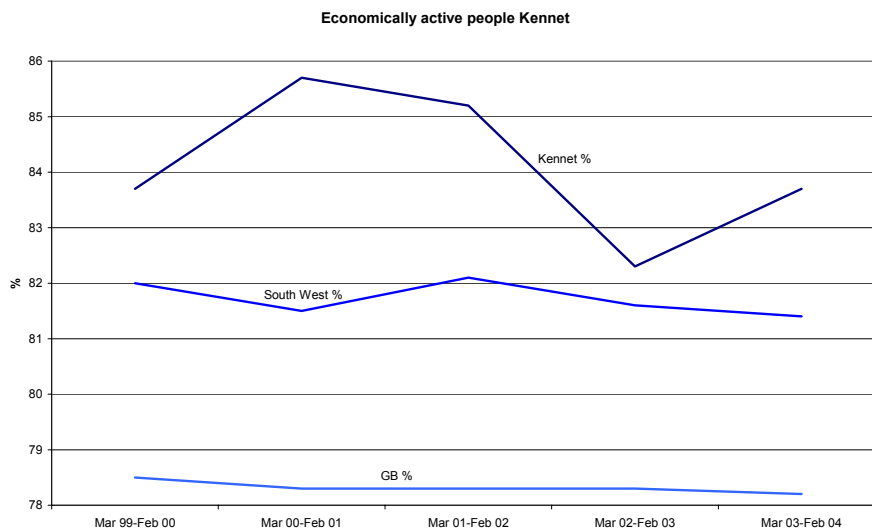
- 3.6 Indices of Multiple Deprivation combine information relating to income, employment, education, health, skills and training, barriers to housing and services and crime into an overall measure of deprivation. From this information a score is derived for each area; a low score indicating greater deprivation the most deprived Local Authority is indicated by a rank of 1. According to the 2004 English Indices of Multiple Deprivation, Kennet has an overall rank of 295 out of 354 local authorities. This places Kennet in the top 20% of least deprived local authorities. It is important to appreciate that this is an average rank score across all wards within Kennet and therefore individual pockets of deprivation are not highlighted by this rank.
- 3.7 The chart below identifies the different census super output areas within Kennet. 21 areas are within the top quartile of least deprived areas in England; none are in the bottom quartile. These are aggregate scores based on individual assessments for income, employment, health, education, accessibility, crime and living environment. These subject based assessments do show that 50% of super output areas in Kennet are in the bottom quartile for accessibility – a particular rural issue.



English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2004)

Economy

- 3.8 Kennet benefit's from comparatively low unemployment. Of the people in Kennet who were of working age (i.e. those aged 16 to 64 for men or 16 to 59 for women) the employment rate was 77.8 per cent during the Summer of 2004 (June to August), compared with an average for Great Britain of 75 per cent. Over the same three months in 1999, the number of people in employment in Kennet as a proportion of those of working age was 84.9 per cent and the rate for Great Britain was 74.7 per cent.
- 3.9 According to the 2001 Census, of the people in Kennet who were unemployed, 20.5 per cent were aged 50 and over, 3.58 per cent had never worked and 22.43 per cent were long-term unemployed.



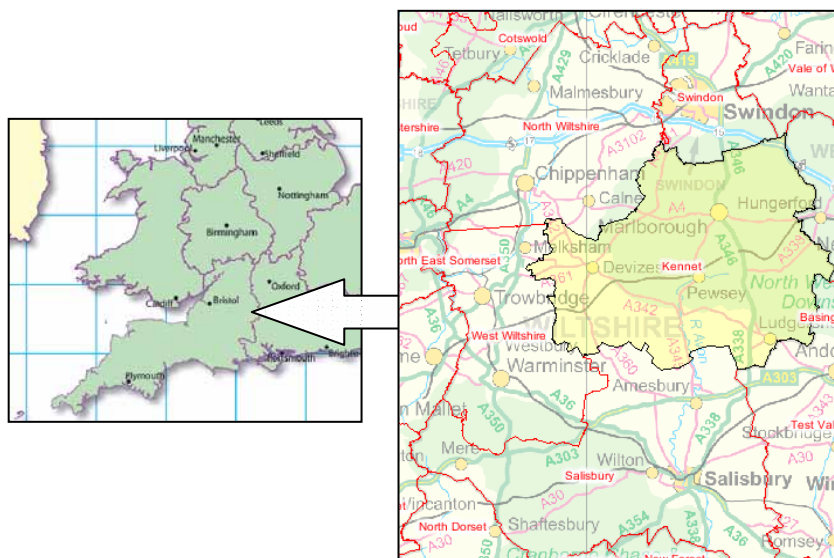
- 3.10 Kennet has a high proportion of 'economically active' people. The chart represents a time series analysis of the percentage of economically active people residing within Kennet compared to the South West and national picture. The main groups classed as 'economically inactive' are those looking after the family and home, students and those who are long-term sick or disabled.
- 3.11 In terms of the number of jobs in Kennet the chart below indicates that there has been an increase in employment opportunities in Kennet at a similar proportion to North Wiltshire and Swindon but at a lower rate than the SW or SE of England.

Employment Change 1995-2004 (source: ABI)

	1995	2004	Change	%
KENNET	23,000	26,000	3,000	12%
North Wilts	42,000	47,000	5,000	12%
Swindon	99,000	109,000	10,000	10%
S W Region	1,855,000	2,195,000	340,000	18%
S E Region	3,062,000	3,644,000	582,000	19%

Environment

- 3.12 Kennet resides within an area which is renowned for its high quality natural and built environment. Covering 375 square miles, Kennet adjoins the Districts of Swindon, North Wiltshire, West Wiltshire and Salisbury in the South West Region and Test Valley, West Berkshire and Vale White Horse within the South East region.



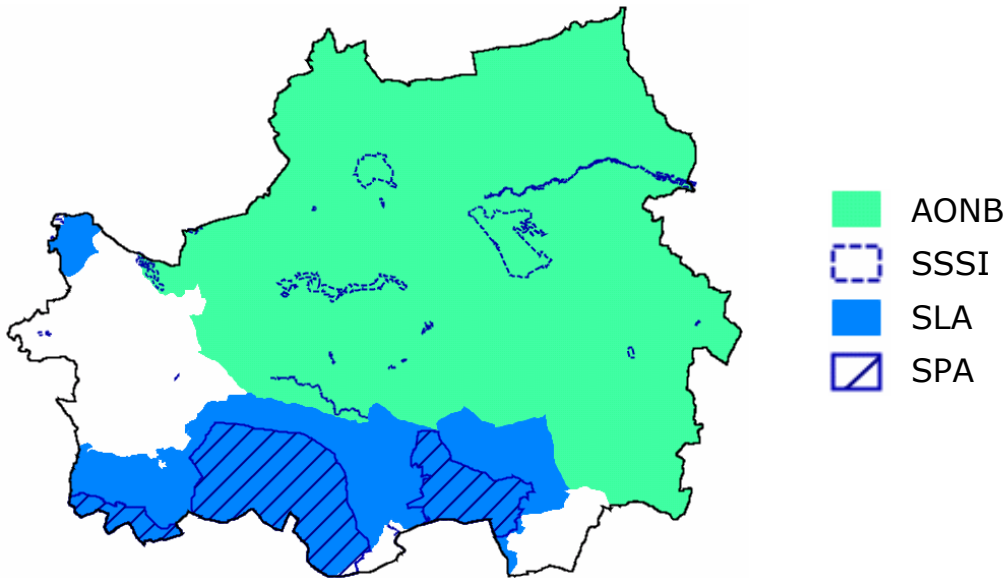
Map showing location of Kennet District

- 3.13 The main settlements of Kennet are the historic market towns of Devizes and Marlborough. Pewsey Ludgershall and Tidworth are other significant centres of population, however over half the area's population live in the extensive network of villages and hamlets scattered throughout the District.

Main settlements	
Name	Population
Devizes Urban Area	16,000
Marlborough Urban Area	8,040
Pewsey	3,370
Ludgershall	3,840
Tidworth	8,290

Source: Wiltshire County Council Wiltshire Towns and Urban Areas population estimates, 2006.

- 3.14 Largely rural and agricultural in character, Kennet boasts some of the finest landscapes in England with approximately 60% of the District being designated An Area of Outstanding Beauty (AONB) forming part of the North Wessex Downs. A further 20% has been appointed a Special Landscape Area (SLA) and approximately 10% of the District comprises a Special Protected Area (SPA). There are also numerous Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) throughout the District.

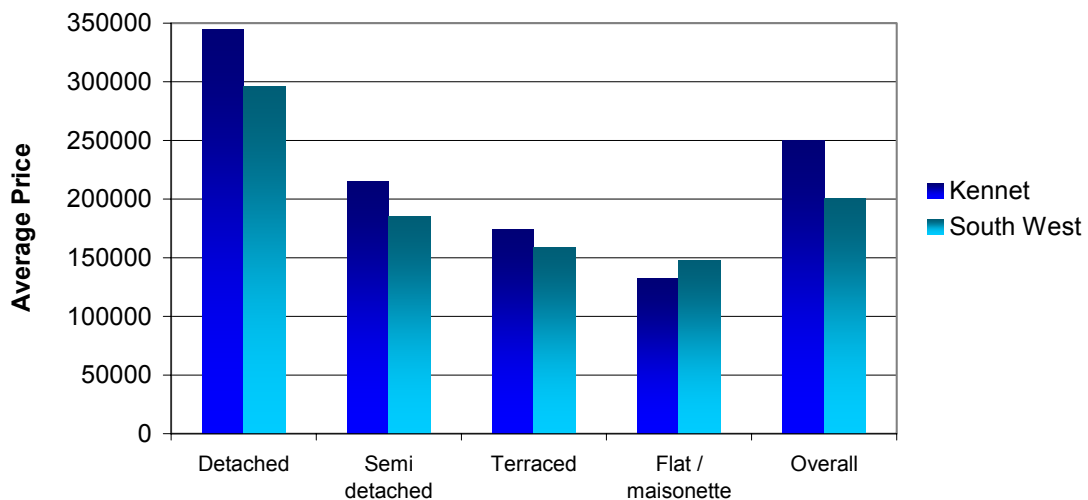


Map showing various land designations within Kennet

Housing and built environment

- 3.15 The District is home to a rich and significant built environment. Approximately 3632 listed buildings reside within Kennet of these only a small proportion of approximately 131 are deemed to be at risk. Kennet has a total of 69 conservation areas ranging from historic market town centres to rural villages. These conservation areas ensure that areas of special architectural or historic interest are preserved and or enhanced.
- 3.16 Kennet also encompasses the Avebury World Heritage Site (WHS) Avebury forms part of the only prehistoric WHS in England, recognised and protected by the UNESCO World Heritage Convention. The WHS incorporates 166 individual archaeological items which are scheduled.

House Prices by Type, September - December 2005

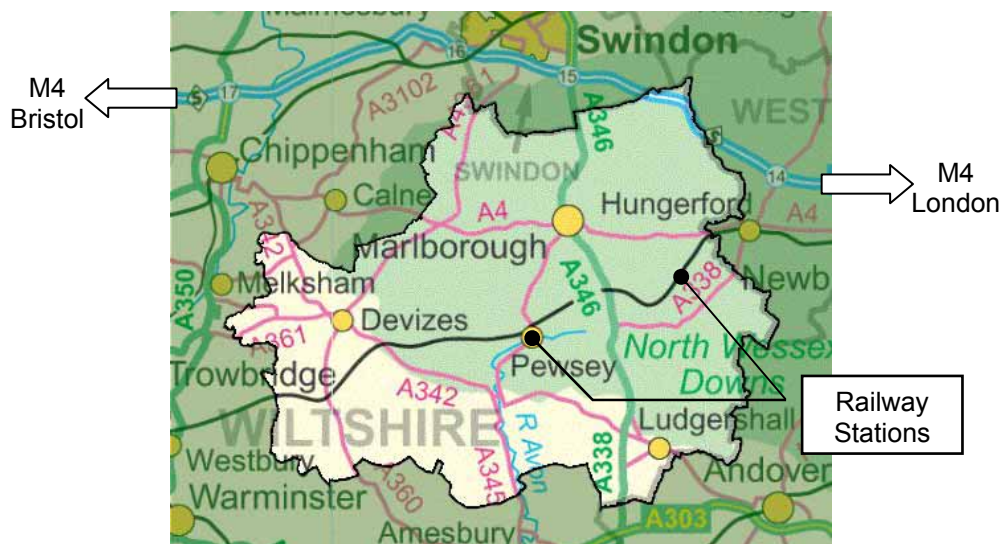


Land registry, December 2005

- 3.17 The pattern of house prices within the district is comparable to the South West Region (see chart above). With detached houses being the most expensive, followed by semi detached houses, then terraced houses then flats. Kennet generally commands greater average houses prices than the rest of the County with a detached property price being more than £100,000 greater than in Swindon.

Transport and spatial connectivity

- 3.18 With its centralized location within the south of England, Kennet is comparatively well served in terms of its spatial connectivity and accessibility. The M4 is within close proximity located to the north of the District serving as the primary regional road transport link. Kennet is easily accessible from London, just 60 minutes from Heathrow and only one and a half hours from Birmingham and the Midlands on the M5.



- 3.19 The A303 trunk road, to the south of the district also offers a good east-west road link. The A346-A338 provides the principal north-south route, connecting the M4 with the A303. The Paddington-Westbury railway line passes through the district with stations provided at Pewsey and (more limited) Great Bedwyn. Concerns over the recent reduction of services on this route have been expressed locally.
- 3.20 Although there is a reasonably high use of public transport services within Kennet for such a rural district there is still a high dependency on private transport means. 59% of the resident population use either a car or van to travel to their place of work within the District.

4. Progress on Implementing the Local Development Scheme

Introduction

- 4.1 The underpinning principle of the local development framework (LDF) approach is that it should be a continuous process with documents being added and updated as and when necessary. The role of the local development scheme (LDS) is to show the programme of work covering the next three years and indicate the status of policy documents covering the district. It should be updated as appropriate to reflect the changing nature of the environment in which it is operating, much of which will be identified through the monitoring activities. This will enable the timetable to remain relevant and achievable and will give scope for new local development documents (LDDs) to be produced where necessary. The first LDS came into effect on 9th March 2005 and was updated on 18th July 2006.
- 4.2 Further discussions with Government Office for the South West took place in October 2006 to consider the extent of local plan policies to be saved beyond September 2007. During these discussions, it emerged that the scope, nature and detail of the content of core strategies had evolved significantly since the introduction of the Act. During late October 2006, revised housing figures were released for comment/discussion by the regional assembly. New advice in PPS3 (that windfall dwellings should not be included as a contribution to delivering targets in LDFs) resulted in significant change in the number of dwellings that Kennet would need to allocate in the core strategy. This, combined with the potential new housing numbers raised the need from about 600 dwellings originally anticipated, to between 5000 and 8000 dwellings. The Council considered that such a scale of development is likely to result in the need for an additional time and information.
- 4.3 As a result, further changes to the LDS were discussed with GOSW early in 2007. The council produced a further revision which came into effect on 15th March 2007 (at the end of this current monitoring period). Consequently, the operative LDS for the monitoring period 1st April 2006-31st March 2007 is the document approved 18th July 2006.















































Summary of Progress April 2006 – March 2007.









Events Falling Outside Monitoring Dates are included in Brackets for Completeness.

Document	Action
Statement of Community Involvement	(adopted September 2005)
Local Development Scheme	First review came into effect July 2006 (Second review came into effect 15 th March 2007)
Core Strategy & Policies Preparation of Evidence base	(Housing Needs Survey commissioned April 2005) Completed June 2006. (Joint Housing Market Assessment commissioned Feb 2006). Completed October 2006. (Economic Study of District commissioned Feb 2006). Completed in August 2006. (Joint Gypsy and Travellers Survey commissioned Dec 2005). (completed November 2007). (Devizes Traffic Survey completed September 2007) (Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment commissioned September 2007.) (Strategic Flood Risk Assessment commissioned September 2007.)
Core Strategy & Policies Issues Consultation	Issues raising consultation completed March – April 2007.
Proposals Map & Allocations Map	Potential Development Sites consultation begun October 2006 (ongoing as late sites received and integrated with HLAA process).
Devizes Town Centre Area Action Plan	(Consultation on retail and parking issues October 2005 – December 2005.) Car Parking Study completed June 2006 Design Code commissioned July 2006, consultation March/April 2007, (approved for the purposes of development control June 2007)
Annual Monitoring Report	Completed December 2006
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report	(Commissioned Jan 2006). Completed April 2006
Supplementary Planning Documents	Naughton Avenue Planning Brief adopted May 2006 Granby Gardens Planning Brief adopted July 2006

- 4.4 Progress has been good in relation to the evidence base with a Housing Needs Survey, Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Economic Study all completed as planned to inform the issues consultation for the core strategy. Issues relating to data analysis resulted in considerable delays to the Gypsy and Travellers Needs Assessment, which was jointly commissioned with other Wiltshire local authorities, early in 2006 but not completed until November 2007. The LDS also anticipated revisions to the Kennet Urban Housing Capacity Study during 2006. However, new advice on undertaking a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment in PPS3 delayed this work. Consultants have been appointed jointly with other Wiltshire local authorities to carry out an SHLAA with the final results anticipated early in 2008.
- 4.5 One of the reasons for seeking further revisions to the LDS in March 2007 was in response to advice from GOSW on the need to pursue the Core Strategy first. As a consequence work undertaken on the Devizes Town Centre Area Action Plan has not progressed as planned. The key milestone in the June 2006 version of the LDS for the Devizes Town Centre Area Action (DCTAAP) was a preferred option consultation in March-April 2007. Instead elements of the proposed DCAAP were taken forward in stages. A Car Parking Study was completed in June 2006 and consultation on a Devizes Design Code took place in March/April 2007 (in accordance with the revised LDS adopted in March 2007). On the advice of the regional government office and the Planning Inspectorate, that proposals for area action plans should not be submitted until after the core strategy has been adopted, the revised LDS (March 2007) does not schedule any further work on the DTCAAP until 2010.
- 4.6 Work on the programme of outstanding supplementary planning documents to the adopted local plan has almost been completed with only two sites allocated in the local plan outstanding.
- 4.7 Consultants were engaged to prepare a Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal of LDDs, including two rounds of stakeholder involvement which was completed in April 2006.
- 4.8 Towards the end of this monitoring period, Wiltshire County Council submitted a proposal to the Secretary of State for reorganising local government in Wiltshire into a single unitary authority. Subsequently, the government has announced that it supported the bid and introduced the legislative framework to allow the reorganisation to proceed. Further details of how this will impact on progressing LDFs and any necessary further changes to the LDS will be contained in regulations, expected to be published early in 2008.

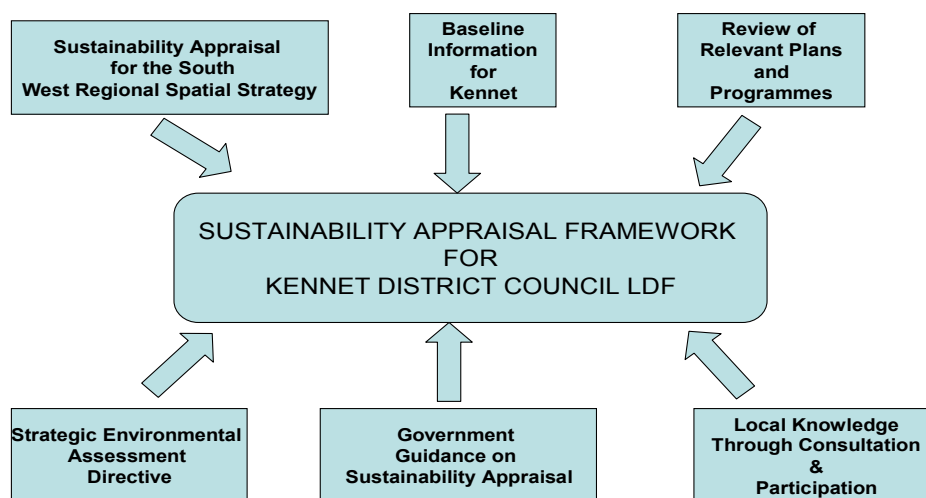
Figure 1: Progress Against First Revision of the Local Development Scheme (Monitoring Period 2006/2007)

LDS Period (Quarters)															
Quarter Commencing	Sept 2005	Dec 2005	Mar 2006	June 2006	Sept 2006	Dec 2006	Mar 2007	June 2007	Sept 2007	Dec 2007	Mar 2008	June 2008	Sept 2008	Dec 2008	Mar 2009
Local Development Document			✓  												
Local Development Scheme First Revision			✓  			✓  	✓   								
Core Strategy & Core Policies							✓   	☯	  	▼			 		
Proposals Map & Allocations Map						✓  	✓   	☯	  	▼			 		
Devizes Town Centre Action Plan	✓  	✓  	✓  		✗   	✗  	✗  	  	▼				 		
Prepare Evidence Base			✓  		✓  		1								
Prepare Annual Monitoring Report		✓  				✓  									

Milestones: Consultation  Public Examination  Milestones Completed 
 Submit to Sec of State  Report to Committee  Milestones Not Completed  (See paragraph 4.5)
 Pre Examination Meeting  Adoption 

5. Policy Implementation Assessment

- 5.1 The central purpose of the Annual Monitoring Report is to assess whether planning policies are delivering sustainable development.
- 5.2 In 2006, Kennet produced a Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report to develop an appraisal framework to test policies in the local development framework. The Scoping Report includes a number of sustainability appraisal objectives which each have a set of indicators to monitor performance in the District in relation to sustainability. The objectives were derived from researching European, national, regional and local plans and programmes relevant to Kennet and through local consultation⁶. This AMR relates to these sustainability appraisal objectives.



- 5.3 Kennet is also required to address a set of National Core Output Indicators (NCOIs) in the AMR⁷. In the following tables these are related to each of the SA objectives to help gain a measure of how the policies and proposals of the plan are promoting a more sustainable pattern of development.

⁶ For further information on the Sustainability Appraisal refer to ‘Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report’, July 2006, Kennet District Council available on the Council’s web site www.kennet.gov.uk

⁷ Local Development Framework – Core Output Indicators, Update 1/2005, ODPM, October 2005

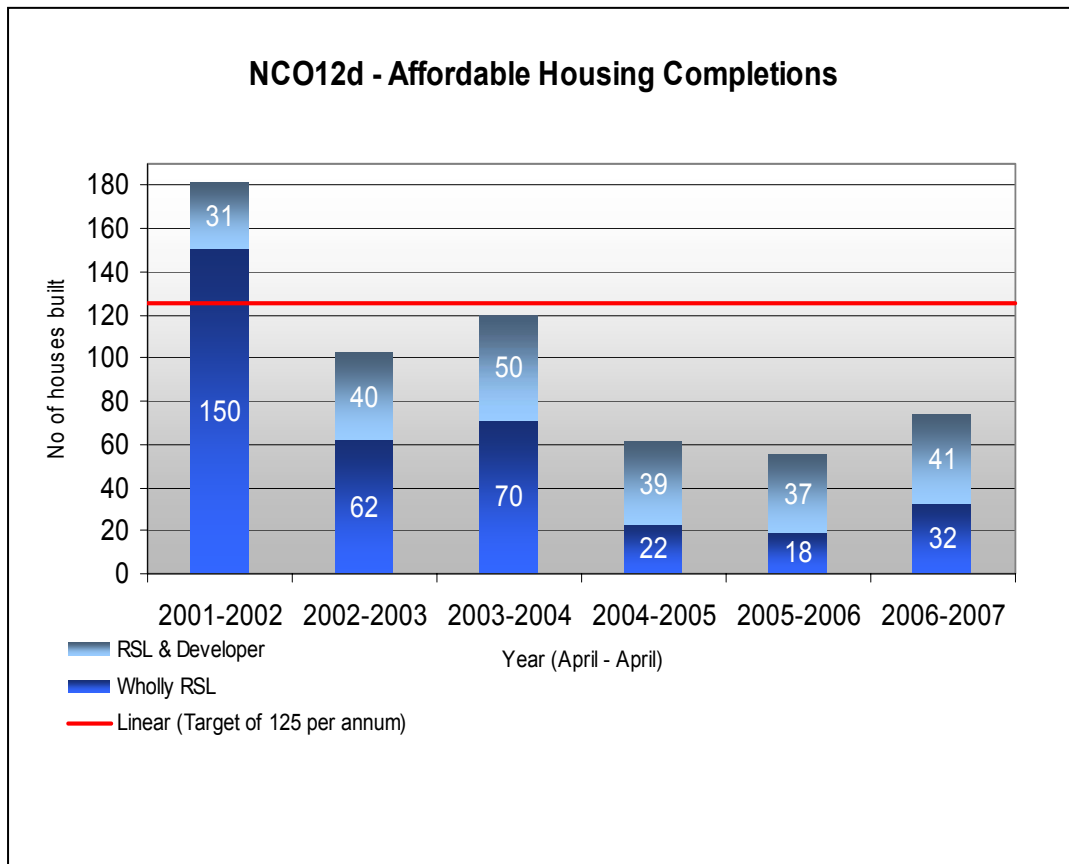
Sustainability Appraisal Aim: Housing

Provide for the overall housing requirement through a mix of dwelling types catering for all.

National Core Output Indicator

Affordable housing completions

Evidence



Policy

Kennet Local Plan 2011 – Policies HC28, HC29, HC30, HC31
 South West Regional Planning Guidance- H1
 Swindon & Wiltshire Structure Plan 2016- DP8
 PPG3 | PPS3

Target

- 125 homes per year provided with a Registered Social Landlord for the period 2000 to 2011.
- 200 low cost market homes over the period 2000 to 2011

Evaluation

The Kennet Local Plan contains a target of providing 1375 new affordable homes for in the District within the period 2000 to 2011. This equates to an annualised target of 125 homes per year. The NCOI2d chart indicates

- only in 2001-2002 was the 125 target met and
- affordable homes are being built at an average rate of 98 homes per year.

In recent years completions have fallen significantly below the target partly because of changes in registered social landlord funding arrangements and partly due to slower than anticipated progress on allocated local plan sites. In the medium term the rate of completions is expected to pick up again as new allocations are built. For example the Le Marchant Barracks site is nearing completion and will provide 66 affordable homes. Similarly the Kverneland site is well under construction and includes a further 70 affordable homes.

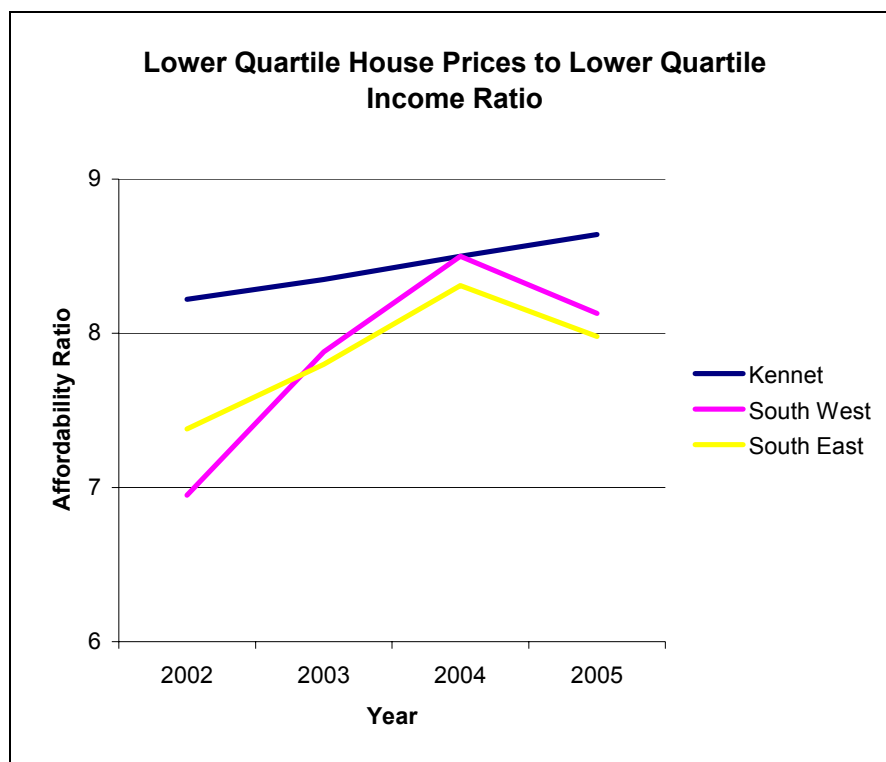
Sustainability Appraisal Aim: Housing

Provide for the overall housing requirement through a mix of dwelling types catering for all.

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

Difficulty of Access to Owner Occupation
Affordability Ratio (Lower quartile house price compared to lower quartile earnings)

Evidence



Source: Housing Market Assessment Document

Evaluation

The data shows that affordability of housing is a greater issue in the South West than the South East and a greater issue in Kennet than in the South West generally. However, although the affordability ratio in Kennet is high with between 8 and 9 times higher than lower quartile earnings, there are areas in the South West where the ratio exceeds 10. This could create problems in the future when seeking assistance with the provision of affordable housing from the housing corporation. A very high proportion of those with the head of a household under 35 would struggle to access the housing market. There is therefore still a great need in Kennet for affordable housing.

Sustainability Appraisal Aim: HOUSING

Provide for the overall housing requirement through a mix of dwelling types catering for all needs to promote integrated and thriving communities

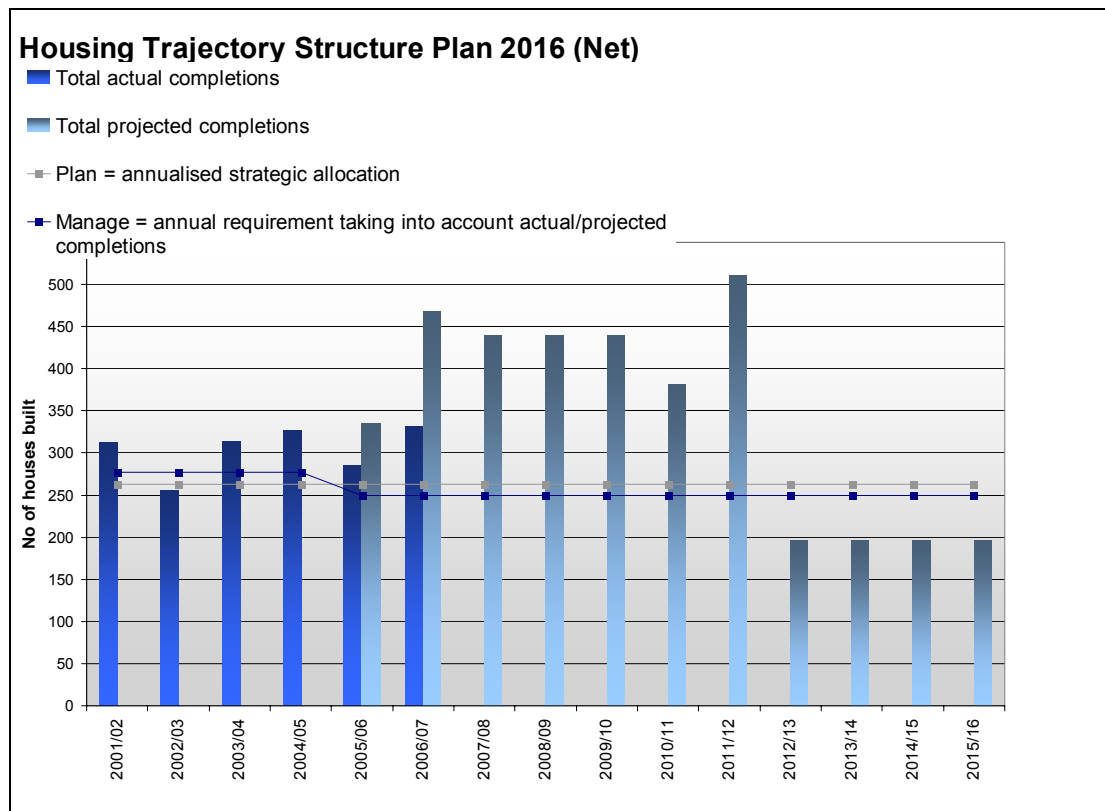
National Core Output Indicator

NCOI2a: Housing Trajectory

Sustainability Appraisal Indicator

Housing Trajectory + Number of mixed schemes permitted

Evidence



Components of Housing Trajectory	<i>Time for Delivery</i>		<i>Houses</i>
Dwellings Under Construction at April 2007	2007-2008	2yrs	174
Outstanding Permissions at April 2007	2007-2011	5yrs	1131
Dwellings subject to legal agreement at April 2007	2007-2011	5yrs	441
Outstanding replacement Local Plan allocations at April 2007	2007-2011	5yrs	602
UHCS windfall assumption	2012-2016	4yrs	
Total			2348

Source: Kennet DC Housing Land Supply Database, April 2007

Policy

KLP 2011 – Policy HC1 – Strategic Housing Provision
 South West Regional Planning Guidance- HD1, HD2
 Swindon & Wiltshire Structure Plan 2011- DP4, DP7, DP8
 PPG3 | PPS3 – Housing,

Target

- Wiltshire & Swindon Structure Plan 2016 = 5250 houses in Kennet over the period 1996 to 2016 which is an annualised rate of 262.5 homes per year.
- Draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy = 5000 homes. 275 homes per year over the period 2006-2016 and 225 per year over the period 2016-2026.

Evaluation

Swindon & Wiltshire Structure Plan 2016

The Table outlines assumptions made as a means to forecast future development within the District. The housing trajectory anticipates that annual building rates will exceed the structure plan target of 263 homes per year in the short term but will then fall towards the end of the structure plan period once current local plan allocations have moved through the system. Supply towards the end of the structure plan period is only shown as anticipated windfall development based on recent past trends.

The anticipated higher rate of development in the short term is a consequence of housing allocations. Large sites that are a component of this supply are: Le Marchant Barracks in Devizes (132 homes) which is almost complete, Pewsey Hospital (120 homes) where development has just begun, the Kverneland site in Devizes which is also nearing completion (157 homes) and sites such as Quakers Walk, Devizes (230 homes) and Chopping Knife Lane, Marlborough (174 homes) which have both been permitted subject to section 106 agreements.

The housing trajectory illustrates how existing supply is expected to come forward. In terms of performance against the structure plan target of 5250 homes over the 20 year period 1996 to 2016, to date 3140 homes have been built and as the table illustrates 2348 homes are currently committed. This represents an anticipated over supply of 238 homes or 4.5%. This slight over supply provides

buffer in case applications currently permitted are not implemented.

Draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy 2006-2026

The draft RSS includes new housing targets for Kennet. It proposes annual development rates of 275 homes per year for the period 2006-2016 and annual development rates of 225 per year for the period 2016-2026 - a total of 5000 homes over the 20 year period. This is the first year of monitoring against these targets. The completion information shown above show that 313 homes were completed over the period April 2006-April 2007 which exceeds the RSS target.

The housing trajectory also shows that expected rates of housing delivery are likely to exceed the RSS target over the next five years.

The trajectory demonstrates that Kennet has a 5 year housing land supply in accordance with PPS3. Attached at Appendix 2 is a more detailed assessment of the 5 year housing land supply position. At Appendix 3 is a longer term housing land supply statement.

Sustainability Appraisal Aim: ACCESS

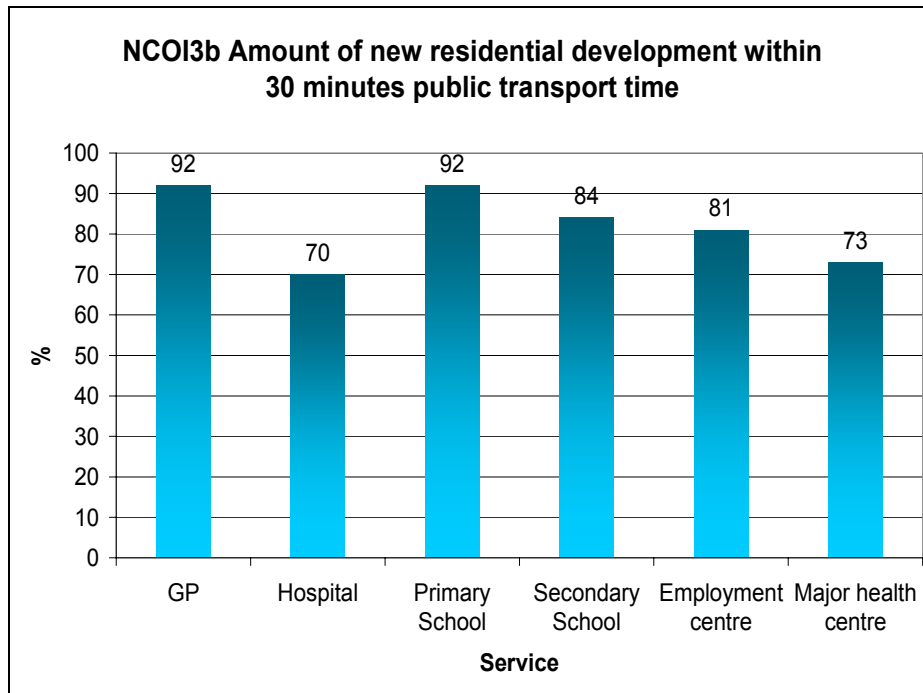
Promote a strategic and holistic approach to accessibility to meet local needs.

National Core Output Indicator

3a Amount of completed non-residential development within Use Class Orders A, B, and D complying with car parking standards set out in the local development framework.

3b Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and a major retail centre.

Evidence



Source: *WCC information systems*

Policy

KLP 2011 – Policy AT1
Draft Regional Spatial Strategy Development Policy B, Development Policy C
Wiltshire Structure Plan – DP7

Evaluation

Over 90% of new development has access to a GP and Primary School within 30mins. The poorest service accessible by 30mins public transport is a hospital at 70% of all new development. This NCOI will continue to be monitored for subsequent years in order to compare, contrast and track performance.

We are currently unable to monitor NCOI3a at either District or County level. Work will continue through the county monitoring group to develop a framework for monitoring this indicator.

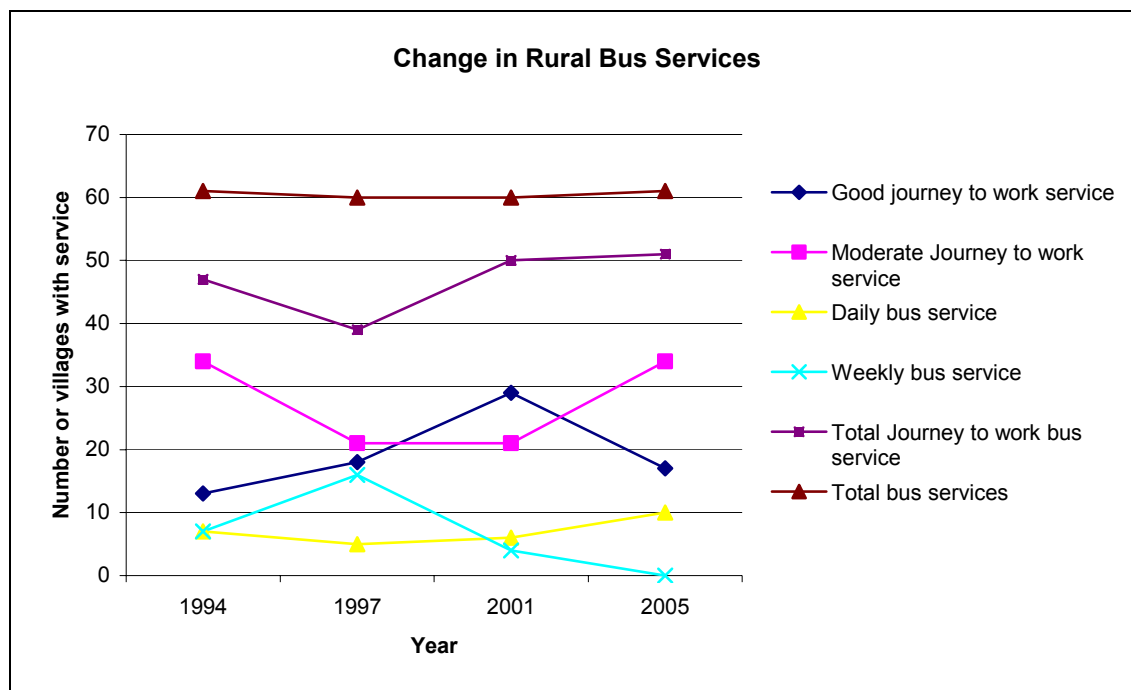
Sustainability Appraisal Aim: ACCESS

Promote a strategic and holistic approach to accessibility to meet local needs.

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

Rural residents with access to a regular bus service, especially to places of work at peak times
 Increase in rural bus services and community car schemes
 Number of parishes in worst 25% for access to services in England

Evidence



Good journey to work services is: one bus departing between 7:00 and 8:00 in the morning and another between 8:00 and 9:00. A return service must operate both between 17:00 and 18:00 and between 18:00 and 19:00.

Moderate journey to work service is: one service departing between 7:00 and 9:00 and a return operates between 17:00 and 19:00

Source: Rural facilities survey 2005 WCC

Evaluation

Whilst from 1994 to 2005 total bus service levels have remained relatively consistent there has been some change in the service provided. From 2001 to 2005 there has been a reduction in 'Good' journey to work services and an increase in 'Moderate' journey to work services. Journey to work services are important as these are the only bus journeys classed by the county council as meeting the level of a community facility. The majority of the district is covered by community car schemes. However the data also shows that a large proportion of the parishes within Kennet District are in the bottom 25% for access in England. Whilst ideally this should be improved it is perhaps not un-expected due to the rural nature of the district.

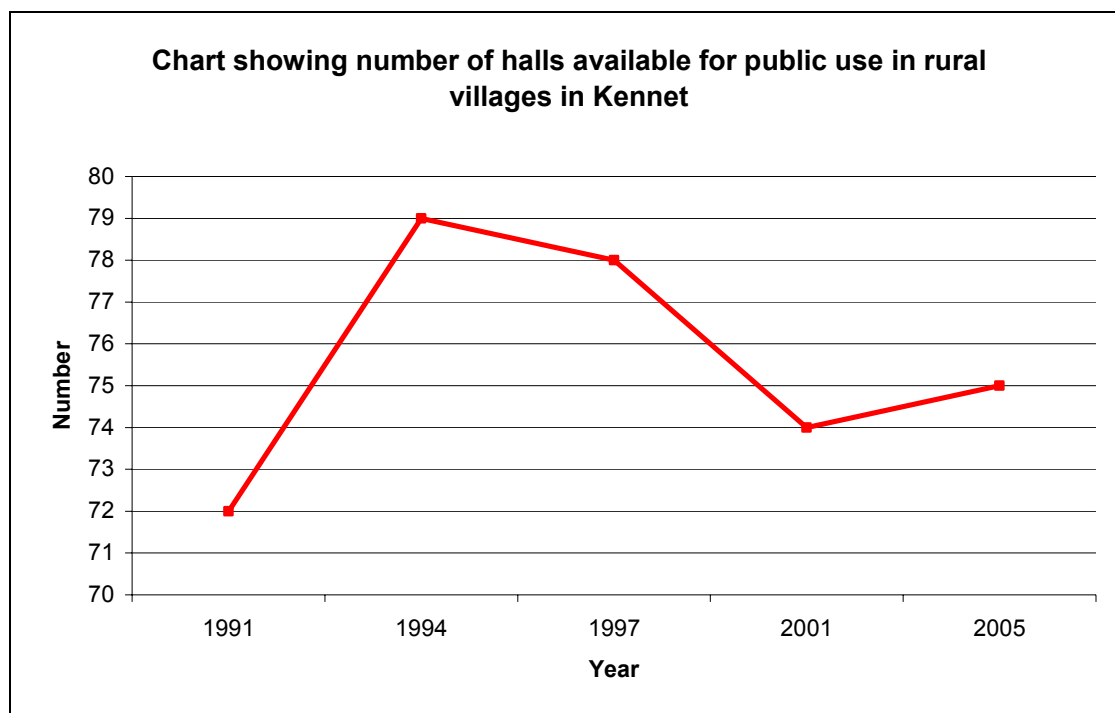
Sustainability Appraisal Aim: COMMUNITIES

Promote integrated communities with opportunities for living, working and socialising

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

Number of parishes in bottom 25% for education, skills and training in England
Number of rural villages with halls

Evidence



Some villages may have more than one hall this is the reason for data on both number of villages with a hall and number of halls.

Source :Rural Facilities Survey, W CC

In 2005-06 2 out of the 44 parishes in Kennet were in the worst 25% for educations, skills and training.

Source: IMD data

In 2005 55% of rural villages in Kennet had one or more halls available for public use

Source :Rural Facilities Survey, CC

Policy

Kennet Local Plan 2011- Policy HC37: Demand for Education
Kennet Local Plan 2011- Policy HC42: Additional Social and Community Need
Kennet Local Plan 2011- Policy ED29: Retention of Social & Community Uses

Evaluation

The Index of Multiple deprivation data shows that in general Kennet has a good level of education, skills and training.

Data relating to halls available for public use is taken from the rural facilities survey which is undertaken by the County Council. This surveyed 350 villages in 2005 and contains comparative data on 250. The data shows that just over half of rural villages in Kennet have a hall that can be accessed for public use and it is important to try and ensure that this number does not decrease. Encouragingly the number of halls in rural villages in Kennet has actually risen since 2001; this is mainly due to churches and schools opening their facilities to clubs and societies.

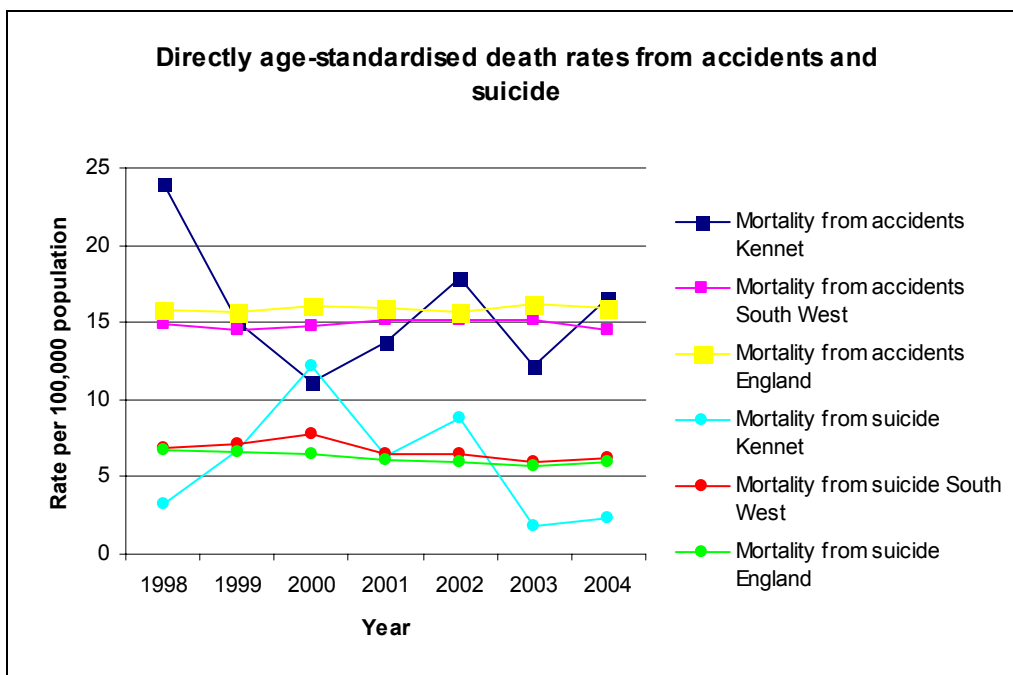
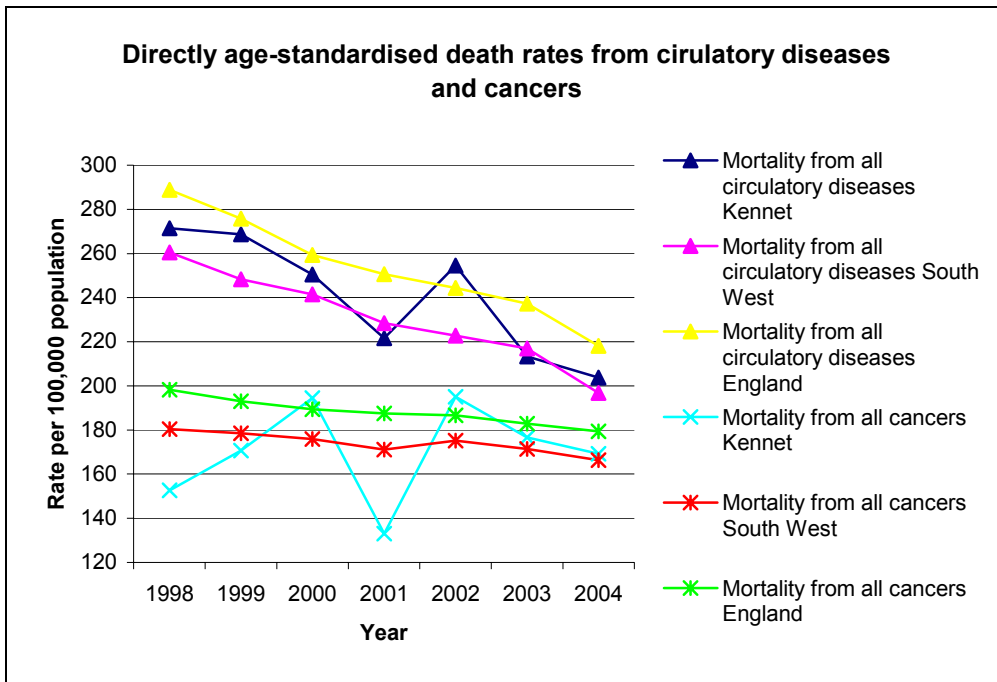
Sustainability Appraisal Aim: HEALTH

Promote an environment that leads to a healthy and safe lifestyle

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer, accidents and suicide.

Evidence



Source: <http://www.nhod.nhs.uk/>

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

Types of Crime

Evidence

		2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006
		Kennet	Kennet	Kennet	Average all Councils England	Kennet
Domestic Burglaries	BVPI 126	8.72	7.13	6.93	11.54	6.65
Violence crimes	BVPI 127a	n/a	n/a	7.15		9.24
Robberies	BVPI 127b	n/a	n/a	0.01		0.17
Vehicle crimes	BVPI 128	4.93	6.34	5.37	11.99	4.69

Figures stated per 1000 population

Source: Kennet BVPI

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

Number of cycle routes and walkways (rights of way data)

Evidence

Rights of Way in Kennet	2005
Number of Footpaths	1371
Number of Bridleways	561
National Trails	2
National & Regional Cycle routes	10
Number of Byways open to all traffic	249

Source: County council Intelligence network Community Profiles

Evaluation

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires Local Authorities and the Police to work together with Police Authorities, Health Authorities and the Fire Service in partnership with other agencies, to develop and implement a strategy for reducing crime and disorder in the District.

Crime rates in Kennet are relatively low compared to the national average and in general have been decreasing since 2002/03. There has been a slight increase in robberies. However, the actual number is very low and relates to far less than one robbery per 1000 of the population. It is important that policy continues to ensure safe communities.

Overall death rates in Kennet have been similar to both the national and South West Average since 1998. Rates in Kennet show more variation but this is likely to be due to the smaller population size not smoothing out the figures.

The data on rights of way shows information on footpaths and national and regional cycle routes. Trend information over time will show if there is an increase in the number of these.

Environmental Aim: ECONOMY

Create a vibrant local economy that gives access to satisfying and rewarding work without damaging the local, national or global environment

National Core Output Indicators

NCOI1a Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type

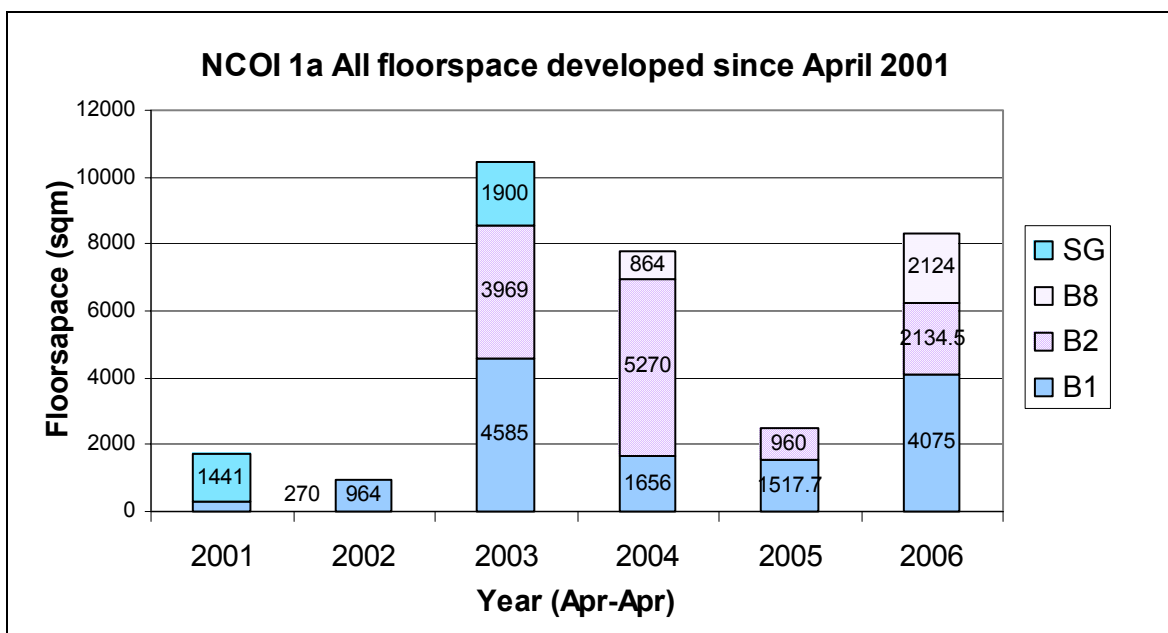
NCOI1b Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas

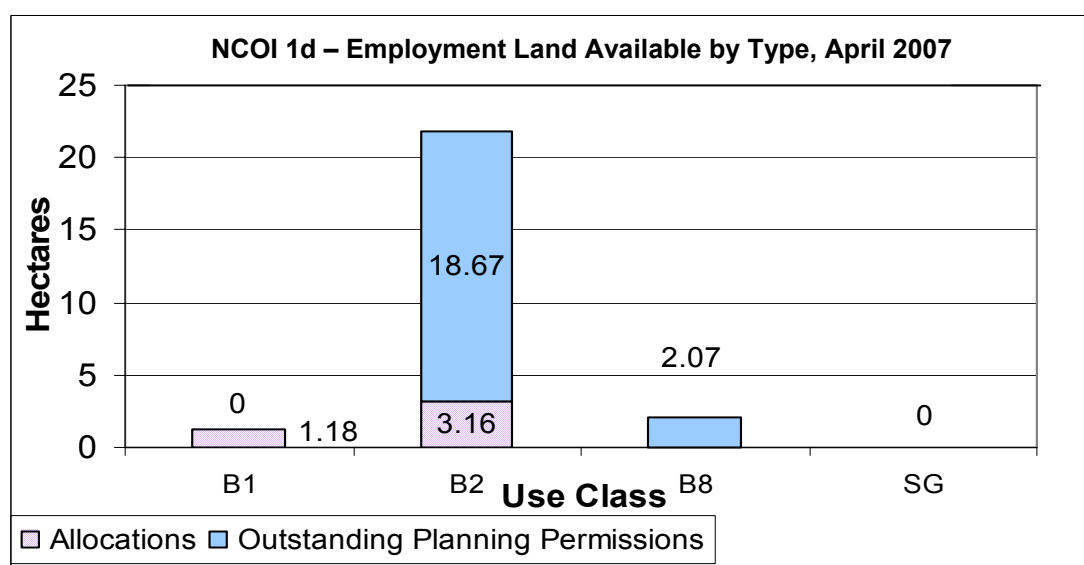
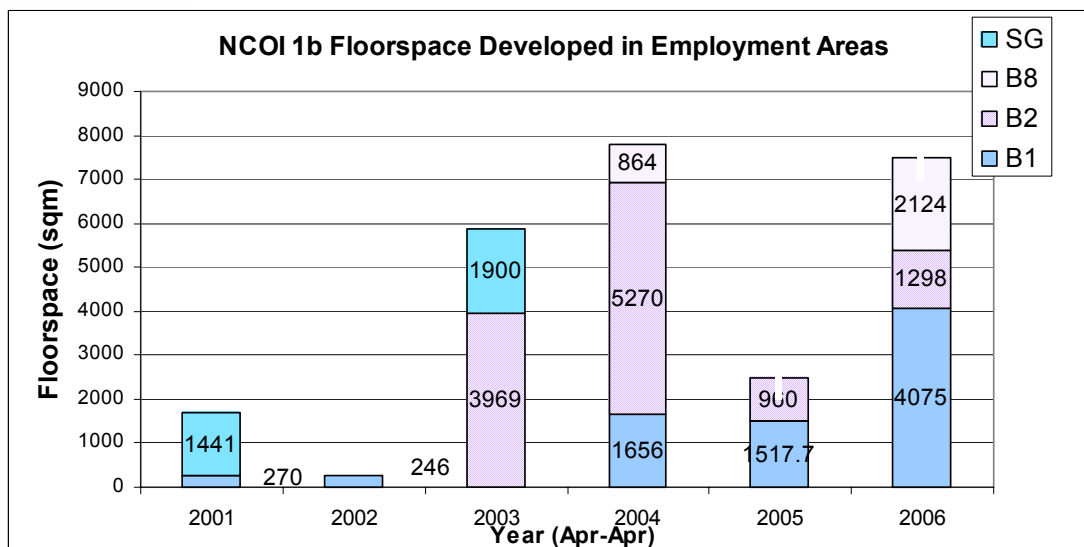
NCOI1d Employment land available by type

NCOI1e Loss of employment land in (i) employment/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area

NCOI1f Amount of employment land lost to residential development

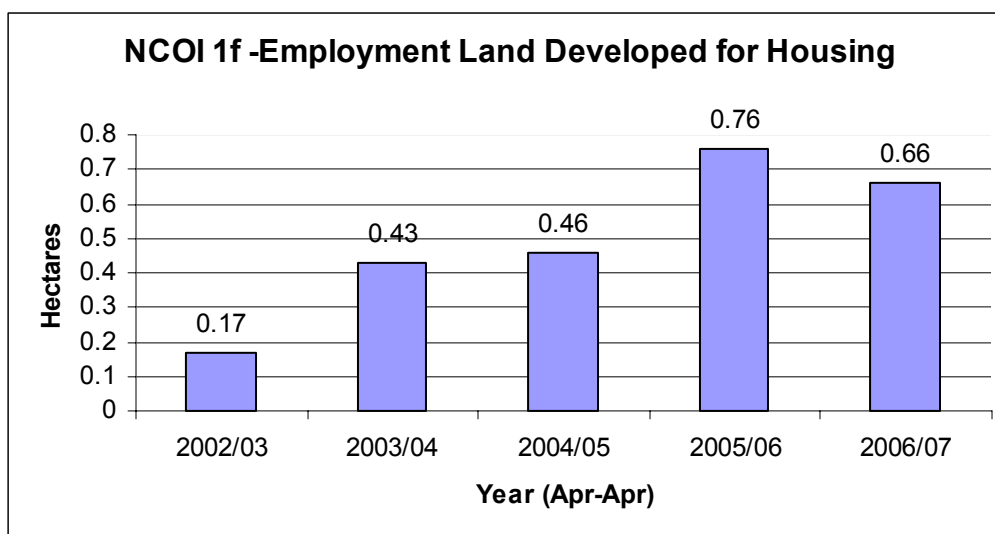
Evidence





Loss of employment land (NCOI 1e)

Emp Ref	Application No	Description of Development	Site Area (ha)	Town	Year Completed	Employment Area	Decision Date
430	34564	Veterinary Surgery and parking facilities	0.20	Pewsey	1998/1999	Salisbury Road, Pewsey	12-Aug-97
457	35575	New retail premises and garden centre plus parking & highway (Great Mills)	0.89	Devizes	1998/1999	Le Marchant	21-May-98
460	36958	Construction of a veterinary hospital	0.40	Devizes	2000/2001	Hopton	06-Apr-99
508	41625	Erection of a soft play centre	0.43	Devizes	2002/2003	Hopton	03-Oct-01
534	45336	Erection of A1 retail Supermarket	0.62	Devizes	2003/2004	Le Marchant	16/07/2003
502	51498	Change of use of unit from b1/b2/b8 (industrial/ warehousing) to gym (D2) use	0.04	Devizes	2006/2007	Hopton	18-Feb-05



Policy

Kennet Local Plan – Policy ED1 – Strategic Employment Allocations
 Kennet Local Plan – Policy ED7 – Protected Strategic Employment Sites
 Kennet Local Plan – Policy ED8 – Employment on Unallocated Sites
 Kennet Local Plan – Policy ED12 – Protecting Employment and Tourism
 Uses within Villages

Target

Adopted Wiltshire & Swindon Structure Plan = 55 hectares of employment land in Kennet over the period 1996 to 2016 which is an annualised rate of 2.75 ha per year.

Evaluation

New Employment Development (NCOI1a, b)

During the period April 2006-April 2007 just over 8300 sqm of new floorspace was built in Kennet (NCOI1a). The majority of that development was on established employment areas at Hopton Park, Devizes; Salisbury Road, Marlborough and Salisbury Road, Pewsey (NCOI1b). However, less than half of the new floorspace was built on previously used land (NCOI1c). This is in part a consequence of the release of greenfield land for employment in Marlborough because of the lack of brownfield opportunities. The employment area at Salisbury Road in Pewsey is also on greenfield land and was permitted following an appeal in 1988. In the future development is also most likely on greenfield sites as the Hopton Park area (brownfield) in Devizes is almost fully developed and the site at Tidworth Road in Ludgershall (greenfield) is just coming to the market.

Employment Land Available By Type. (NCOI1d)

The sites contributing to employment land availability are:

- outstanding allocations at Nursteed Road and Hambleton Avenue in Devizes and Marlborough Road in Pewsey,
- outstanding planning permission (previously an allocation) at Tidworth Road in Ludgershall and
- residual areas at Hopton Park, Devizes and Salisbury Road, Marlborough.

A significant proportion of outstanding permissions are for general business uses. As these applications are in outline only it is not yet clear what type of business uses will come forward.

Loss of Employment Land (NCOI1e)

A strategic site is classed as a site within Devizes, Marlborough, Tidworth, Pewsey or Ludgershall that involves floorspace of at least 235sqm or 0.1 ha or larger. This is consistent with Wiltshire County Council's definitions in their annual monitoring statement. Each of the sites listed above have been developed for non employment (B1, B2 or B8) on designated employment areas in the District. Only one small site at Hopton Park in Devizes has been lost to a gym in the last monitoring period.

Loss of Employment Land to Housing (NCOI1f)

This indicator relates to completed residential development on employment sites previously occupied by a B1, B2 or B8 use. As the chart indicates in Kennet the amount of development is small, only 2.48 hectares over the 7 year period. None of the sites are within established employment areas and only 3 of the sites are of a size (more than 0.1 hectare) and in a location (Devizes, Marlborough, Tidworth, Pewsey or Ludgershall) to be classed as strategic. In addition to completed development there are a further 56 sites either under construction or with outstanding planning permission. Significant among these are the Kverneland site, Gaigers site on Bath Road and Catleys all in Devizes. These sites will have a significant effect on the figures next year. Not included in this assessment is the former employment allocation at Le Marchant which was reallocated for housing by the last local plan inspector. These 3 hectares of employment land will be lost to housing in accordance with the adopted local plan

Environmental Aim: ECONOMY

Create a vibrant local economy that gives access to satisfying and rewarding work without damaging the local, national or global environment

Policy

Kennet Local Plan – Policy ED1 – Strategic Employment Allocations
 Kennet Local Plan – Policy ED7 – Protected Strategic Employment Sites
 Kennet Local Plan – Policy ED8 – Employment on Unallocated Sites
 Kennet Local Plan – Policy ED12 – Protecting Employment and Tourism Uses within Villages

Target

Adopted Wiltshire & Swindon Structure Plan = 55 hectares of employment land in Kennet over the period 1996 to 2016 which is an annualised rate of 2.75 ha per year.

Evidence

Strategic Development Complete 1 st April 1996 – 31 st March 2007	26.83 ha
Strategic Development Under-Construction 31 st March 2007	0.99 ha
Strategic Development with Outstanding Planning Permission @ 31 st March 2007	20.74 ha
Total Commitments @ 31st March 2007	48.56 ha
Strategic Allocations to 2011	4.34 ha
Allocations + Commitments	52.9 ha
Structure Plan Requirement 1996-2016	55.00 ha

Source: Kennet Employment Land Monitor, April 2007

Evaluation

There is an adequate supply of employment land to meet the structure plan

requirement of 55 hectares⁸. Although there is a small shortfall of 2 hectares restructuring within existing large, underused sites could compensate for the new jobs required

Sites with outstanding planning permission are significantly higher this year because the allocation at Tidworth Road, Ludgershall received outline planning permission in April 2006. The local plan phases the development (6.5ha before 2011, 6.5 ha after 2011). However, the permission relates to the whole site area and accounts for the significant increase in the amount of land with outstanding permission.

The outstanding allocations are Hambleton Avenue, Devizes (1.18 ha), Nursteed Road, Devizes (1.5 ha), and Marlborough Road, Pewsey (1.66 ha).

Environmental Aim: ECONOMY

Create a vibrant local economy that gives access to satisfying and rewarding work without damaging the local, national or global environment

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

Number of visitors to Kennet
 Gross Value Added
 Average Annual Salary
 Farm Types

Evidence

Headline gross value added (GVA) for Wiltshire at current basic prices								
	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	GVA	Sector as % of total GVA	GVA	Sector as % of total GVA	GVA	Sector as % of total GVA	GVA	Sector as % of total GVA
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	149	3%	148	3%	153	2%	164	3%
Industry, including energy and construction	1607	30%	1578	28%	1595	26%	1600	25%
Service activities	3664	68%	4008	70%	4373	71%	4711	73%
Total GVA	5420		5734		6122		6475	

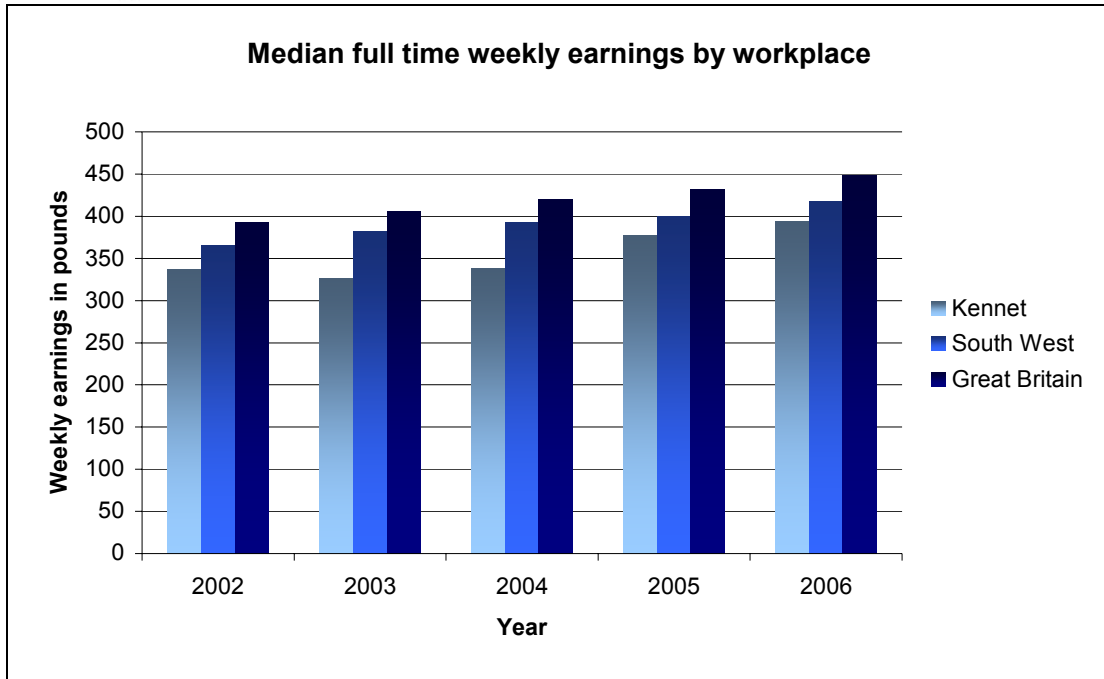
⁸ Detailed breakdown of sites contributing to supply is available in the KDC Employment Land Supply Monitoring Report available on the forward planning pages of the Kennet website.

Headline gross value added (GVA) ² per head indices at current basic prices									
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
UNITED KINGDOM	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
South West	92	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
Wiltshire CC	97	97	96	93	91	91	91	91	91

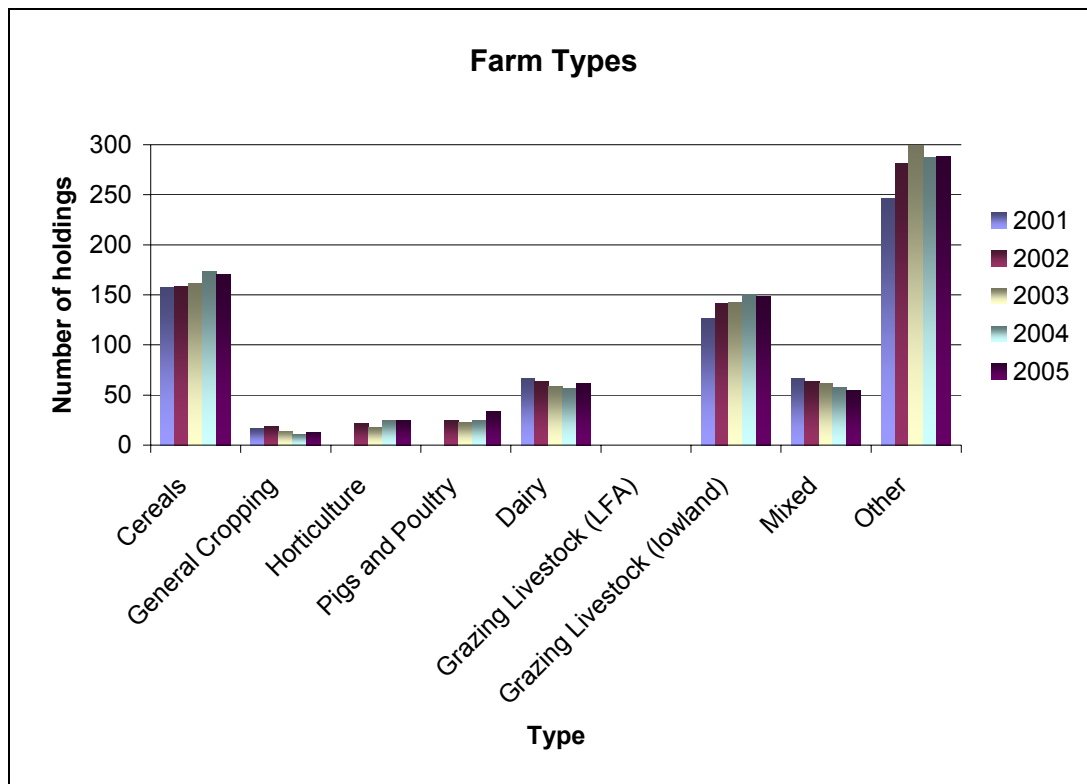
² Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region in which commuters work.

Source: National Statistics





Source: Nomis web



Source: DEFRA

In 2004/05 there were 1,041,000 visitors to Kennet
 Source: Kennet District Council Community Strategy

Evaluation

Gross Value Added

Gross Value added (GVA) measures how much each individual producer, industry or sector in the United Kingdom contributes to the economy. It is used by government as an approximate measure of Gross Domestic Productivity (GDP). GDP is a key indicator to the state of the economy.

Since 2000 total Gross Value Added (GVA) has risen by around 19% with the service industry contributing the greatest amount. Both the South West and Wiltshire have a lower GVA than the national average with Wiltshire being lower than that of the South West. The local economy needs to continue being supported to ensure the economy does not fall further behind. Tourism was highlighted in the sustainability appraisal as being seen as important to the economy and just over one million people visited Kennet in 2004/05. The community strategy aims for this to rise to 1,093,050 by 2011.

Income

Earnings for both those who live in Kennet and those who work in Kennet has risen from 2002-2006 however there is a market difference in the two data sets. This data shows that jobs based in Kennet pay below both the South West and National average whilst those people who live in Kennet earn more or the same as both the South West and National Average. This data suggests that a proportion of those who live in Kennet work outside the district as wages are higher. This suggests a need for higher paid jobs in Kennet to reduce out-commuting.

Rural Diversification

Providing for rural diversification was seen as important in the sustainability appraisal and the data on farm types show that a large proportion of farm holdings are now classed as other and that this category has generally grown since 2001, a reflection on the industries move towards greater diversification.

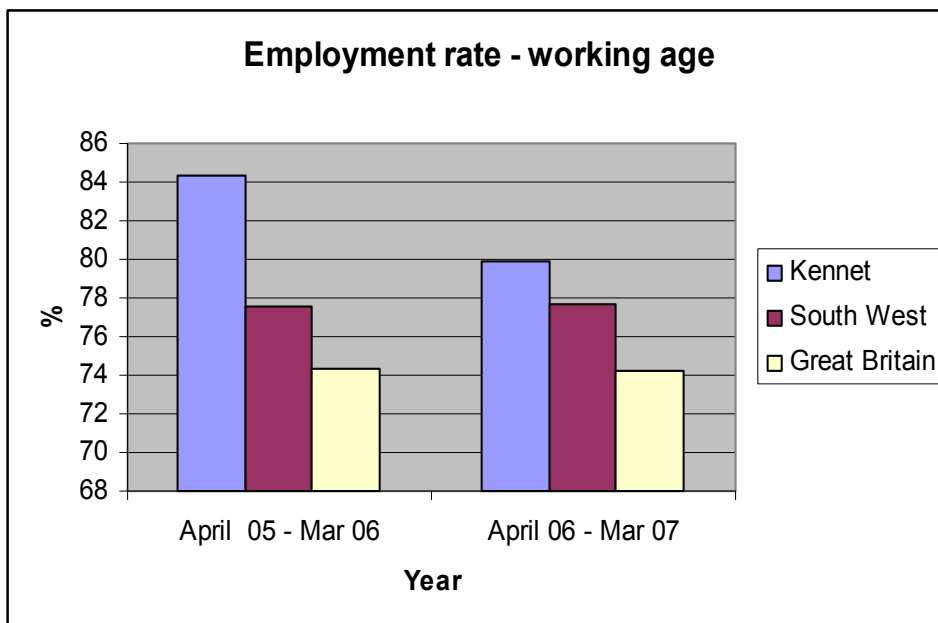
Environmental Aim: EMPLOYMENT

Provide for a diverse range of job opportunities

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

Percentage of resident working age population employed
 Percentage of population unemployed
 Distribution of workforce across sectors (percentages)
 Number of workers employed in the agricultural sector
 Proportion of employee workers in tourism sector

Evidence



Source: Nomis Web

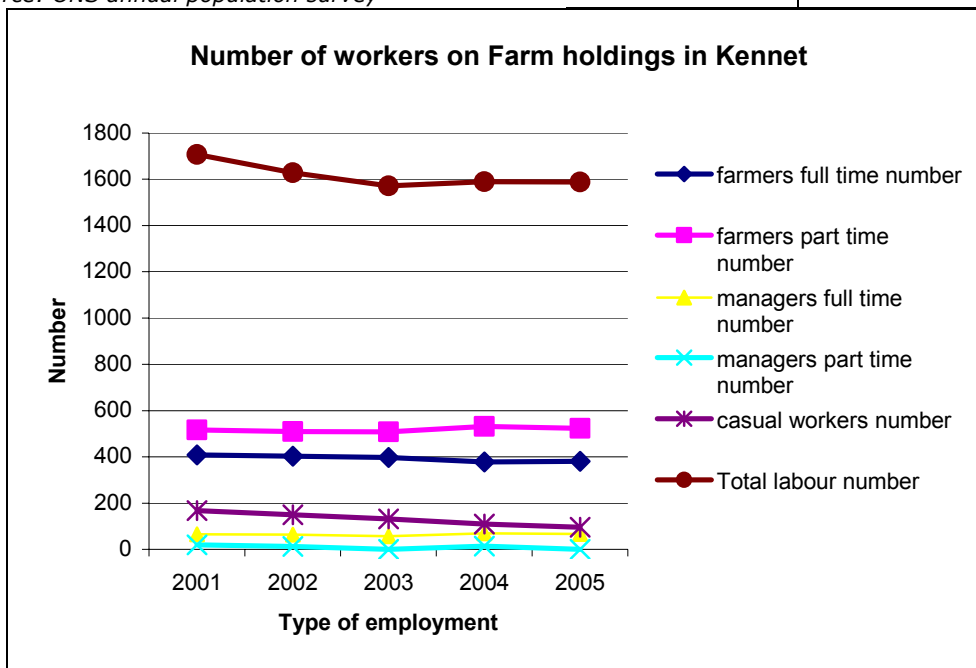
Unemployment rate - working age			
Kennet			
Date	Kennet (%)	South West (%)	Great Britain (%)
Apr 05 - Mar 06	Less than 3	3.4	5
Apr 06 - Mar 07	3.7	4	5.4

Source: Nomis Web

Employment by occupation (Apr 2006-Mar 2007)				
	Kennet	Kennet	South West	Great Britain
	(number)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Managers and senior officials	6,900	18.4	15.6	15.1
Professional occupations	3,000	7.9	12.9	13
Associate professional & technical	5,100	13.7	13.6	14.3
Administrative & secretarial	3,900	10.4	11.9	12
Skilled trades occupations	6,500	17.2	12.2	10.9
Personal service occupations & sales and customer service	4,500	11.8	15.5	15.7

Process plant & machine operatives	3,200	8.4	6.5	7.2
Elementary occupations	4,600	12.2	11.6	11.5

Source: ONS annual population survey



Source: DEFRA



Source: Nomis Web

Policy

Kennet Local Plan – Policy ED7 – Protected Strategic Employment Sites
 Kennet Local Plan – Policy ED8 – Employment Development on Unallocated Sites

Kennet Local Plan – Policy ED12 – Protecting Employment and Tourism Uses within Villages

Evaluation

The sustainability appraisal would like policy to maximise employment opportunities and the data shows that employment in Kennet is above both the South West and the Great Britain average with unemployment being lower. By sector Kennet has a higher proportion of employee occupied as managers and skilled workers than in both the South West and Great Britain and less occupied in professional occupations and personal services.

Promoting employment in tourism and jobs accessible to rural residents was also seen as important in the sustainability appraisal. In Kennet the % of employees working in the tourism sector has continued to rise and since 2002 has been higher than both the South West and Great Britain average whilst the number of workers on farm holdings decreased from 2001 to 2003 but has remained stable since then.

Sustainability Appraisal Aim: TRANSPORT
 Reduce the need to travel and promote more sustainable, integrated modes of transport.

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

Increase in bus use, rail use or community transport
 Congestion levels in Devizes
 Number of cycle routes and walkways (see Health)

Policy

Kennet Local Plan Policy AT1

Evidence

Rail journeys in Wiltshire

	2003	2004	2005
Indexed	100	108.1	112.4

Annual total number of single journeys on registered bus services in Wiltshire.

	2003/04	2004/05
Actual (millions)	8.762	9.299

In 2005/06 89% of rural addresses in Wiltshire were covered by community

car schemes

Source: Local Transport Plan, WCC

Devizes urban traffic

	2003	2004	2005
Indexed amount	100	96.2	97.7

Data is from a manual screen count across a screen-line undertaken from 0700 to 1900.

Inter-urban traffic in Devizes Community Area

	2003	2004
Indexed amount	100	101.9

Indexed sum of traffic flow at automatic count sites within Devizes Community Area undertaken for four one week periods per year.

Source: Local Transport Plan, WCC

CYCLING IN DEVIZES			
	2003	2004	2005
Indexed amount of cycling	100	98.4	102.1

Annual cordon/screenline count undertaken three times per year.

Source: LTP

WALKING IN DEVIZES			
	2003	2004	2005
Indexed amount of walking	100	104.7	104.5

Index of aggregated pedestrian counts taken at 10 sites in Devizes, 07:30-10:30. Each site is surveyed three times per year.

Source: LTP

Evaluation

The sustainability appraisal stated the need to provide alternatives to the private car and to improve transport links within the District. The data above shows that rail journeys and bus journeys in Wiltshire have risen from 2003 to 2005 whilst cycling and walking levels in Devizes have also risen in this period.

A reduction in congestion was also desired and the data from Devizes shows a mixed picture with traffic in Devizes reducing slightly from 2003-2005 but traffic in the wider urban area increasing from 2003-2004. As the second set of data appear to be generated over a longer time period this may be more reliable.

Sustainability Appraisal Aim: INFRASTRUCTURE

Ensure appropriate infrastructure is in place to support development

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

Number of section 106 developer contributions received

Evidence

Supplementary Planning Guidance has been prepared for the implementation of planning obligations policies for sport, education and community infrastructure. Each Planning Brief contains the heads of terms for S106 agreements. Headings include recreation space, education investment, sustainable transport and community infrastructure.

Planning Briefs completed:

Northgate, Devizes (HC10)	September 2002
Broomcroft Rd, Pewsey (HC18)	February 2003
Pennings Road, Tidworth (HC20)	September 2003
Le Marchant Barracks, Devizes (HC13)	November 2003
Devizes Strategic Development Brief (HC8)	March 2004
Pewsey Hospital Ph 2 (HC17)	June 2004
Roundway Mill, Devizes (HC12)	June 2004
Quakers Walk, Devizes (HC9)	May 2005
Naughton Avenue, Devizes (HC14)	May 2006
Granby Garden Centre, Ludgershall (HC16)	June 2006

Planning Briefs being prepared:

NE Quadrant, Tidworth (HC19)

Source: KDC

S106 Income Received (& put into Reserves) Apr 06- Apr 07			
Development	To be used for	Developer	Amount
Pewsey Hospital	Community Building	Bloor Homes South West	£55,000
Le Marchant Barracks	Equipped Play	David Wilson Homes	£63,360
Land at Astor Cres, Ludgershall	Equipped Play	Talisman Projects Ltd	£11,500
Wyle Road, Tidworth	Equipped Play	Swattons (Andover) Ltd	£30,950
Land to rear of Catleys	Equipped Play	Renelec	£13,336
Furze Drive, Perham Down	Equipped Play	Bridgewood	£5,564
Land at Park, Erlestoke	Equipped Play	Princeton Homes	£15,120
Saxon Rise/Rear of Cadley Road	Equipped Play	Persimmon	£19,679

Zouch Farm Lane	Equipped Play maintenance	Annington	£23,924
Crown Lane, Ludgershall	Equipped Play maintenance	Say & Say Ltd	£11,283
Furze Drive, Perham Down	Equipped Play maintenance	Bridgewood	£1,647
Former Bluemay, Lower Wharf	Maintenance of footpath	Gaigers	£2,000
Saxon Rise/Rear of Cadley Road	Pitch provision	Persimmon	£5,855
Le Marchant Barracks	Pitch Provision	David Wilson Homes	£53,565
TOTAL			£312,783

Policy

Kennet Local Plan 2011- Policy HC34- Recreation Provision on Large Housing Sites
 Kennet Local Plan 2011- Policy HC37- Demand for Education
 Kennet Local Plan 2011- Policy HC42- Additional Social and Community Needs

Evaluation

Ensuring infrastructure is in place to support development was seen as important in the sustainability appraisal and obtaining money from developers in the form of section 106 agreements is an important way to do this. Each of the planning briefs listed above contain 'heads of terms' for section 106 agreements. Planning permission has since been granted at Le Marchant Barracks and Pewsey Hospital both of which had Section 106 agreements attached. Triggers in these agreements have not yet been reached for contributions to be paid. Development at Quakers Walk, and Roundway Mill have been approved in principal subject to the signing of Section 106 agreements which cover the terms specified in each planning brief.

In 2006/07 £312,783 was received by Kennet to invest in play and community development. In addition over £372,000 has been received from developers for the county council to invest in schools and transport infrastructure. Kennet is therefore delivering their commitment to developing appropriate infrastructure.

Sustainability Appraisal Aim: BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Provide a high quality built environment which promotes community pride.

National Core Output Indicator

4a Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.

4b Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres.

4c Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard.

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

Number of village design statements
 Planning and Design competition

Evidence

Retail

NCOI4 Completed Retail Development				
Application Ref	Location	New Floorspace	Date permitted	Date built
31335	Co-op, Pewsey	14,447 sqft	Sept 1995	1997
35073	Extension to Waitrose, Marlborough	13,000 sqft	Feb 2000	2002
31279	Lidl, Tidworth	1,486 sqm	Jul 1995	2001
45336*	Lidl, Devizes	1,343 sqm	Jul 2003	2004
53555*	Extension to Lidl, Devizes	445 sqm	Feb 2006	2006
52550	Tesco, Tidworth	4,849 sqm	April 2006	2007

* Indicates development not in a defined town centre

Village Design Statements have been prepared for:

Fyfield, Lockeridge and West Overton	September 2000
Ramsbury	October 2002
Pewsey	October 2002
Collingbourne Ducis	January 2003
Great Bedwyn	June 2003
Little Cheverell	March 2004
Horton	March 2004
Collingbourne Kingston	June 2004
W. Lavington & Littleton Pannell	September 2004
Wootton Rivers	November 2004
Ogbourne St Andrew	December 2004
Grafton	December 2004

Manningford	December 2004
Easterton & Eastcott	December 2005
Honey Street	March 2006
The Chutes	May 2006
Upavon	December 2006
Everleigh	July 2006

Policy

<p> Kennet Local Plan – Policy PD1 – Development & Design Kennet Local Plan – Policy HC34-35 – Recreation Provision Kennet Local Plan – Policy HC37 – Demand For Education Kennet Local Plan – Policy HC22 – Additional Social & Community Needs Regional Planning Guidance for the South West- TCS2 Swindon & Wiltshire Structure Plan 2011- RLT1, RLT2 Swindon & Wiltshire Structure Plan 2011- DP1, DP2 PPS 1 – Delivering Sustainable Development PPG17 Regional Planning Guidance for the South West- EN4 </p>
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Target

<p>Equivalent of 2.43 ha of recreation space per 1000 people in new residential developments (Basis of Policy HC34)</p>

<p>There are currently no other local targets for retail, office or leisure developments.</p>

Evaluation

RETAIL

Since 1997 Kennet District Council has recorded the range of uses in each of the main centres of Devizes, Marlborough, Pewsey, Tidworth and Ludgershall. Since 2002 Market Lavington has also been surveyed because of its status within the 2011 Kennet Local Plan (hence no monitoring data for these years).

Retail Units

In terms of the number of retail units Devizes and Ludgershall have shown a decline. The change in Devizes is not seen as significant and only represents a 5% shift since 1997 (9 units). In Ludgershall there has also been a decline of 9 retail units the majority of which took place between 1997 and 2002. This occurred as non retail uses were introduced to extend the village's service centre role. Pewsey shows a slight decrease in retail floorspace from 1997 to 2006 but the number of retail units shows a slight increase. This is due to the subdivision of the old Co-op on the High Street which has gradually been taken up.

Vacancies

A good indication of the health of a town/village centre is the number of vacant units. A small number of vacant units provide opportunities for change and new retailers to move into an area. The levels of vacancy in both Devizes and Marlborough provides this opportunity. Tidworth and Ludgershall stand out as having very high vacancy rate. In Ludgershall the pattern of vacancy has been influenced by vacant units on Station Approach. Once planning permission was granted to convert this area to housing, vacancy rates in the centre as a whole fell dramatically. The fall also reflects the recent take up of new units on the High Street. In Tidworth the majority of Zouch Market remains vacant and accounts for the high number of vacant units in the town. Station Road has a much lower number of empty units, although there is a relatively high turnover of retailers on this road. Pewsey has a much lower number of vacant units, though there are units that have been vacant for a long period of time, including 4 Market Place which appears to have been vacant since surveying began in 1997. The sudden rise in 2006 in Market Lavington is due to only one unit becoming vacant and emphasises the impact the loss of one occupant can have on a small centre.

The two main retail centres in the district; Devizes and Marlborough appear to be in a relatively healthy condition. They both have a range of services within their town centres, with a high concentration of A1 shops within the Prime Shopping Areas in line with the Adopted and Replacement Local Plans. Vacancy rates in these centres are low and the amount of retail floorspace has remained stable. Devizes does have an under representation of some A1 use class categories, in particular there is a low representation of Clothing & Footwear, and an increase in this category could strengthen the town centre. In Tidworth, Ludgershall and Pewsey there is a reasonable representation of shops and services reflecting their role within the District, although there are areas of concern. The continued vacancy rate within Tidworth, concentrated in Zouch Market areas, is one concern and it may be that this area should be considered for redevelopment in the future.

The only new retail development completed in 2005/6 was an extension to an existing Lidl store on London Road, Devizes. No new retail development was completed during the period 2006/7 but a large new Tesco store has opened in Tidworth in December 2007.

OPEN SPACES

In 2004, KDC commissioned a study of the availability of recreation space within the District in the light of PPG17. The study included a review of the Council's Playing Pitch Strategy which was undertaken in 1997. Recommendations on the standards of provision for recreation space were then incorporated into the Council's Leisure & Arts Strategy and supplementary planning guidance for the provision of children's and adults recreation facilities (Community Benefits from Planning, March 2005). Many of the standards included in the SPG reflect the standards for parks and green spaces included in the assessment for a Green Flag Award, for

example, safe access, equal access and targeting different sectors of the community.

As a consequence of the revised and up-dated SPG on community benefits from planning over £370,000 was committed to the council to invest in play and community provision by developers through section 106 agreements during the 2006/7 monitoring period.

QUALITY IN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Village design statements which are produced by the community and the planning and design competition which promotes both correspond well as indicators to measure this sustainability appraisal aim to provide a high quality built environment which promotes community pride. In 2007 we saw the adoption of new village design statements in both Upavon and Everleigh. The Council has encouraged local communities to prepare Village Design Statements that were originally approved as supplementary planning guidance (and latterly as emerging supplementary planning documents) to design policies and settlement policies within the Kennet Local Plan.

Adopted Devizes Design Code

The design code has been prepared as part of the process for producing the Devizes Town Centre Area Action Plan (AAP). The design code explore Devizes' architectural and historical past and provides guidance on how new development could be incorporated in the future. The Council has adopted the design code for the purposes of development control during the period until the area action plan can continue the process to adoption.

Village design statements and the Devizes development Code have provided tools for development control staff to ensure local character and distinctiveness is reflected in local decisions.

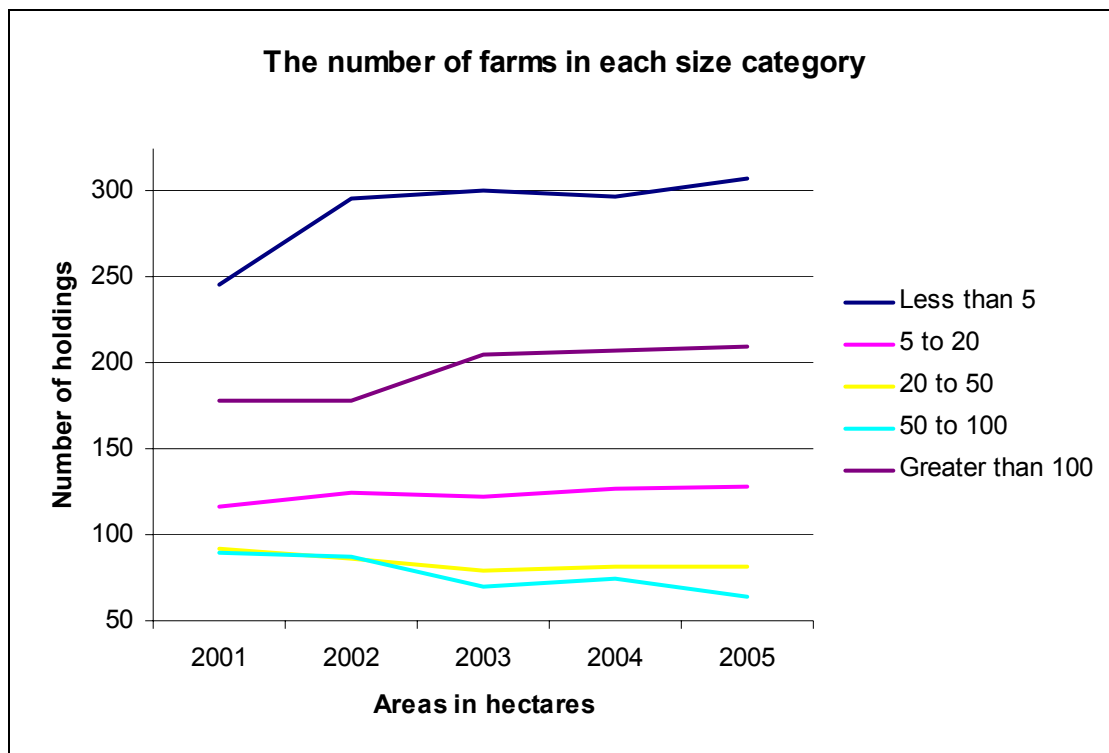
Sustainability Appraisal Aim: LANDSCAPE

Protect and enhance the countryside.

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

Number of Farms in each size category
 Number of Rights of Way in Kennet (See Health)

Evidence



Source: DEFRA

Policy

Kennet Local Plan 2011 - Policy NR4 – Nature Conservation Outside Designated Sites
 Swindon & Wiltshire Structure Plan 2011- C1, C2, C3
 RPG10 – Regional Planning Guidance for the South West- RE1

Evaluation

The sustainability appraisal wishes to ensure that a high quality visual environment which protects and enhances local character is maintained. In Kennet a landscape character assessment was undertaken between July and November 1998 and this has been used in developing current local plan policy.

The sustainability appraisal also wishes policy to support farmers as custodians of the environment. The data on farm holdings shows that positively there has been an overall increase in the number of farm holdings from 2001 to 2005 and that there has been an increase in small and large holdings and a decrease in medium sized ones.

Sustainability Appraisal Aim: BIODIVERSITY

Protect and enhance the diversity and abundance of wildlife habitats and native species.

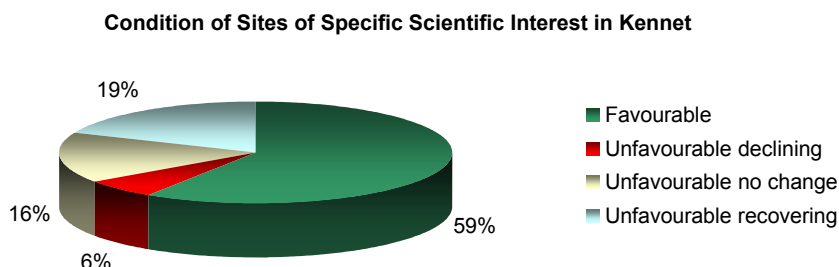
National Core Output Indicator

NCOI(i) (ii) Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

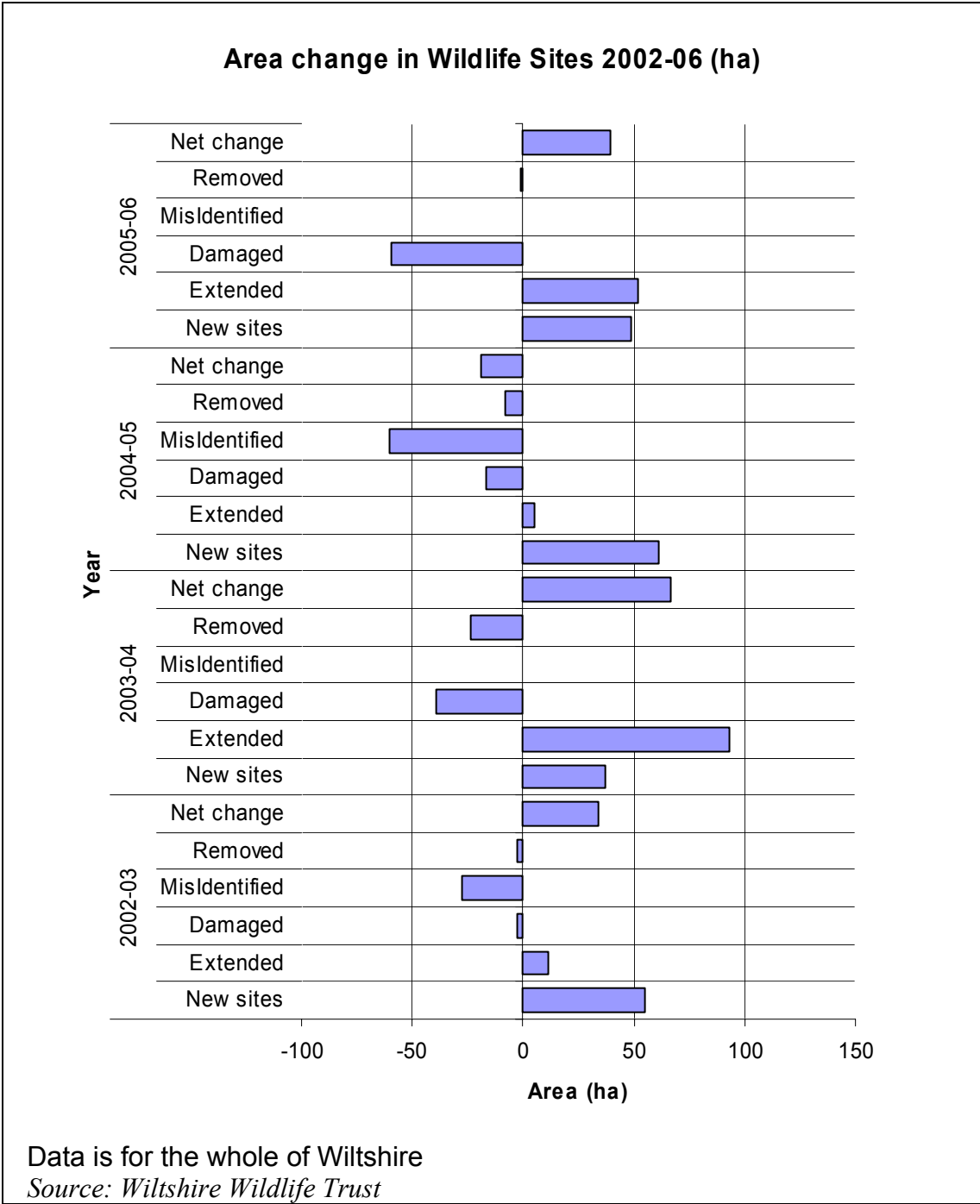
Proportion of habitat designated for biodiversity in favourable condition

Evidence



The sites are assessed on a rolling basis therefore the above condition assessment contains data from 2001 to 2006.

Source: *English Nature*



Policy

Kennet Local Plan 2011 – Policy NR3 – Local Sites
 Kennet Local Plan 2011 - Policy NR4 – Nature Conservation Outside Designated Sites
 Swindon & Wiltshire Structure Plan 2011- C1, C2, C3
 RPG10 – Regional Planning Guidance for the South West- RE1

Target

The contextual data is data currently available for part (ii) with regards to local sites. Ideally no sites should be destroyed within Kennet, whilst new sites added are positive.

Evaluation

The information for this indicator is not currently monitored and a consistent method to monitoring this indicator needs to be developed for Wiltshire. Meetings and discussions are taking place with English Nature, Wiltshire Wildlife Trusts, Wiltshire Sites Biological Records Centre and Wiltshire County Council so that information for this indicator can be provided for future monitoring reports. Kennet is also negotiating a new Service Level Agreement with the Wiltshire BRC to improve future monitoring data.

There are 19 Sites of Specific Scientific Interest in Kennet. 4 of these are also designated as Special Areas of Conservation, 1 also as a Special Protection Area and 7 also as National Nature Reserves. It is positive that no SSSI's have been damaged or destroyed within the monitoring period and that only a small proportion (6%) are in unfavourable condition and declining.

Wildlife sites are non-statutory sites designated to protect a significant amount of Wiltshire's important habitat and species in accordance with the Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan. The data shows that although some sites have been removed or damaged each year overall there has been a net increase in sites for three out of the four years and a net increase overall in the monitoring period or April 2002-March 2006.

Sustainability Appraisal Aim: CULTURE AND HERITAGE

Ensure Kennet's cultural heritage is protected, enhanced and enjoyed.

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

Number of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

Evidence

Number of Listed buildings and conservation areas in Kennet	2006	2007
Conservation Areas	69	74
No of individual listed buildings (not including curtilage structures)+	3647	3647
No of list entries (some include multiple properties)	2868	2868

Data should be taken as indicative figures only+

Source: KDC and English Heritage

Policy

Kennet Local Plan – Policy HH1 – Protection of Archaeological Remains
Kennet Local Plan Policy HH3 : Avebury World Heritage Site
Regional Planning Guidance for the South West- EN3
Swindon & Wiltshire Structure Plan 2011- HE1, HE2, HE3, HE5, HE7
PPG15 – Planning & the Historic Environment,
PPG16 – Archaeology & Planning

Evaluation

Kennet currently has 74 conservation area statements and there is a rolling programme to renew them. Kennet also has a significant number of listed buildings. Two figures are shown above as there is a difference between list entries recorded by English Heritage where several buildings can be listed under one entry and the record kept by Kennet which records number of individual buildings and includes changes such as when a house is split internally into flats. Comparing both should give a clearer picture of the type of increase in the future.

In relation to archaeology, at the moment there is no clear monitoring system in place. The Council are represented on the Avebury World Heritage Site Working Party and a steering group of the working party report regularly on the state/condition of the archaeological resource. The Council also work with the County Archaeological service on a site by site basis in response to planning applications and they keep records of the impact of development on known remains. The development of a clearer monitoring system would bring together data from these two activities.

Sustainability Appraisal Aim: WATER

Protect and enhance the water environment.

National Core Output Indicator

NCO17 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

Chemical and biological river quality
Water consumption per household
Properties at risk from flooding (core indicator stated above is a proxy measure of this.)

Evidence

There were no planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality in April 2005-March 2006

Source: Environment agency, HLT12 Dev & Flood Risk Report

The Environment Agency is responsible for maintaining or improving the quality of fresh, marine, surface and underground water in England and Wales. They assess river quality annually using a survey called the General Quality Assessment (GQA) scheme. This measures four aspects of river quality – biology, chemistry, nutrients and aesthetic quality.

Kennet percentage of river length assessed as good chemical quality		Kennet percentage of river length assessed as good biological quality	
Period	Value	Period	Value
2004	66.70%	2004	78.41%
2003	69.25%	2003	78.41%
2002	64.87%	2002	88.19%
2000	64.77%	2000	89.00%

Source: Audit Commission

Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption, litres) for Kennet	
	2004
	litres
Kennet	152
National Average	154.14

Source: Audit Commission

Policy

Swindon & Wiltshire Structure Plan 2016- C5
RPG10 – Regional Planning Guidance for the South West- RE6
PPG 25

Evaluation

Kennet complied with Environment Agency advice, the aim of which is to ensure that development is controlled within areas likely to flood, and to maintain the conservation and interests of watercourses.

River quality data shows that from 2000-2004 chemical river quality has improved but biological river quality has deteriorated. This second trend needs to be reversed and new development should ensure it does not add to this problem.

The sustainability appraisal wishes to encourage the efficient use of water and water consumption data for Kennet shows that in 2004 Kennet was just

below the national average for water use. Whilst this is positive it shows that there is still plenty of scope to improve water efficiency in Kennet.

Sustainability Appraisal Aim: CLIMATE CHANGE

Minimise greenhouse gas emissions, and mitigate against the effects of climate change.

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

Emissions of Carbon dioxide

Evidence

	Domestic per capita CO2 (tonnes) in 2004
Kennet	3.1
South West	2.6
UK total	2.6

Data is not comparable to previous years due to improvements made in data collection.
 Data is indicative as it is currently at the experimental stage

Source: DEFRA

Policy

Regional Spatial Strategy Policy SD1, SD2

Evaluation

Kennet has a higher per person use of carbon dioxide than both the South West and UK totals. This shows that people in Kennet are making a higher than average contribution to issues such as climate change.

Sustainability Appraisal Aim: ENERGY

Reduce energy consumption and increase the supply of renewable energy.

National Core Output Indicator

Renewable energy capacity installed by type

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

Renewable energy capacity installed by type
Average energy consumption per residential unit

Evidence

The Survey of renewable energy and heat projects in the South West (REGENSW, Feb 2005) does not identify any installed projects within Kennet.

The Wiltshire and Swindon Renewable Energy Action Plan (*WREAP*) aims to tackle key barriers to development of renewable energy in the County. The WREAP will be revised and monitored annually therefore it is hoped that its conclusions can be fed into the AMR in terms of renewable energy capacity installed and progress against established targets.

Average annual domestic consumption of electricity in kWh for Kennet		
Period	Area	Amount in kWh
2005	Kennet	6317 kWh
	West Wiltshire	5119 kWh
	Salisbury	5470 kWh
	North Wiltshire	5306 kWh
	National Average	4606kWh
2004	Kennet	6404 kWh
	West Wiltshire	5154 kWh
	Salisbury	5490 kWh
	North Wiltshire	5338 kWh
	National Average	4734 kWh

Source: Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform

Average annual domestic consumption of gas in kWh		
Period	Area	Value
2005	Kennet	19536 kWh
	West Wiltshire	18184 kWh
	Salisbury	17961 kWh
	North Wiltshire	18417kWh
	National Average	19020kWh
2004	Kennet	19943kWh
	West Wiltshire	18440kWh
	Salisbury	18235kWh
	North Wiltshire	18795kWh
	National Average	19325kWh

Source : Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform

Policy

Kennet Local Plan – Policy NR19 – Renewable Energy Proposals
 Regional Planning Guidance for the South West- RE4, RE5
 Swindon & Wiltshire Structure Plan 2011- RE1 and RE2
 PPS 22

Target

Wiltshire and Swindon Renewable Energy Target

The South West Renewable Energy Strategy and the REvision 2010 process have established a Wiltshire and Swindon target for installation of 65-85MW of renewable energy by 2010.

The target was established through the REvision 2010 consultation process and is approximately 12-16% of the 545MW target for the South West region.

Evaluation

The sustainability appraisal aims to reduce energy consumption however this data shows that Kennet consumes more gas and electricity than other districts in Wiltshire and in 2004 rose above the national average for gas consumption and has been significantly above the national average for electricity consumption for both monitoring years . This trend will need to be reversed if this aim is to be met.

Sustainability Appraisal Aim: LAND AND SOILS

Promote efficient use of land and the safeguarding of soils.

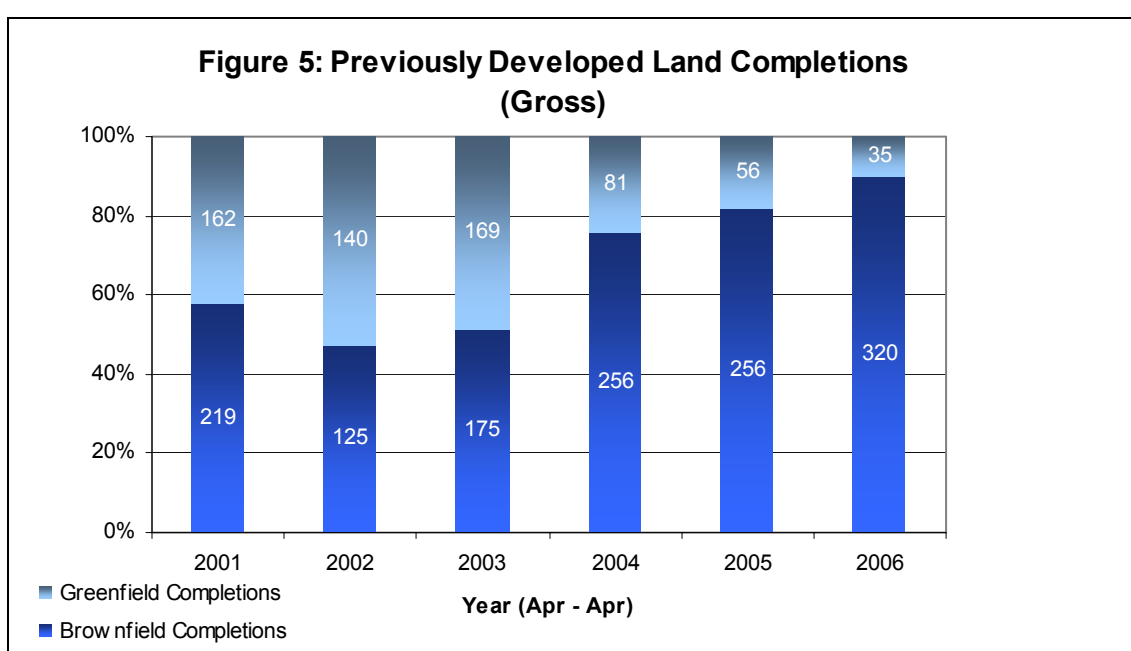
National Core Output Indicator

Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

Provision of housing on previously developed land

Evidence



Policy

RPG10 – Regional Planning Guidance for the South West – Policy HO5
 Swindon & Wiltshire Structure Plan 2011 – Policy DP9
 PPG3 Housing, para 23

Target

Kennet Local Plan Target – 50%
 Regional Planning Guidance for the South West – 50%
 PPG3 Housing – 60% by 2008

Evaluation

The government has set a target of 60% of all dwellings to be completed on previously developed land. At a regional level, Regional Planning Guidance 10 sets a target of 50% and in line with this, Kennet has also set a target of 50%. The rate of completions on previously developed land (PDL) between April 1991 and April 2007 was about 68%. The chart shows the annual completion rates since 2001 by land classification. These figures are **gross not net** completions, that is, they include dwellings built where an existing house has been demolished to make way for the new development. The data shows that the number of dwellings being built on previously developed land exceeded 50% in 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006.

Sustainability Appraisal Aim: LAND AND SOILS

Promote efficient use of land and the safeguarding of soils.

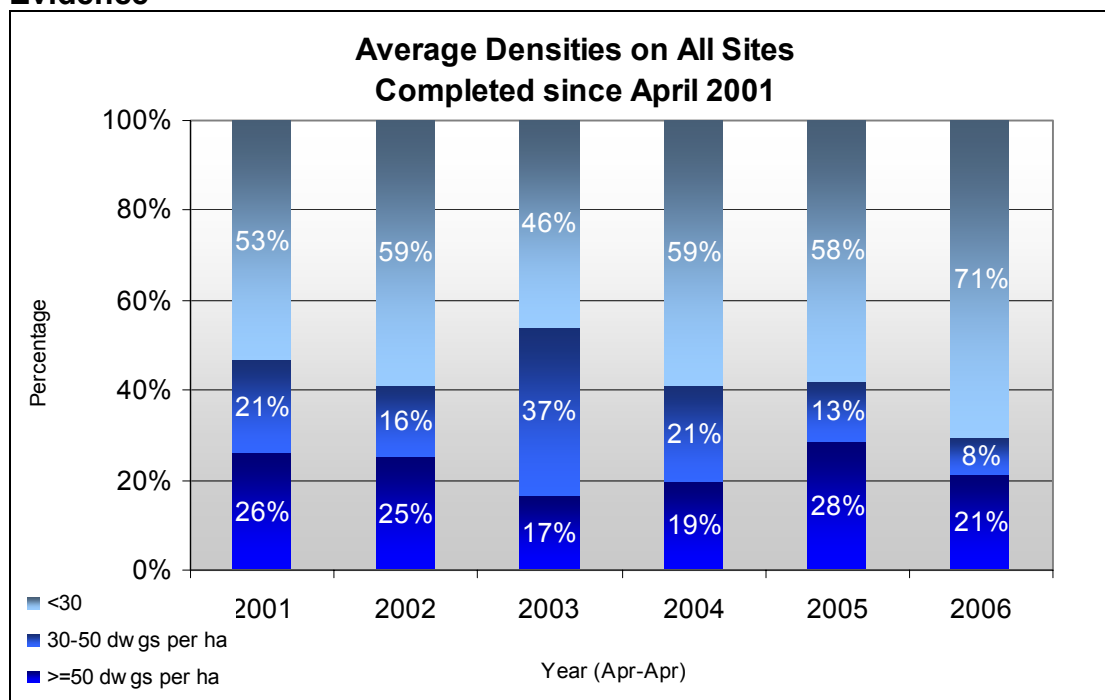
National Core Output Indicator

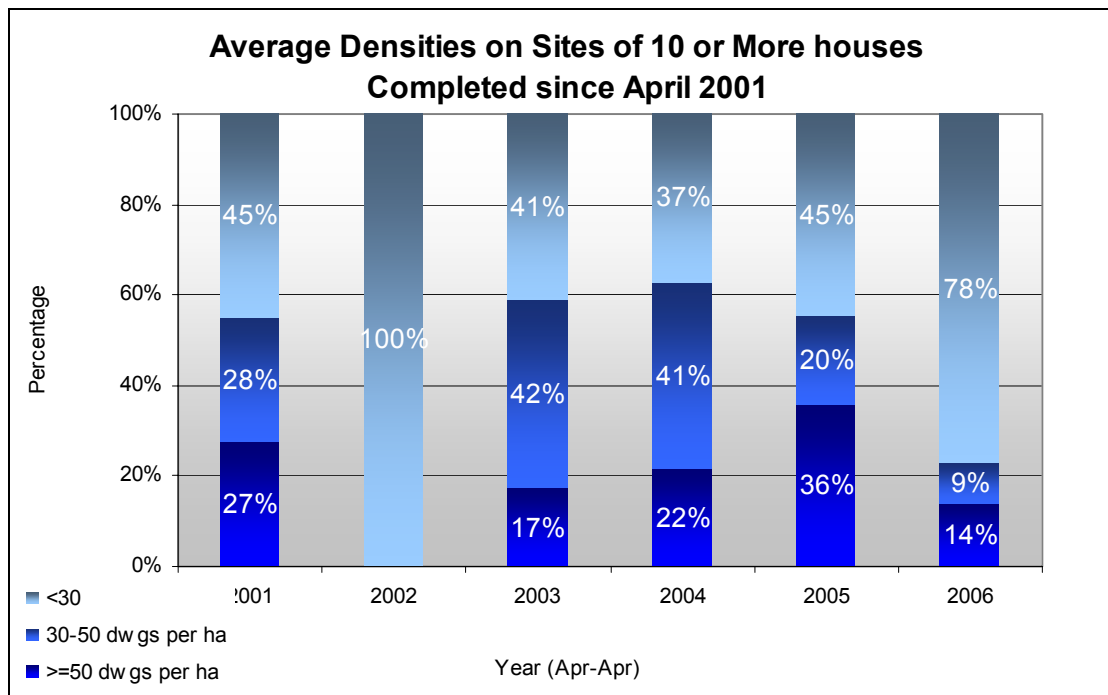
Percentage of new dwellings completed < 30 dwellings per hectare, between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare and above 50 dwellings per hectare.

Sustainability Appraisal Indicator

Development density

Evidence





Policy

Kennet Local Plan Policy HC5 – Net Housing Density
 Kennet Local Plan Policy HC6 – Efficient Use of Land
 RPG10 – Regional Planning Guidance for the South West – Policy HO6
 Swindon & Wiltshire Structure Plan 2011– Policy DP7
 PPG3 Housing, para 58

Target

Kennet Local Plan Target – > 30 dwellings per hectare
 Regional Planning Guidance for the South West –30-50 dwgs per ha
 PPG3 Housing – 30-50 dwellings per hectare

Evaluation

Planning Policy Statement 3 recommends that a net housing density of 30 dwellings per hectare should be used as a national indicative minimum. Policy HC5 of the adopted local plan states that large residential developments in the main settlements should be of a density of 30 dwellings per hectare or more. In Figures 3 & 4 density has been calculated using the gross rather than the net density due to the difficulties in calculating the net area on smaller sites. (Net area excludes for example major infrastructure and strategic landscaping.)

The data shows that for all sites a significant proportion of houses completed each year are on sites achieving densities lower than 30 dwellings per hectare. In contrast, for sites of 10 or more, in some years, over 50% of sites completed achieved densities over of 30 dwellings per hectare, although performance against this target in 2002 and 2007 was very poor.

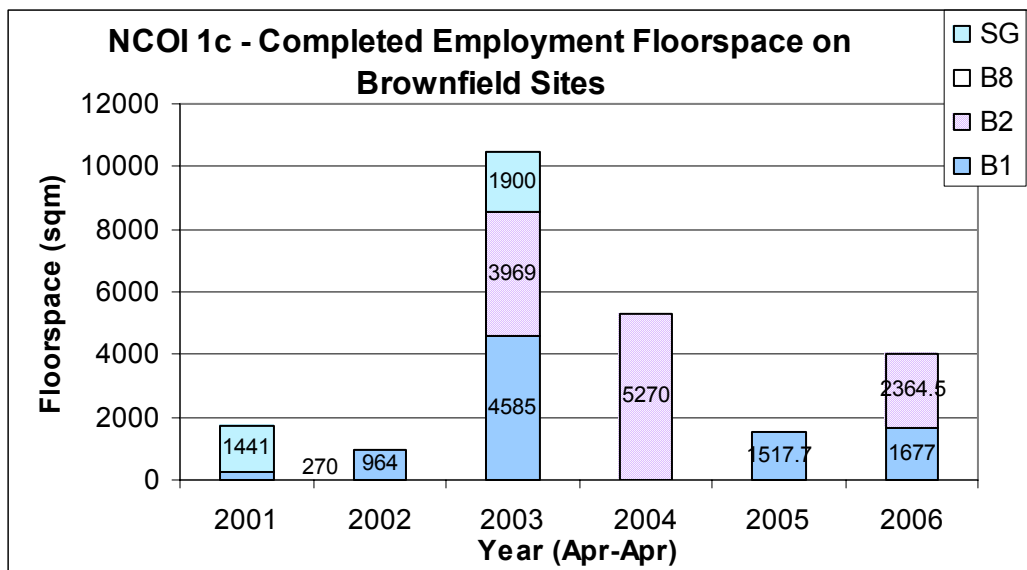
The density data in some ways reflects the nature of the district. Kennet is a mainly rural District. In many of the smaller villages a single house on a large plot is seen to be in keeping with the linear character of the village and not suitable for a high density development. Examples of single houses on large plots can significantly affect average densities. The location and nature of large sites also influences the figures. For example 2006 saw the completion of over 100 dwellings within the grounds of the former Roundway Hospital site within Devizes. Development here needed to reflect the character of the area and incorporated a significant proportion of open space which reduced the average density.

Sustainability Appraisal Aim: LAND AND SOILS
 Promote efficient use of land and the safeguarding of soils.

National Core Output Indicator

Completed Employment Floorspace on Brownfield Sites

Evidence



Source: Kennet Employment Land Monitor

Policy

Kennet Local Plan 2011– Policy ED1 – Strategic Employment Allocations
 Kennet Local Plan 2011 - Policy ED4 – Hambleton Avenue, Devizes
 Regional Planning Guidance for the South West- EC3
 Swindon & Wiltshire Structure Plan 2011- DP9

Evaluation

85% of all new floorspace built in Kennet since April 2001 has been on previously used land. It will be important to monitor this trend closely as significant amount of new employment land promoted through the Kennet

Local Plan is on greenfield land (Nursteed Road, Devizes, Marlborough Road, Pewsey and Tidworth Road, Ludgershall)

Sustainability Appraisal Aim: WASTE
Minimise waste, especially waste to landfill

National Core Output Indicators

Capacity of new waste management facilities by type
Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

Recycling rate
Waste per household
Municipal waste recovery
Residents served by household waste recycling collection services
Satisfaction with recycling services

Evidence

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2004/05 Average England Councils	2005/06
	Kennet	Kennet	Kennet		Kennet
Percentage of Household waste arisings which have been recycled	12.10%	10.75%	12.61%	15.22%	14.75%
Kg of household waste collected per head of population	440.6	423.53	414.53	444.9	414.24
Percentage of Household waste arisings which have been composted	5.13%	2.96%	2.96%	6.44%	7.05%
Percentage of households resident in the authority's areas served by a kerbside collection of at least two recyclables					96.80%

		2003/04	2003/04
		Kennet	Average England Councils
Percentage of households resident in the authority's area satisfied or very satisfied with recycling facilities		62%	68%

Source: Kennet DC and Audit Commission

Evaluation

These Core Output Indicators are to be monitored at a County level by Wiltshire County Council and have been included for information and as they help inform targets within the sustainability appraisal. The data for waste in Kennet is positive and shows that the recycling rate in Kennet has increased (though is still slightly below the national average) and the total amount of waste collected has decreased overall since 2002/03.

Sustainability Appraisal Aim: MINERALS

Promote efficient and appropriate use of minerals.

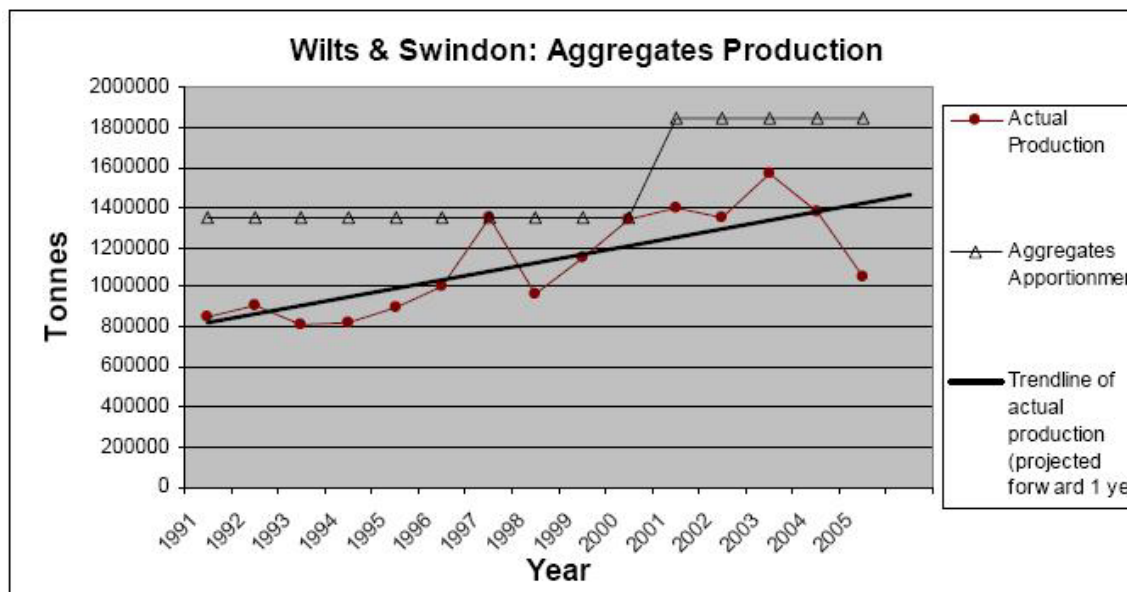
National Core Output Indicators

Production of primary won aggregates
Production of secondary/recycled aggregates.

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

Percentage use of aggregates from secondary and recycled sources

Evidence



Production of secondary/recycled aggregates

2005-2006

Production of secondary/recycled aggregates	Estimated 616,000 tonnes
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Note: the figure is for recycled aggregates only as no secondary aggregates are produced in Wiltshire and Swindon.

An additional 20-40,000 tonnes per annum (t.p.a.) can be assumed for road planings, based on South West Regional Aggregates Working Party figures, which would mean a total estimated recycled aggregate production of 636-656,000 t.p.a.

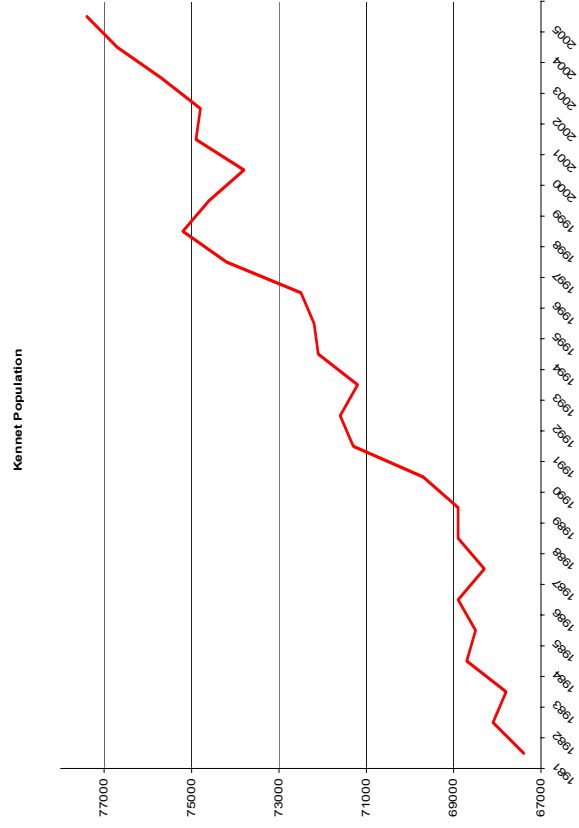
Source: *Wiltshire CC Annual Monitoring report 05-06*

Evaluation

These Core Output Indicators are to be monitored at a County level by Wiltshire County Council and have been included as they are contained within the sustainability appraisal as indicators to monitor the topic on minerals. The data shows that generally the production of primary aggregates has increased from 1993-2006 however it has not met the current sand and gravel apportionment level of 1.85 million tonnes per annum

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDICATORS

	Indicator	Value	Time	Source
Population	Total population	74838	2001	Census
	Total population	77,400	Mid 2005	Mid year population estimates ONS



Age structure	0-4	6%	Mid 2005	Mid year population estimates ONS
	5-14	13%	Mid 2005	Mid year population estimates ONS
	15-19	8%	Mid 2005	Mid year population estimates ONS
	20-44	31%	Mid 2005	Mid year population estimates ONS

	45-64	26%	Mid 2005	Mid year population estimates ONS
	65+	17%	Mid 2005	Mid year population estimates ONS

	Indicator	Value	Time	Source
Population Density	Density (Number of Persons per Hectare)	79	Mid 2005	Derived using ONS data

Ethnicity	White	98.60%	2001	Census
	Mixed	0.61%	2001	Census
	Asian or Asian British	0.24%	2001	Census
	Black or Black British	0.18%	2001	Census
	Chinese or other ethnic group	0.36%	2001	Census

Life expectancy	Male at birth	77.7	2004	English Indices of Multiple Deprivation
	Female at birth	81.8	2004	English Indices of Multiple Deprivation

	Indicator	Value	Time	Source
Household types	One person households	7581	2001	Census
	Married couple households	13264	2001	Census
	Cohabiting couple households	2295	2001	Census
	Lone parent households:			
	-with dependent children	1284	2001	Census
	-with non-dependent children only	776	2001	Census
	All other households	4366	2001	Census

House price level	Detached - Mean	344,900	2005	HMA Report
	Semi-detached - Mean	215,300	2005	HMA Report
	Terraced - Mean	173,700	2005	HMA Report
	Flat - Mean	132,500	2005	HMA Report
	All Dwellings: Mean	249,900	2005	HMA Report

	Indicator	Value	Time	Source
Housing stock conditions	All Household Spaces	31,305	2001	Census
	Occupied Household Spaces	29,565	2001	Census
	Unoccupied Household Spaces	1,740	2001	Census
	Unoccupied Household Spaces: Second residence / holiday accommodation	386	2001	Census
	Unoccupied Household Spaces: Vacant household space	1,354	2001	Census

	Indicator	Value	Time	Source
Household tenure	All Households	29,565	2001	Census
	Owned	19,307	2001	Census
	-Owned: Owns outright	8,607	2001	Census
	-Owned: Owns with a mortgage or loan	10,577	2001	Census
	-Owned: Shared ownership	123	2001	Census
	Social rented	5,494	2001	Census
	-Social rented: Rented from Council	500	2001	Census
	-Social rented: Other social rented	4,994	2001	Census
	Private rented	3,778	2001	Census
	-Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency	2,261	2001	Census
	-Private rented: Employer of a household member	783	2001	Census
	-Private rented: Relative or friend of a household member	156	2001	Census
	-Private rented: Other	578	2001	Census
	-Living rent free	986	2001	Census

	Indicator	Value	Time	Source
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Dwelling type	11,604	2001	Census
Whole house or bungalow: Detached			
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	9,598	2001	Census
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end terrace)	6,547	2001	Census
Flat; maisonette or apartment: Purpose Built block of flats or tenement	2,467	2001	Census
Flat; maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	532	2001	Census
Flat; maisonette or apartment: In commercial building	376	2001	Census
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	181	2001	Census

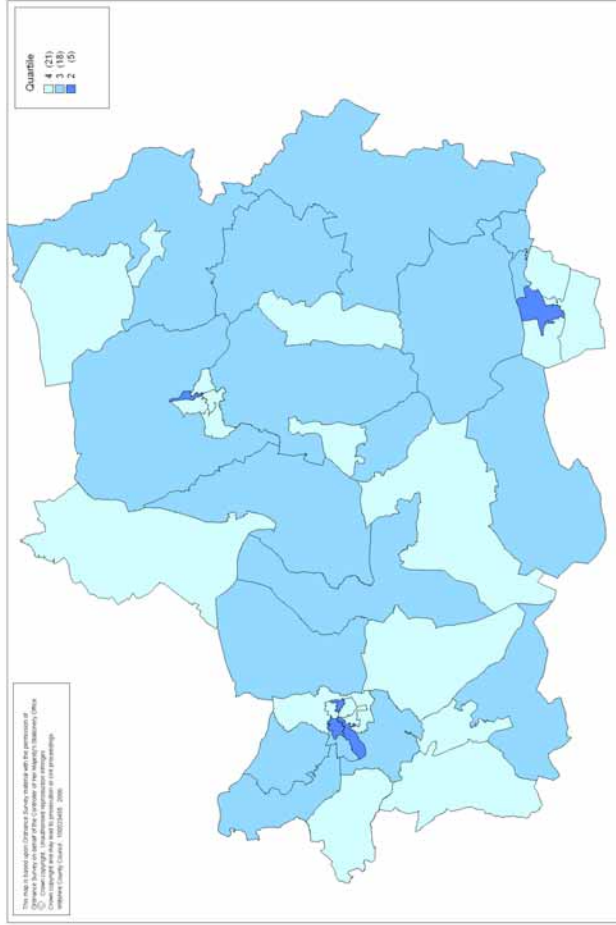
	Indicator	Value	Time	Source
Education qualifications	NVQ4 and above	9,300	2005	Local area labour force survey
	NVQ3 and above	18,400	2005	Local area labour force survey
	NVQ2 and above	28,100	2005	Local area labour force survey
	NVQ1 and above	36,700	2005	Local area labour force survey
	Other Qualifications	3,200	2005	Local area labour force survey
	No Qualifications	4000	2005	Local area labour force survey
	16yr olds achieving 5+ GCSE at A* - C or equivalent	57%	2005	DfES

	Indicator	Value	Time	Source
Crime rates	Crime rate per 1,000 population	67.3	Apr 2005-2006	Offences recorded by the police

Community safety	Percentage of residents surveyed who say that they feel fairly safe or very safe outside during the day	98.9%	2005	Home Office
	Percentage of residents surveyed who say that they feel fairly safe or very safe outside after dark	77.5%	2005	Home Office

Deprivation	Indicator	Value	Time	Source
2004	Indices of Deprivation: Local Authority Summaries, Rank of Average Score	295 (354 total)	2004	English Indices of Multiple Deprivation

English Indices of Multiple Deprivation

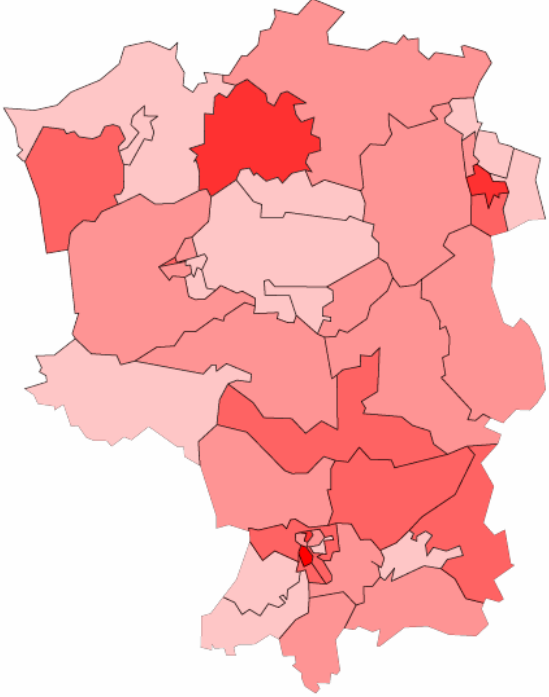


English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2004)

Rank of District	Multiple Deprivation	Domains							Living Environment
		Income	Employment	Health	Education	Accessibility	Crime		
	295	315	317						
	Number in quartile	Number in quartile	Number in quartile	Number in quartile	Number in quartile	Number in quartile	Number in quartile	Number in quartile	Number in quartile
1	0	0	1	0	3	22	0	0	
2	5	9	3	3	7	9	1	6	
3	18	13	11	8	15	11	4	14	
4	21	22	29	33	19	2	39	24	

	Indicator	Value	Time	Source
Employment level	Economically active	85.7%	2004/2005	NOMIS: annual population survey
	-In employment	84.3%	2004/2005	NOMIS: annual population survey
	-Employees	70.4%	2004/2005	NOMIS: annual population survey
	-Self employed	13.9%	2004/2005	NOMIS: annual population survey
	-Unemployed	Less 3%	2004/2005	NOMIS: annual population survey
	Economically inactive	14.3%	2004/2005	NOMIS: annual population survey
	-Wanting a job	3%	2004/2005	NOMIS: annual population survey
	-Not wanting a job	11.3%	2004/2005	NOMIS: annual population survey

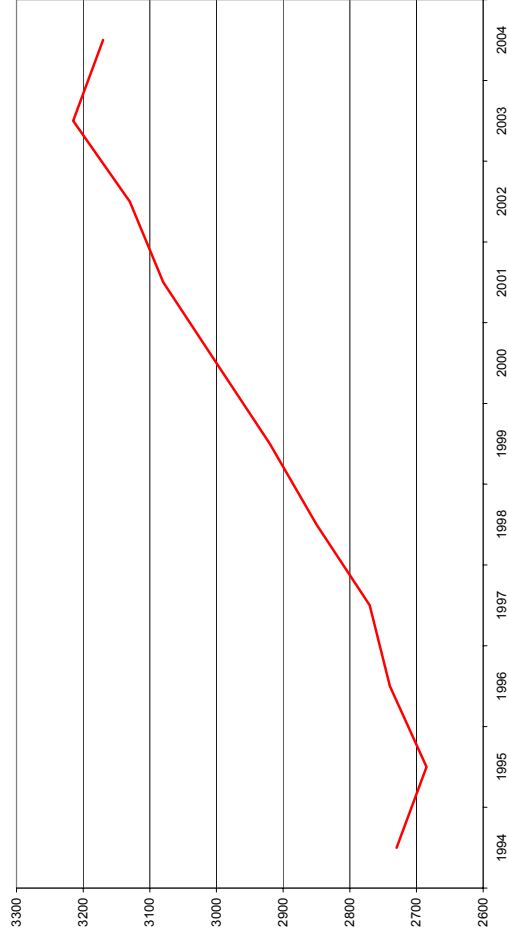
Thematic map representing unemployment levels within the District of Kennet,
darker areas represent higher counts of unemployment



People aged 16-74: Economically active: Unemployed (Census 2001)

	Indicator	Value	Time	Source
Number of businesses	VAT registered businesses	3,170	2004	VAT registration/deregistration by industry (NOMIS)

VAT registered businesses



Gross value added (GVA)	GVA basic prices Wiltshire	6,047 million	2002	ONS
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Average earnings	Earnings by residence, hourly pay	10.60 pounds	2006	NOMIS
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	Indicator	Value	Time	Source
Earnings by residence	Gross weekly pay	Kennet (pounds)		
	-Full-time workers	432	2004	Annual survey of hours and earnings (2004)
	-Male full-time workers	567.2	2004	Annual survey of hours and earnings (2004)
	-Female full-time workers	325.4	2004	Annual survey of hours and earnings (2004)

Employment type people aged 16-74	Managers and senior officials	6,246	2001	Census
	Professional occupations	3,853	2001	Census
	Associate professional and technical occupations	6,595	2001	Census
	Administrative and secretarial occupations	4,359	2001	Census
	Skilled trades occupations	4,816	2001	Census
	Personal service occupations	2,750	2001	Census
	Sales and customer service occupations	2,096	2001	Census
	Process; plant and machine operatives	2,673	2001	Census
	Elementary occupations	4,183	2001	Census

	Indicator	Value	Time	Source
Travel to work patterns	People who work mainly at or from home	4,613	2001	Census
	Underground, Metro, Light Rail or Tram	65	2001	Census
	Train	587	2001	Census
	Bus, Mini Bus or Coach	864	2001	Census
	Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped	403	2001	Census
	Driving a Car or Van	22,201	2001	Census
	Passenger in a Car or Van	2,269	2001	Census
	Taxi or Minicab	88	2001	Census
	Bicycle	1,102	2001	Census
	On foot	5,137	2001	Census
	Other	242	2001	Census

Public transport	% of households within walking distance of an hourly bus service. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Devides - Marlborough - Pewsey - Tidworth 	90%	2006	WCC information systems
		77%	2006	WCC information systems
		83%	2006	WCC information systems
		85%	2006	WCC information systems

	Indicator	Value	Time	Source
Environment	% of area protected by a designation			
	AONB	60%	2006	KDC Information Systems
	SLA	20%	2006	KDC Information Systems
	SPA	10%	2006	KDC Information Systems

Environment	Kennet percentage of river length assessed as good chemical quality	66.70%	2004	Audit Commission
	Kennet percentage of river length assessed as good biological quality	78.41%	2004	Audit Commission

Sources

Home Office
 Department for Education and Skills (DfES)
 Office of National Statistics (ONS)
 Neighbourhood Statistics (NeSS)
 Audit Commission Area Profiles
 Official Labour Market Statistics (NOMIS)

www.homeoffice.gov.uk
www.dfes.gov.uk
www.ons.gov.uk
www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
www.nomisweb.co.uk

APPENDIX 2: Kennet District Council 5 Year Housing Land Supply

1 Kennet District Council 5 Year Housing Land Supply

- 1.1 PPS3 requires that local authorities from the 1st of April 2007 assess and demonstrate the extent to which existing plans already fulfil the requirement to identify and maintain a rolling 5-year supply of land for housing. To contribute to the 5 year housing land supply, sites must be deliverable (see table 1 below).

Drawing on information from the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and or other relevant evidence, Local Planning Authorities should identify sufficient specific deliverable sites to deliver housing in the first five years. To be considered deliverable, sites should, at the point of adoption of the relevant Local Development Document:

- ***Be Available – the site is available now.***
- ***Be Suitable – the site offers a suitable location for development now and would contribute to the creation of sustainable, mixed communities.***
- ***Be Achievable – there is a reasonable prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within five years.***

Table 1: PPS3 terms of deliverability (para54)

2 Calculating a 5 year housing requirement

- 2.1 Authorities should use housing figures in adopted development plans, adjusted to reflect the level of housing already delivered within the lifetime of the plan. Within Kennet the latest adopted development plan for the period 2007-2012 is the Wiltshire Structure Plan 2016. However, a draft Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the South West covering the period 2006-2026 sets annual housing targets for Kennet. The draft RSS has been published for consultation and an examination in public has been completed, the panel's report is expected November 2007.
- 2.2 Table 2, below, calculates a 5 year housing requirement based on structure plan targets whilst Table 3, calculates a 5 year housing requirement based on draft RSS targets. The two tables suggest a range of need between 1170 homes and 1375 homes. It is recognised that the Wiltshire Structure Plan is the current adopted development plan for Kennet. However, it is likely that, during the consultation process for the Kennet Core Strategy the draft RSS will become the operative plan. Therefore, for the purposes of the 5 year housing land supply and the core strategy the higher figures contained in the RSS have been adopted as the housing target.

Table 2: WCC Structure Plan 1996-2016 Housing Requirement

	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Average dwellings per annum</i>
Structure Plan requirement 1996-2016	5250	263
No. of houses built 1996 - 2007	3140	285
Outstanding requirement 2007-2016	2110	234
<u>Requirement for five years 2007 – 2012</u> (residual annual average x 5)	1170	234

Table 3: Regional Spatial Strategy 1996-2016 Housing Requirement

	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Average dwellings per annum</i>
draft RSS Requirement 2006-2016	2750	275
draft RSS Requirement 2016-2026	2250	225
No. of houses built 2006 - 2007	331	331
<u>Requirement for five years 2007 – 2012</u>	1375	275

3 Calculating a 5 year supply

- 3.1 In determining how much land is required, local planning authorities should not include sites for which they have granted planning permission unless they can demonstrate, based upon robust evidence, that the sites are developable and are likely to contribute to housing delivery at the point envisaged.
- 3.2 Table 4 analyses existing commitments in Kennet and applies estimates for delivery based on past trends. For example, 82% of sites completed since 1996, involving 10 or less houses, have taken less than 5 years from date of permission to date of completion. It has therefore been assumed that 82% of existing commitments on such sites will come forward within the next 5 years. Past trends have also been applied to estimates for the time it will take for outstanding allocations in the current local plan to come forward. An analysis of completed sites with more than 50 homes in the district revealed that the average time from decision date to completion was 3 years. Up to 2 years have been allowed to complete the planning application process. The noted exceptions are Quakers Walk in Devizes where an access road needs to be completed before development commences and the North East Quadrant in Tidworth where the release of land is linked to the MoD and their housing requirements.

Table 4: Components of 5 Year Land Supply 2007-2012

	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Expect built within 5 yrs</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Dwellings under construction	174	174	Assume all will be built in 5 years
Outstanding permissions	1131		
Reduction for lapsed applications	1097	1020	

(3%)			
- Permissions <=10 (39%)	428	351	82% completed within 5years 1996-2007
- Permissions >10 (61%)	669	669	100% completed within 5years 1996-2007
Dwellings subject to a Section 106 Agreement	469	377	
- Quakers Walk	230	138	2 year delay to start on site. Est 5 yr construction period because of access road.
- Chopping Knife Lane, Marlborough	174	174	2 year delay to start on site as need to relocate school first. Est 3 yr construction period.
- Old Rectory, Tidworth	28	28	Since 106 signed in May 07 already on site
- Other small sites	37	37	
Outstanding local plan allocations	621	511	
- Devizes Wharf/Northgate and Devizes Hospital	112	62	Hospital redevelop unlikely within 5 years
- Roundway Mill, Devizes	69	69	Despite clearance needed likely within 5 years
- Naughton Ave, Devizes	100	100	Greenfield site with no obstacles to develop. Groundworks begun late 2007.
- Ludgershall Garden Centre	130	130	2 year delay to start on site as pp still needed and relocate garden centre. Est 3 yr construction period.
- Broomcroft Road/Avonside, Pewsey	60	60	Land assembly issues unlikely to delay beyond 5 yrs
- North East Quadrant, Tidworth	150	90	2 year delay to start on site. Est 5 yr construction period because of links to married quarters
Total Commitments	2395	2082	
Commitments compared to 5 year requirement of 1375	+1020	+707	

- 3.3 A windfall allowance has not been included in the 5 year land supply calculation. Account has been taken of the potential for outstanding permissions to 'lapse'. Over the period 1994-2004 only 3% of houses on sites with planning permission lapsed.

4 Conclusion

- 4.1 Table 4 outlines the key components of Kennet's 5 year land supply. The components of supply are based on delivery estimates of past trends as outlined within the method. This results in a reduction of theoretical commitments to take account of non implementation of permissions and the factors that can delay sites coming to market or the rate of construction.
- 4.2 It is estimated that Kennet currently has more than an adequate supply of land for the 5 year period April 2007 to April 2012. Table 4 indicates a total deliverable commitment of 2082 dwellings for the five year period. This exceeds the Draft RSS target for Kennet of 1375 homes for the equivalent 5 year period by 707 dwellings. Put another way, the estimate of the total deliverable committed homes represents 7.5 years supply of land at the RSS annual rate of 275.
- 4.3 The housing land supply statement for Kennet will continue to be monitored and reported on an annual basis. The evidence from this and future statements will be used to inform the preparation of Kennet's Core Strategy to ensure that future land provision continues to meet the housing requirements.

APPENDIX 3: 15 Year Housing Land Supply for Core Strategy

1 15 Year Housing Land Supply for Core Strategy

- 1.1 PPS3 requires that local authorities should set out in local development documents their strategies and policies for delivering housing over a 15 year period. In calculating the amount of housing required local planning authorities should have regard to emerging Regional Spatial Strategies (PPS3, para 53).

2 Calculating a 15 year housing requirement

- 2.1 The draft Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the South West covering the period 2006-2026 sets annual housing targets for Kennet. The draft RSS has been published for consultation and an examination in public has been completed, the panel's report is expected November 2007. For the purpose of calculating a 15 year housing requirement the figures for Kennet within the draft RSS have been used (see Table 1)

Table 1: Draft RSS Housing Targets for Kennet		
	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Average dwellings per annum</i>
draft RSS Requirement 2006-2016	2750	275
draft RSS Requirement 2016-2026	2250	225
20 year requirement	5000	250

- 2.2 PPS3 breaks down the 15 year provision into bands of 5 years. Table 2 summarises how the 5 year bands correlate to a phased housing requirement in Kennet using draft RSS targets.

Table 2: Components of 15 Year Requirement for Kennet			
	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Average dwellings per annum</i>	<i>PPS3 Advice</i>
<u>Requirement for five years 2007-2012 (5x275)</u>	1375	275	Specific, deliverable
Requirement for five years 2012-2017 (4x275, 1x225)	1325	265	Specific, developable
Requirement for five years 2017-2022 (5x225)	1125	225	Specific or broad location

3 Calculating a 15 Year Housing Land Supply

Phase 1 : 2007-2012

- 3.1 There is specific guidance in PPS3 and from DCLG on how to calculate a five year housing land supply. Appendix 2 of Kennet's AMR explains Kennet's five year supply in detail, Table 3 summarises this information. In effect current, deliverable commitments in Kennet exceed the 5 year housing requirement by 707 homes. There are a further 279 homes that have planning permission that are unlikely to come forward within the first five years of the plan period but are likely to be delivered at a later date.

No new housing allocations are needed in the Core Strategy for the period 2007-2012.

Table 3: Summary of 5 Year Land Supply in Kennet 2007-2012		
	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Expect built within 5 yrs</i>
Dwellings under construction	174	174
Outstanding permissions	1131	
Reduction for lapsed applications (3%)	1097	1020
Dwellings subject to a Section 106 Agreement	469	377
Outstanding local plan allocations	621	511
Total Commitments	2348	2054
Requirement for five years 2007-2012	1375	
Commitments compared to 5 year requirement	+1020	+707

Phase 2 : 2012-2017

- 3.2 PPS3 is clear that local development documents should identify a further supply of specific, developable sites for years 6-10. The analysis of current commitments has identified an over supply of housing of some 986 homes at the end of the first 5 year period of the core strategy. (See Table 4)
- 3.3 There are essentially two sources of this over supply. Firstly, Table 3 indicates that 707 homes over and above the first five year requirement are expected to be built within the first 5 year period. This higher rate of delivery needs to be accounted for. Secondly, past trends have indicated that some existing commitments will move slowly through the system. For example, homes on large sites which will continue to be built into the next 5 year period for example Quakers Walk in Devizes (currently subject to a Section 106 Agreement) and the North East Quadrant in Tidworth (currently an outstanding local plan allocation). Equally 18% of current commitments on small sites are expected to be completed beyond the first 5 year period, perhaps because the permission is currently in outline only or because development starts towards the end of its permitted time. Table 4 illustrates these different components of supply for the second period of the core strategy.

- 3.4 PPS3 specifically states a windfall allowance should not be taken into account when assessing the first 10 years of housing supply (PPS3, para 59). A windfall allowance is not, therefore, included in the calculation. A reduction for the non implementation of planning permissions of 3% (based on past trends) has been taken into account.

The Core Strategy needs to identify specific, deliverable sites for 339 homes in the period 2012-2017

Table 4: Components of Supply in Kennet 2012-2017	
	<i>Dwellings</i>
Over supply within first 5 years (see Table 3)	707
Outstanding permissions to come slowly through the system based on past trends	77
Section 106 Agreements that once signed expected to start within 5 years but complete beyond 5 years	92
Current local plan allocations expected to start within 5 years but complete beyond 5 years	110
Anticipated supply from 2012	986
Requirement for five years 2012-2017	1325
Residual Requirement to Identify	339

Phase 3 : 2017-2022

- 3.5 For the final period of the core strategy the overall housing requirement reduces to reflect an annual rate of 225 homes per year in accordance with RSS policy to promote an increasing concentration of new development in strategic settlements away from the rural areas.
- 3.6 For this period PPS3 encourages local authorities to identify specific sites but accepts that where specific sites are not available broad locations for future growth can be indicated. PPS3 also accepts that an allowance for windfalls would be acceptable when planning for the period beyond the first 10 years of a plan.
- 3.7 Where a windfall allowance is made it must be realistic having regard to the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), historic windfall delivery rates and expected future trends. The results of a SHLAA commissioned by Kennet, North Wilts, West Wilts and Wiltshire County Council are not yet known but will need to be taken into account before final housing supply figures are used in the Core Strategy. Over the period 2001-2007 windfall sites (as defined in PPS3) have been built in Kennet at an average annual rate of 129 homes per year which is similar to the rate of 120 homes per year predicted by the Kennet Urban Housing Capacity Study completed in 2001. An analysis of current commitments revealed that there is sufficient supply through planning permissions to continue this rate for the next three years.
- 3.8 Table 5 includes a conservative estimate for a windfall allowance for the period 2017-2022. It is based on half the current rate of delivery to reflect the

expected future trend as a consequence of RSS policies coming into effect and to recognise that supply of windfall sites may not be limitless. This assumption will have to be reviewed when the results of the SHLAA are known.

The Core Strategy needs to identify specific sites or broad areas of growth to accommodate 802 homes in the period 2017-2022.

Table 5: Components of 5 Year Land Supply 2017-2022		
	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Average dwellings per annum</i>
Existing commitments likely to contribute to supply after 2017	0	
Windfall allowance 2017-2022 [(129x5)/2]	323	65
Housing requirement 2017-2022 (5x225)	1125	225
Residual Requirement (1125-323)	802	

4 Conclusion

- 4.1 Based on advice in PPS3 the time period for the Kennet Core Strategy will be April 2007-April 2022. Over this 15 year period land for approximately 1200 homes needs to be identified. The current Kennet Local Plan identified land to accommodate 1140 homes over the 10 year period 2001 to 2011.
- 4.2 The core strategy needs to include a phasing policy to ensure there is no over supply of housing in the short term. No new housing allocations should be identified for the period 2007-2012; a small number of sites should be brought forward for the period 2012-2017 with the majority of new sites becoming available towards the end of the plan period 2012-2022.
- 4.3 In following advice in PPS3 the Kennet Core Strategy time period will not correlate with the RSS which sets targets for housing delivery until 2026. In the 4 years 2022-2026 the RSS is proposing an annual housing delivery rate of 225 or a total of 900 homes.
- 4.4 At this stage, the 15 year housing land supply figures only include a small allowance for windfall site development. Historically, houses on windfall sites have been a significant source of supply in Kennet (in the last two years windfall site completions have accounted for more than 50% of annual completions). The estimate for windfall completions may, therefore, be hugely underestimated.
- 4.5 As the core strategy is developed and housing figures are monitored the windfall site contribution towards overall completion rates will become clearer. When the core strategy is reviewed to determine any additional need for housing beyond 2022 actual completion rates, including windfall completions, will be used.

This 15 year land supply statement will continue to be monitored and reported on an annual basis. The evidence from this and future statements will be used to inform the preparation of Kennet's Core Strategy.

Glossary

A guide to the terminology used in this document

Area Action Plan (AAP)	A development plan document covering specific parts of a district. They focus on the implementation of policies, for key areas of opportunity, change or conservation.
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	A report on how the Council is performing in terms of the Local Development Framework. It includes a review of the Local Development Scheme's timetable and monitors the success of development plan document policies.
Core Strategy (CS)	Sets out the long term vision for the district and provides the strategic policies and proposals to deliver that vision.
Development Plan Document (DPD)	A Document setting out the Council's planning policies and proposals. They are subject to community involvement, consultation and independent examination. A sustainability appraisal is required for each development plan document.
Development Plans Group for Wiltshire	A quarterly meeting of all the local planning authorities in Wiltshire to discuss county-wide issues.
Government Office for South West (GOSW)	The Government's regional office. First point of contact for submitting documents to the Secretary of State
Local Development Document (LDD)	Any document within the Local Development Framework. They comprise development plan documents, supplementary plan documents and the statement of community involvement.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	This is the term given to the overall folder of local development documents (LDDs). Together the LDDs provide the Local Planning Authority's land use and spatial policies for the district.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	A three year plan which shows the local development documents to be produced and the timetable for their production.
Local Transport Plan	Prepared by Wiltshire County Council. It is a five year plan which sets out how to co-ordinate & improve local transport provision.
Office of Deputy Prime Minister	The Government department responsible for

(ODPM)	planning policy. It is also responsible for the Government Office of the South West and regional assemblies.
Planning Inspectorate (PINS)	The government agency responsible for scheduling independent examinations. The planning inspectors who sit on independent examinations are employed by PINS.
Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)	A series of documents setting out the Government's national land use planning policies e.g. housing, transport, employment. They are currently being replaced by Planning Policy Statements.
Planning Policy Statement (PPS)	A series of documents setting out the Government's national land use planning policies that will replace the previous Planning Policy Guidance notes.
Proposals Map	A separate Local Development Document which illustrates on an Ordnance Survey base map all the policies and proposals contained in the development plan documents (DPD) and 'saved' policies. It must be revised each time a DPD is submitted to the Secretary of State.
Regional Planning Guidance (RPG)	Produced by the Government Office of the South West (GOSW) on behalf of the Secretary of State. It provides a regional spatial strategy within which the Local Plan & Local Transport Plan should be prepared. To be replaced by Regional Spatial Strategy.
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)	Produced by the South West Regional Assembly. Sets out the Government's policies within the region.
Saved Plan	Kennet's Adopted Local Plan 2011
Spatial Planning	Includes economic, social and environmental issues as well as the physical aspects of location and land use.
Sustainability Appraisal	These are required under national legislation for emerging policy and include consideration of social & economic impacts as well as impacts on the environment. <i>This Local Development Scheme incorporates Strategic Environmental Assessments into the definition (see below).</i>
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	A document which sets out how the Council will consult and involve the public at every stage in the

production of the Local Development Framework. It also applies to major development control applications. The SCI is not a development plan document but will still be subject to an independent examination

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

An appraisal of the impacts of policies and proposals on economic, social and environmental issues, required by European legislation. *Kennet are producing a combined SEA and Sustainability Appraisal*

Statutory development plan

Consists of the Regional Spatial Strategy and development plan documents. The starting point for the determination of planning applications.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

This is a local development document which provides additional advice and information relating to a specific policy or proposal in a development plan document (DPD). It does not have DPD status and will not be subject to independent examination.

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)

Additional advice issued by the Local Planning Authority relating to policies in the Adopted Local Plan. To be replaced by Supplementary Planning Documents (see above).

Complementary Documents

Kennet Local Plan 2011: Adopted (April 2004)

Kennet district Council Employment Land Supply Statement (April 2007)

Kennet District Council Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2007)

Kennet District Council Retail Monitoring Statement (April 2006)

Community Benefits from Planning, Kennet District Council (March 2005)

Contributing to Sport and Recreation – A review of Standards of Provision in Kennet,
Leisure & The Environment (June 2004)

Replacement Kennet District Local Plan Environmental Appraisal (July 200)

Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good practice Guide, ODPM (March
2005) HSMO

Local Development Framework – Core Output Indicators, Update 1/2005, ODPM,
October 2005

Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016

The Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West 2006 – 2026

Atkins Report, 2006