

Sustainability Appraisal

Scoping Report



Sustainability Appraisal **Scoping Document**

Incorporating a Non-technical Summary

This document explains what is meant by the term 'sustainability', the purpose of it and why it will be important in helping to shape the future of our district. It will also highlight how you can find out more and have your say.

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Non-technical Summary

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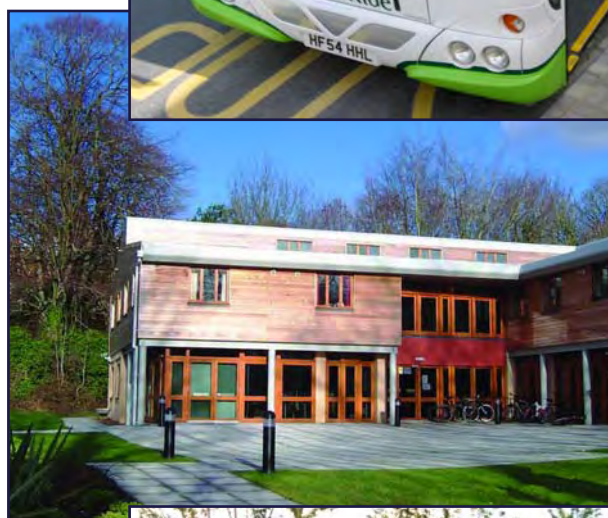
Full Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Introduction

- A1:** Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives
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Introduction and Overview

What is the purpose of this document?

This document sets out how we will ensure that our planning documents and policies in the future are sustainable.

Why is sustainability important?

We need to ensure that any strategy we follow will help to deliver a better quality of life through sustainable development. If we make the wrong choices now then it will be future generations who will live with a changed climate, depleted resources and without the green space and biodiversity that contribute both to our standard of living and our quality of life. Therefore it is absolutely critical that we make the right choices now to secure a future where we can all live within our environmental limits.

That is why Salisbury District Council is putting in place a strategy focusing on long-term solutions, not short-term fixes. Targeting prevention now, rather than adding to the problems future generations will face, is the only responsible and prudent course of action.

What are you trying to achieve?

Salisbury District Council's goals are a strong economy, decent homes in places with clean, safe and green public spaces, where people are able to lead healthy lives, and enjoy the environment around them. Our new strategy not only commits us to the creation of sustainable communities but also gives us a new focus in tackling environmental inequalities.

Reaching these goals will not be easy; it is a challenging task with no short cuts. We will only succeed if we understand what individuals and businesses want, and channel their creativity to confront the environmental challenges we face. Development, growth, and prosperity need not and should not be in conflict with sustainability.

I hear this term a lot but what do you mean by "sustainability"?

A widely-used and accepted international definition of sustainable development is: 'development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' -

Globally we are not even meeting the needs of the present let alone considering the needs of future generations.

How does this document help?

We are currently working on a new strategy, that will shape the pattern of new development in the district way into the future. This is a process which the Government says we have to do by law.

The outcome of this work will be called the 'Local Development Framework' and this will be a series of documents which set out the councils policies in relation to such issues as economy, natural environment, design and conservation and where new development may be allowed. Many of the councils decisions, especially those related to planning applications, will then be based on this framework.

As the new policies within the forthcoming Local Development Framework have such an important role in influencing the patterns of new development, then it is critical that we have some means of testing whether what we are proposing actually represents a means of creating sustainable communities.

So this document is used to test if your policies are sustainable. How actually does it do that?

It is difficult to tell whether a policy is sustainable. For simplicities sake it is best to consider the process in 5 key stages. We will call these stages A to E.

What is Stage A?

Stage A is the creation of this sustainability appraisal scoping report, which gathers together existing information and work already done by us and others, related to delivering sustainable objectives. This is often called the 'baseline' information. It includes a wide range of information including environmental, social and economic characteristics of the district. This helps us to form a picture of our current progress towards sustainability in the district and allows us to identify areas where we need to do better. These will be addressed by our policies, and will be referred to as our 'sustainability objectives'.

Consultation undertaken

The draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was consulted on for a period of six weeks from 16th February 2006 – 31st March 2006.

A public notice was published in the Salisbury Journal, copies were available at the Council Offices and library's across the district, and the document was available online at www.salisbury.gov.uk. All those on the 'LDF' database were also notified by post, as well as statutory consultees. This amounted to over 400 parties.

As a result 33 representations were received, which have been noted and taken into account. A summary of the consultation responses is available on our website www.salisbury.gov.uk. This document has also been amended to take account of further guidance and strategies published in 2006 and early 2007.

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Sustainability Appraisal

By law, we (Salisbury District Council) must carry out a sustainability appraisal of the Local Development Framework (LDF). This framework is a series of documents that will set out our planning policies for the district well into the future. It will therefore have a very important role in shaping the future of the district. We are currently in the process of preparing the LDF. By 2009 it should replace the Salisbury Local Plan and become the existing plan for how land and space are used in the district.

A sustainability appraisal assesses the likely economic, social and environmental effects that the policies of the LDF may produce. It aims to promote 'sustainable development', which is about making sure there is a better quality of life for everyone, now and in the future. This document is about putting in place a robust framework, that will help us predict whether the outcome of our policies is consistent with our overall aim of delivering sustainable communities. If proposed policies are demonstrated to be counter to the goals of achieving sustainable communities then they will not be accepted. Sustainability appraisal involves the following stages...

Stage A involves gathering information on the environmental, social and economic aspects of the district, identifying the main 'sustainability issues' (see page 11) in the district and developing 'sustainability objectives' (see page 13) to deal with them.

Stage B involves comparing the options of plans developed as part of the LDF with the sustainability objectives developed as part of the sustainability appraisal. Alternatives and options to the plan are also developed at this stage.

Stage C involves identifying the effects of the plan; measures to make the most of benefits and reduce negative effects; and proposals for monitoring the plan. All work carried out up to this point is then set out in the sustainability appraisal report.

Stage D Involves consulting on the sustainability appraisal report alongside the LDF document and gives you (the public) an opportunity to tell us what you think about the report. We will give you six weeks to do this.

Stage E is an ongoing process and involves assessing the performance of the plan and responding appropriately to any negative effects.

3 Local Development Framework

Our planning policies and proposals need to be brought up to date in light of the changes in Government policy, regional policy (such as the Regional Spatial Strategy being produced by the South West of England Regional Assembly) and at county level. We must also continually seek to review what we do to meet new and emerging challenges ahead. Therefore we are in the process of producing a whole new set of documents, that will set out our policies for many years to come. We will also be able to amend these policies when required.

The Local Development Framework is the name given to the new system of planning policy documents, formerly called the Local Plan. The new planning system was introduced by the government in 2004. Rather than a single plan as previously, our new will LDF be a portfolio of documents including:

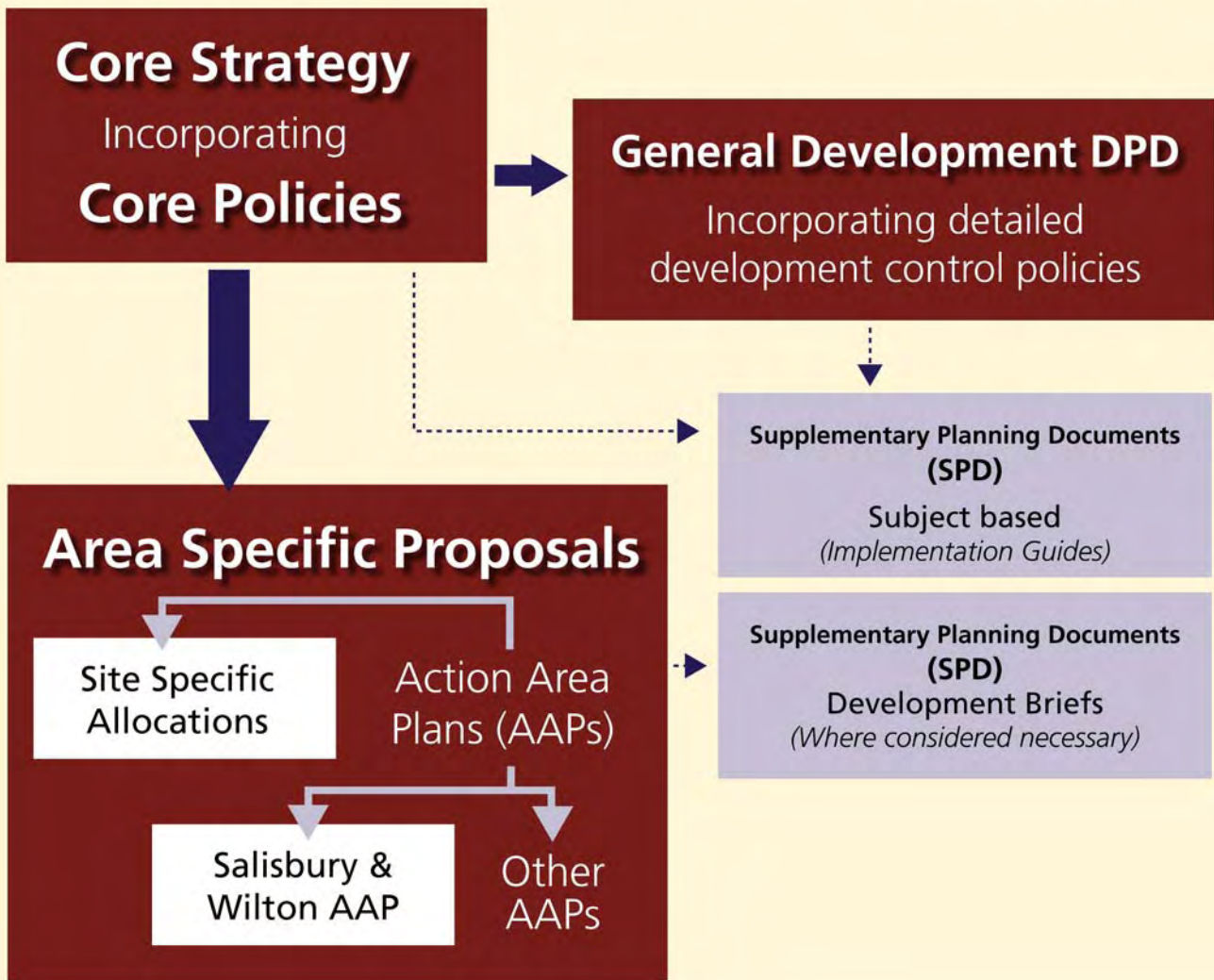
- Local Development Documents (LDD) comprising Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD).
- The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), which specifies how stakeholders and communities are involved.
- A Local Development Scheme (LDS) setting out details of each of the Local Development Documents that will be produced including the timescale and arrangements for production.
- An Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) setting out progress in terms of producing documents and in implementing policies
- The Core Strategy, which sets out a vision for the district that reflects the views of the council and community, and which signposts the primary policies for meeting that vision.
- A Proposals Map which will illustrate on an ordnance survey base map the policies and site-specific proposals in the development plan (i.e. all the development plan documents which are contained in the local development framework). It will also include inset maps to show all the proposals for specific parts of the district, such as the policies for area action plans.

- Site Specific Allocations identifying sites that are proposed for development in order to meet the council's and the community's vision. The Site Specific Allocations will also set out any policies, that refer to the development of those sites, such as the mix of uses or the form of access arrangements.
- Supplementary Planning Documents, which are in effect a suite of development management policies, such as planning briefs and design guides. These documents will ensure that all development in the area meets certain criteria and contributes to meeting the council's and the community's vision, and complies with the Core Strategy.

The local Development Framework must contain clear up-to-date planning frameworks that enable efficient delivery of economic, social and environmental objectives, in a sustainable manner. Successful implementation of our LDF will depend on the support of the community and those influenced by the process, so we are putting community engagement at the heart of the process. The result should be an influential spatial strategy that drives action by the council in a sustainable direction while reflecting the aspirations of the wider community.

See LDF made easy diagram overleaf.

Local Development Documents and their relationships



4 Baseline Information

The scoping report (within part 2 of this document) provides details of the physical, economic, social and environmental characteristics of the district. It provides a full picture of its current state.

In order to put together the most accurate picture we have used as many sources of information as we could find. This includes strategies, policies, guidance, surveys and research material collected at international, national, regional and local level. It ranges, for example from the Kyoto Agreement on decreasing greenhouse gases to our local policy of restricting the height of buildings in Salisbury to protect views of the Cathedral to local statistics showing how much we need to increase recycling.

We will use this information as a 'baseline' (starting point) firstly to identify any problems and challenges facing the district and secondly to monitor the performance of future plans and proposals.

Typical topics covered by the baseline are:

- how land is used;
- the population of the district;
- transport in the district;
- community facilities;
- poverty and inequality;
- employment, income and unemployment;
- education;
- housing;
- health;
- accessibility to services and facilities for everyone;
- road safety;
- crime;
- cultural heritage and archaeology;
- wildlife and habitats;
- water and flooding;
- noise and light pollution;
- air pollution / quality;
- soil;
- waste; and
- energy and resource use.

The emerging portrait of Salisbury district

The picture of Salisbury district that emerges within this sustainability appraisal scoping report is one of a thriving and growing district. However, there are still some real issues that need to be addressed.

The need for sustainable growth

Statistics clearly show that there is a steady growth in the number of people living in the district and that this has produced an increase in demand for housing, employment and public services. The challenge of providing for this growth in a sustainable manner will underpin all of the work and subsequent outcomes delivered by the new Local Development Framework.

Delivering a balanced housing stock

While there is demand for housing of all types, there is an especially keen need at the lower end of the market, where the gap between wages and house prices make it particularly difficult for first time buyers to purchase their own home. Therefore while we will deliver a range of housing to allow for the sustainable growth of the district, we require that 40% of all new homes are affordable, comprising a mixture of rented and shared ownership properties. This is reflected by the adoption of Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance, which will be taken through as a supplementary planning document to the new Local Development Framework. Despite the success of the policy this remains a real issue.

Conserving the environment

We will strive to deliver patterns of development that protects the environment and assists in combating climate change. We will promote development patterns that give real alternatives to the use of the private motorcar, thereby helping to reduce air pollutants. We will also encourage recycling, the use of renewable energy, energy efficient buildings and construction techniques and the efficient use of water. The Local Development Framework will build on the successes of the existing Local Plan in ensuring that new patterns of development are safe from flooding. It will also protect the nature conservation interests of the Special Area of Conservation, comprising the River Avon and its tributaries. This will include carrying out Appropriate

Assessments under the Habitat Regulations. We will begin a programme to reassess all of our designated conservation areas and continue consideration of additional designations beginning with the First World War aerodrome at Old Sarum. We will continue to give detailed conservation and design advice to our colleagues in development control and our customers and we will build capacity with the addition of a new full time conservation officer. We will also seek to improve further our close working ties with key partners such as the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage.

Access to services and facilities - sustainable transport solutions

The rural nature of the district coupled with a life expectancy greater than the national and regional average means that new development must be carefully planned to ensure everyone has access to essential services and has a suitable house to live in. Because of the spatial and demographic characteristics of the district this represents a real challenge, the key to which is ensuring the Local Development Framework allows for sustainable patterns of development.

Successful solutions such as the implementation of the park and ride strategy for Salisbury and the widespread implementation of green travel plans for major new developments have already contributed to the trend that reliance on the private motor car is far lower in Salisbury than the national average. The Local Development Framework will reassert a commitment to providing real choice to the population in the form of fast, efficient access options to essential services and facilities.

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Sustainability Issues

As part of the Sustainability Appraisal scoping report, we have identified sustainability issues (environmental, economic and social challenges), that we consider to be important to the district. These issues have come from studying the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the district using the baseline information we discussed in the previous section of this report. The key issues are summarised (in no particular order) as follows.

Sustainable Communities

Develop sustainable communities with appropriate levels of accessible services, facilities and strong community identity

Housing provision including affordable housing and addressing homelessness and need

Improve transport choice, including sustainable transport solutions, provide affordable transport in rural areas, and minimise traffic congestion. Transport assessment will be required for relevant planning applications.

Provide appropriate types of dwellings that are decent and are of an appropriate size and tenure.

Reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime

Provide a fully inclusive environment

Address pockets of deprivation

Maintain / Improve Health and inequalities

The Economy

Facilitate sustainable economic growth and development of new and existing businesses including those in rural areas

Provision of appropriate information and computer technology infrastructure to support business

Promote sustainable tourism within the district

Promote education and improve levels of skills

Maintain and enhance viability and vitality of new and existing services and facilities and re-emphasise the 'town centre first' objective in respect to retail development.

The natural environment

Reduce waste and increase reuse and recycling

Increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy

Use land efficiently, reusing previously developed land where possible and building at the required densities

Protect and enhance designated landscapes, woodland, watercourses, biodiversity and trees

Manage water resources to ensure water efficiency, habitat conservation, and to minimise flood risk

Improve energy efficiency of buildings

Reduce green house gas emissions and adapt to climate change

Design and Conservation

Ensure high quality design and enhance the public realm

Protect the districts historic and distinctive environment

Conserve and enhance the Stonehenge World Heritage Site

6 Sustainability Objectives

We have developed 24 sustainability objectives to reflect the sustainability issues in the district. We will use these to assess future plans, which we develop as part of the Local Development Framework. The 24 sustainability objectives (listed in no particular order) are as follows.

Contributing to Sustainability

Objective 1:

To promote social inclusion of all, ensuring a fully inclusive environment, and addressing the needs of the young and old, those with disabilities and diverse groups.

Objective 2:

To ensure that everybody has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home.

Objective 3:

To improve the health and well-being of the population.

Objective 4:

To improve community safety and reduce crime, including perceptions of the fear of crime.

Objective 5:

To improve and protect accessibility to all services and facilities

Objective 6:

To improve the availability and accessibility to open space, including accessible natural greenspace, within and around communities

Objective 7:

To increase energy efficiency including that of buildings and to promote the generation of energy from renewable resources.

Objective 8:

To reduce waste generation and increase levels of reuse and recycling.

Objective 9:

To improve air quality and reduce green house gas emissions.

Objective 10:

To promote sustainable transport choices by improving affordable and accessible solutions, particularly in rural areas

Objective 11:

To make efficient use of land and, where appropriate, maximising the use of previously developed sites ('brownfield land').

Objective 12:

To respond to the threats posed by flooding and to promote efficiency in the use of water resources.

Objective 13:

To improve safety and reduce congestion on roads.

The Natural Environment

Objective 14:

To maintain and improve the quality and quantity of the district's rivers including those protected under the Special Area of Conservation.

Objective 15:

To conserve and enhance the district's biodiversity and geodiversity, including downland habitats and those protected under Special Protection Areas.

Objective 16:

To conserve and enhance the district's landscapes.

The Economy

Objective 17:

To facilitate sustainable economic growth, development and competitiveness of new and existing businesses including those in rural areas.

Objective 18:

To provide suitable infrastructure to promote business growth and encourage investment in the district.

Objective 19:

To raise educational attainment and improve workforce skills.

Objective 20:

To harness the economic benefits that arise from tourism and cultural activities.

Objective 21:

To maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of new and existing services and facilities and re-emphasise the 'town centre first' objective in respect to retail development.

Design and Conservation**Objective 22:**

To promote development of the highest standard which responds to its setting and is appropriate to its function.

Objective 23:

To protect, maintain and improve the recognised built heritage and cultural assets of the district, including Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeology.

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Full Technical Version

Introduction

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is now a mandatory element of the new Local Development Framework (LDF) process. It must be carried out on all Development Plan Documents (DPD) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD). The SA must also meet the requirements of the European Union's Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC.

The purpose of SA is to assess the social, environmental and economic effects of policies to ensure that the plan is as sustainable as possible. It is an integral part of good plan-making and should not be seen as a separate activity. The SA is an iterative process and should influence and inform policies at each stage of the plan preparation process. It will also be used in developing the arrangements for monitoring the implementation of the plan, which will lead to the identification of issues that need action or for the revision or replacement of a policy.

The SA will play an important role in demonstrating if a Local Development Document (LDD) is sound by ensuring that it reflects sustainable development objectives. The results of the SA will contribute to the reasoned justification of policies. The government's definition of sustainable development 'is the simple idea of ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations'. The government set out four aims for sustainable development in its 1999 strategy. These aims should be pursued in an integrated way

These are:

- social progress that recognises the needs of everyone;
- effective protection of the environment;
- the prudent use of natural resources; and,
- the maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment, and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal well being. They should also be pursued in ways that protect and enhance the physical environment and optimise resource and energy use.

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) guidance 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents' identifies five key stages to preparing a SA:

- Stage A** Setting the context and objectives establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
- Stage B** Developing and refining options and assessing effects
- Stage C** Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
- Stage D** Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and SA Report
- Stage E** Monitoring implementation of the Plan

This SA Scoping Report covers Stage A which is subdivided into 5 sections:

- A1: Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives
- A2: Collecting baseline information
- A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems
- A4: Developing the SA Framework
- A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.

The SA Framework (stage A4) consists of the sustainability objectives that will be used to appraise plans and policies, and are developed in the light of the information gathered in stages A1, A2 and A3.

The first DPD to be drafted as part of the LDF will be the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy will set out the vision and key principles of the LDF for Salisbury district. The Core Strategy will aim to balance the competing environmental, social, and economic pressures by prescribing a sustainable strategy for the future development of the district and where it envisages that development will be focused.

It is envisaged that the Sustainability Framework encompassed in this Scoping Report will provide the basis for appraising all other DPD's and SPD's within the LDF. The Council does not anticipate at this stage any

additional sustainability issues or objectives being required, but a brief Scoping Report for each individual DPD and SPD where necessary will set out the extent to which the contents and level of detail of this Scoping Report still apply, and any variations from it.

Throughout the SA plans, programmes, strategies, baseline data and sustainability objectives have been grouped using 4 themes.

- Contributing to Sustainability
- Natural Environment
- The Economy
- Design and Conservation
- Consultation undertaken

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

The requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive must be incorporated into the SA process. The SEA Directive requires authorities to look at the likely significant effects that plans and programmes, if implemented will have on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects of issues such as:

- Biodiversity
- Population
- Human health
- Fauna
- Flora
- Soil
- Water
- Air
- Climatic factors
- Material assets
- Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage
- Landscape; and
- The inter-relationship between the issues referred to above.
- Landscape; and
- The inter-relationship between the issues referred to above.

The tables in Appendix 1 list the SEA requirements, and show how they have been met within this Scoping Report.

Stage A1 - Context Review - Identifying other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives

The first stage of the SA process is to establish the context for the preparation of the DPDs and SPDs. This requires a review of other relevant plans, programmes and broader sustainability objectives that may have the potential to influence the emerging LDF and the SA framework being prepared.

The purpose of the review is to identify synergies, inconsistencies and conflicts between the emerging LDF and the objectives and targets of the existing plans and programmes. It is also used to highlight key sustainable development objectives and indicators, which should be drawn on to establish the appraisal objectives of relevance to Salisbury district, against which the likely significant effects of the three emerging LDF Plans will be assessed.

A wide range of Plans, Programmes and Strategies at the international, national, regional and local level have been scoped to establish the environmental, social and economic matters which may have an influence or important bearing on the DPDs/SPD's. Stage A1 also highlights any potential synergies, opportunities and challenges and to deals with any inconsistencies, constraints and issues.

Table 1 lists the plans, programmes and strategies reviewed for the purpose of the SA. Full details can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 1

International	
The Natural Environment	Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework on Climate Change Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance European Directive 2002/91/EC Energy Performance of Buildings European Habitats Directive - 92/43/EEC European Nitrates Directive – 91/676/EC European Birds Directive Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Voice (EU sixth environment action plan Bern convention for the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1992) Bonn Convention for Conservation of Migratory Species (1979) Convention of Biological Diversity Effects of certain public and private projects on the environment directive 85/337/EC and 97/11/EC European Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC
Contributing to Sustainability	Aarhus Convention on Access to information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters European Air Quality Directive – 96/62/EC Supplement to planning policy statement 1: Planning & Climate change
The Natural Environment / Contributing to Sustainability	European Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive – 91/271/EEC
The Natural Environment / Sustainable Communities / The Economy	European Spatial Development Perspective European Sustainable Development Strategy
National	
The Natural Environment	UK climate change Programme 2004 Biodiversity Strategy for England PPS9 Biodiversity and geological conservation PPG14 Development on Unstable Land PPS22 Renewable Energy PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control Our Energy Future: Creating a low Carbon Economy Space for Nature (English Nature's Greenspace Standards) State of Nature: Lowland Future Landscapes for Wildlife 2004 Space for People: Targeting Action for Woodland Access Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Countryside and Rights of way Act 2000 Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England
Contributing to Sustainability	PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Communities PPS3 Housing PPG24 Planning and Noise Good Practice Guide (DCLG) Planning and Access for Disabled People Sustainable communities: Building for the future (2003) Circular 01/2006 (DCLG) Code for sustainable homes (DCLG)
The Economy	PPG4 Industrial, commercial development and small firms

Design and Conservation	PPG15 Planning for the Historic Environment PPG16 Planning and Archeology A Historic Environment: A Force for our Future
The Natural Environment / Contributing for Sustainability / The Economy	UK Sustainable Development Strategy (1999) Securing the Future – Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) PPS7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas PPG8 Telecommunications PPG13 Transport The Rural Strategy 2004 Our Countryside: The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England (2000) Our Towns and Cities: The Future A Future for Transport – A network for 2030
Contributing to Sustainability / The Economy	Planning for Town Centres
The Natural Environment / Contributing to Sustainability /	PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management PPG17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation PPS25 Development and Flood Risk Waste Strategy for England and Wales Waste Resources for the Future (2001)
The Natural Environment / The Economy/ Design and Conservation	Good practise guide on planning for tourism
Regional	
The Natural Environment	South West Biodiversity Implementation Plan South West Regional Woodland and Forestry Framework 2005
The Economy	Regional Economic Strategy for the South West Towards 2015 – Shaping Tomorrow's Tourism Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2006 The Delivery Plan for a Sustainable Farming and Food Industry in the South West
Design and Conservation	Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West
Contributing to Sustainability	Creating Sustainable Communities in the South West South West Regional Housing Strategy Developing the Regional Transport Strategy in the South West Just Connect: An Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West Revision 2010 – Empowering the region: Renewable Electricity Targets for the South West
The Natural Environment / Contributing to Sustainability / The Economy	Draft South West Regional Spatial Strategies South West Regional Assembly – A Sustainable Future for the South West The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for South West Culture South West: in search of Chunky Dunsters
The Natural Environment / Contributing to Sustainability	Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for the South West Region
Local	
The Natural Environment	Cranbourne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB Management Plan Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan Stonehenge World Heritage Site Management Plan River Avon SAC Conservation Strategy Hampshire Avon Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) Dorset Stour (CAMS) Bristol Avon (CAMS) Test and Itchen (CAMS) Hampshire Avon Salmon Action Plan Dorset Stour Salmon Action Plan Test and Itchen Salmon Action Plan

The Economy	A tourism strategy for South Wiltshire Economic Development Strategy
Contributing to Sustainability	A Strategy for Sport and Recreation in Salisbury and South Wiltshire A Strategy for reducing crime and combating drug misuse in Wiltshire Supporting People Strategy Children's and Young Person's Strategy 2005-2006-2007-2008 Private Sector Housing Strategy Housing Strategy 2002/2003 Homelessness Strategy 2003-2008 Code of Practice on Equality and Diversity City Community Plan Four Rivers Community Plan Mere Community Plan Nadder Valley Community Plan Southern Community Plan Stonehenge Community Plan Wiltshire Local Transport Plan 2006 - 2011
The Natural Environment / Contributing to Sustainability / The Economy / Design and Conservation	Wiltshire Structure Plan 2016 Salisbury District Local Plan Adopted June 2003 Communications Strategy A County Fit for Our Children – A Community Strategy for Wiltshire Community Strategy for Salisbury and South Wiltshire 2005-2009 Salisbury District Council Corporate Plan
The Natural Environment / Contributing to Sustainability	Air Quality Action Plan An Air Quality Strategy for Wiltshire – January 2006 Municipal Waste Management Strategy
The Economy / Contributing to Sustainability	Ways of Life: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Cultural Strategy 2002-2007

From the review of plans, programmes and strategies a number of key messages have been highlighted.

Table 2

Theme	Key Message	Evidence Source
Contributing to Sustainability	Develop vibrant sustainable communities with an appropriate level of services and facilities to meet the needs of local residents. Where appropriate revitalize country towns and villages and protect rural services and facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS7 • Our Countryside: The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England • Our Towns and Cities: The Future • Regional Economic Strategy for the South West • Wiltshire Structure Plan 2016 • Salisbury District Local Plan Adopted June 2003 • City Community Plan • Four Rivers Community Plan • Mere Community Plan • Nadder Valley Community Plan • Southern Community Plan • Stonehenge Community Plan • Just Connect • The delivery plan for sustainable farming and food industry in the South West 2004
	Improve transport choice and provide affordable transport in rural areas. Promote sustainable transport choices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPG13 Transport: • A Future for Transport – a network for 2030 • Community Strategy for Salisbury and South Wiltshire

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four Rivers Community Plan • Ways of Life: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Cultural Strategy 2002-2007 • Developing the Regional Transport Strategy in the South West • Wiltshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011
	Improve safety and congestion on roads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating Sustainable Communities in the South West • Community Strategy for Salisbury and South Wiltshire • Four Rivers Community Plan • Nadder Valley Community Plan • Wiltshire Local Transport Plan 2006/07
	Give more space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPG13 • Nadder Valley Community Plan • City Area Community Plan • Four Rivers Community Plan • Wiltshire Local Transport Plan 2006-11
	Accommodate housing principally within existing urban areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPG13
	Provide housing (including affordable housing) in rural areas where there is an identified need.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS7 • Four Rivers Community Plan • Mere Community Plan • Nadder Valley Community Plan • Southern Community Plan • Stonehenge Community Plan
	Provide affordable and key worker housing and improve quality of housing stock, Including provision of sites for gypsies and travelers where there is identified need.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Communities – Building for the future (2003) • Community Strategy for Salisbury and South Wiltshire • Salisbury District Council Corporate Plan 2005-2006 • Private Sector Housing Strategy • Housing Strategy 2002/2003 • Homelessness Strategy • Four Rivers Community Plan • Stonehenge Community Plan • City Area Community Plan • South West Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2016 • Circular 01/2006
	Ensure a fully inclusive environment and access for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and access for disabled people (GPG) • The Rural Strategy 2004 • A Strategy for Sport and Recreation in South Wiltshire • A Historic Environment: A Force for the Future • Nadder Valley Community Plan • Ways of Life: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Cultural Strategy 2002-07 • Just Connect • Code for Sustainable Homes

	Reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Towns and Cities: The Future • A Strategy for reducing crime and combating drug misuse in Wiltshire • Community Strategy for Salisbury and South Wiltshire • Salisbury District Council Corporate Plan 2005-2006 • City Area Community Plan • Four Rivers Community Plan • Mere Community Plan • Stonehenge Community Plan
	Promote cultural activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture South West (2003): In search of Chunky Dunsters • Southern Community Plan • Ways of Life: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Cultural Strategy 2002-07
	Increase participation in sport and recreation and protect sport and recreation facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPG17 • A Strategy for Sport and Recreation in Salisbury and South Wiltshire. • Southern Community Plan
	Improve health and encourage healthy lifestyles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Strategy for Sport and Recreation in Salisbury and South Wiltshire • A County Fit for Our Children • Southern Community Plan
	Improve quality of life of vulnerable people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting People Strategy (Salisbury District) • Just Connect
	Increase the amount of waste recycled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS10 • Waste Strategy for England and Wales (2000) • Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Voice • City Area Community Plan • Nadder Valley Community Plan • Southern Community Plan • Stonehenge Community Plan • Four Rivers Community Plan • The delivery plan for sustainable farming and food in the South West • Code for Sustainable Homes
	Ensure a high quality public realm and add value to public spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A County Fit for Our Children • City Area Community Plan
	Provide a better mix of dwelling sizes and tenure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Strategy for Salisbury and South Wiltshire
	Consider the needs of young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's and young person's strategy 2005-2008 (Salisbury District) • Four Rivers Community Plan • Mere Community Plan • Stonehenge Community Plan

	Improve access to woodland and greenspace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space for People – Targeting Action fo Woodland Access • Space for Nature
The Natural Environment	Conserve and enhance the River Avon SAC and other wetlands. Respect constraints of source protection zones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance • European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) • European Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC) • River Avon SAC Conservation Strategy • Working with the Grain of Nature: A Building Strategy for England • State of Nature: Lowlands, Future Landscapes for 2004 • Hampshire Avon CAMS • Dorset Stour CAMS • Bristol Avon CAMS • Test and itchen CAMS • Hampshire Avon Salmon Action Plan • Dorset Stour Salmon Action Plan • Test and Itchen Salmon Action Plan
	Ensure special protection areas (birds) are protected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Birds Directive (1979) • Bonn Convention of Conservation of Migratory Species
	Maintain, enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation and ensure Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan is taken into account.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) • Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002) • PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation • Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan • Southern Community Plan • Environment 2010: Our future Our Voice • Bern Convention for the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats • Convention of Biological Diversity • Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England
	Protect or enhance rare or special landscapes, trees, woodland, hedgerows and biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South West Biodiversity Implementation Plan • Bern Convention for the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats • Southern Community Plan • Environment 2010: Our Future Our Voice • Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England
	Any plan or programme likely to have a significant impact on a designated sit should undergo an Appropriate Assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Habitat Directive 92/43/EEC
	Minimise pollution. Decrease traffic congestion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control Our Towns and Cities: The Future State of Nature - Lowlands Future: Landscapes for Wildlife 2004
	Conserve and enhance the Cranbourne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cranbourne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB Management Plan 2004 – 2009 Nadder Valley Community Plan Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
	Reduce green house gas emissions and Improve air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kyoto Protocol European Air Quality Directive (96/43/EEC) UK Climate Change Programme Our Energy Future: Creating a Low Carbon Economy Air Quality Action Plan (Salisbury District) An Air Quality Strategy for Wiltshire Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Voice Nadder Valley Community Plan Developing the Regional Transport Strategy in South Wiltshire The Delivery Plan for Sustainable Farming and Food Industry in the South West Supplement to PPS1: Planning and Climate Change Code for Sustainable Homes
	Reduce waste and increase recycling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kyoto Protocol Waste Strategy for England and Wales Salisbury District Council Corporate Plan 2005-2006 Municipal Waste Management Strategy (Salisbury District) Nadder Valley Community Plan City Area Community Plan Four Rivers community Plan Mere Community Plan Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Voice Code for Sustainable Homes

	Ensure energy efficiency of buildings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Directive 2002/91/EC Energy Performance of Buildings • Decrease pollution and traffic congestion • Code for Sustainable Homes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Sector Housing Strategy (Salisbury District) • Nadder Valley Community Plan • South West Regional Housing Strategy
	Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS22 Renewable Energy • Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2006 -2015 • South West Regional Woodland and Forestry Framework 2005 • Revision 2010; Empowering the Regional: Renewable Energy Targets for the South West • The Delivery Plan for a Sustainable Farming and Food Industry in the South West • Code for Sustainable Homes
	Use land efficiently, reusing previously developed land wherever possible and build at the required densities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS3 • Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003) • Nadder Valley Community Plan
	Minimise flood risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS25 – Development and Flood Risk • Southern Community Plan
	Protect and manage water resources and ensure implementation of water efficiency measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Resources for the Future (2001) • Hampshire Avon CAMS • Bristol Avon CAMS • Test and Itchen CAMS
The Economy	Facilitate economic growth, development and competitiveness of new and existing businesses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code for Sustainable Homes • Code for Sustainable Homes • Regional Economic Strategy for the South West 2003 – 2012 • Economic Development Strategy (Salisbury) • Stonehenge Community Plan
	Maintain and enhance viability and vitality of new and existing services including shopping centres and re-emphasise the 'town centre first' objective in respect to retail development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS6 Planning for Town Centres • Stonehenge Community Plan
	Promote a strong and diverse rural economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS7 • The Rural Strategy 2004 • Our Countryside: The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England • Economic Development Strategy (Salisbury District)

	Promote a strong and diverse rural economy - cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four Rivers Community Plan • Mere Community Plan • Nadder Valley Community Plan • Southern Community Plan • Stonehenge Community Plan • The Delivery Plan for a Sustainable Farming and Food Industry in the South West
	Promote a prosperous and sustainable economy including tourism and cultural activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good practice guide of planning for tourism • PPG21 Tourism • Towards 2015 – Shaping Tomorrow's Tourism • DCLG – Creating Sustainable Communities in the South West • A tourism strategy for South Wiltshire • Just Connect • The Delivery Plan for a Sustainable Farming and Food Industry in the South West • Ways of Life – Salisbury and South Wiltshire Cultural Strategy 2002 - 2007 • A Historic Environment: A Force for the Future
	Promote education and improve levels of skills, including those of adults.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2006 – 2015 • A County Fit for Our Children • City Area Community Plan • Four Rivers Community Plan • Mere Community Plan • Southern Community Plan • Stonehenge Community Plan • A Delivery Plan for a Sustainable Farming and Food Industry in the South West
	Support the development of information and communications technology infrastructure to support business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development Strategy (Salisbury District)
Design and Conservation	Protect and enhance the district's historic heritage in both the built and physical design and avoid adverse effects on archaeological sites and monuments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPG15 • PPG16 • Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West • A Historic Environment: A Force for the Future • Mere Community Plan • Ways of Life: Salisbury and Stonehenge Cultural Strategy 2002 -2007
	Ensure high quality design.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Towns and Cities: The Future

	Protect and enhance distinctive environments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rural Strategy 2004 • Wiltshire Structure Plan 2011 • Just Connect • Southern Community Plan • Ways of Life – Salisbury and South Wiltshire Cultural Strategy
	Conserve and enhance the Stonehenge World Heritage Site. Ensure the A303 Stonehenge tunnel and visitor centre goes ahead.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DCLG – Creating Sustainable Communities in the South West. • Stonehenge World Heritage Site Management Plan • Stonehenge Community Plan

Stage A2 - Baseline Review

The collection of baseline information is a key component of the SA process and a legal requirement under the SEA directive. Assembling baseline information helps to provide a basis for predicting and monitoring effects while identifying sustainability problems. The council will revisit the baseline information at appropriate instances in the future as new information and issues emerge. A table outlining the detailed baseline data is contained in Appendix 3.

The baseline review highlighted a number of key messages and sustainability issues which need to be considered within our DPD's and SPD's. Table 3 highlights the issues that are considered to be a priority or needing action.

Table 3

	Key issues and problems	Indicator
Contributing to Sustainability	Poor access to services and employment in the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Index of Multiple Deprivation ('IMD') – Barriers to access to services and employment
	Need for smaller more affordable units in the district, in order to provide everyone with the opportunity of a decent home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rooms in dwellings • Accommodation type • House price to income ratio • House prices • Housing Tenure
	Salisbury has not been meeting its housing completion targets for several years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Delivery
	Need to maintain good levels of health and well-being.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMD health domain
	Car ownership and the distance commuted to work is high, and the take up of park and ride has been low. The use of using a car or van to work is also higher than the national average.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % households with a car or van • Mode of commuting to work • Average distance commuted to work • Number of vehicles using park and ride sites
	Although the level of crime is low, perception that crime has increased is high. Crime and feeling of safety therefore needs to be considered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % considering that crime has increased

	The population of Salisbury is growing at a much faster rate than that of the UK. The council needs to ensure that a suitable mix of housing is planned to meet the District's needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population growth • Accomodation type
	The council should work to maximise road safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers killed or seriously injured in road accidents.
	Provide further gypsy and traveller sites in line with identified need.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gypsy and traveller sites needed
The Natural Environment	Use of brownfield land should be maximised. Although the current percentage is high this is expected to fall as more local plan allocations come through.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % dwellings built on brownfield land
	28% of dwellings are built at less than 30 per hectare, the density of housing needs to increase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of new/converted dwellings completed at between 30 and 50 per hectare.
	Renewable energy production needs to increase to meet government targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % energy generated from renewable sources
	The council should work on reducing CO2 emissions through energy efficiency measures and sustainable construction techniques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutting CO2 emissions
	Energy efficiency of buildings needs to increase to help reduce CO2 emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office Buildings meeting BREEAM very good or excellent standards. • Energy efficiency of housing stock
	Recycling within the district is currently below the national target.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling of household waste
	Household waste has increased in the district this needs to be reduced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % change of household waste production
	River quality needs to be improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % rivers in district graded A 'Very good' for river quality.
	Although nitrogen dioxide levels in the district are generally good, levels should be maintained or enhanced specifically within the Air Quality Management Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nitrogen dioxide levels
	Water efficiency needs to be improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity of water abstracted from rivers • Quantity of water consumed
The Natural Environment/ Design and Conservation	Take account of all landscape, heritage and biodiversity designations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % district designated as AONB • % district designated as Special Landscape Area • % of district designated as World Heritage Sites

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPA • Ramsar • % of district designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest ('SSSI').
Sustainable Communities /The Economy	Although most of the district performs well there are pockets of deprivation, where deprivation needs to be reduced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall IMD
Design and Conservation	There are a large amount of Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas which should be preserved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listed Buildings • Historic Parks and Gardens • Conservation Areas

Stage A3 - Identifying sustainability issues and problems

The next stage is to identify and record the key sustainability issues affecting the district. The identification of sustainability issues is an opportunity to define the key issues that the emerging LDF Plans should address, and to inform the development of plans objectives and options, which deliver sustainable development. The sustainability issues affecting Salisbury District have been identified from:

- existing knowledge of planning and sustainability issues within the district
- analysis of the relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives (Stage A1); and
- the review of baseline data (Stage A2)

Any issues identified need, where possible, to be linked to evidence by reference to baseline information and the identification of historical or likely future trends.

Table 4 shows the key sustainability issues which have been identified.

**Table 4
Key Sustainability Issues**

<p>Contributing to Sustainable Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of sustainable communities with appropriate levels of accessible services, facilities and strong community identity ● Housing provision including affordable housing and addressing homelessness and housing need, and provision of housing for gypsy and traveller sites
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduce the need to travel, improve transport choice, including sustainable transport solutions and provide affordable transport in rural areas. Minimise traffic congestion. Transport assessments will be required for relevant planning applications ● Provide appropriate types of dwellings that are decent and are of an appropriate size and tenure. ● Reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime ● Provide a fully inclusive environment ● Address pockets of deprivation ● Maintain and Improve Health and equalities

<p>The Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Facilitate sustainable economic growth and development of new and existing businesses including those in rural areas ● Provision of appropriate information and communications technology infrastructure to support business ● Promote sustainable tourism within the district ● Promote education and improve levels of skills ● Maintain and enhance viability and vitality of new and existing services and facilities and re-emphasise the 'town centres first' objective in respect to retail development
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The Natural Environment

- Reduction of waste and increase in reuse and recycling.
- Increase in energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.
- Efficient use of land, reusing previously developed land where possible and building at the required densities.
- Protection and enhance important landscapes, woodland, biodiversity and trees, Including priority species, habitats and their networks.
- Management of water resources to ensure water efficiency.
- To minimise flood risk.
- Improve energy efficiency of buildings.
- Reduce green house gas emissions and adapt to climate change.

Design and Conservation

- Ensure high quality design and enhance the public realm.
- Protection of the district's historic and distinctive environment.
- Conserve and enhance the Stonehenge World Heritage Site.

Stage A4 - Developing the SA Framework

The SA Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. The purpose of this process is to assess the visions, aims objectives policies and options of DPDs / SPDs against the Sustainability Objectives The process is designed to provide a balance between the objectives of sustainable development: the economy, the environment and society.

SA objectives can include externally imposed social, environmental and economic objectives laid down by law, or policies within other relevant plans and programmes and baseline data.

An SA framework consists of objectives which should, where possible, be expressed in the form of targets. The achievement of these targets should be measurable using identified indicators. The sustainability objectives are distinct from the objectives of the DPD or SPD, though they may in some cases overlap with them.

Objectives and indicators can be revised as baseline data is collected and sustainability issues are identified, and

can be used in monitoring the implementation of the DPDs / SPDs.

Sustainability objectives

Contributing to Sustainability

Objective 1:

To promote social inclusion of all, ensuring a fully inclusive environment, and addressing the needs of the young and old, those with disabilities and diverse groups.

Objective 2:

To ensure that everybody has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home.

Objective 3:

To improve the health and well-being of the population.

Objective 4:

To improve community safety and reduce crime, including perceptions of the fear of crime.

Objective 5:

To improve and protect accessibility to all services and facilities

Objective 6:

To improve the availability and accessibility to open space, including accessible natural greenspace, within and around communities

Objective 7:

To increase energy efficiency including that of buildings and to promote the generation of energy from renewable resources.

Objective 8:

To reduce waste generation and increase levels of reuse and recycling.

Objective 9:

To improve air quality and reduce green house gas emissions.

Objective 10:

To promote sustainable transport choices by improving affordable and accessible solutions, particularly in rural areas

Objective 11:

To make efficient use of land and, where appropriate, maximising the use of previously developed sites ('brownfield land')

Objective 12:

To respond to the threats posed by flooding and to promote efficiency in the use of water resources.

Objective 13:

To improve safety and reduce congestion on roads.

The Natural Environment

Objective 14:

To maintain and improve the quality and quantity of the district's rivers including those protected under the Special Area of Conservation.

Objective 15:

To conserve and enhance the district's biodiversity and geodiversity, including downland habitats and those protected under Special Protection Areas.

Objective 16:

To conserve and enhance the district's landscapes.

The Economy

Objective 17:

To facilitate sustainable economic growth, development and competitiveness of new and existing businesses including those in rural areas.

Objective 18:

To provide suitable infrastructure to promote business growth and encourage investment in the district.

Objective 19:

To raise educational attainment and improve workforce skills.

Objective 20:

To harness the economic benefits that arise from tourism and cultural activities.

Objective 21:

To maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of new and existing services and facilities and re-emphasise the 'town centre first' objective in respect to retail development.

Design and Conservation

Objective 22:

To promote development of the highest standard which responds to its setting and is appropriate to its function.

Objective 23:

To protect, maintain and improve the recognised built heritage and cultural assets of the district, including Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeology.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives Compatibility Assessment

Appendix 4 contains a compatibility assessment matrix for the Salisbury district SA Objectives. The purpose of this matrix is to highlight where there are tensions between objectives, particularly those that cannot be resolved. This will ensure that any subsequent decisions made in the LDF are well based, and mitigation measures can be considered if appropriate.

We have based our compatibility assessment on a traffic light code:- green for 'go' where there are no tensions, amber for 'proceed with caution' where tensions may be resolved through careful management and red for 'stop' where there are clear and fundamental tensions between objectives. The key tensions between objectives, identified in the compatibility assessment, are summarised below, many of which could be mitigated with appropriate measures:

- Objective 2 conflicts with objectives; 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 if the amount of new housing development needed is on a scale and in locations which would harm the landscape, visual quality and character of towns and villages or harm the biodiversity-rich areas. New development would also increase the demand for energy and water, generate increased waste, flood risk and green house emissions.
- Objective 23 would conflict with objectives 2, 7, 9, 16, 17, 18, and 21 as the limitations imposed by the protection of the historic environment are not conducive to providing a inclusive environment, increasing the energy efficiency of buildings, facilitating economic growth or incorporating information and communications technology infrastructure.
- Objective 11, to use land efficiently and maximise use of brownfield land conflicts with objectives 7, 8, 9, and 12. Development could increase the demand for energy and water, generate increased waste, flood risk and green house emissions.
- Objective 7, increasing energy efficiency including the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficient buildings conflicts with objective 16 and 17. The use of some forms of renewable energy might have an adverse effect on the landscape. The facilitation of economic growth often sits with increasing use of energy and reduced energy efficiency.
- Objective 17 also conflicts with objectives 6, 9, 12, 14, and 16. New economic development would increase the demand for energy and water, generate increased waste, flood risk and green house emissions as well as potentially degrading water quality.
- Possible conflicts have been identified between objective 23 and objectives 1, 5, 8, 13 and 20.

Protecting the historical, built and physical environment can cause conflicts and limitations. with many factors and cause limitations

- Objective 10, improved transport choice, potentially conflicts with objective, 9 and 12. Although more sustainable transport choices will be available there will still be a large proportion of fossil fuels being use for transport until new technology is delivered. Therefore energy inefficiency, air pollution and poor air quality will remain. Transport infrastructure can create increased runoff adding to potential flooding so mitigation measures would need to be ensured.
- Objective 5 may conflict with objective 4 as in order to make services and facilities fully accessible areas would be opened up to potential crime.
- Objective 15 and 16 may conflict with objectives 20. Both tourism and flood mitigation measures can have adverse effects on biodiversity and landscape. They could have negative effects on important nature areas such a s the River Avon SAC and SSSI and tourist attractions such as Stourhead and Stonehenge.
- Objective 9 conflicts with objective 20 as the promotion of tourism and cultural activities can have an adverse impact on green house gas emissions due to increased air and coach travel.
- Objective 8 may conflict with objective 17 and 18 as an increase in economic development may increase levels of waste.

Appendix 1

Strategic Environmental Assessment Objectives and how Salisbury District Council will meet them.



Appendix 1

Strategic Environmental Assessment Objectives and How Salisbury District Council will meet them.

SEA Compliance Table A

SEA Requirements	Section of report satisfying requirement
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Outline of contents and main objectives to be included within specific scoping report Document search for other relevant plans (Appendix 2)
(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution therefore without implementation of the plan or programme	Baseline data (Appendix 3)
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Indicators and analysis (Appendix 3)
(d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to directive 79/409/EC and 92/43/EEC	Indicators and analysis (Appendix 2 and 3)
(e) the environmental protection objectives, established at international, European Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Environmental report within Sustainability Appraisal Report for each DPD and SPD.
(f) the likely significant effects (1) on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.	Objectors and Indicators (Appendix 2 and 3). Sustainability Appraisal Report
(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Sustainability Appraisal Report
(h) an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Sustainability Appraisal Report
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	Annual Monitoring Report
9j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Sustainability Appraisal Report

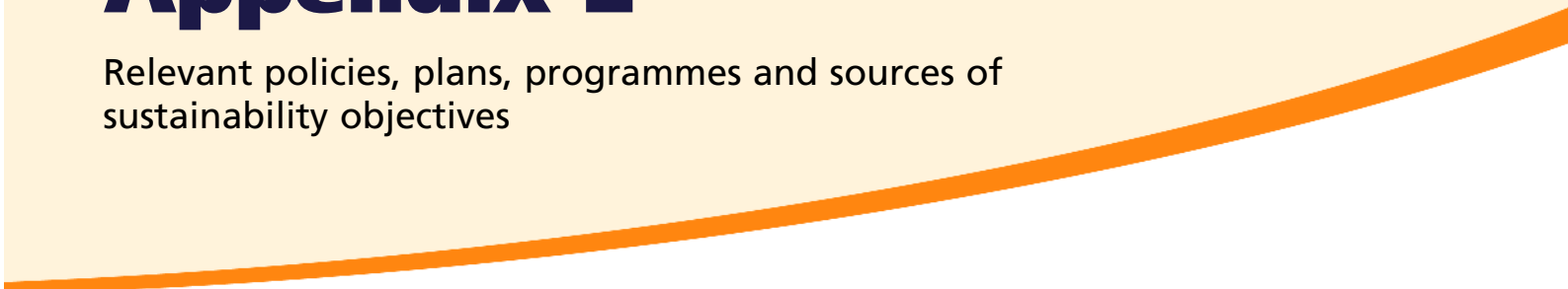
SEA Compliance Table B

Issue in Annex 1 of SEA Directive	Draft objective in Salisbury District Council's Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Population	Objective 1: To develop vibrant sustainable communities
Material assets Human health Population	Objective 2: To ensure that everybody has the opportunity of a decent and affordable home
Population Human health	Objective 3: To reduce poverty and social exclusion and close the gap between the most deprived areas in Salisbury District and the rest of the District
Human health	Objective 4: To improve health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health
Population Human health	Objective 5: To reduce crime and fear of crime
Population Human health Material assets	Objective 6: To improve and protect accessibility to all services and facilities, especially in our villages
Human health Air Climatic factors	Objective 7: Improve transport choice, including sustainable transport solutions and provide affordable transport in rural areas. Improve safety and congestion on roads.
Population Human health	Objective 8: Ensure a fully inclusive environment
Climatic factors Water Soil Material assets Biodiversity Landscape Flora Fauna	Objective 9: Use land efficiently that maximises the use of brownfield land including the re-use of materials from buildings and encourage urban renaissance.
Population Human health Air Material assets	Objective 10: To increase energy efficiency including the promotion of energy generated from renewable resources in the District and energy efficiency of buildings
Biodiversity Landscape Flora Fauna	Objective 11: To conserve and enhance the districts biodiversity and landscape, including the AONB
Water	Objective 12: To reduce the risk of flooding.
Material assets Landscape Air Human health	Objective 13: To reduce pollution and waste generation and increase levels of reuse and recycling
Water	Objective 14: To maintain and improve the water quality of the district's rivers and to ensure water efficiency measures
Population	Objective 16: To raise educational attainment levels across the region and develop opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills to find and remain in work
Material assets Population	Objective 17: Facilitate sustainable economic growth, development and competitiveness of new and existing businesses including those in rural areas
Material assets Population Climatic factors Air	Objective 18: Provision of appropriate ICT infrastructure to support business
Material assets Cultural heritage, including architectural and	Objective 19: Promote sustainable Tourism and cultural activities of the District

Issue in Annex 1 of SEA Directive	Draft objective in Salisbury District Council's Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
archaeological heritage	
Material assets Population Human health	Objective 20: Maintain and enhance viability and vitality of new and existing services and facilities
Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage. Landscape Biodiversity Fauna Flora Water	Objective 21: Protect, maintain and improve the built and physical environment and cultural heritage of Salisbury District including Stonehenge World Heritage Site, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings.

Appendix 2

Relevant policies, plans, programmes and sources of sustainability objectives



Appendix 2 - Relevant policies, plans, programmes and sources of sustainability objectives

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<i>International Context</i>		
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002) - http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/POI_PD.htm		
<p>Aim - The World Summit on Sustainable Development represents a reaffirmation of international commitment to sustainable development coming 30 years after the Stockholm commitment to tackle environmental degradation and ten years after the Rio summit and Declaration of 1992.</p> <p>Objectives –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global poverty eradication • Promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production • Protect and manage the natural resource base of economic and social development 	No specified targets.	<p>Many of the commitments are followed up and elaborated in more detail in UK guidance and legislation including PPG's and PPS's.</p> <p>The LDDs and supporting SAs should reflect the goals and objectives of these commitments.</p>
Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (1998) - http://www.unece.org/env/pp/		
<p>Aim - The Aarhus Convention grants the public rights and imposes on Parties and public authorities obligations regarding access to information and public participation and access to justice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes the right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public organisations. • Establishes the right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making • Establishes the right to challenge, in a court of law, public decision that have been made without respect to the to aforementioned rights or environmental law in general 	No specified targets.	All planning documents and SEA to be made publicly available.
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework on Climate Change (1992) - http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.html		
Aim - that nothing less than a transformation of our attitudes and behaviour would bring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce green house gas emissions 	Informs national legislation and

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<p>about the necessary changes</p> <p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilise concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at a level that will not cause unnatural variations in the Earth's climate. • Protect and restore the structure and functioning of natural systems, halt the loss of biodiversity, and protect soils against erosion and pollution 	<p>by at least 5% below 1990 levels by 2008 – 12, and 20% reduction by 2020 (as agreed by Kyoto Protocol);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce quantity of waste going to final disposal by around 20% on 2000 levels by 2010. 	<p>targets and presents a global perspective. The SA and LDDs can play a role in assisting in meeting the targets.</p>
<p>European Spatial Development Perspective - http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/forum/spatreport_en.pdf</p>		
<p>Aim - European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) has been developed aiming at ensuring coherence and complementarity of the spatial development strategies of the Member States as well as at discussing spatial planning aspects of EU policies.</p> <p>Objectives –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote functional and social diversity in urban areas, to combat the social exclusion and reuse areas in crisis and derelict industrial land • Manage waste and resources such a water soil and energy intelligently, safeguarding the natural and cultural heritage and expanding natural areas • Increase accessibility to services and facilities using efficient and non-polluting transport • Promote multifunctional agriculture that emphasises quality (food safety, local products, country tourism, development of heritage and landscapes, use of renewable energy) • Provide an integrated transport system, particularly related to public transport. • Conserve sustainable use of biodiversity • Preserve and restore of landscapes and heritage • Manage surface and ground-water, including use, flooding and drought 	<p>No targets specified.</p>	<p>Acknowledge objectives of the Perspective and promote the awareness of objectives.</p>
<p>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (1971) - http://www.ramsar.org/</p>		
<p>Aims – The Convention on Wetlands is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international co-operation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.</p>	<p>Article 3: Under the convention there is a general obligation for the contracting parties to include wetland conservation considerations in their</p>	<p>The LDDs and SAs must account for the designated wetland sites in the district. Wetlands must be included in</p>

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<p>Objectives-</p> <p>Promotes the conservation and conservation and wise use of wetlands included in the list.</p>	<p>national land-use planning. They have undertaken to formulate and implement this planning so as to promote, as far as possible, 'the wise use of wetlands in their territory'.</p> <p>Article 4: Contracting parties have also undertaken to establish nature reserves in wetlands, whether or not they are include in the Ramsar List, and they are also expected to promote training in the fields of wetland research, management and stewardship.</p> <p>No targets set.</p>	<p>land use planning and their wise use promoted.</p>
<p>European Directive 2002/91/EC Energy Performance o f Buildings (2002) http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2003/l_001/l_00120030104en00650071.pdf</p>		
<p>Promote increased energy efficiency of buildings within the community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost-effectiveness.</p>	<p>No specific targets. Encourages member states to take necessary measures to ensure that minimum energy performance requirements for buildings are set.</p>	<p>Promote awareness of energy efficiency of buildings within policies.</p>
<p>European Sustainable Development Strategy (2001) http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2001/com2001_0264en01.pdf</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy • Address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety) • Combat poverty and social exclusion • Address the economic and social constraints of an ageing society • Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation). • Improve the transport system and land use management 	<p>A number of headline indicators set for broad measures of different aspects of sustainability.</p>	<p>Informs national legislation and presents a global perspective. LDDs and SAs should take account of derived targets at national and regional levels.</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2000/l_327/l_32720001222en00010072.pdf		
<p>The directive seeks to establish a structured framework for action in the field of water quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and enhance the aquatic environment, particularly water quality • Protect and enhance the status of aquatic ecosystems and, the water needs of terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands • Promote sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources • Protect and enhance the aquatic environment through specific measures for the progressive reduction and cessation of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances. • Progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevention of further pollution 	<p>All inland and coastal water bodies to reach at least 'good' status by 2015. For groundwater, achieve 'good' status, and identify and reverse any significant and sustained upwards trend in the concentration of any pollutant.</p>	<p>The LDDs and SAs can have a role to play in protecting and managing water resources and should be considered and promoted.</p>
European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/pdf/1992/en_1992L0043_do_001.pdf		
<p>To promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve threatened habitats and species • Designate Special Areas of Conservation • Encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora. 	<p>No targets set.</p> <p>Any plan or project likely to have a significant impact on a designated site should undergo an appropriate assessment of its implications for the conservation objectives of the site.</p>	<p>Location and site objectives of EU designated sites should be acknowledged and the impact of the plan on EU designated sites.</p>
European Air Quality Directive - 96/62/EC ambient air quality assessment and management http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=31996L0062&model=guichett		
<p>The Air Quality Framework Directive stipulates that in zones and agglomerations in which levels of one or more pollutants exceed certain limit values. Member States shall prepare and implement a plan or programme for attaining the limit value within the specific time limit. In zones and agglomerations, where the level of more than one pollutant is higher than the limited values, Member State must provide an integrated plan covering all the pollutants concerned. The main purpose of these plans is to improve air quality.</p>	<p>Various air quality targets have been set for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, oxides, nitrogen, particle matter and lead. – targets to be met by years ranging from 2001 to 2010.</p>	<p>The LDF should be aware of the impact that planning decisions have on air quality.</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<p>Avoid, prevent, or reduce concentrations of harmful air pollutants and limit values and / or alert thresholds set for ambient air pollution levels</p> <p>Make information on ambient air quality available to the public.</p>		
<p>European Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC) www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/quality/nitrate/directive.htm</p>		
<p>The Nitrates Directive aims to reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and preventing further such pollution.</p>	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>LDF should be aware of Nitrate Vulnerable Zones and the implications that this Directive has on the district, especially agricultural practices.</p>
<p>European Birds Directive (1979) http://www.birdlife.org/eu/birds_directive.html</p>		
<p>Prevent or avoid destruction and pollution of bird habitats of certain identified species and designate Special Protection Areas.</p>	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>Acknowledge site locations and objectives and buffer zones of EU designated sites. Assess impact of plan on EU designated sites.</p>
<p>Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive 91/271/EEC http://www.thewaterplace.co.uk/uwwd.htm</p>		
<p>The Directive was passed into domestic UK legislation in November 1994. The main objective of directive is to ensure that all significant discharges of sewage are treated before they are discharged either to inland surface waters, groundwaters, estuaries or coastal waters.</p>	<p>The directive lays down uniform emission standards, or percentage reductions in pollutant concentrations for discharges from sewage treatment works serving a population equivalent of 2,000 or more.</p>	<p>The LDF should be aware of the impact decisions will have on wastewater and the target laid down in this directive and relevant UK legislation.</p>
<p>Bern Convention for the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/Treaties/Html/104.htm (United nations)</p>		
<p>General provisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States, and to promote such co-operation. 2. Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take requisite measures to maintain the population of wild flora and fauna at, or adapt it to, a level which corresponds in particular to ecological, scientific and cultural requirements, while 	<p>The LDF needs to be aware of the requirements of this convention and ensure that wild flora and fauna is protected within its natural habitat. This legislation should be transferred</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<p>endangered and vulnerable migratory species.</p>	<p>taking account of economic and recreational requirements and the needs of sub-species, varieties or forms at risk locally</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In its planning and development policies and in its measures against pollution, to have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna. • In their planning and development policies shall have regard to the conservation requirements of the areas protected under the preceding paragraph, so as to avoid or minimise as far as possible any deterioration of such areas 	<p>into national guidance.</p>
<p>Bonn convention of conservation of migratory species http://www.cms.int/documents/convtxt/cms_convtxt.htm (United Nations)</p>		
<p>The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or Bonn Convention) aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range.</p> <p>Several agreements are in place which aim to conserve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Populations of European Bats • Cetaceans of the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area • Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas • Seals in the Wadden Sea 	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>Legislation should be transferred into national guidance, including the protection of bats.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds <p>Albatrosses and Petrels</p>		
Convention of Biological diversity (1993) http://www.biodiv.org/default.shtml (United Nations)		
<p>Dedicated to promoting sustainable development. Conceived as a practical tool for translating the principles of Agenda 21 into reality, the Convention recognizes that biological diversity is about more than plants, animals and micro organisms and their ecosystems – it is about people and our need for food security, medicines, fresh air and water, shelter, and a clean and healthy environment in which to live.</p> <p>Governments need to provide the critical role of leadership, particularly by setting rules that guide the use of natural resources, and by protecting biodiversity where they have direct control over the land and water. Under the Convention, governments undertake to conserve and sustainable use biodiversity. They are required to develop national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to integrate these into broader national plans for environment and development. This is particularly important for such sectors as forestry, agriculture, fisheries, energy, transportation and urban planning.</p>	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>Legislation should be transferred into national guidance, including the protection of bats</p>
Effects of certain public an private projects on the environment directives 85/337/EEC, 97/11/EC and 2001/42/EC http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/full-legal-text/85337.htm http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l28036.htm		
<p>Requires the assessment of the environmental effects of those public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.</p> <p>97/11/EC requires member states to adopt all measures necessary to ensure that, before consent is given, projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue, inter alia, of their nature, size or location are made subject to a requirement for development consent and an assessment with regard to their effects</p> <p>The Directive applies to plans and programmes liable to have significant effects on the environment, as well as to their modifications, which are prepared and/or adopted by a competent authority or prepared by a competent authority for adoption by means of a</p>	<p>Sets legislation for introduction of sustainability appraisal. Requires all plans and programmes to have a sustainability by 21 July 2006.</p>	<p>All plans and programmes need a sustainability appraisal.</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
legislative procedure; and which are required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions. Environmental assessment is automatically required for plans and programmes which are prepared for town and country planning, land use, transport, energy, waste management, water management, industry, telecommunications, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism and which provide the framework for subsequent consent for specific projects		
Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/pdf/6eapbooklet_en.pdf (European union)		
<p>We need to aim for a society where cars do not pollute the atmosphere, waste can be recycled or safely disposed of and energy production does not lead to climate change. Our children must not take in harmful chemicals from their toys or food. Landscapes and wildlife should not be endangered by development.</p> <p>There are four areas where new effort and impetus is needed. The Commission proposes we take strong action to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackle climate change • Protect nature and wildlife • Address environment and health issues • Preserve natural resources and manage waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 8% compared with 1990 levels by 2008-12 (as agreed at Kyoto); • To reduce global emissions even further by approximately 20-40% on 1990 levels by 2020; • Recognises the need to tackle the long term goal of a 70% reduction in emissions set by the intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. • Protect and where necessary restore the structure and functioning of natural systems; • Halt the loss of biodiversity both in the European Union and on a global scale; • Protect soils against erosion and pollution. • To achieve a quality of environment the levels of man-made contaminants do not give significant impacts on, or risks to, 	<p>Legislation should be transferred into national guidance.</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<p>human health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prioritise waste prevention, followed by recycling, waste recovery and incineration, and finally, only as a last resort, land filling. The target is to reduce the quantity of waste going to final disposal by around 20% on 2000 levels by 2010 and in the order of 50% by 2050. 	
National Context		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 http://www.naturenet.net/law/wca.html (government legislation)		
<p>The principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain. This legislation is the means by which the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) and Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/FFC) are implemented in Great Britain</p> <p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act is divided into four parts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part I is concerned with the protection of wildlife, Part II relates to the countryside and national parks (and the designation of protected areas), Part III covers public rights of way, Part IV deals with miscellaneous provisions of the Act 	<p>The Act has been clarified by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.</p>	<p>The Act has been clarified by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.</p>
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/20000037.htm (Government legislation)		

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<p>Access to the Countryside The Act provides a new right of public access on foot to areas of open land comprising mountain, moor, heath, down, and registered common land, and contains provisions for extending the right to coastal land. The Act also provides safeguards which take into account the needs of landowners and occupiers, and of other interests, including wildlife.</p> <p>Public Rights of Way and Road Traffic The Act improves the rights of way legislation by encouraging the creation of new routes and clarifying uncertainties about existing rights. Of particular relevance to nature conservation, the Act introduces powers enabling the diversion of rights of way to protect SSSIs.</p> <p>Nature Conservation and Wildlife Protection The Act places a duty on Government Departments and the National Assembly for Wales to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity and maintain lists of species and habitats for which conservation steps should be taken or promoted, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p> <p>Schedule 9 of the Act changes the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, amending SSSI notification procedures and providing increased powers for the protection and management of SSSIs. The provisions extend powers for entering into management agreements, place a duty on public bodies to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSIs, and increase penalties on conviction where the provision are breached, with a new offence whereby third parties can be convicted for damaging SSSIs. To ensure compliance with the Human Rights Act 1998, appeal processes are introduced with regards to the notification, management and protection of SSSIs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision for further closures or restrictions to take account of the needs of conservation, land management, defence and national security, and safety; • Sets a target date of 25 years for the recording on local authorities' definitive maps of certain rights of way created before 1949; • Introduces powers for highway authorities, on application by the relevant conservation body (that is, English Nature or the Countryside Council for Wales), to divert rights of way in order to protect Sites of Special Scientific Interest • Place a duty on Government Departments to have regard to the purpose of conserving biological diversity, in exercising their functions; • Provide for the publication and maintenance of lists of the most important species and habitat types for conservation; • Require the Secretary of state and the National Assembly to take steps to further the conservation of the listed habitat types and species and to promote such steps by others 	<p>Legislation should be transferred into national guidance.</p>

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<p>Schedule 12 of the Act amends the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, strengthening the legal protection for threatened species. The provisions make certain offences 'arrestable', create a new offence of reckless disturbance, confer greater powers to police and wildlife inspectors for entering premises and obtaining wildlife tissue samples for DNA analysis, and enable heavier penalties on conviction of wildlife offences</p> <p><i>Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty</i> The Act clarifies the procedure and purpose of designating AONBs, and consolidates the provisions of previous legislation. It requires local authorities to produce management plans for each AONB, and enables the creation of enhancing the natural beauty of AONBs when performing their functions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requires local authorities in whose areas AONBs are contained to prepare and publish a management plan for each AONB. • allows conservation boards to be created, by order, for individual AONBs where there is local support. Conservation boards would take over responsibility for the management plan and other aspects of the management of the AONB from the local authorities. (Further details below.) • places a duty on public bodies, Ministers, statutory undertakers and those holding public office, when doing anything so as to affect land in an AONB, to have regard to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the AONB. • consolidates the AONBs legislation from the 1949 Act in this Act, bringing it all together and updating various references 	

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UK Sustainable Development Strategy (1999) www.sustainable-development.gov.uk		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone • Effective protection of the environment • Prudent use of natural resources • Maintenance of high stable levels of economic growth and employment <p>Sub- objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase investment in people and equipment for a competitive economy • Reduce the level of social exclusion • Promote a transport system which provides choice, and also minimises environmental harm and reduces congestion • Direct development and promote agricultural practices to protect and enhance the countryside and wildlife • Increase energy efficiency and minimise waste 	<p>Total output of the economy (GDP); Investment in public, business and private assets; Proportion of working age people who are in work; Qualifications at age 19; Expected years of healthy life; Homes judged unfit to live in; Level of crime; Emissions of greenhouse gases; Days when air pollution is moderate or high; Road traffic; Rivers of good or fair quality; New homes built on previously developed land; Waste arisings and management; Satisfaction with quality of life.</p>	<p>Take account of derived objectives, indicators and targets at regional level.</p>
Securing the Future – Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/documents/publications/strategy/SecFut_complete.pdf		
<p>Identifies the four central aims of the 1999 strategy and develops five guiding principles to execute these aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living with environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly 	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production • Reduce climate change • Increase use of renewables • Reduced energy consumption • Protect
Sustainable Communities: Building for the future (2003) http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1139878		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create sustainable communities through increased funding to improve housing and communities, regional approach to housing policy, funds to speed up planning. • Increase funding for affordable homes and key worker housing, aiding people into home ownership. • Provides decent homes using funds to update council homes, to tackle homelessness and to tackle bad landlords. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2016, the application of the density direction should save over 4,000 hectares of land from development • To provide over 5,000 affordable homes in small settlements 	<p>Take account of targets within LDF.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantee protection of green belt, funds to improve local environment, 5000 affordable homes in villages 	<p>between 2003 – 2004 and 2005 – 2006;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that all social tenants have a decent home by 2010 • In 2006 – 07, decisions on 60% of major planning applications within 13 weeks. 	
UK Climate Change Programme 2004 www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/cm4913		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve business' use of energy through stimulating investment and cost cutting costs, and increased Building Regulations energy efficiency requirements • Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation • Cut emissions from the transport sector • Ensure the public sector takes a leading role in promoting better energy efficiency in the domestic sector • Continue to decrease in emissions from agriculture and forestry 	<p>Details how the UK plans to deliver its Kyoto target to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% and move towards its domestic goal to cut carbon dioxide emission by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.</p>	<p>Ensure plans assist in cutting greenhouse emissions and especially carbon dioxide emissions.</p>
Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002) http://www.ukbap.org.uk/EBG/england_biodiversity_strategy.asp http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/biostrat/stocktake/stocktake0405.pdf		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that construction, planning, development and regeneration have minimal adverse impacts on biodiversity and enhance it where possible. • Ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to sustainable urban communities – built environment, parks and green spaces • Ensure that biodiversity conservation is integrated to improve the quality of life 	<p>Conserve biological diversity by: Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured against underlying trends 95% of nationally important wildlife sites should be in favourable condition by 2010.</p>	<p>Ensure LDDs and SAs take account of the Wiltshire BAP.</p>
Working with the grain of nature: A biodiversity strategy for England http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/biostrat/index.htm		
<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.</p>	<p>The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:</p>	<p>Legislation should be transferred into national guidance.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy. • Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. • Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life. • Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment. 	
A historic environment: A force for the future http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference_library/Publications/archive_2001/his_force_future.htm (Department for Culture, media and sport)		
<p>The Government looks to a future in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies; • the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removing physical barriers • Using new technology to protect and sustain the historic environment for the benefit of our own and future generations. • To make the historic environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make the historic environment accessible to everyone. • Remove physical barriers • Provide a world class tourist industry

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage; – the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skillfully harnessed. 	<p>accessible to everyone and ensure that it is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A world class tourist industry The historic environment and regeneration 	
<p>PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Communities http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143804</p>		
<p>The key policy messages are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need for planning authorities to take an approach based on integrating the four aims of sustainable development, economic development, social exclusion; environmental protection; and prudent use of resources. The need for positive planning to achieve sustainable development objectives and proactive management of development, rather than simply regulation and control The need for plans to set clear visions for communities and help to integrate the wide range of activities relating to development and regeneration The need for the planning system to be transparent, accessible and accountable, and to actively promote participation and involvement. 	<p>Does not contain any specific targets.</p>	<p>PPS1 must be taken into account within all SAs and LDFs.</p>
<p>Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1: Planning and Climate Change http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/142/ConsultationPlanningPolicyStatementPlanningandClimateChangeSupplementtoPlanning1_id1505142.pdf</p>		
<p>Local Planning authorities should prepare and deliver spatial strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability; in enabling the provision of new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure and shaping the places where people live and work, secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions; deliver patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car; 	<p>Deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of 	<p>These should be achieved based on the following concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable development including the Code for Sustainable Homes Visionary and Strategic Approach Market Responsiveness

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> secure new development and shape places resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion; sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change; reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and, respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> households in all areas, both urban and rural. A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure A flexible, responsive supply of land, managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously developed land where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborative Working Evidence-Based Policy Approach Outcome and Delivery Focus.
PPS3 Housing (2006) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1504591		
<p>Key Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a rolling five year supply of deliverable land for housing.. <p>The Government's key housing policy goal is to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live. To achieve this, the Government is seeking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market housing, to address the requirements of the community. To widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those 	<p>These housing policy objectives provide the context for planning for housing through development plans and planning decisions. The specific outcomes that the planning system should deliver are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard. A mix of housing, both market and 	<p>Minimise environmental impact of housing taking account of climate change and flood risk.</p> <p>Reflect approach set out in PPS on Climate Change and code for Sustainable Homes.</p> <p>Monitor progress towards achieving high quality housing</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<p>who cannot afford market housing, in particular those who are vulnerable or in need.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To improve affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing. – To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural. 	<p>affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice. – Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure. – A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate. 	<p>and consistently good design standards using the AMR.</p>
<p>PPG4 Industrial, commercial development and small firms http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143958</p>		
<p>Emphasise the need for development plans to take account of both the locational demands of business and wider environmental objectives</p> <p>Emphasise the role of local authorities in explaining the planning system to small firms</p> <p>Ensure proposals for new development are compatible with existing industrial and commercial activities.</p>	<p>Key indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of unemployment • Increases in GDP • Changes in number of jobs and levels of commuting • Amount of vacant/available floorspace (no targets) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate strategic level sites available • Consider what constitutes adequate site provision
<p>PPS6 – Planning for Town Centres http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143820</p>		

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-emphasis of the 'town centres first' objectives • Identify a plan-led approach at both regional and local levels • Ensure local planning authorities to plan for growth and growing town centres • Reduce social exclusion by ensuring access for all to a wide range of everyday goods and services • Promote more sustainable patterns of development with less reliance on the car 	No specific target set.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a hierarchy and network of centres • Assess the need for further main town centre uses and ensure there is the capacity to accommodate them • Focus development in, and plan for the expansion of existing centres as appropriate and at the local level identify appropriate sites in DPD's • Promote town centre management, creating partnership to develop, improve and maintain the town centre; and manager the evening and night-time economy • Regularly monitor and review the impact and effectiveness of their policies for promoting vital and viable town centres.
PPS7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143823		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas • To promote more sustainable patterns of development • Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential • To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors 	No specific targets set.	Policies should sustain, enhance and, where appropriate, revitalise country towns and villages (including through the provision of affordable housing) and encourage strong, diverse, economic activity, whilst maintaining local character and a

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		high quality environment.
PPG8 Telecommunications http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143962		
Facilitate the growth of new communications systems in order to provide people with a wider choice, while protecting human health and keeping environmental impacts to a minimum.	No specific targets set. Number and location of existing telecommunications developments	Consider potential conflict with sustainable development objectives.
PPS9 Biodiversity and geological conservation http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143832		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote sustainable development by ensuring that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of social, environmental and economic development • To conserve, enhance and restore and diversity of England's wildlife and geology • To contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance 	<p>Plan policies should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.</p> <p>Sites of biodiversity and geological conservation value include international sites, sites of special scientific interest, regional and local sites, ancient woodland and other important natural habitats, network of natural habitats, previously developed land, biodiversity within development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPD's should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of the area. • Indicate the location of designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity, making clear distinctions between the hierarchy of international, national, regional and locally designated sites, including areas of ancient woodland that do not have statutory protection. • Identify any areas or sites for the restoration or creation of new priority habitats which contribute to regional targets, and support this restoration or creation through appropriate policies • Local authorities should

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
		conserve other important natural habitat types that have been identified in the CROW Act section 74 list.
PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143834		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for • Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities • Help implement the national waste strategy and supporting targets • Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment, and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations • Reflect the concerns and interests of communities, and the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness • Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management 	No specific targets set.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed new development should be supported by site waste management plans of the type encouraged by the code of practice published by the DTI. • Increase the amount of waste recycled. • Design layout should support waste disposal. • Increase the amount of waste recycled • Design and layout should support waste disposal
PPG13 – Transport http://www.odpm/index.asp?id=1144015		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and moving freight • Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling • Reduce the need to travel, especially by car • Requirement of Transport Assessments, depending on the scale of development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively manage the pattern of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport and focus major generators of travel and demand in city, town and district centres and near to major public transport interchanges. • Locate day to day facilities which need to be near their clients in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims of PPG13 should be incorporated within LDDs and promoted within SA. • Local planning authorities should take a more pro-active approach towards the implementation of planning policies on transport, and should set out sufficient detail

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	<p>local centres so that they are accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodate housing principally within existing urban areas, planning for increased intensity of development for both housing and other uses at locations which are highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling • In rural areas, locate most development for housing jobs, shopping leisure and services in local service centres which are designated in the development plan to act as focal points for housing, transport and other services, and encourage better transport provision in the countryside. • Ensure that strategies in the development and local transport plan complement each other and that consideration of development plan allocations and local transport investment and priorities are closely linked. • Use parking policies, alongside other the planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys. 	<p>in their development plans to provide a transparent basis for the use of planning conditions if appropriate,</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres, local neighbourhoods and other areas with a mixture of land uses • Ensure the needs of disabled people as pedestrians, public transport users and motorists are taken into account in the implementation of planning policies and traffic management schemes, and in the design of individual developments. • Protect sites and routes which could be critical in development infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements. 	
PPG14 Development on unstable land http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144025		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimise the risks and effects of land instability on property, infrastructure and the public • To help to ensure that various types of development should not be place in unstable locations without appropriate precautions • To bring unstable land, wherever possible, back into productive use • To assists in safeguarding public and private investment by a proper appreciation of site conditions and necessary precautionary measures. 	No specific target set.	Ensure that unstable land is identified at an early stage in the planning process.
PPG15 – Planning for the Historic Environment http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143926		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the historic environment, listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, and wider historic environment 	Does not contain any specific targets.	Include objectives / targets for 'the conservation of the natural

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish clearly the factors that should be taken into consideration for Local Authorities handling planning applications that affect the historic environment. 		beauty and amenity of the land and for the improvement of the physical environment.
PPG16 – Archaeology and Planning (1990) http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144056		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect nationally important archaeological remains and their settings Establish clearly the factors that should be taken into consideration for Local Authorities handling planning applications that affect the archaeological sites. 	No specific targets set.	Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology.
PPG17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144066		
<p>Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure effective planning for open space, sport and recreation it is essential that the needs of local communities are known. Local authorities should undertake robust assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities for open space, sports and recreational facilities. Local authorities should use the information gained from their assessments of needs and opportunities to set locally derived standards for the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities in their areas. Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land should not be built on unless an 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective planning for open space, sport and recreation. Undertake a robust assessment of existing and future needs of the community. Protect existing facilities.

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	<p>assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space or the buildings and land to be surplus to requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open space and sports and recreational facilities that are of high quality, or of particular value to a local community, should be recognised and given protection by local authorities through appropriate policies in plans. 	
PPG19 – Outdoor advertisement control http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144091		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advice on the application of advertisement control in relation to amenity and public safety • Advocate the use of design guides to inform advertisement control • Recognise a need for special control in some areas in relation to certain buildings. 	None specified	Ensure incorporated within LDDs
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1500045		
<p>Provides the context for producing any specific policies for tourism, Requires tourism policies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise the benefits of tourism, in particular ensuring that the development is able to reach its potential to contribute to tourism in the area and for local communities to enjoy these benefits; • Identify optimal locations, for example to maximise synergies with other tourism attractions and promote opportunities for access by public transport • Integrate development with its surroundings both in terms of design and layout and in the way that the service or facility is able to function: and 	Ensure planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way.	Ensure planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid adverse impacts, for example by disturbance to activities on adjacent land. 		
PPS22 Renewable Energy http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143909		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the nation's energy needs, ensuring all homes are adequately and affordably heated; and providing new sources of energy in remote areas. Reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and thereby reducing the nation's reliance on ever diminishing supplies of fossil fuels. Creating jobs directly related to renewable energy developments, and also in the development of new technologies. In rural areas, renewable energy projects have the potential to play an increasingly important role in the diversification of rural economies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPS22 helps to work towards the objective of the Energy White Paper Cut carbon dioxide emissions by approximately 60% by 2050 Generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable sources by 2010 and to double that figure to 20% by 2020. Still more renewable energy will be needed beyond that date. 	<p>Ensure renewable energy objectives and targets are included within LDD's and SA.</p>
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution issues should be taken into account as appropriate in planning decisions (having regard to development plan documents and all material considerations). The generation of additional pollution from road traffic, the demand on natural resources and the discharges to the environment associated with any proposed development should also be considered. Planning decisions can have significant impact on the quality of air, water and land and therefore affect the environment, this should also be considered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Quality Protecting the water environment Water Quality Carbon dioxide emissions 	<p>LDDs should set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments will be considered.</p> <p>Pollution should be minimised.</p>
PPG24 Planning and Noise http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144098		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess planning applications both for noise sensitive developments and for those activities which generate noise. Introduce the concept of noise exposure categories for residential development, and recommend appropriate levels of exposure 	<p>Noise exposure categories determined from 'A' – no particular problem, to 'D' – normally refused</p>	<p>Consider potential for noise mapping, Review data needs.</p> <p>Ensure development does not produce unacceptable noise.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise 		
PPS25 – Development and Flood Risk http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/955/PlanningPolicyStatement25DevelopmentandFloodRisk_id1504955.pdf		
<p>To ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible. Reducing flood risk overall.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set out policies for the allocation of sites and the control of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible and manage it elsewhere. Consider relocating development that is in an unsustainable location to a more sustainable location at less risk from flooding. SA should incorporate or reflect the Strategic Flood risk Assessment, 	<p>Prepare and implement strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appraising risk Managing Risk Reducing risk <p>SA should incorporate or reflect the Strategic Flood risk Assessment,</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<p>LDD's and SA should be aimed at minimising flood risk.</p>
Code for Sustainable Homes http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/code_for_sust_homes.pdf Department for communities and Local Government		
<p>To enable a steep change in sustainable building practice for new homes</p> <p>Measures the sustainability of a home against design categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy / CO2 Water Materials Surface water run-off Waste Pollution Health and well-being Management 	<p>The Code builds upon Ecohomes standards with the aim of eventually replacing them.</p>	<p>Ensure LDDs and SA takes account of Ecohome standards and the Code for Sustainable Homes.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecology 		
The Rural Strategy 2004 - http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/strategy/default.htm		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need. Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations. 	No specific targets	Support rural enterprises, tackle social exclusion in rural areas, protect the rural environment. .
Our Countryside: The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England (2000) http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/ruralwp/default.htm		
<p>To deliver an improved quality of life for everyone in the countryside - as well as in cities and towns:</p> <p>To reverse the decline and help country people build a better future. Our vision is of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services A working countryside, with a prosperous and diverse economy, giving high and stable levels of employment A protected countryside, in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy: and A vibrant countryside which can shape its own future and whose voice is heard by government at all levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard rural schools against closure, and invest to improve them Create more childcare and early education places Increase resources for rural ambulances to cut response times Improve GP services through mobile units; and Ste up new one stop primary health care centres, offering video and telelinks to specialist health advice without the need to travel far. Provide affordable homes in villages and towns for local people Better transport connections Rejuvenate market towns and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote rural economy. Protect the countryside Protect and enhance rural services especially schools and healthcare. Provide affordable transport. Provide housing in rural areas. Enhance access to the countryside.

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	create a thriving modern economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a new future for traditional industries • Ensure everyone can enjoy the countryside • Protect what makes the countryside special 	
Our Towns And Cities: The Future http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1127168		
<p>Our vision is of towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all, not just the few. We want to see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders; • people living in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well; • good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion; • towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential; and • good quality services - health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime - that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are. <p>This urban renaissance will benefit everyone, making towns and cities vibrant and successful, and protecting the countryside from development pressure.</p>	No specific targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance and protect local services and facilities • Ensure high quality design • Decrease pollution and traffic congestion. • Reduce Crime.
A Future for Transport – a network for 2030 http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_about/documents/page/dft_about_031286.pdf		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained investment over the long term, Improvements in transport management, planning ahead. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel to school plans to every school in England by 2010; 	Provide sustainable transport solutions.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that society can benefit from mobility and access while minimising the impact on other people and the environment, now and in the future. • Plan ahead and get the best out of our transport system without damaging the overall quality of life. • Anticipate and manage the pressures faced over the next 20-30 years compounded by decades of under investment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver lorry road user charging by 2007-8, • at least 600 new businesses per year low carbon by 2012 	
Our Energy Future: Creating a low Carbon Economy http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/whitepaper/ourenergyfuture.pdf		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a path to cut the UK's Carbon Dioxide emissions – the main contributor to global warming – by some 60% by 2050, with substantial progress by 2020. • Maintain the reliability of energy supplies • Promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity • Ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated 	No specific targets.	Take account of the White Paper and ensure energy efficient savings are incorporated into LDD's and SA's.
Waste Strategy for England and Wales (2000) www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/cm4693/pdf/wastvoll.pdf		
Statement of Government policy on sustainable management of waste and resources in order to tackle the quantity of waste produced, breaking the link between economic growth and increased waste.	Local Authorities are required to meet statutory performance targets (BVPI's) for recycling. The national target are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005 • To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010 • To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015 	Identify provision for kerbside and bring-to recycling. Encourage opportunities for recycling facilities.
Water Resources for the Future (2001) Environment Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/subjects/waterres/137651/?version=1&lang=e		
Our strategy is designed to improve the environment, while allowing enough water for human uses. We have considered its contribution to sustainable development, including	The Environment Agency will work with planners to look for water	Respect constraints of source protection zones.

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<p>social progress that considers the needs of all, protection of the environment, making wise use of natural resources, and maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. In much of England and Wales, water can be a scarce resource. In some places, environmental improvements are necessary. We will work to provide the water for these improvements;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued availability of a reliable public water supply is essential. We recommend the enhancement of supply by about 5% over the next 25 years by improving existing schemes and developing some new resources; Water efficiency should be promoted actively; Over the next 25 years we should expect household water metering to become widespread, in the context of the government's broader social and environmental policies including the protection of vulnerable households; Continued progress in leakage control will be necessary; Agriculture must focus on using available water to best effect; commerce and industry should pay increasing attention to water efficiency. 	<p>efficiency in new developments.</p>	<p>Ensure LDDs and SAs contain water efficiency measures.</p>
<p>Good Practise Guide – Planning and access for disabled people http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144647#P19_738</p>		
<p>Describes how all those involved in the development process can play their part in delivering physical environments which can be used by everyone. It encourages local planning authorities and developers to consider access for disabled people, and stresses the importance of early consultation with disabled people, when formulating development plans and preparing planning applications.</p>	<p>To ensure the Town and Country Planning system in England successfully and consistently delivers inclusive environments as an integral part of the development process. An inclusive environment is one that can be used by everyone, regardless of age, gender or disability.</p>	<p>Ensure a fully inclusive environment.</p>
<p>ODPM Circular 01/2006 Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites. http://www.odpm.gov.uk/pub/389/Circular0106ODPMPlanningforGypsyandTravellerCaravanSitesPDF253Kb_id1163389.pdf</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create and support sustainable, respectful, and inclusive communities where gypsies and travellers have fair access to suitable accommodation, education, health and welfare provision; where there is mutual respect and consideration between all communities for the rights and responsibilities of each community and individual; and where there is respect between individuals and communities 	<p>To increase significantly the number of gypsy and traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission in order to address under-provision over the next 3 – 5 years;</p>	<p>To ensure that DPDs include fair, realistic and inclusive policies and to ensure identified need is dealt with fairly and effectively;</p>

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<p>towards the environments in which they live and work;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the number of unauthorised encampments and developments and the conflict and controversy they cause and to make enforcement more effective where local authorities have complied with the guidance in this Circular; • To increase significantly the number of gypsy and traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission in order to address under-provision over the next 3 – 5 years; • To recognise, protect and facilitate the traditional travelling way of life of gypsies and travellers, whilst respecting the interests of the settled community; • To underline the importance of assessing needs at regional and sub-regional level and for local authorities to develop strategies to ensure that needs are dealt with fairly and effectively; • To identify and make provision for the resultant land and accommodation requirements; • To ensure that DPDs include fair, realistic and inclusive policies and to ensure identified need is dealt with fairly and effectively; • To promote more private gypsy and traveller site provision in appropriate locations through the planning system, while recognising that there will always be those who cannot provide their own sites; and • To help to avoid gypsies and travellers becoming homeless through eviction from unauthorised sites without an alternative to move to. 		<p>Local authorities must allocate sufficient sites for gypsies and travellers, in terms of the number of pitches required by the RSS, in site allocations DPDs.</p> <p>Criteria must not be used as an alternative to site allocations in DPDs where there is an identified need for pitches. Local planning authorities will need to demonstrate that sites are suitable, and that there is a realistic likelihood that specific sites allocated in DPDs will be made available for that purpose. DPDs will need to explain how the land required will be made available for a gypsy and traveller site, and timescales for provision.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should facilitate early involvement in the preparation of DPDs (front-loading) by consulting with the community and all stakeholders.</p>

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Space for People – Targeting Action for Woodland Access http://www.woodland-trust.org.uk/publications/publicationsmore/spaceforpeoplesummary.pdf (Woodland Trust)		
<p><i>Space for People</i> is designed to help the natural greenspace decision-making process and demonstrates that woodland has a large part to play in people's quality of life. It also sets out a rationale for woodland creation where it is most needed from an access perspective. It provides a basis for local decision-makers to assess and make adequate provision of accessible woodland and, in doing so, allows targeting of public money where need is greatest.</p>	<p>The Woodland Access Standard aspires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That no person should live more than 500m from at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 2ha in size • That there should also be at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 20ha within 4km (8km round-trip) of people's homes 	<p>Try and ensure that access to woodland is increased.</p>
Space for Nature (English Nature's Greenspace Standards) http://www.english-nature.org.uk/special/greenspace/ (English Nature)		
<p>Accessible natural greenspace is land, water or geological features which have been naturally colonised by plants and animals and which are accessible on foot to large numbers of people.</p>	<p>English Nature's Urban Greenspace standards provide a set of benchmarks for ensuring access to places of wildlife interest. These standards recommend that people living in towns and cities should have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an accessible natural greenspace less than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home; • statutory Local Nature Reserves at a minimum level of one hectare per thousand population; • statutory Local Nature Reserves at a minimum level of one hectare per thousand population; • at least one accessible 20 hectare 	<p>Try and ensure that access to greenspace is increased.</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<p>site within two kilometres of home; one accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home; and one accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home.</p> <p>In some areas this will be hard to achieve in the short-term, but it should be a long-term aim</p>	
<p>Code for Sustainable Homes (DCLG) http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/england/professionals/en/1115314116927.html</p>		
<p>Intended as a single national standard to guide industry in design and construction of sustainable homes. It is a means of driving continuous improvement, greater innovation and exemplary achievement in sustainable home building.</p> <p>Code measures the sustainability of a home against design categories, rating the whole home as a complete package. Design categories included are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy / CO2 • Water • Materials • Surface Water run-off • Waste • Pollution • Health and Well-being • Management • Ecology 	<p>Provides target levels to achieve sustainability. In order to:</p> <p>Reduce greenhouse emissions Provide better adaptation to climate change. Reduce impact on the environment</p>	<p>LDDs could assist in delivering some of the targets.</p>
<p>Regional Strategies</p>		
<p>Submission Draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/swra/ourwork/RSS/draft_RSS.shtml (South West Regional Assembly)</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To harness the benefits of population growth and manage the implications of populations change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilise and then reduce the regions ecological footprint. 	<p>All targets, indicators within the previous column are relevant for</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance our distinctive environments and the quality of our cultural life • To enhance our economic prosperity and quality of employment opportunity • To address deprivation and disadvantage to reduce significant intra-regional inequalities • To make sure that people are treated fairly and can participate fully in society. <p>Continued - Submission Draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/swra/ourwork/RSS/draft_RSS.shtml (South West Regional Assembly)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the regions contribution of climate change by 30% by 2026 and a 60% reduction in CO2 by 2050. • Protect and enhance he region's environment and natural resources. • Create and maintain Sustainable Communities. • Focus development in the Strategically Significant Cities and Towns (SSCTs). • Identify maket towns as focal points for provision of locally significant development • Provide from some small scale development in small towns and villages • Ensure existing infrastructure is used most effectively and infrastructure required to support strategically significant development is secured • Ensure that development delivers the highest possible standards of design • Plan urban extensions to SSCTs comprehensively on an integrated basis. • Achieve best practice in sustainable construction • Ensure the full potential of 	<p>the LDD and sustainability appraisal.</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<p>Continued - Submission Draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/swra/ourwork/RSS/draft_RSS.shtml (South West Regional Assembly)</p>	<p>previously used land is taken into account.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realise economic potential by enable the SSCTs to develop, maintain and improve their roles as service and employment centres. • Build a total of 460 houses per annum within the Salisbury Housing Market Area. • Work with the highways agency to achieve a second strategic route (dual carriageway) utilising the A303 / A358 • Rail infrastructure, signalling systems and statins on the strategic inter-regional rail routs will be enhances – additional passing loops between Salisbury and Exeter. Improved quality and capacity of trains, improved infrastructure at major stations. • Provide for th enhancement of long distance bus and couch services • Identify and safeguard sites for real freight interchanges. • Provide for at least 30% affordable housing on sites. • Housing density should be a minimum of 330 dph and in SSCTs be at least 50 dph. Reflect this in LDD with appropriate variations 	

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<p>Continued - Submission Draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/swra/ourwork/RSS/draft_RSS.shtml (South West Regional Assembly)</p>	<p>reflecting local conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess need for gypsy and traveller accommodation. • Work with LDP to provide up to date assessments of need for a full range of community facilities and infrastructure suitable for all sections of the community. • Work closely with healthcare providers to ensure timely provision of services is made • Support proposals for the provision of additional healthcare facilities, recognising that the structure of provision is changing • All major development proposals such as mixed use areas and urban extensions should be subject to a Health Impact Assessment • Facilitate access to skills training • Protect and enhance locally important cultural facilities • Develop networks of green infrastructure. • Increase participation in cultural activities • Protect and enhance the regions natural and historic environment • Sustain the distinctive qualities and features of the South West's landscape character areas 	

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<p>Continued - Submission Draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/swra/ourwork/RSS/draft_RSS.shtml (South West Regional Assembly)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority to the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the AONB. • Maintain and enhance the distinctive habitats and species of the South West. • Preserve and enhance the historic environment of the south west. • Take account of climate change and the increasing risk of river flooding. • Include positive policies in LDDs to enable the achievement of renewable energy target - 2010 509 – 611 MWe, by 2020 a minimum of 850 MWe. • Include positive policies to enable the following renewable heat target – 2010 – 100 MWth, 2020 – 500 MWth • Take into account the wider environmental, community and economic benefits of renewable energy proposals. • Larger scale developments will be expected to provide a minimum sufficient on site renewable energy to reduce CO2 emissions from energy use by users of the buildings constructed on site by 	

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<p>Continued - Submission Draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/swra/ourwork/RSS/draft_RSS.shtml (South West Regional Assembly)</p>	<p>10%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the regions network of ground, surface and coastal waters and associated ecosystems. • Take account of the Environment Agency's Regional Water Resources Strategy, catchment abstraction management strategies, groundwater protection zones and river basin management plans. • Ensure rates of planned development do not exceed the capacity of existing water supply and wastewater treatment systemens and od not proceed ahead of planned improvements. • Promote an integrated approach to land management. • Support and implement the RWFF (Regional Woodland and Foresty Framework) • Take into account the impacts of development proposals on air quality. • Larger scale development applications should comprise an audit of waste materials on the site and proposals of how waste will be managed. • Assess the supply of and demand 	

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<p>Continued - Submission Draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/swra/ourwork/RSS/draft_RSS.shtml (South West Regional Assembly)</p>	<p>for, employment land in their area and maintain a ready supply of sites and premises to meet local requirements for business.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide sufficient sites to accommodate the numbers of jobs identified in each SSCT. • Review employment sites on a 3 year rolling basis • Poorly located sites should be considered for alternative uses • Maintain and Enhance Ensure the vitality and viability of the regions existing network of towns and city centres. • Promote the development of tourism • Define the future role of tourism in the local economy. • Policies should not have unfavourable effects on some groups. • Take account of all groups in society when planning the development of communities. 	
<p>South West Regional Assembly (2001) – A Sustainable Future for the South West – The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for South West England http://www.oursouthwest.com/RegiSus/framework/framework.htm</p>		
<p>Sets an agreed agenda to ensure that sustainability principles influence decision makers in government, and the voluntary and community sectors. The Framework is a way of making connections, better co-ordination of regional and local strategies and partnerships,</p>	<p>Lists a number of objectives and proposed indicators under 15 broad themes covering a range of economic,</p>	<p>Ensure sustainability principles are incorporated within LDDs and SAs.</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
and creates a bigger picture of how to improve the quality of life in the region. The RSDF reflects both national policies and specific regional issues and concerns, drawing on a wide range of expertise and key regional stakeholders.	social and environmental issues for the region.	
South West Regional Housing Strategy 2005 – 2016 http://www.southwesthousingbody.org.uk/pdf/strategy.pdf (South West Housing Body)		
<p>To work in partnership to ensure that everyone has access to a good quality home within a sustainable and inclusive community.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim 1 – Improving the balance of housing markets. To develop housing markets with a range of tenures, which improve the balance between supply and demand, and offer everyone the opportunity to access a home at a price they can afford. • Aim 2 – Achieving good quality homes. To ensure that existing and new homes improve over minimum standards of quality, management and design. • Aim 3 – Supporting sustainable communities. To ensure that housing makes a full contribution to the achievement of sustainable and inclusive communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of additional affordable housing (approx £280m over 2 years) • Improving the quality of private sector homes occupied by vulnerable households (approx £64m over 2 years) • Achieve housing delivery levels in RPG10/RSS in all areas of the region by 2007 and eradicate existing backlogs by 2011. • Achieve a clear downward trend in affordability ratios (measured by lower quartile house prices to average earnings) from current levels by 2016. • 50% of new development will meet the requirements of the Code for Sustainable Buildings by 2016. • Average SAP ratings of properties housing vulnerable households will be higher than 65 by 2010 and for all remaining stock by 2016. • An upward trend in the proportion of Lifetime Homes 	<p>Ensure key targets are incorporated within LDDs and SAs</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<p>being built in the region will be established by 2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be increased provision for Gypsy and traveller sites by 2016. 	
<p>South West Biodiversity Implementation Plan http://www.swbiodiversity.org.uk/Regional/swbippage.htm (South West Biodiversity Partnership)</p>		
<p>The BIP identifies key programmes of work, both for those directly involved and for those who can enable these, under five specific sectors:</p> <p>Farming and Food: A farming community which is able to provide excellence in managing semi-natural habitats that are dependant on farming and also provides enhanced conditions for the maintenance and return of biodiversity to arable land and improved grassland.</p> <p>Water and Wetlands: Healthy and biologically rich rivers, lakes and wetlands in a landscape managed for the sustainable use of water. This means taking an integrated approach to land and water management, with active support from local communities, recognising and benefiting from the social, economic and environmental gains.</p> <p>Woodland and Forestry: Woodlands and forests managed and created to enhance both woodland and non-woodland habitats and species populations, which at the same time provide sustainable goods, environmental services and recreational benefits enhancing people's quality of life.</p> <p>Towns, Cities and Development: Nature conservation to be fully incorporated in the new, more spatially oriented, land-use planning system. All towns and cities to maximise the contribution areas of natural green space make to biodiversity, thereby enhancing the quality of life of urban residents, workers and visitors. Gardens to be valued as biodiversity resources in their own right.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect native woodland from unnecessary damage. • Enhance, extend and restore the existing native woodland resource. • Manage non-native woodland to improve biodiversity in the wider landscape. • Realise the broader social and economic benefits of woodland biodiversity. • Ensure that planning decisions take full account of biodiversity and avoid negative outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take an integrated approach to land and water management. • Nature conservation to be fully incorporated in the new, more spatially oriented, land-use planning system. • Protect and enhance woodlands. • Ensure planning decisions take full account of biodiversity. • Ensure sustainable use of water. • Maintain and retain biodiversity of arable and improved grassland. • Maximise contribution greenspace makes to biodiversity.

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South West Regional Woodland and Forestry Framework 2005 http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-67ecty (Forestry Commission)		
<p>Aims to be the first point of focus on the future of the region's woods and forests; on the one hand to identify how the region can benefit more from woods and on the other hand, how the region can become a better custodian of its woods and forests, and responsibly nurture them into the future. It sets out the priorities for activity across the private, public and voluntary sectors.</p> <p>The forestry sector traditionally looks up to 100 years into the future and this Framework should be set in that context. For action planning and implementation purposes however the time scale of this Framework is 10 years.</p> <p>Our vision for the South West's woods and forests is to make much more of what they bring to the wealth, health and beauty of the region while focusing on where it really matters - in the woods and forests – and securing their future and the value they bring.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the volume, quality and sustainability of wood and wood products consumed and grown within the region. • To increase the contribution of woodfuel to renewable energy supplies in the South West, measured by installed capacity. • To increase the contribution of woods and forests to leisure and tourism as part of the South West economy. • To increase knowledge and skills at all levels in the sector. • To increasingly integrate woodland into the development of sustainable communities. • Woodlands and forestry increasingly contributing to natural resource protection and biodiversity. • Woodlands and forestry making an increasing contribution to landscape quality, cultural and archaeological heritage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage an increased use of wood and wood products. • Increase contribution of woodfuel to renewable energy. • Increase contribution of woods and forests to leisure and tourism • Integrate woodland into the development of sustainable communities • Use woodland make an increasing contribution to landscape quality
Regional Economic Strategy for the South West 2003 – 2012 http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/swra/ourwork/economy/res.shtml (South West Regional Assembly).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise business productivity, allowing them to become more competitive and therefore 	No specific targets.	Ensure LDD's and SA contain

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<p>more profitable;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase economic inclusion, so that all parts of the region - including those currently most deprived - can benefit from increased prosperity; To improve regional communications and partnership. 		<p>the aims of the Regional Economic Strategy.</p> <p>Encourage businesses to be more competitive, whilst having regard for sustainability.</p>
<p>Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for the South West Region (Environment Agency (2001)).</p>		
<p>Provides the Environment Agency's assessment of water resource management in the South West, which considers the needs for water, both for the environment and for society, and examines the uncertainties about future water demand and its availability</p>	<p>Need to ensure that there is enough water, both for people to use and to improve the environment.</p>	<p>DPD's should consider how policies can address the key issues in this strategy.</p>
<p>Culture South West (2003): in search of Chunky Dunsters – A Cultural Strategy for the South West. http://www.culturesouthwest.org.uk/</p>		
<p>To 'provide strong strategic leadership to people interested in the region's cultural development and work with partners to celebrate, champion and increase cultural opportunities across the South West'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage increased access to and participation in cultural activities across the South West, and capitalisation on the latest developments in Information and communication technology. Improving the quality and relevance of the Regions cultural activities Supporting the South West's cultural and creative industries and nurturing creativity Celebrating regional identity and the rich diversity of South West cultural life and traditions 	<p>Local cultural strategies in all south West local authorities by December 2002.</p>	<p>Ensure aims of strategy are including within DPD's / SA</p> <p>Ensure cultural activities are promoted.</p>
<p>Towards 2015 – Shaping Tomorrow's Tourism http://www.swtourism.co.uk/additional/docsys/SWT_STRATEGY.pdf (South West Tourism)</p>		
<p>Sets out a new vision for the tourism industry in South West England and a strategic approach for making that vision a reality. It looks to create lasting change through a clear focus on what needs to be achieved. Tourism should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect the environment; improve the quality of life of local people; take advantage of the region's existing strengths; and create a long-term and sustainable industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive up quality Delivering truly sustainable tourism Create superior destination Protect the environment; Improve the quality of life of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD's and SA's should reflect the key targets and themes. Try and ensure objectives are included within DPDs and SAs.

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	local people; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take advantage of the region's existing strengths; and • Create a long-term and sustainable industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable tourism.
Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2006 – 2015 (Consultation Draft September 2005) http://download.southwestrda.org.uk/file.asp?File=/res/general/05-09-12%20RESConsultationDoc03.pdf (South West Regional Assembly)		
<p>The South West of England will have an economy where the aspirations and skills of our people combine with the quality of our physical environment to provide a high quality of life and sustainable prosperity for everyone. The most important objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support business activity • Encourage new enterprise • Deliver skills for the economy • Compete in a global market • Promote innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More of the region's people need higher levels of basic skills • More of the region's businesses need to recognize the benefits of competition and innovation • The region needs to have more ambition and leadership • The region needs to develop truly sustainable communities in the right locations • The region needs to ensure much better connections with markets and ideas within the region and beyond • The region needs to become more Economically inclusive • The region needs to generate an increasing proportion of its power from sustainable forms of energy • The region needs to invest in the capacity for future Wealth – in people, place, and innovation and in the South West image • We need to make sure the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve level of skills in the region. • Ensure communities are developed in the most sustainable locations. • Generate more renewable energy. • Create vibrant communities.

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<p>economy will deliver opportunities for businesses. We need higher levels of Investment in human and physical capital and higher levels of innovation to deliver more rewarding employment, stronger and more vibrant communities, a better environment and more efficient use of resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better jobs, a cohesive and just society and a quality environment are all critical to the development of a successful economy in the South West. Any economy that aims to be successful over the long term must also ensure that the social and environmental capital, on which it depends, is protected and enhanced. 	
<p>Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/sw_strategy_HE2004.pdf (English Heritage)</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our vision is of an historic environment that is widely recognised as one of the South West's key assets and strengths and is celebrated for its richness and diversity • It is an historic environment that makes a positive contribution to economic, social and Environmental regeneration. It is conserved and enhanced both for our own benefit and that of future generations. It is a resource that is appreciated as a way of understanding our past, present and future. The actions of today are recognised as contributing to the historic environment of tomorrow. • Our knowledge of the historic environment of the South West continues to grow and is used to inform positive conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase knowledge of the historic environment. • Ensure that all land use and policy documents reflect historic environment issues • All statutory development plans to fully reflect the historic environment • Ensure the historic environment 	<p>Ensure the historic environment is protected and reflected in both the built and physical design.</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<p>Research is focused in those areas where we know least or where the pressures for change are greatest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic environment contributes more fully to a sustainable future, building links between place, time and character and contributing to distinctiveness at local, regional and national levels. • The historic environment is widely recognised as a major contributor to quality of life across the region, creating places to work live and relax. • The historic environment becomes a more accessible part of our everyday lives. Good design, planning and management improves physical access. Better information, including the use of technology, and effective and meaningful community involvement improves intellectual access. • The historic environment contributes to social inclusion. Social, cultural and economic barriers that discourage involvement, understanding and enjoyment of the historic environment are removed. There is wider appreciation of the role and importance of the historic environment in our everyday lives. • The historic environment should make a positive contribution to the regeneration of urban and former industrial areas. Better understanding of the wider historic environment informs more effective planning and the management of change. 	<p>is considered fully in urban extension studies around principal towns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop integrated policies which reflect the inseparable influence of physical factors • Develop agri environment measures which conserve and enhance the historic environment. • Ensure that all statutory plans have appropriate policies and guidance that encourage high design • Promote sensitive developments which contribute to local distinctiveness • Reflect an inclusive approach which encourages physical and intellectual access to the Historic Environment irrespective of disability or social or economic background. 	
<p>ODPM - Creating Sustainable communities in the South West http://www.odpm.gov.uk/pub/999/CreatingsustainablecommunitiesintheSouthWestPDF1083Kb_id1139999.pdf</p>		
<p>Key priorities for the region have been identified as improving business productivity; providing the conditions for sustainable economic growth; narrowing intra-regional inequalities; and improving the region's capacity to deliver.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To deliver sustainable economic growth the region will need to focus on meeting housing needs, directing growth to the region's main towns and cities, investing in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure objectives of sustainable economic growth are included within DPD's and SA's. • Ensure A303 Stonehenge

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<p>transport, communications and access to labour and product markets and recognising the role of the South West's unique environmental and cultural assets as an important driver of sustainable growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2003/2004 the Government's Local Transport Plan will provide a total of £212 million for transport maintenance improvements in the South West. Improvements to tackle the problems of congestion, increase safety and create a better environment in the South West to include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ £183 million improvements to the A303 in the Stonehenge area including construction of a 2.1km tunnel. 	<p>tunnel goes ahead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve congestion and safety on roads
<p>Developing the Regional Transport Strategy in the South West http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/media/SWRA/RSS%20Documents/The_DRTS - Approved Version by Exec 14-09-04 - For Website.pdf#search=%22Developing%20the%20Regional%20Transport%20Strategy%20in%20the%20South%20West%22 (South West Regional Assembly)</p>		
<p>The key transport issues for the region have been identified through extensive consultation and partnership working as well as derived from factual evidence and studies. The key issues identified are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peripherality - Sustainable Transport in the Principal Urban Areas - Accessibility and social exclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help deliver the spatial strategy and service existing and new development efficiently and with an integrated approach • Helping PUAs and other designated centres for growth function to 	<p>Ensure transport indicators are included within DPD's and SA.</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing the impact of transport on the environment - Inter-urban routes - Regeneration and Objective One 	<p>enable them to maximise their potential as locations for sustainable growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting regeneration and access to services and facilities • Assisting the economy of peripheral parts of the region by reducing journey times and increasing the reliability of journey times • To reduce the impact of transport on the environment • Improve the range of travel alternatives to the private car • Reduce noise, pollution and impacts of congestion • Introduce measures to encourage behavioural change • To secure improved accessibility to work, education, shopping leisure and services by public transport, walking and cycling • Locating development at accessible locations with the potential to develop sustainable transport linkages • Considering the impact of transport decisions on social inclusion • To create a modern, efficient and integrated transport system that will meet the demands of a dynamic regional economy, help overcome 	

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	regional peripherality and meet all travel needs	
Just Connect: An Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/media/SWRA/IRS/Just_Connect.pdf (South West Regional Assembly)		
<p>There are many important strategies in the South West dealing with particular topic based issues, and these are listed in the diagram at the end of this document, but there has been no overarching strategy setting the context for these strategies or expressing the overall needs of the region. This integrated regional strategy, 'Just Connect', addresses that gap by setting out the region's key aims and objectives that we can all do more to collectively deliver. We believe that this will be an important aid to better strategy integration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance our economic prosperity and quality of employment opportunity • To make sure that people are treated fairly and can participate fully in society • To address deprivation and disadvantage to reduce significant intraregional inequalities • To enhance our distinctive environments and the quality and diversity of our cultural life • To harness the benefits of population growth and manage the implications of population change 	<p>Ensure indicators are included within DPD's and SA</p>
Revision 2010 – Empowering the Region – Renewable energy targets for the south west http://www.oursouthwest.com/revision2010/ (Government Office for the South West, South West Regional Assembly)		
<p>Revision 2010 seeks to secure greater support for renewables within the region by encouraging the adoption of county or sub regional targets for the development of renewable electricity up to 2010.</p>	<p>Produce 65-85 MW by 2010 (Wiltshire)</p>	<p>Ensure indicators are included within DPD's and SA</p>
<p>The delivery plan for Sustainable Farming and Food Industry in the South West 2004 http://download.southwestrda.org.uk/file.asp?File=/regeneration/general/shaping-delivery.pdf#search=%22The%20delivery%20plan%20for%20Sustainable%20Farming%20and%20Food%20Industry%20in%20the%20South%20West%202004%22 (South West Regional Development Agency)</p>		

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<p>“A sustainable farming and food industry, which will provide first, high quality, healthy food produced by an industry that is profitable; which secondly, supports a skilled, fairly paid workforce; which thirdly, enhances the environmental assets that form the foundations of the region’s prosperity, health and social well-being and finally, supports secure, viable livelihoods and communities now and into the future.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing rural inequalities and supporting viable livelihoods, particularly by improving access to relevant schemes and initiatives; • Adapting to or mitigating the effects of climate change; • Rural business opportunities to develop goods and services in waste minimisation, • Sustainable construction and sustainable tourism; • Better integration of economic, environmental and social activities to improve the dialogue and understanding between producers, consumers and retailers; • Making a difference and doing things better in the long-term. • Increased run-off and soil erosion. • Increased viability of local and regional food and farming businesses. • Create more opportunities for farmers to supplement their incomes from agri-environment schemes geared to the region’s needs and opportunities. • Make better use of natural resources. 	<p>Ensure indicators are included within DPD’s and SA.</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve biodiversity, natural resources (soil, air and water) and natural and historic landscapes. • Promote business awareness of the opportunities presented by diversification into non-agricultural activities. • Develop the skills and resources to instigate and sustain successful projects. • Encourage public authorities to provide further support for tourism and diversification enterprises. • Work with SW Tourism and other parties to develop a 10-year rural tourism development plan for the region. • Help rural tourism to make a positive contribution to the environment. • Ensure that research is carried out to monitor market demand and trends. • Encourage farmers and food companies to develop renewable energy on their land or in their buildings. • Encourage District Councils to encourage renewable energy developments through their 	

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<p>economic development and forward-planning functions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify localised agricultural and food waste-to-energy solutions, particularly centralised anaerobic digestion. • Establish regional exemplar projects, demonstrating new technologies, applications and delivery mechanisms. • To maintain and improve the woodland resource of the South West, recognizing woodlands and forests as a key component of the rural economy (including tourism, recreation and rural land use), the landscape and the biodiversity of the region. • Improve the economic viability of forest and woodland management and increase the percentage of managed and productive woodlands in the region. • Provide attractive and safe woodland areas close to where people live or stay where exercise is provided for and facilitated. • To define and promote the role of existing and potential woodlands as a source of renewable energy in South West England. 	

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the mutual understanding of planners and land-based business people. • Encourage participation and influence in local and regional planning. • Improve the quality of applications for rural business development. 	
<p>State of Nature: Lowlands: Future landscapes for wildlife 2004 http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/publication/PDF/SONlow.pdf#search=%22State%20of%20nature%3A%20lowlands%20-%20future%20landscapes%20for%20wildlife%202004%22 (English Nature)</p>		
<p>The report describes the state of nature in lowland England, and examines how a variety of pressures impact upon habitats and species. It identifies conservation successes achieved through positive action, and stresses the importance of working in partnership. It demonstrates that a landscape-scale approach to nature conservation is essential, but can only be delivered by involving people more actively, through integrating policies more effectively, and through successful partnership at regional and local levels. It illustrates how the approach described in the England Biodiversity Strategy of delivering wildlife gains through working in partnership across sectors, can be put into action.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in better environmental management and wildlife recovery on farms – • Stimulate appropriate management of farmland and woodland – • Improve water management – • Restore wetland habitats – • Reduce the threats and impacts from non-native invasive species • Reduce the cumulative impacts of development • Reduce the adverse effects of transport – • Reduce atmospheric pollution – • Adapt to the impacts of climate change • Improve management of the 	<p>Ensure indicators are included within DPD's and SA.</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	impacts of access and recreation	
Local Strategies		
Wiltshire Structure Plan 2016 - http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning-home/planning-saved-local-plans/planning-structure-plan.htm		
Sets out strategic planning policies for the area of Wiltshire County for the period of up to 2016, in support of a strategy for their future development and conservation of their heritage.	To support a sustainable pattern of development in Wiltshire, meeting the needs of the county's current and future population for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prosperous and robust economy • An attractive and suitably protected environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a sustainable pattern of development. • Meet the needs of the current and future population. • Provide an attractive and protected environment.
A County Fit for Our Children – A Community Strategy for Wiltshire http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/a-strategy-for-wiltshire.pdf		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Become the healthiest county in England in which to live by 2014 • Become the most waste-efficient county in England in 2014 • Improve adult basic skills • Improve Wiltshire's 'street scene' (i.e. the attractiveness, safety, cleanliness and usability of Wiltshire's streets and lanes). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a healthy district • Improve adult skills • Increase waste efficiency • Improve the public realm
Wiltshire Local Transport Plan 2006/07 – 2010 /11 http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/ltp2-foreword.pdf (Wiltshire County Council)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering Accessibility • Safer Roads • Better Air Quality • Quality of Life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve access to goods, services and employment opportunities for all sections of the community, particularly those living in rural areas or without 	Ensure indicators are included within DPD's and SA.

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<p>access to a car.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To respond to the continuing growth in car ownership, and inappropriate use, by improving choice for local trips • To improve safety for all travellers and to reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured on Wiltshire roads. • To reduce the real and perceived threats of road traffic speed in towns and villages • To provide greater access to demand responsive bus services across the county • To improve facilities for cyclists and pedestrians, particularly in urban areas • To encourage schools to have School Travel Plans • To encourage businesses to adopt effective workplace Travel Plans • To reduce the impact of traffic on people's quality of life and Wiltshire's built and natural environment and to manage the transport network a sensitive and appropriate manner. • To reduce the volume of traffic entering Salisbury compared with 	

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<p>1999</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase cycling and pedestrian flows to/from Salisbury city centre compared with 2001 • To improve access to Salisbury for shoppers by increasing the number of Park and ride sites and reducing long-stay public off-street central spaces. • To tackle social and rural exclusion in rural areas • To improve Wiltshire's street scene. • To increase local people's access to , and participation in, Wiltshire's cultural activities and opportunities • To ensure every citizen can access public information, services and decision-making, ethnic origin, age, gender or location. 	
<p>Cranbourne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB Management Plan 2004 –2009 http://www.ccwwdaonb.org.uk/management_plan/index.html</p>		
<p>Vision for 2025</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vibrant and balanced local communities enjoy a good quality of life and tangible community spirit. Sustainable villages offer key facilities and services that are accessible and responsive to local needs, whilst employment, training and education opportunities are varied. Communities are mutually supportive, have a strong sense of pride in their area, value local traditions and have qualities and characteristics that make it such an attractive place in which to live. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the landscape character, habitats, species and tranquillity of the AONB • Conserve and enhance the historic archaeological and cultural features within their 	<p>The management plan contains a number of key objectives that should be taken account of within the SA and DPD's</p> <p>Conserve and enhance landscapes, habitats, tranquillity,</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A diverse, thriving and sustainable rural economy in which agriculture, forestry and tourism are viable sectors enhancing and supporting the diverse character of the AONB. An appropriately skilled local workforce is employed within both traditional and diversified rural enterprise that are exemplars of a lively, prosperous and evolving rural economy. • A unique, tranquil and developing landscape where remote downland contrasts with swathes of ancient woodland and beautiful vales. Distinctive local landscapes are conserved and enhanced by those who work and manage the land, nurturing a valued and treasured countryside for future generations. The natural environment, together with villages and hamlets, are the corner stone of residents' quality of life, where diverse wildlife abounds with sustainably managed habitats linked across the landscape, equally celebrated for its historic and cultural features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • distinctive landscape settings • Conserve and enhance the distinctive character of the built environment within its historic, cultural and landscape setting • Protect the management of the impact of traffic on the AONB • Support the rural economy in ways that are sustainable • Support and influence innovative way of maintaining and providing access to community facilities and services • Increase levels of awareness and understanding of the AONB. 	<p>historic archaeology, built environment of AONB.</p> <p>Manage traffic within AONB</p> <p>Support the rural economy in the AONB in a sustainable manner Support access to services within the AONB.</p>
Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan http://www.ukbap.org.uk/lbap.aspx?id=484#4		
<p>Sets out a number of species and habitats which are protected within Wiltshire and the district.</p>	<p>Protected mammals;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barbastelle Bat • Bechstein's Bat • Pipistrelle Bat • Greater Horseshoe Bat • Lesser Horseshoe Bat <p>Habitats for which action plans have been prepared:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arable and horticulture • Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland • Built up areas and gardens • Calcareous grassland 	<p>Ensure policies are included to protect these species.</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neutral grassland • rivers and streams • Standing open water and canals • Ancient and/or species-rich hedgerows • Lowland wood-pasture and parkland 	
Salisbury District Local Plan Adopted June 2003 http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/planning/forward-planning/local-plan.htm		
<p>The Local Plan sets out the planning policy framework for the district. The key aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the principles and practise of sustainable development • To promote a healthy economy that provinces standards of living at least equal to that currently enjoyed by the people of the district • To protect and enhance the natural and built environment • To promote a high quality of life for the people of this District without compromising the quality of life for others. • To provide a level of certainty to all interested parties about where development is to take place, and what kind of development it is to be. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific targets 	<p>Continue these themes through the LDDs and SAs.</p>
A Strategy for Sport and Recreation In Salisbury and South Wiltshire http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/downloads/Sports_Strategy.pdf		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a framework that will encourage and create a broad range of quality opportunities in order to enable participation in sport and active recreation by the whole community, including visitors to the area. To secure the provision of safe and suitable activities and facilities, both directly and indirectly by establishing partnerships with or supporting organisations, clubs and individuals as appropriate’. • To provide all young people with a broad, balanced and progressive programme of sport and physical education as the basis for future participation in sport and physical recreation and an active lifestyle in adult life. • To work positively and creatively with all providers of sport and recreation services 	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase participation in sport and recreation and actively encourage and support it. • To encourage healthy lifestyles. • To enable access for all.

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<p>across the district to promote enjoyment, increase participation levels, enhance the quality of participation and develop new opportunities so that everyone has the opportunity to enjoy active recreation and acquire basic skills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote and encourage healthy lifestyles. To advance equality of access for all by developing opportunities based upon specific needs and circumstances of individuals and groups. • To encourage 'heart healthy' activities such as swimming, walking, cycling and encouraging people to incorporate exercise into their daily lives. 		
<p>A tourism strategy for south Wiltshire – South Wiltshire. http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/tourism-strategy-consultation.pdf</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the quality of the existing tourism product and where appropriate introduce new products with the aim of continuously improving the overall visitor experience • To increase both the volume and value of tourism to Salisbury and south Wiltshire and to strive to ensure that the whole of the district benefits from tourism growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 100 4* bed spaces by 2015 • At least one 100 bed hotel to serve the group market by 2015 • Increase in the number of self-catering bedspaces from 160 to 190 by 2010 • To have professional high quality flexible • Market in Salisbury conference facilities capable of attracting medium to large conferences (250–800) 	<p>Ensure provision is made for the increase in required tourist facilities.</p> <p>Protect existing tourist facilities.</p>
<p>Economic Development Strategy http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/downloads/Econ_Dev_Strat.pdf</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the support and development of a prosperous and sustainable economy in Salisbury and South Wiltshire, and thus to enhance the quality of life for all our residents'. • Conduct an options appraisal of the Churchfields Industrial Estate, leading to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The facilitation, support and development of a more vibrant entrepreneurial base. • To work in partnership with others 	<p>Support a prosperous and sustainable economy.</p> <p>Support the rural economy.</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<p>formulation of an action plan for its future development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce a programme to support the rural economy, such as the marketing of local produce, development of farmers markets and the production of a local food directory. • Investigate the potential to encourage provision of office and/or workshop accommodation for small and start up businesses. 	<p>where this will help us to meet our economic objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide SWEP with operational support. • To provide SWEP with assistance in the achievement of its Vision aims where these support the Council's economic development strategic objectives, its core values, vision or political priorities. • To support local producers and encourage local business-to-business activity. • To promote social inclusion within the south Wiltshire business community. • To support the development of a healthy and dynamic tourism industry. • To support and develop the promotion of Salisbury and south Wiltshire as an excellent location for business. • To support development of information and communications technology and infrastructure for businesses including broadband. 	<p>Support inclusive business.</p> <p>Support development of ICT infrastructure to support business.</p>
<p>Communications Strategy http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/downloads/Communications_strategy.pdf</p>		
<p>The strategic objectives of the communications strategy are four-fold:</p>	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>Ensure that the LDF is</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through external communication, to seek continued improvement in public perception and understanding of the council and its services • Through e-communication, to maximise the opportunities to communicate creatively and effectively through the use of new technology • To strengthen the council's visual profile locally, regionally and nationally through consistent use of a strong corporate identity • Through internal communication, to increase staff understanding of the aims and objectives of the council and promote ways of improving communication between service units 		communicated comprehensively externally, internally and on the internet.
A Strategy for reducing crime and combating drug misuse in Wiltshire http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/living/community-safety/reducing-crime-in-wiltshire.pdf		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce offending behaviour • To reduce victimisation • To prioritise higher crime neighbourhoods • To reduce crimes of violence • To reduce anti-social behaviour • To reduce drug and alcohol-related harm • To reduce road casualties • To make people feel safer 	No specific targets.	<p>Ensure the LDF incorporates the aims of the strategy.</p> <p>Ensure developments are secure by design.</p> <p>Assist in reducing crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>
Supporting People Strategy http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/downloads/Supporting_People_Strategy.pdf		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Supporting People programme offers vulnerable people the opportunity to improve their quality of life by providing a stable environment, which enables greater independence. • It will deliver high quality and strategically planned housing-related services, which are cost effective and reliable, and complement existing care services. 	No specific targets	Improve quality of life of vulnerable people
Community Strategy for Salisbury and South Wiltshire 2005-2009 http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/downloads/Supporting_People_Strategy.pdf		
Priorities 2005 – 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut the overall level of recorded 	Assist in reducing crime

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and anti-social behaviour • Affordable Housing • Access to services (including rural transport, shared services and better information) 	<p>crime by 12.5% between 2003/04 and 2007/08.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce offending behaviour • Reduce victimisation • Prioritising higher crime neighbourhoods • Reduce crimes of violence • Reducing anti social behaviour • Reducing drug and alcohol related Harm • Reducing road casualties • Making people feel safer • Ensure communities have an appropriate supply of houses that allow for a balanced community with opportunities for young people and families • Ensure a better mix of housing sized and types that meet housing need • Identify needs for each community and match supply to demand • Ease planning restrictions to encourage more fringe developments in smaller villages for local affordable homes • Provide key worker housing • Allocate housing for local people employed in an area or with 	<p>Reduce road accidents Make people feel safer Provide balanced communities Provide better mix of house types. Provide key worker housing Provide affordable housing Provide rural transport.</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<p>connections locally</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide affordable rural transport • Integrate transport through better cooperation between rail and bus services • Identify real transport needs • Provide transport for health and education services • Promote car sharing • Extend link schemes 	
<p>Children and Young Person's Strategy 2005-2008 http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/downloads/youth-strategy.pdf</p>		
<p>The aim of this strategy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit the current services provided to young people in the district • Identify potential gaps in service provision • Understand the impact of national issues affecting children and young people in the district • Understand what young people consider to be their priorities • Consider how the needs of children and young people are addressed in all council strategies and activities • Set out a Council wide action plan for the next three years based on six objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Creating positive images ➤ Promoting activities ➤ Supporting education and future careers ➤ Giving children and young people a say in issues affecting their lives ➤ Helping children and young people to stay safe and healthy providing a place to call home. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create positive images • Promote activities • Support education and local careers • Give Children and Young People a Say in issues that affect their lives • Help children and young people to stay safe and healthy • Provide a place to call home. 	<p>Consider the needs of young people in the preparation of the SA and DPD's. Ensure education goals are included.</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
Salisbury District Council Corporate Plan 2005 / 2006 http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/Corporate-Plan-2005-2006.pdf		
<p>The Plan is an attempt to draw together a range of documents and policies which shape the way the council works;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Customer Services • Office Centralisation • E-government Implementation • Maintaining our Housing Stock • Delivering More Affordable Housing – Use our planning powers and partnership with Assettrust to deliver 350 affordable homes over the 3 year period ending March 2006. • Improving Waste Management • Improving Transportation • Improving Community Safety – Reduce crime by 12.5% by the end of 2007/08 • Meeting the financial Challenge • Improving performance • Partnership Working and Community Engagement • Building Capacity 	<p>Assist in delivering Affordable Housing, e-government implementation, Waste management, transportation, crime reduction and partnership working.</p>
Air Quality Action Plan http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/AQ_Action_Plan_Central.pdf		
<p>The Air Quality Action Plan for the following AQMAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisherton Street AQMA • Brown Street AQMA • Milford Street AQMA • Minster Street AQMA. <p>All of which are in Salisbury city centre.</p>	<p>To improve air quality in the four AQMAs. It must also detail and consider the options available</p> <p>To reduce the annual mean Nitrogen Dioxide levels within these four areas.</p>	<p>Ensure steps to improve air quality are incorporated within developments.</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
An Air Quality Strategy for Wiltshire – January 2006		
<p>This Framework brings together the key objectives behind the development of an AQS, recognising the most important policy areas to bring about air quality improvements and the key players involved. Opportunities for maintaining good air quality across the County and constraints to overall improvements are explored, with recommendations for action to improve air quality locally.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities are expected to take air quality considerations into account both in the preparation of Local Development Plan Schemes and in development control planning decision-making. • All four District local authorities are recommended to continue with their statutory LAQM duties as guided to do so by the policy and technical guidance produced by Defra. • Air quality policies should be incorporated into the Core Strategy. • LDF should include the development of criteria to trigger an air quality assessment to accompany a planning proposal, such as SPD. 	<p>Ensure air quality is taken into account in the development of the LDF and SA.</p>
<p>Municipal Waste Management Strategy http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/downloads/Waste_Management_Strategy.pdf</p>		
<p>Provides a strategy for the minimisation, re-use and recycling of waste within the District for which Salisbury District Council, as the Waste Collection Authority, is responsible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2005/06 this increases to 36%. Overall Wiltshire is required to divert 40% of municipal waste from landfill, which incorporates household waste, by 2005/06 and 45% by 2010. • The council's Environmental 	<p>Ensures steps are included within SA / DPD to minimise waste and enable efficient collection and recycling of waste.</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	Sustainability Action Plan commits Salisbury District Council to “recycling” 15.7% of the household waste we collect by 2004/05 and 30% by 2005/06.	
Private Sector Housing Renewal Strategy 2006 – 2010 Second Annual Review http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/private_sector_housing_strategy-new.pdf		
<p>Details the policy of Salisbury District Council towards the maintenance, repair and improvement of the district's housing stock for the next five years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To fully utilise private sector housing resources to help meet the housing needs of the district. Including grants, loans and equity release vehicles. • To target public funds to assist vulnerable groups by reducing the number of non decent properties. • To improve the energy efficiency of the stock and to reduce fuel poverty. • To improve partnership working and communications with the local housing commercial sector. • To enable people to live independently for as long as possible in their own homes through the use of aids and adaptations and help in maintaining their home. • To assist Salisbury Health Care Trust and South Wiltshire Primary Care Trust in facilitating appropriate and timely discharge of people from hospital to suitably adapted property. 	No specific targets	Where possible assist in improving the quality of the private housing stocks in areas of Energy efficiency and Condition.
Housing Strategy 2002/03 http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/downloads/Current_Housing_Strategy.pdf		
<p>The role of our strategy is to provide a framework that sets out our priorities and demonstrates how we intend to deliver them.</p> <p>Key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More affordable homes – working with our partners to deliver more homes; 	No specific targets but the need to secure affordable housing through the planning system is highlighted.	Secure affordable housing through the planning system.

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More rural homes for local people – responding to our Community Plans; • More support for people in housing need – delivering solutions to people in need; • Better quality homes – achieving the decent homes standard; • Better housing services – putting customers first. 		
Homelessness Strategy 2003 – 2008 http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/downloads/Homelessness_Strat.pdf		
<p>Describes what we are going to do to meet the challenges caused by homelessness in Salisbury and South Wiltshire.</p> <p>The vision of this strategy is: To provide a range of first class, integrated housing and associated Support services that enable all people to access and or maintain their own home and live independently in the community’.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End the use of bed and breakfast accommodation for all but emergency uses • Improve the options and choice available to people who may become homeless or are homeless. • Improve the standard and availability of temporary housing • Improve the availability of permanent housing. • Seek to involve service users in the review of the quality and development of services. • Improve the identification of needs. • Improve communication with service users and stakeholders. 	<p>Secure affordable housing through the planning system</p>
Stonehenge World Heritage Site Management Plan http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.001001001009004003		
<p>To conserve the outstanding universal value of the cultural heritage assets of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site (WHS).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Management Plan should be formally adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance 	<p>The Stonehenge management plan should be adopted as SPG/D.</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<p>The aims are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide objectives for the management of the WHS landscape and the archaeological sites and monuments within it, so that the outstanding universal value of the place is conserved and improved. • To increase public awareness of and interest in the WHS, and to promote the educational and cultural value of the archaeological landscape as a whole • To outline a sustainable approach to the future management of the whole WHS landscape which balances archaeological and nature conservation, visitor access and farming • To identify the economic and cultural benefits of the WHS and work with partners in the local community to maximise these benefits, without damaging the archaeological resource • To suggest a prioritised programme of action that is achievable and will contribute to the conservation, understanding, where appropriate, the improvement of the WHS for all those who visit stonehenge and live or work in the area. <p>The endorsement of the Management Plan as the framework for long-term detailed decision-making on the conservation and improvement of the cultural heritage values of the WHS, by those bodies and individuals responsible for its implementation.</p> <p>Set within the framework provided by the Management Plan, to develop written and agreed policy guidance for the improved management and conservation of the overall character and integrity of the WHS as a cultural landscape, as well as its constituent parts.</p> <p>To interpret the outstanding universal value of the whole WHS to increase understanding and conservation of the cultural assets, and to promote the importance of the heritage resource for public enjoyment, education and academic research</p>	<p>to the Salisbury District Local Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The opportunity should be taken in future reviews of the Wiltshire County Structure Plan and Salisbury District Local Plan to ensure that the importance of the WHS and its setting as a key material consideration to be taken into account in determining planning applications is strongly reflected in their policies. • Existing permanent grassland in the WHS should be maintained, enhanced and extended. • The appropriate landscape setting for the Stones and immediately related ceremonial monuments in the core should be restored. • The immediate setting of visible monuments in the wider landscape of the WHS beyond the core zone should be maintained and improved. • Where opportunities arise, the character of the wider WHS landscape should be improved through the removal or screening of existing inappropriate structures. • The overall nature conservation value of the WHS should be 	<p>The objectives of the management plan should be incorporated within the SA and DPD's.</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<p>enhanced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland management in the WHS should be improved. • Degraded and other archaeological features within the WHS should be enhanced where appropriate. • A new world-class visitor centre should be secured to act as a gateway to Stonehenge, to improve the visitor experience to encourage the dispersal of visitors around the whole • WHS. • Arrangements for managed open access on foot within the core WHS zone should be provided. • Access and circulation to other key archaeological sites within the WHS landscape should be improved to relieve pressure on the Stones and increase public awareness. • The economic benefits of tourism to Stonehenge and the WHS should be spread to the wider area. • Measures should be identified which will provide comprehensive treatment of important road links within the WHS in order to reduce traffic movements and congestion, improve safety and enhance the 	

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<p>historic environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of more sustainable methods of transport to get to the Site and to move around within it should be encouraged to reduce the reliance on the private car by visitors to the WHS. 	
<p>River Avon SAC Conservation Strategy http://www.english-nature.org.uk/lifeinukrivers/strategies/Avon/avon.html</p>		
<p>The importance of River Avon and its major tributaries is recognised by its designation as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for the following internationally rare or vulnerable species and the river habitat as characterised by flowing water vegetation including <i>Ranunculus</i> species; The river and particular adjoining areas as habitat for populations of Desmoulin's The Habitats Directive requires member states to maintain or restore individual sites such as the River Avon SAC to 'favourable condition'. Favourable condition is a range of conditions within which the various influences on a designated habitat or species do not adversely affect its distribution, abundance, structure or function throughout the SAC in the long term.</p> <p>The objectives of the conservation strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify issues affecting the SAC To assess existing measures to address these issues To identify and prioritise further measures required. 	<p>Plans should contain policies that safeguard the River Avon SAC.</p> <p>Ensure development does not significantly effect the SAC. Aspects to consider are effluent, disposal, additional demands of water resources and impacts on the hydrological functioning of the river Avon and its floodplain.</p> <p>Local Planning Authorities must strengthen consultation with the environment agency and English Nature early in the planning process to ensure proposals have no significant effect on the SAC.</p>	<p>Ensure DPD's and SA protects the habitats of the River Avon SAC.</p>
<p>Code of Practice on Quality and Diversity http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/living/community-development/equalityanddiversity-final.pdf</p>		
<p>It aims specifically to promote the inclusion of groups and individuals that have in the past been under-represented or excluded, for the benefit of both individuals who make up those groups and the communities, villages and neighbourhoods.</p> <p>The Code provides a source of good practice to address issues such as:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognising that everyone is different in terms of their race, age, sex, disability, Sexuality, age or religion; Recognising the importance of 	<p>Include equality and diversity as a key requirement in new policy development</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural and social isolation; • The needs of service users and carers; • Disability; • Gender and sexuality; • Religion, faith and belief; • Young people; • Older people; • Black and minority ethnic needs; • Asylum seekers and refugees; • Gypsies and travelers. 	<p>equality and diversity and human rights to a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prosperous and cohesive society; • Developing effective methods so all groups can get involved; • Supporting marginal groups; • Celebrating people's differences in our communities. 	
<p>Salisbury City Community Plan http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/salisbury.pdf (South Wiltshire Strategic Alliance)</p>		
<p>The following strategic priorities have been adopted for 2004 – 2009:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services (including rural transport) • Affordable housing • Crime and anti-social behaviour • Alliance partners as exemplary employers (healthy workforce, green organisations, basic skills for all employees) • Vandalism & Anti-Social Behaviour • Reducing Crime • Traffic Congestion • Cleanliness of Roads, Streets & Open Spaces • Better Health Care • Looking after the Roads • Housing Local People can Afford • The Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce anti-social behaviour and littering in public places such as Bourne Hill Gardens and Queen Elizabeth Gardens and in public spaces in the wards. • Provide Community Centres in specified wards as a focus for all age groups particularly young people, including breakfast club, after school club, coffee afternoons, health clinics and drop-in centre. • Reduce crime and fear of crime • Additional CCTV • Improved street lighting. • More residents parking schemes. • More traffic calming measures. • More cycle lanes. 	<p>Ensure indicators are included within DPD's and SA</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pedestrian improvements. ● Better maintenance of roads and pavements. ● Clean up the pavements, remove dog fouling ● Clean up local open spaces and play areas and stop public drinking in them (particularly Queen Elizabeth Gardens), involve local businesses and restaurants where litter a nuisance ● Low cost housing available to local, younger professional people who cannot afford large mortgages or rent. ● Doorstep recycling across the city. Reduction of waste produced. ● Education programmes for young people at school. ● Clean up local rivers and streams. ● Improved services for the elderly, including housing and care. ● Promote healthy living. ● Realising the SWSA's vision of equality of access to services and opportunity for all. 	
Salisbury Four Rivers Community Plan http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/four-rivers (South Wiltshire Strategic Alliance)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Looking after the Roads ● Housing Local People can afford ● Public Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support village shops, post offices and pubs ● Link the Wilton Shopping Village 	Ensure indicators are included within DPD's and SA

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing Crime • Looking after the Environment • Cleanliness of roads, streets and open spaces 	<p>to the Town</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wilton town Centre looks old and dirty • Weekenders buying second homes in villages • Ensure existing facilities within the middle school remain available for education and sport within the community • Maintain primary schools in villages • Reduce offences of anti-social behaviour and criminal damage • Number of potholes and maintenance in roads. • Improve public transport • Speed of traffic through village • Congestion and safety on A36 • Cheap economic transport not expensive buses • Lack of disabled parking spaces in Wilton • Improve recycling facilities • Lack of facilities for young people • Better play facilities needed in villages • Cinema for the area • Skateboard Park • A place for young people, run by young people 	

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More affordable housing • Poor street lighting in villages 	
Mere Community Plan http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/mere.pdf (South Wiltshire Strategic Alliance)		
<p>Access to services (including rural transport)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing • Crime and anti-social behaviour • Alliance partners as exemplary employers (healthy workforce, green organisations, basic skills for all employees). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve the character of villages through thatching and use of local materials. • Services and resources (such as drainage and health) are being stretched by new housing. • Reduce dog fouling of footpaths. • More affordable housing is needed for local people. • Alternative uses to be found for farm buildings, such as leisure, offices and workshops. • Farmers to diversify into alternative crops, and tourism & leisure activities. • Identify what wildlife there is of importance in the area. • Increase kerbside recycling. • There is still a fear of crime, vandalism and anti-social behaviour. • Improve facilities and usage of village hall facilities in West Knoyle and other parishes. • Trade and business in the town of Mere and in the villages need support to aid sustainability. 	<p>Ensure indicators are included within DPD's and SA</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist young people to access skills training and means of getting to and from training courses and employment. • Improve public transport to and from the community area to encourage local employment. • Timetables for public transport need to be more user-friendly. • Parking restrictions in Mere are disliked. • Lorries and cars should be diverted away from town and village centres when delivering to factories and farms. • Make the A303 trunk road safer. Slip roads are too short and three-lane sections need to be dualled • There are not enough facilities for young people. • Sports facilities in the area are inadequate. • Closure of the swimming pool in Gillingham would severely affect users. • Improved venues for the performing arts are needed. • Improve further educational facilities for school leavers, job seekers and those needing to learn additional skills in this community 	

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	area to avoid car travel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Lifelong Learning facilities to include IT training and craft skills. 	
Nadder Valley Community Plan http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/nadder_valley.pdf (South Wiltshire Strategic Alliance)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services (including rural transport) • Affordable housing • Crime and anti-social behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access for all, especially disabled and older people to improve and maintain their independence. • Promote healthy living practices through food and exercise. • Family Centre in Tisbury to provide front line health and social services. • Work in conjunction with the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan. • Encourage diversification of redundant buildings. • Promote waste minimisation and renewable energy (42% of Tisbury residents in favour of biomass production for renewable energy – People's Voice Survey 2004). • Encourage renewable energy schemes and energy efficiency. • Maintain specific services, especially post offices and local 	

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<p>pubs. Tisbury High Street needs protection and enhancing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the agricultural economy and encourage local employment. • Traffic calming schemes, speed limits and signs, as long as these are in keeping with the rural landscape. • Improve facilities for pedestrians and cyclists, especially in the light of new major housing developments. • Improved street lighting on crossroads and paths, possibly linked to renewable energy schemes, e.g. solar power. • Maintain the character of the rural landscape. • More affordable housing. • Concern about the impact of future developments – some Parish Councils believe the local road network does not have the capacity to support extra housing in the area. • Hindon Lane in Tisbury requires a footpath. • Promote energy efficiency in the home – 46% of Tisbury residents would improve energy efficiency in their homes (according to the 	

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	2004 People's Voice survey). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of redundant sites such as RAF Chilmark and the Parmiter site in Tisbury. 	
Southern Community Plan http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/southern_area.pdf (South Wiltshire Strategic Alliance)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking after the Roads • Vandalism & Anti-Social Behaviour • Reducing Crime • Looking after the Environment • Cleanliness of Roads, Streets & Open Spaces • Housing Local People can afford 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting Wildlife and the natural environment. • Maintaining our countryside industries: farming, fishing, forestry. • Health and traffic implications of extraction and landfill sites • Flooding - continued support and maintenance • Ensuring service provision is adequate to support communities where new developments are planned. • Affordable Housing for local people, including the young, old and vulnerable • Waste, including community and kerbside recycling, reduction of litter and bins for dog waste • Preservation and enhancement of local Heritage • Uncertainty of use of playing fields and sports grounds in the long term. • Establish or improve Children's Play Areas 	Ensure indicators are included within DPD's and SA

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arts provision • Services for the elderly, including housing and care • Shaping health care provision: better decisions; better health • Limited community facilities in villages for learning opportunities • Maintain and enhance, where possible, retail units and services within villages • Employment sites and environmental concerns – eg net loss of biodiversity 	
Stonehenge Community Plan http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/amesbury.pdf (South Wiltshire Strategic Alliance)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking after the Roads • Vandalism & Anti-Social Behaviour • Reducing Crime • Cleanliness of Roads, Streets & Open Spaces • Activities and Facilities for Teenagers • Housing Local People can Afford 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage waste reduction. • Porton Down, the River Avon and Parsonage Down National Nature Reserve are also important wildlife sites. • Young people are concerned about the lack of places for them to meet. • There is concern about the continued growth of housing developments that do not include appropriate amenities. This puts pressure on existing facilities. • Better community facilities needed in Amesbury. • People in Shrewton have 	<p>Ensure indicators are included within DPD's and SA</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<p>indicated the need for a new community centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide affordable housing for local people and ensure that this remains affordable when re-sold. • off-road parking on estates • maintaining open spaces • anti-social behaviour • A need for an additional supermarket in the area. • Preservation of the current commercial and retail outlets in Durrington. Better shopping in Durrington and Amesbury. • Protect village shops and post offices in our community area to prevent further closures. • Promote the use of local produce. • More broadband in villages. • Elderly and disabled groups in our community area require active support. • Salisbury District Council would like to see much improved visitor facilities built outside of the World Heritage Site. • A local museum in association with the visitors' centre would be an asset for the community. 	

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 380 Ancient Monuments in the area, including barrows, prehistoric earthworks and hill forts, a medieval village and Stonehenge. • There is a need to increase learning and develop particular skills, but traveling to Salisbury College can be difficult and expensive. 	
Ways of Life – Salisbury and South Wiltshire Cultural Strategy 2002 –2007 http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/cultural-strategy.pdf (Salisbury District Council)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide strong strategic leadership, through partnerships of individuals and organisations, in order to maintain and further develop a comprehensive range of quality cultural activities, increasing participation and expanding opportunities for the benefit of all, in Salisbury and South Wiltshire. • To enhance and improve opportunities for everyone to join in and enjoy the benefits of the local culture so that by 2010 there will have been a significant increase in the numbers of people taking part in cultural activities as residents, visitors, participates, volunteers, employees and small businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the district as a centre for tourism in the UK and overseas. • Encouraging visitors to spend longer in the district by promoting Salisbury and South Wiltshire as a touring base for the South of England. • Encouraging visitors throughout the year for the economic benefit of the area whilst still protecting the environment. • Ensuring existing markets are protected and developed to expand into new growth markets. • Encouraging the local tourism industry to act as the driving force behind tourism development within Salisbury and South 	<p>Ensure indicators are included within DPD's and SA</p>

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
	<p>Wiltshire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support and promote the development of excellence in the District's cultural industries and maximize economic benefits. • To support the development of high level skills in the performing arts and Competitive activities. • To work together to address issues of physical accessibility to facilities (buildings) affecting service provision to people with disabilities. • To work together to address issues of accessibility due to transport difficulties caused by the rural nature of the District. • To work together to increase social inclusion where exclusion has been caused by low incomes. • To preserve, enhance and maintain the local natural and built environment, especial areas of special interest. • Ensure that development projects complement or enhance an area, paying particular attention to buildings of historical importance and the use of public art. 	

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
Hampshire Avon Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/southwest/1028992/1318460/?version=1&lang=e (Environment Agency)		
<p>The River Avon is considered to be one of the most biodiversity Chalk rivers in Britain, supporting habitats and species that are considered rare or threatened on an international scale. The river and its ecology are currently affected by a number of factors including abstraction. Our vision for the catchment is to ensure that the integrity of the riverine ecosystem is maintained or restored through sustainable water resources management. To achieve this there will be a need to reduce the level and timing of abstraction within the catchment. The Hampshire Avon CAMS will provide a framework for this to happen in conjunction with our obligations under the EU Birds and Habitats Directives.</p>	<p>The Environment Agency (along with other competent authorities) needs to establish if any of the activities it permits are harmful to Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>Existing permissions are being evaluated through the review of consents process. If they are found to have a detrimental impact, then action must be taken to remove the impact or potential risk of impact.</p>	<p>Ensure indicators are included within DPD's and SA</p>
Dorset Stour Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/dorsetstour_cams_680126.pdf (environment agency)		
<p>The vision for the Dorset Stour Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) is to ensure that this vital resource is managed in the most sustainable and effective manner possible. The aim of the Agency is to identify an acceptable balance between the environmental needs of the river and the needs and requirements of the society that relies upon it.</p>	<p>The strategy for the Dorset Stour CAMS identifies the status of the river and its tributaries throughout the catchment and the licensing implications of this status for new licence applicants.</p> <p>The strategy also addresses issues concerning some present licences and the investigations that need to take place before the next CAMS cycle.</p>	<p>Ensure indicators are included within DPD's and SA</p>
Bristol Avon Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/southwest/1028992/1318460/316766/?version=1&lang=e (Environment Agency)		
<p>This document will enable us to manage water resources in a more sustainable way. CAMS</p>	<p>The Bristol Avon CAMS document</p>	<p>Ensure indicators are included</p>


Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<p>is a clear and open process, which will involve the public in managing water abstraction in this area.</p> <p>The vision for the Bristol Avon Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) is to manage water resources in a consistent sustainable way, maximising availability and balancing the needs of the environment, public, agriculture and industry. The Bristol Avon CAMS also aims to provide a clear and open basis for planning that will involve the public in managing water abstraction.</p>	<p>quantifies the water resources available in the catchment and sets out the Environment Agency's strategies for managing this water now and for the next six years.</p>	<p>within DPD's and SA</p>
<p>Test and Itchen Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/southern/582283/310139/?version=1&lang=e (Environment Agency)</p>		
<p>The Test & Itchen CAMS incorporates the catchments of the River Test and the River Itchen and their tributaries, together with the Chalk aquifers that feed them. The rivers are regarded as two of the finest Chalk streams in the world with their crystal clear waters supporting a rich diversity of mammal, bird, fish, invertebrate and plant communities. Both are classified as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) throughout their courses, with the Itchen additionally designated as a candidate Special Area of Conservation(cSAC).</p>	<p>There are major public water supply abstractions at Testwood in the Test catchment and Otterbourne and Gaters Mill in the Itchen catchment. The Testwood abstraction exports to the Isle of Wight a significant proportion of the Island's public water requirements. A balance needs to be maintained between the requirements of the environment and that of people</p>	<p>Ensure indicators are included within DPD's and SA</p>
<p>Hampshire Avon Catchment Flood Management Plan http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/southwest/1028992/1028996/1068257/1411487/?version=1&lang=e (environment agency)</p>		
<p>22/8/2006 Not yet published, to be incorporated at a later date.</p>		
<p>Dorset Stour Catchment Flood Management Plan http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/southwest/1028992/1028996/1068257/1411487/?version=1&lang=e (environment agency)</p>		
<p>22/8/2006</p>		

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
Not yet published, to be incorporated at a later date.		
Bristol Avon Catchment Flood Management Plan http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/southwest/1028992/1028996/1068257/1411487/?version=1&lang=e (environment agency)		
22/8/2006 Not yet published, to be incorporated at a later date.		
Test and Itchen Catchment Flood Management Plan http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/southwest/1028992/1028996/1068257/1411487/?version=1&lang=e (environment agency)		
22/8/2006 Not yet published, to be incorporated at a later date.		
Hampshire Avon – Salmon Action Plan – Environment Agency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set spawning targets and fishing effort controls for salmon stocks and fisheries • Maintain and improve the fitness and diversity of salmon stocks • Optimise the total economic value of surplus stocks • Meet the necessary cost of managing the resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced level of gravel cleaning and development • Landcare • Promote fencing out of stock to reduce ingress of silt where significant • Optimise flow levels in the lower Avon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure flow levels are optimized • Enhance gravel cleaning, landcare, promote fencing
The Rivers Test and Itchen Salmon Action Plan Review – Environment Agency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimise recruitment • Maintain and improve the diversity and fitness of the Test and Itchen Stock • Maximise the social and economic values of exploited fish • Meet necessary costs of managing resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure every opportunity is taken to improve fish passage and habitats when works are being proposed on rivers • Vital that actions are implemented to ensure that salmon are robustly protected and if possible enhanced according to their conservation designation. 	Ensure the key targets and indicators are taken into account.
River Stour Salmon Action Plan – Environment Agency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimise the number of salmon returning to home water fisheries • Maintain and improve the fitness and diversity of salmon stocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take or drive action to reduce identified constraints on 	Ensure the key targets and indicators are taken into account.

Overall aim and key objectives relevant to the plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to the plan and sustainability appraisal	Implications for LDD's and sustainability appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimise the total economic value of surplus stocks • Meet the necessary costs of managing the resource 	<p>population in areas of water quantity, quality channel morphology and migration in logical sequence and subject to criteria for cost effectiveness and sustainability.</p>	

Appendix 3

Baseline Data



LDF theme 1: Sustainable communities

Topic	Observation	Indicator	Salisbury	Wilts	SW	National	Source	Date	Comparison	Target	Significance for LDDs	
Access and exclusion	Slight overall improvement in terms of % in top 3 quartiles compared with 'Access' domain in IMD 2000; however data not directly comparable	IMD - Barriers domain - % of SOAs in best quartile	2.74%	7.00%	13.00%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Below	No specific target	Consider for action: Improve access to services	
		IMD - Barriers domain - % of SOAs in upper middle quartile	20.55%	19.50%	26.40%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Below	No specific target		
		IMD - Barriers domain - % of SOAs in lower middle quartile	27.40%	36.75%	30.60%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Above	No specific target		
		IMD - Barriers domain - % of SOAs in lowest quartile	49.32%	36.75%	29.90%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Above	No specific target		
	This is a new performance indicator	PI 565 - % of residents finding it easy to access key local services, by Community Plan Area	75.07%	x	x	x	SDC		n/a	et for 2007/0875.07		
	The house price to income ratio is greater in Salisbury than for the South West and England.	House price to income ratio	5.18	x		4.66	4.11 [E]	JRF	2003	Above	No specific target	Consider for action: Provide more affordable housing.
	Unclear	% of buildings that are DDA compliant							n/a		Consider for action: Ensure the environment is accessible.	
Unclear	Number of households classed as homeless	220	x	x	x	Empty Homes Age	2004	n/a	No specific target	Consider for action: Provide more affordable and low cost housing.		
Rooms in dwellings	Salisbury has a larger stock of larger dwellings and a smaller stock of smaller dwellings than the south west and the UK	% with 1 room	0.54	0.45	0.69	0.89 [E]	ONS	2001	Below	No specific target	Consider for action: Ensure the housing mix on the development is correct for the needs of the district.	
		% with 2 rooms	1.38	1.56	2.09	2.52 [E]	ONS	2001	Below			
		% with 3 or less rooms	8%	8%	11%	13% [E]	ONS	2001	Below			
		% with 3 rooms	6.49	5.64	7.76	9.2 [E]	ONS	2001	Below			
		% with 4 rooms	18.26	18.16	19.46	19.97 [E]	ONS	2001	Below			
		% with 5 rooms	25.61	24.29	25.71	27.13 [E]	ONS	2001	Below			
		% with 6 rooms	20.11	20.53	20.53	20.47 [E]	ONS	2001	Below			
		% with 7 rooms	11.36	11.73	10.55	9.23 [E]	ONS	2001	Above			
		% with 8 or more rooms	16.25	17.64	13.22	10.59 [E]	ONS	2001	Above			

	Household type	There are more married couples within Salisbury District than the South West and the UK	% of households: 1	7	8	8	8 [E]	ONS	2001	Below	No specific target	Not recognised as needing action
			% of households: 1	7	7	8	9 [E]	ONS	2001	Below		
			% of households: 1	41	43	37	37 [E]	ONS	2001	Above		
			% of households: 1	11	10	11	9 [E]	ONS	2001	Above		
			% of households: 1	13	13	14	16 [E]	ONS	2001	Below		
			% of households: 1	15	14	15	14 [E]	ONS	2001	Above		
	Accommodation type	Salisbury has a higher proportion of caravans and mobile homes and detached dwellings and a smaller	Caravan or mobile	0.80%	0.60%	0.60%	0.30%	ONS	2001	Above	No specific target	Consider for action: A smaller proportion of detached dwellings that are more affordable should
			Detached	37.70%	38.20%	33.30%	24.90%	ONS	2001	Above		
			Flat/Maisonette /Ap	8.00%	6.30%	10.60%	13.30%	ONS	2001	Below		
			Semi-detached	31.80%	33.40%	30.90%	34.50%	ONS	2001	Below		
			Shared dwelling	0.10%	0.10%	0.20%	0.20%	ONS	2001	Below		
			Terraced	21.50%	21.40%	24.50%	26.70%	ONS	2001	Below		
	Decent / empty homes	Aim of PPG3 is to provide everyone	BVPI 184 a -The proportion of LA	2004/05 2.42%	x	x	x	SDC	2005	n/a	0%	Consider for action: ensure that
			Empty homes (numbers, % of all homes)	1097, 2.13%	x	61789, 2.8%	x	Empty Homes Age	2004	Below	0%	Consider for action: Try to get empty homes back into use.
	Second Homes	Salisbury has a similar % of second homes compared to the rest of the England, but this figure is lower than the south west.	% of second homes	1%		2%	1%	ONS	2001	On target		Although there is a similar percentage of second homes compared to the rest of England, this level is lower than the south west as whole. It needs to be ensured that this is maintained.
Gypsy and Traveller sites			8 new pitches up to 2011 are required in the district.	3 sites housing 87 f	x	x	x	WCC	2005	Below		Beyond this there is now an identified need for a further 8 pitches to 2011.
Housing delivery	Salisbury is underperforming against its housing completion target, however, this shortfall is expected to be overcome during the next few years.	Annual number of completions (2002/3)	294	x	x	x	SDC	2002-3	n/a	458 per annum	Consider for action: Ensure that the housing developments are delivered.	
		Annual number of completions (2003/4)	391	x	x	x	SDC	2003-4	n/a			
		Annual number of completions (2004/5)	231	x	x	x	SDC	2004-5	Below			
		Annual number of completions (2005/06)	435	x	x	x	SDC	2005-06	Below			

New buildings	5% of dwellings have been built at a density of less than 30	% of new/converted dwellings completed at above 50 per hectare		11%	x	x	x	WCC	2005-06	n/a	30 dwellings per hectare	Consider for action: ensure that all dwellings are built to a density of at least 30 per hectare.	
		% of new/converted dwellings completed at between 30 and 50 per hectare		84%	x	x	x	WCC	2005-06	n/a			
		% of new/converted dwellings completed at less than 30 per hectare		5%	x	x	x	WCC	2005-06	n/a			
	Although the current percentage of dwellings built on brownfield is high, this is expected to fall as more local plan allocations are built out.	BVPI 106 Percentage of new and converted dwellings on brownfield land		89%	x	x	x	SDC	2005-06	n/a	60%	Consider for action: Maximise the use of brownfield potential.	
Energy		% of office buildings meeting BREEAM "very good" or "excellent" standard	x		x	x	82.90%	SEERA		2002	n/a	No specific target	Consider for action: Ensure new commercial buildings meet a Very Good BREEAM standard.
	Renewable energy production is low in comparison to the national targets.	% of energy generated from renewable sources	x		x	x	2.70%	DEFRA		2003	n/a	10% (2010), 20% (2020)	Consider for action to ensure renewable energy production is increased.
	The housing stock within Salisbury District is slightly less energy efficient than elsewhere.	Energy Efficiency of Housing stock (SAP rating out of 100)		43			45	44	SDC	2003/2004	n/a		Consider for action: The energy efficiency of new buildings should be maximised.
	Unclear	Target for cutting CO2 emissions	x		x	x		DEFRA		2003	Unclear	60% (2050)	Consider for action: The Council should work on reducing carbon emissions.

Waste and recycling	Although the % sent for recycling is higher than the national average it is less than the national target	BVPI 82a Percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the Authority for recycling	18.03%	x	x	9.8% [E]	SDC	2005/06	Above	31%	Consider for action: Increase amount recycled.
		BVPI 82b The percentage of household waste sent by the authority for composting or for treatment by anaerobic digestion	3.43%	x	x	x	SDC	2005/2006	above	2%	
		BVPI 84 a - Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head	390.75kg	x	x	x	SDC	2005/2006	n/a	375kg	
		BVPI 84 b - Percentage change from the previous financial year in the number of kilograms of household waste production and the effectiveness of policies to reduce the growth rate	17%	x	x	x	SDC	2005/2006	n/a	3.15	
		BVPI 91 - Percentage of households resident in the local authority's area served by a kerbside collection of recyclables	98%	x	x	x	SDC	2005/2006	n/a	98%	
Transport	Car ownership is higher in Salisbury than in the South West and the rest of the UK	% of households with a car or van	82.60%	83.90%	79.80%	73.20%	ONS	2001	Above		Consider for action: Sustainable modes of transport other than the private vehicle should be promoted.
		% of visitors to the city coming by private car	60%	x	x	x	STP	2004	n/a		
	People within Salisbury District commute further to work than elsewhere in the country.	Average distance commuted (km)	15.6km	15.7km	14km	13.4km [EW]	ONS	2001	Above		

	Slightly more people use a car and van to get to work than in the UK but less people use a car and van compared than the County and the South West.	Mode of commuting to work: % using car or van	57.80%	61.70%	60.30%	56.30%	ONS		2001	Above		
	The number of cars parked at park and ride is substantially less than the target.	PI 502 - Number of vehicles parked at Park & Ride sites by scheme users	77852	x	x	x	SDC		2005 Q2	n/a		
Health & Wellbeing	Health within the district is better than that of the South West and UK	% of people with a limiting long-term illness	16%	x		18.10%	18.2% [EW]	ONS	2001	Below		Consider for action: Ensure a continued healthy society.
		General Health (% describing their health as 'Good')	72.30%	x		68.90%	68.6% [EW]	ONS	2001	Above		
		IMD - Health domain - % of SOAs in best quartile	68.49%		55.25%	30.41%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Above		
		IMD - Health domain - % of SOAs in upper middle quartile	17.81%		27.50%	36.95%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Below		
		IMD - Health domain - % of SOAs in lower middle quartile	12.33%		13.50%	23.09%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Below		
		IMD - Health domain - % of SOAs in worst quartile	1%		4%	9.55%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Below		

LDF theme 2: The natural environment

Topic	Observation	Indicator	Salisbury	Wilts	SW	National	Source	Date	Comparison	Target	Significance for LDDs
Flooding	Unclear	Number of objections Environment Agency objected to.	16	x	x	x	EA	2005/2006	Above		
Water	Water efficiency needs to increase.	Quantity of water consumed (cubic metres / litres)	136 litres / person/day (metered) 157 Litres /person/day	x	x	151 Litres/person/d	Wessex Water		Above	d out from the EA.	Consider for action: Unmetered water use in the wessex water

Pollution	The air quality within the AQMAs still needs to be improved.	Nitrogen dioxide levels (average Annual Mean Concentration µg/m3 for the 6 AQMAs)	42.55	x	x	x	SDC	2004	Above	UK annual mean objective for 2005 is 40µg/m3	Consider for action: Traffic congestion should be minimised	
	Improving over the long term	% of river sectors graded A ('Very Good') for chemical quality	73.70%	x	x	x	EA	2000-2002	Unclear	Objective would be for all sectors to be in highest category		
	Special land use designations in the district	The District contains part of the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB.	% of district designated as AONB	46.20%	x	x	18% [EW]	SDC/AONB.org.uk	2005	Above		Consider for action: All strategies should take account of the AONB if they affect it.
		The Special Landscape Area should be protected	% of district designated as Special Landscape Area	44.30%	x	x	x	SDC	2005	n/a		Consider for action: All strategies should take account of the Special Landscape Area if they affect it.
		Salisbury District contains the Stonehenge World Heritage Site, which should be protected.	% of district designated as World Heritage Site	2.60%	x	x	x	SDC	2005	n/a	No specific target	Consider for action: Ensure Stonehenge is protected and enhanced.
		A lower % of SSSIs are in favourable condition than in Wiltshire and the UK.	% of district designated as SSSI	13.40%	x	x	7% [E]	SDC/EN	2005	Above		Consider for Action: Improve the condition of SSSIs
	% of SSSI land in 'favourable' condition	41.22%	53.32%	x	44.92%	English Nature	2004	Below	95% favourable or recovering by 2010			
Accessibility to Woodland	Data unavailable	Access to Natural Greenspace,	x	x	x	x				Data unavailable		
	Accessibility to woodland is higher in Salsibury district than elsewhere.	% population with access to 2ha + wood within 500m	10.69%	6.92%			Woodland Trust		Above			
		% population with access to 20ha+ wood within 4km	71.18%	61.33%					Above			
LDF theme 3: The economy												
Topic	Observation	Indicator	Salisbury	Wilts	SW	National	Source	Date	Comparison	Target	Significance for LDDs	

	Unemployment	There is a smaller percentage of the population on job seekers allowance than the rest of the country.	% of working age on Jobseekers' Allowance	0.80%	0.70%	1.60%	2.50%	NOMIS	Dec-06	Below	No specific target	Consider for action; Although there is a low proportion on JSA the economy needs to be maintained and education standards need to be maintained.
		A smaller proportion of those of working age are economically inactive.	% of working age that are economically inactive	19.60% x		20%	21.7% (GB)	NOMIS	Apr 2005 - Mar 2006	Below	No specific target	Not recognised as needing action.
			Unemployment Rate	3.40% x		3.60%	4.8% [GB]	NOMIS	2004-5	Below	No specific target	Not recognised as needing action.
	Business	Although Salisbury has a relatively strong economy it can be improved	% of Commercial and Industrial property vacant	3% x		6%	9%	DCLG	2004/2005	Below	Unclear	Consider for action: seek to promote the economy of Salisbury
			% of notified vacancies	72.40%	72.90%	71.40%	68.7% [EW]	NOMIS	Q4 2005	Above		
			Number of VAT-registered businesses	4125 x	x	x	x	NOMIS	2003	n/a		
				4265 x	x	x	x	NOMIS	2005			
			Notified vacancies (total)	371 x	x	x	x	NOMIS	Q4 2005	n/a		
			Total floor space developed	19250 sq m x	x	x	x	WCC	2005/2006	n/a		
	IMD Employment domain	Overall the district shows relative economic prosperity, albeit with small pockets of deprivation in certain wards of Salisbury. In comparison with the IMD 2000 data there has been some slippage in terms of relative national rank.	IMD - Employment domain - % of SOAs in best quartile	53.42%	54.75%	27.34%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Above	No specific target	Consider for action: Try and limit the degree of deprivation within the district further.
IMD - Employment domain - % of SOAs in upper middle quartile			32.88%	26.75%	31.53%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Above			
IMD - Employment domain - % of SOAs in lower middle quartile			10.96%	13.25%	28.05%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Below			
IMD - Employment domain - % of SOAs in worst quartile			2.74%	5.25%	12.08%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Below			
IMD - Income domain - % of SOAs in best quartile			41.10%	45.75%	25.60%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Above	No specific target	Consider for action: Try and limit the degree of deprivation within	

		IMD - Income domain - % of SOAs in upper middle quartile	36.99%	28.50%	32.98%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Above		the district further.	
		IMD - Income domain - % of SOAs in lower middle quartile	19.18%	18.75%	28.67%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Below			
		IMD - Employment domain - % of SOAs in worst quartile	2.74%	7.00%	12.74%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Below			
	IMD - combined index of deprivation		Overall IMD - % of SOAs in best quartile	47.95%	49.25%	26.78%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Above	No specific target	Consider for action: Try and limit the degree of deprivation within the district further.
			Overall IMD - % of SOAs in upper middle quartile	36.99%	30.25%	32.15%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Above		
			Overall IMD - % of SOAs in lower middle quartile	12.33%	14.50%	28.77%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Below		
			Overall IMD - % of SOAs in worst quartile	2.74%	6.00%	12.31%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Below		
	Qualifications	The overall level of educational attainment in the district is high.	% of people of working age with no qualifications	24%	24%	26%	29%	ONS	2001	Below	No specific target	Consider for action: Ensure that good quality schools and education is provided
			% of KS2 children scoring Level 4 and above (English)	78%	78% X	79% [E]		DFES	2005			
% of KS2 children scoring Level 4 and above (Maths)			72%	74% X	75%[E]		DFES	2005				
% of KS2 children scoring Level 4 and above (Science)			84%	85% X	86%[E]		DFES	2005				
GCSE performance (rate of obtaining 5 A-Cs)			60%	56% x	54% [E]		2004 DfES		Above			
Educational deprivation		IMD - Education, skills and training domain - % of SOAs in best quartile	32.88%	30.00%	24.77%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Above			
		IMD - Education, skills and training domain - % of SOAs in upper middle quartile	34.25%	29.75%	32.67%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Above			

		IMD - Education, skills and training domain - % of SOAs in lower middle quartile	20.55%	26.00%	27.81%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Below		
		IMD - Education, skills and training domain - % of SOAs in worst quartile	12.33%	14.25%	14.76%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Below		
	Tourism	Tourism is a major source of wealth in the district.	Amount of spend by	£156,158,000	x	x	x	SDC EA	2004	n/a	Ensure provision is made of an increase in required tourist facilities.
		Average daily spend	£43	x	x	x	STP	2004	n/a		

LDF theme 4: Design and conservation

Topic	Observation	Indicator	Salisbury	Wilts	SW	National	Source	Date	Comparison	Target	Significance for LDDs
Listed buildings	The district has a large number of historic assets.	Number: Grade 1	120	x		x	SDC	2006	n/a	No specific target	Consider for action: Ensure protection of Listed Buildings
		Number: Grade 2*	257	x		x	SDC	2006	n/a		
Number: Grade 2		2584	x		x	SDC	2006	n/a	Consider for action: Ensure protection of historic parks and gardens		
Number: Grade 1		2	x		x	SDC	2006	n/a			
Historic parks and gardens		Number: Grade 2*	7	x		x	SDC	2006	n/a	Produce Conservation Area Appraisals	consider for action: Ensure conservation areas are protected and conservation area appraisals are produced.
		Number: Grade 2	7	x		x	SDC	2006	n/a		
Conservation areas		BVPI 219a - Number of conservation areas		69	x		x	SDC	2006	n/a	Consider for action: Ensure conservation areas are protected and conservation area appraisals are produced. The first wave for conservation area appraisals should be completed in 2007.
		BVPI 219b - Percentage of conservation areas within the local authority area that have an up-to-date character appraisal		0%	x		x	SDC	2005 Q2	n/a	


LDF theme 5: General Development

Topic	Observation	Indicator	Salisbury	Wilts	SW	National	Source	Date	Comparison	Target	Significance for LDDs
Population	The population of Salisbury is growing at a much faster rate than that of the UK.	Population growth % between 1991 and 2001	8.10% x	x		2.7% [GB]	UK	2001	Above	No specific target	Consider for action: The Council will ensure that a suitable housing mix is planned for the development to meet the Town's needs.
		Total population	116100	432973	4928434	52041916 [EW]	NOMIS	2004	n/a		
Age structure	Unclear	% aged 0 to 19	24	25	23.8	25.1 [EW]	ONS	2001	Below	No specific target	Not considered as needing action
		% aged 20 to 39	26.1	26.4	25.5	28.1 [EW]	ONS	2001	Below		
		% aged 40 to 59	26.6	27.2	26.8	26.0 [EW]	ONS	2001	Above		
		% aged 60 to 79	18.4	17	18.7	16.7 [EW]	ONS	2001	Above		
		% aged 80 plus	4.9	4.4	5.2	4.2 [EW]	ONS	2001	Above		
Accommodation	The house prices within Salisbury are greater than the UK.	House prices: Detached	£349,450	£320,155	£301,481	£301,771	Land Registry	Q3 2005	Above	No specific target	Consider for action: Provide more affordable and low cost homes.
		House prices: Flat/Maisonette	£148,836	£123,525	£142,270	£174,886	Land Registry	Q3 2005	Below		
		House prices: Overall	£249,661	£220,153	£202,248	£194,589	Land Registry	Q3 2005	Above		
		House prices: Semi-Detached	£211,626	£184,741	£184,973	£177,087	Land Registry	Q3 2005	Above		
		House prices: Terraced	£188,539	£160,068	£159,087	£151,826	Land Registry	Q3 2005	Above		
	There is a larger percentage of private rented housing and those living rent-free and those in owner occupied and local authority housing.	% Living rent free	2.87	2.47	2.23	2.05	ONS	2001	Above	No specific target	Consider for action: Provide more affordable and low cost homes.
		% Owned	67.18	72.01	73.06	68.72	ONS	2001	Below		
		% Private rented	14.03	11.19	11.18	9.96	ONS	2001	Above		
		% Social rented	15.93	14.33	13.53	19.27	ONS	2001	Below		
Crime and disorder	Crime levels within Salisbury District appear to be much lower than other parts of the Country.	% considering that Crime has increased (mean for the 6 CAs)	32.15% x	x		x	WIN	Jun-04	n/a	Reduce the level of crime	Consider for action: Although crime is relatively low within the District keeping crime low needs to be considered.
		% of people feeling 'Safe' or 'Very Safe'	92% x	x		x	WIN	Nov-03	n/a		
		IMD - Crime domain - % of SOAs in best quartile	71%	61%	40.51%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Above		

		IMD - Crime domain - % of SOAs in upper middle quartile	19%	21.75%	26.91%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Below		
		IMD - Crime domain - % of SOAs in lower middle quartile	7%	12.50%	17.36%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Below		
		IMD - Crime domain - % of SOAs in worst quartile	3%	5%	15%	25% [E]	ODPM	2004	Below		
		Offences per 1000 population	15.9	17.6	22.4	27.8 [EW]	HO	Q1 2004	Below		
Road safety	Unclear	All Car Occupants Killed or Seriously Injured	71	x	x	x	ONS	2003	n/a	No specific target	Consider for action: Ensure road safety is improved.
		All Casualties	121	x	x	x	ONS	2003	n/a		
		All Pedestrians Killed or Seriously Injured	12	x	x	x	ONS	2003	n/a		
		Those Killed or Injured When Using a Two Wheeled Motor Vehicle	26	x	x	x	ONS	2003	n/a		

Appendix 4

Compatibility Assessment



Appendix 4 – Compatibility Assessment

Contributing to Sustainability
Objective 1: To ensure that everybody has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home.
Objective 2: To promote social inclusion of all, ensuring a fully inclusive environment, and addressing the needs of the young and old, those with disabilities and diverse groups.
Objective 3: To improve the health and well-being of the population.
Objective 4: To improve community safety and reduce crime, including perceptions of the fear of crime.
Objective 5: To improve and protect accessibility to all services and facilities
Objective 6: To improve the availability and accessibility to open space, including accessible natural greenspace, within and around communities
Objective 7: To increase energy efficiency including that of buildings and to promote the generation of energy from renewable resources.
Objective 8: To reduce waste generation and increase levels of reuse and recycling.
Objective 9: To improve air quality and reduce green house gas emissions.
Objective 10: To promote sustainable transport choices by improving affordable and accessible solutions, particularly in rural areas
Objective 11: To make efficient use of land and, where appropriate, maximising the use of previously developed sites ('brownfield land')
Objective 12: To respond to the threats posed by flooding.
To promote efficiency in the use of water resources.
Objective 13: To improve safety and reduce congestion on roads
The Natural Environment
Objective 14: To maintain and improve the quality and quantity of the district's rivers including those protected under the Special Area of Conservation.
Objective 15: To conserve and enhance the district's biodiversity and geodiversity, including downland habitats and those protected under Special Protection Areas.
Objective 16: To conserve and enhance the district's landscapes.
The Economy
Objective 17: To facilitate sustainable economic growth, development and competitiveness of new and existing businesses including those in rural areas.
Objective 18: To provide suitable infrastructure to promote business growth and encourage investment in the district.
Objective 19: To raise educational attainment and improve workforce skills.

Objective 20: To harness the economic benefits that arise from tourism and cultural activities
Objective 21: To maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of new and existing services and facilities and re-emphasis the ‘town centre first’ objective in respect to retail development.
Design and Conservation
Objective 22: To promote development of the highest standard which responds to its setting and is appropriate to its function.
Objective 23: To protect, maintain and improve the recognised built heritage and cultural assets of the district, including Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings. Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeology.

Objective Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Black																						
2	Green	Black																					
3	Green	Green	Black																				
4	Green	Green	Green	Black																			
5	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Black																		
6	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Black																	
7	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Black																
8	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Black															
9	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Black														
10	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Black													
11	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Black												
12	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Black											
13	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Black	Black										
14	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Black	Black									
15	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Black	Black								
16	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Black	Black						
17	Green	White	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Black						
18	Green	White	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Black	Black					
19	Green	White	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Black	Black				
20	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Black	Black		
21	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Black	Black	
22	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Black	Black
23	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Red	Green	Black

Key

- Conflict
- Possible Conflict
- No Conflict
- No correlation



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Printed on paper containing 80% post consumer waste. This information can be made available in other formats, upon request.

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PURN: 0520/01