

# Topic Paper 4



## Addendum

Revisions to take account of Issues and Options Consultation results

Supporting communities



# TOPIC PAPER

## Supporting Communities

### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

#### Executive summary

- This paper is a supplementary paper to the original supporting communities topic paper, and has been produced to respond to the consultation responses to the Issues and Options document Our Place in the Future.
- A range of **priorities and concerns** were identified in option 2, ranging from, improving access to health services, providing decent affordable housing, providing community halls, providing sheltered housing for older people and support for services in rural areas.
- Questions were asked about ways to help alleviate **social exclusion**, and whether new development should contribute towards providing access to these services.
- **Health and welfare** was also a key issue, especially in the more rural parts of the district. Questions ranged from new development should contribute to healthcare facilities, they should be located in accessible locations, that large scale residential care facilities should be provided, or alternatively that smaller, local facilities should be dispersed around the district.
- **Providing access to services** also raised the principles of raising money from developments to help tackle social deprivation, that the larger settlements should have a good range of services, and that to tackle problems faced by low income families that new development should be targeted in these areas, even though this could mean significant development in some rural communities.
- Option 26 looked at **protecting pubs post offices and shops**, with questions on protecting and resisting the change of use of these facilities, encouraging combined uses and that limited development in some settlements may help these facilities stay viable.
- Options were also put forward about **cultural facilities**, with questions on whether there is a lack of such facilities and if they should be located in key settlements.
- On the issue of **crime and safety**, the principle of developers contributing towards preventative measures was explored, as was the notion of buildings and places being designed to help reduce crime and the fear of crime.
- Option 30 looked at **sport leisure and recreation**, with questions on whether developers should contribute towards these facilities, and whether community access to public and private facilities should be encouraged.
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- There was overwhelming support for all the questions put forward, with the only exceptions being that respondents did not want large scale residential care facilities, people disagreed that there was a lack of cultural facilities in

the district and there was a split opinion on whether development should be targeted in the areas of need.

- It is therefore proposed that a policy to establish a settlement hierarchy with local centres identified should be established to help improve access to services and therefore assist with reducing social exclusion.
- A range of sustainable transport policies that helps underpin the settlement hierarchy. (covered in detail in the transport supplementary report)
- A policy on developer contributions (or community kitty) be established to help provide the necessary infrastructure to support new development and existing communities (covered in detail in the planning obligations supplementary report)
- Policies to help protect key community facilities and encourage combined uses of such facilities to help safeguard them.
- Policy on reducing crime and the fear of crime through design.
- A policy on access to public and private facilities for the community
- A policy with two options on whether development should be targeted in the areas of greatest need
- All these options have been assessed in accordance with the sustainability appraisal, and national and regional policy

## **Introduction, purpose of document and context.**

This document is the second element of the series topic papers that were published in order to present a coordinated view of the assessment of the evidence upon which we based our Core Strategy Issues and Options consultation. In order to make it easier for stakeholders to understand how we had reached our conclusions and as a key part of identifying the challenges facing our district and feasible options for addressing them, a series of 16 topic papers were written. These were as follows

- [Topic 1 - Climate Change](#)
- [Topic 2 - Housing](#)
- [Topic 3 - Settlement Strategy](#)
- [Topic 4 - Supporting Communities](#)
- [Topic 5 - Biodiversity](#)
- [Topic 6 - Flooding](#)
- [Topic 7 - Agriculture](#)
- [Topic 8 - Retail](#)
- [Topic 9 - Economy](#)
- [Topic 10 - Tourism & Leisure](#)
- [Topic 11 - Planning Obligations](#)
- [Topic 12 - Waste & Pollution](#)
- [Topic 13 - Conservation](#)
- [Topic 14 - Design](#)
- [Topic 15 - Transport](#)
- [Topic 16 - Inclusive Design](#)

The Issues and Options that were identified within the topic papers formed the basis for the consultation document, "Salisbury and South Wiltshire, Our Place in the Future". This document represented a 'joined up' consultation exercise incorporating questions relevant to the Community Strategy and Salisbury Vision, as well as the LDF Core Strategy Issues and Options. This document was the subject of consultation for 10 weeks between the 26<sup>th</sup> July and 5<sup>th</sup> October 2007. Over 50 public events were undertaken, to promote the process, and over 6,000 responses were received.

### **Assessing the Local Need - Why Are We Developing Policies on Supporting Communities?**

The need for this topic to be included within the emerging Local Development Framework has emerged clearly from an analysis of national and regional planning policy and an appraisal of the growing body of specialist literature and guidance given to local planning authorities. Furthermore original work that has formed part of the base of evidence which will inform the Local Development Framework process has highlighted that there is a need for a new and effective set of policies to help meet our objectives.

### **What are we trying to achieve - what are our overall objectives?**

The core objectives as envisioned at the outset of this project were to develop a set of planning policies, which contribute to the following patterns of land use:

- social progress which recognises the needs of everyone
- effective protection of the environment
- prudent use of natural resources
- maintenance of high economic growth and employment

On a more specific level the desired outcomes at the outset of this project are the creation and maintenance of attractive and livable communities, both urban and rural, which is also a central pillar of national planning policy. At a local level, a range of pressures is being exerted that are undermining the ability of communities to maintain appropriate balances of housing, employment, services and amenities. A balance of all these aspects contributes to securing long-term vitality and viability, a theme, which has emerged strongly from the Community Planning process. A wide range of stakeholders has highlighted the urgent need for a comprehensive approach to planning for the social, environmental and economic aspects of settlements. This must include provision of facilities, which help to promote the welfare, quality of life and involvement of all sectors of society. Central to this is the need to deliver improved welfare, social cohesion and quality of life opportunities throughout the district and to help safeguard those, which are already performing an important function.

### **Taking a Spatial approach**

It would be a crude mistake to develop a set of policies which are based on a 'one size fits all' premise. South Wiltshire is a rich and varied part of the Country and the issues and challenges within it vary from place to place. For example, is it the case that the demand for affordable is uniform across the area or does it vary between settlements and should our policies reflect this. We feel that they should and this way we should produce spatial strategies that are rooted in the distinctive character of specific places and are tailored to solving their particular sets of problems. This is in a nutshell for us, what spatial planning is all about.

One of the drawbacks we have encountered in the past is that of plans and strategies being delivered over disparate areas, when it makes much more sense from the customers perspective to have them coordinated and covering the same areas. This is often called co-terminus service delivery and is based on joining up services and policy solutions so that they are more tailored to where they are needed.

To align our policy solutions to the areas where the issues are arising, we have taken a detailed look at how the diverse character of our district and assessed if there are broad areas which share similar characteristics and present similar sets of challenges.

The Wiltshire community areas were defined in the early 1990's in response to a review of local government boundaries that set greater store by 'natural' communities, i.e. areas that described real patterns of local life (shopping, employment, schooling, etc.) as opposed to administrative boundaries.

A number of dimensions were used to define these areas of local life including:- secondary school catchment areas, local convenience shopping patterns, postcode town boundaries, pre-1974 urban and rural district council boundaries, housing market areas, journey to work catchment areas, a historical study of patterns of local life by local historian, Dr. John Chandler, and the local geology/topography of the county. Six of Wiltshire's twenty community areas are in Salisbury district, namely:

- City community area
- Four Rivers community area (also known as Wilton area)
- Mere community area
- Nadder Valley community area (also known as Tisbury area)
- Southern community area (also known as Downton area)
- Stonehenge community area (also known as Amesbury or Northern area)

On analysis the justification for the Community areas appears just as valid today as it did when they were formed, being as they were based on a sound understanding of the hierarchy and function of settlements and how communities view their sense of place. Furthermore the issues and challenges identified do reflect the similarities within these existing areas and also the diversity between them.

However there is lilted point in rigidly sticking to a spatial pattern of interpreting the District if it is not appropriate to certain issues or challenges. For example the Military issues reach outside of the District to the north of the plain and similarly there is a huge synergy between Wilton and Salisbury. Therefore while, where appropriate the Community Plan areas will form the basis of our spatial model, it will not be pursued dogmatically so, and where the functional relationship between places dictates we will promote a flexible approach. In other words the areas defined by the community plans should best be considered as soft verges rather than cliff edges.

## **FINDINGS OF THE 'OUR PLACE IN THE FUTURE' CONSULTATION ON THE CORE STRATEGY ISSUES AND OPTIONS**

### **What did we ask?**

The topic of supporting communities is very broad with many overlaps with other topic papers, for example, settlement strategy, housing and transport. Rather than

repeat here the results on these topics, this paper will concentrate on those areas that the other papers do not cover.

A range of priorities and concerns were also identified in option 2, ranging from, improving access to health services, providing decent affordable housing, providing community halls, providing sheltered housing for older people and support for services in rural areas.

Questions were asked about ways to help alleviate **social exclusion**, and whether new development should contribute towards providing access to these services.

**Health and welfare** was also a key issue, especially in the more rural parts of the district. Questions ranged from new development should contribute to healthcare facilities, they should be located in accessible locations, that large scale residential care facilities should be provided, or alternatively that smaller, local facilities should be dispersed around the district.

**Providing access to services** also raised the principles of raising money from developments to help tackle social deprivation, that the larger settlements should have a good range of services, and that to tackle problems faced by low income families that new development should be targeted in these areas, even though this could mean significant development in some rural communities.

Option 26 looked at **protecting pubs post offices and shops**, with questions on protecting and resisting the change of use of these facilities, encouraging combined uses and that limited development in some settlements may help these facilities stay viable.

Options were also put forward about **cultural facilities**, with questions on whether there is a lack of such facilities and if they should be located in key settlements.

On the issue of **crime and safety**, the principle of developers contributing towards preventative measures was explored, as was the notion of buildings and places being designed to help reduce crime and the fear of crime.

Option 30 looked at **sport leisure and recreation**, with questions on whether developers should contribute towards these facilities, and whether community access to public and private facilities should be encouraged.

## **Subject not in original topic papers**

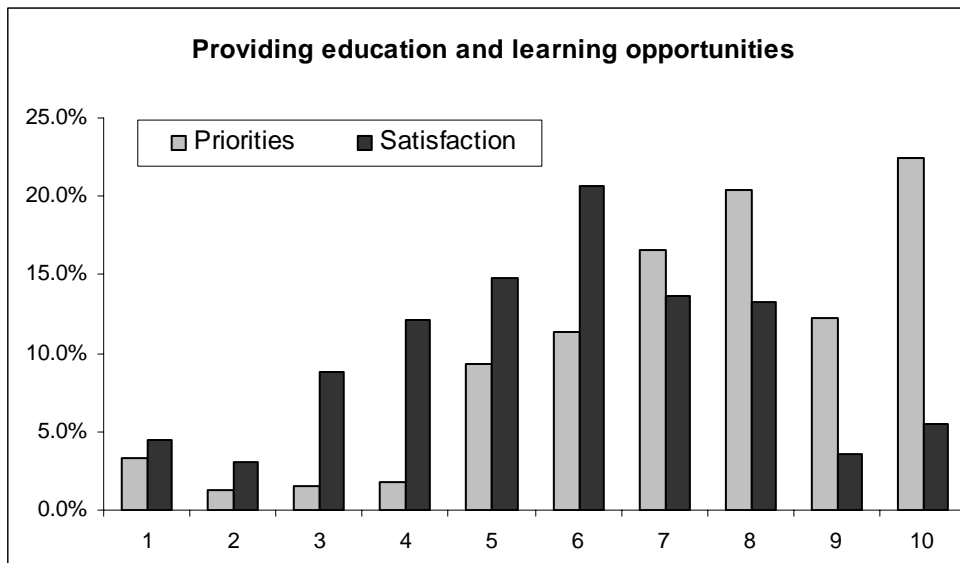
### **Skills and training**

This is an important subject that needs to be included so that we are able to fulfil the government's targets on 90% of the population to be equipped with level two qualifications or above by 2020. Level 2 is 5+ 'O' level passes; 5+ CSE (grade 1's); 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C); School Certificate 1 + 'A' levels/'AS' levels; NVQ level 2; or Intermediate GNVQ. This is also backed up with RSS policy SK1 which states that local development documents will take a supportive and pro active approach to providing education facilities

The district as at 2001 had 51% of the eligible population with level 2 or above qualifications. This is better than the South West (48%) and England (47%), but is way below the government's target of 90%. New data has been released, but it has

not been granulated down to district level, only regions. This increases the south west figures to 73%, therefore one could assume that as the district performed higher than the region in 2001, that the figure for the district should be closer to 75%. Nevertheless, there is still room for improvement, therefore the LDF should contain a policy to encourage skills and training.

Within the community priorities, respondents were asked to rank their priorities and satisfaction on a number of subjects including education and learning opportunities. From the graph below it is clear that providing education and learning opportunities is a priority with nearly a quarter of the respondents, and while there is some satisfaction, there is room for improvement in the facilities provided.



Within the Salisbury vision, there are proposals to relocate the existing Salisbury College to a site within the ring road.

This proposal was put forward in the main consultation document, the householder survey and the schools survey. In the main survey 44% agreed / strongly agreed that the college should be relocated within the ring road, in the householder survey 26.4% and in the schools survey 56% supported the principle.

Therefore the following should be put forward as a preferred option

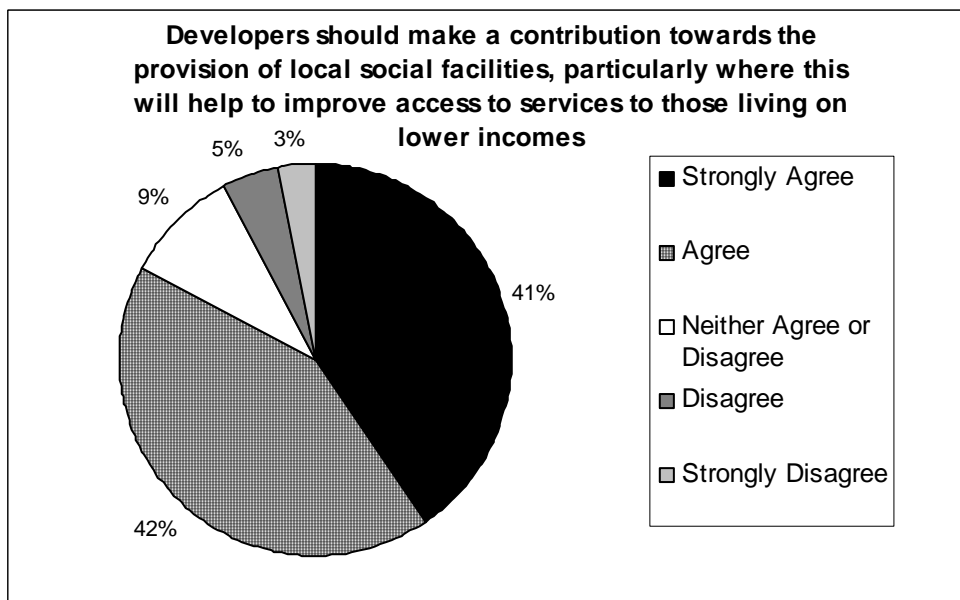
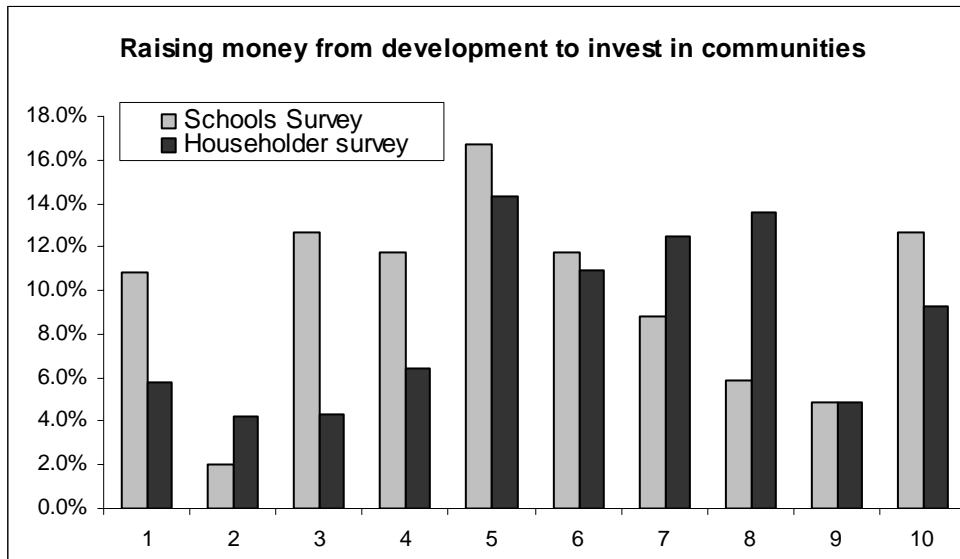
***Development including new / extensions / redevelopment of all education facilities will be permitted on suitable sites either within or adjoining the settlements providing there is good access to public transport.***

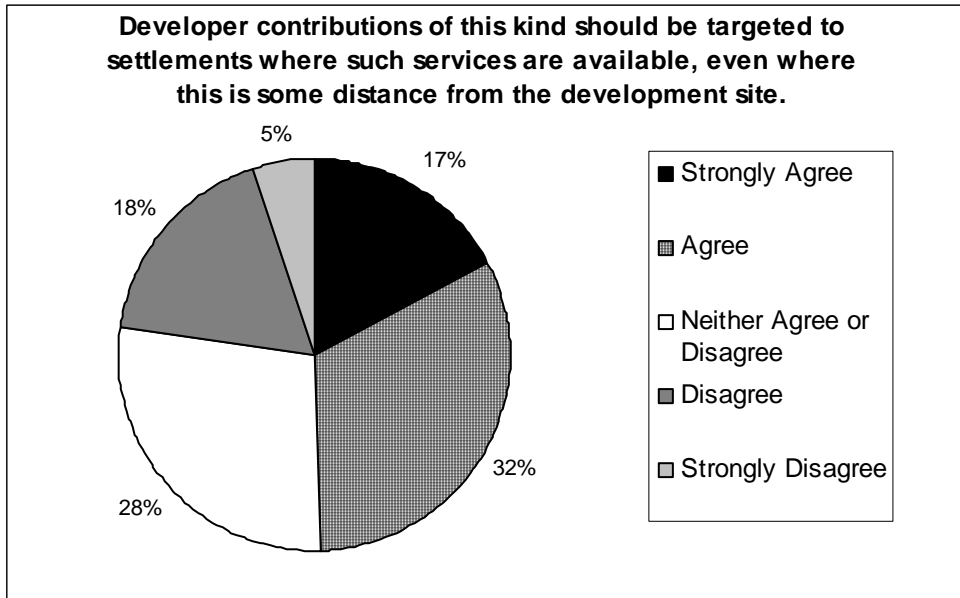
## Summary of responses

### Option 23 – Social exclusion

The response to both questions was in agreement with the principle of finding ways to help alleviate social exclusion, and whether new development should contribute towards providing access to these services. Below is a summary of the relevant comments made

- Developer contributions are only used very locally to the development. If funds could be used in a less specific way this may be avoided.
- Lack of public transport is an important factor in social exclusion. This applies to parts of Salisbury as well as rural areas.
- High planning gain provision may stop developers building in the area, and passing higher costs onto purchasers.
- New developments should include schools, shops and social facilities.
- Developers should contribute to the full range of infrastructure where it is needed.



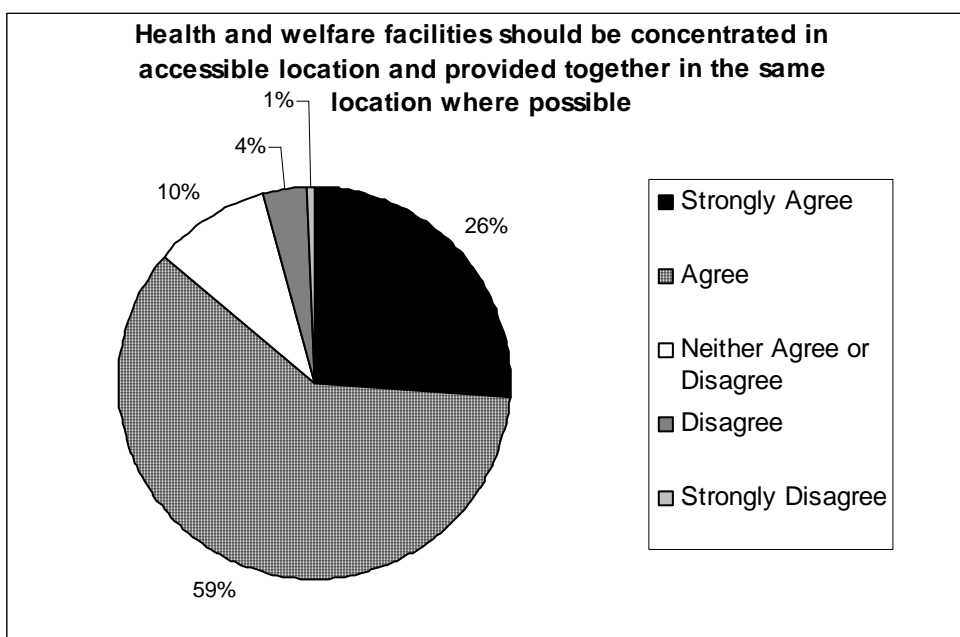


**Option 24 – Health and welfare**

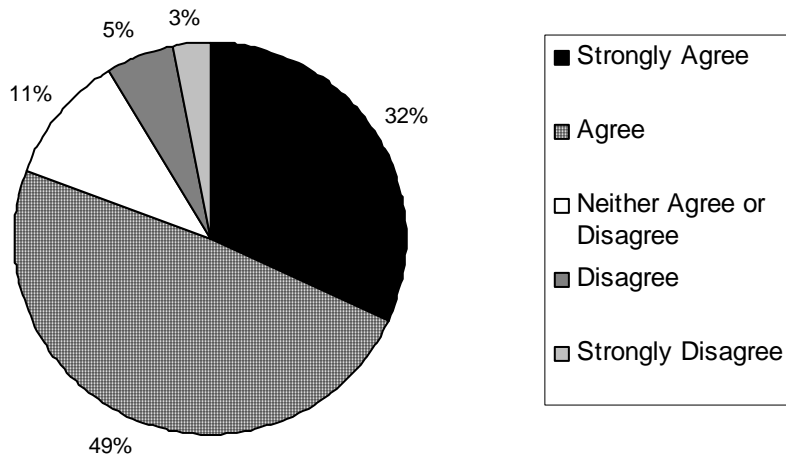
Health and welfare was also a key issue, especially in the more rural parts of the district. Questions ranged from new development should contribute to healthcare facilities, they should be located in accessible locations, that large scale residential care facilities should be provided, or alternatively that smaller, local facilities should be dispersed around the district. As can be seen below, there was overwhelming support for all the questions asked, except that most respondents disagreed with the provision of large scale residential care facilities in the district.

The following is a summary of the relevant comments made

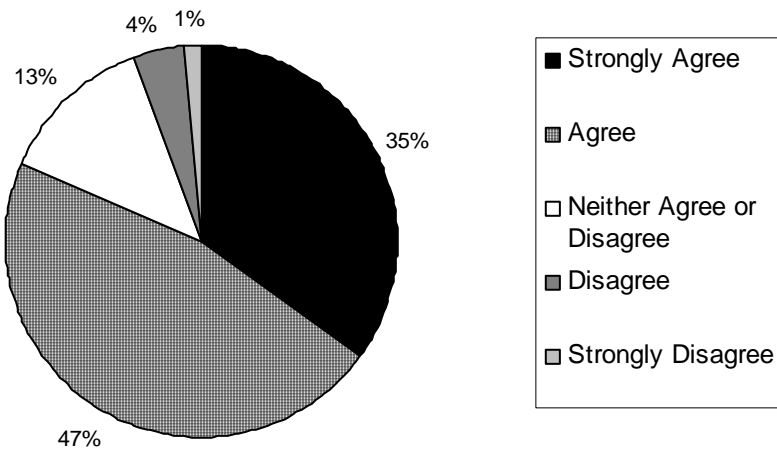
- Facilities should be provided where there is local need and small in scale, and not centralised.
- Provision needs to be made for large increase in elderly population
- Sheltered housing and care facilities should be co-ordinated.



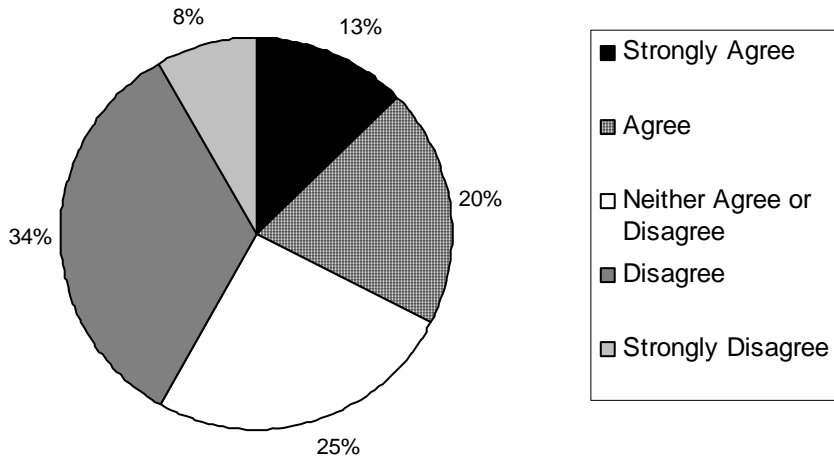
**Developers should make a contribution towards the provision or improvement of healthcare facilities, where the development increases demand for such services**



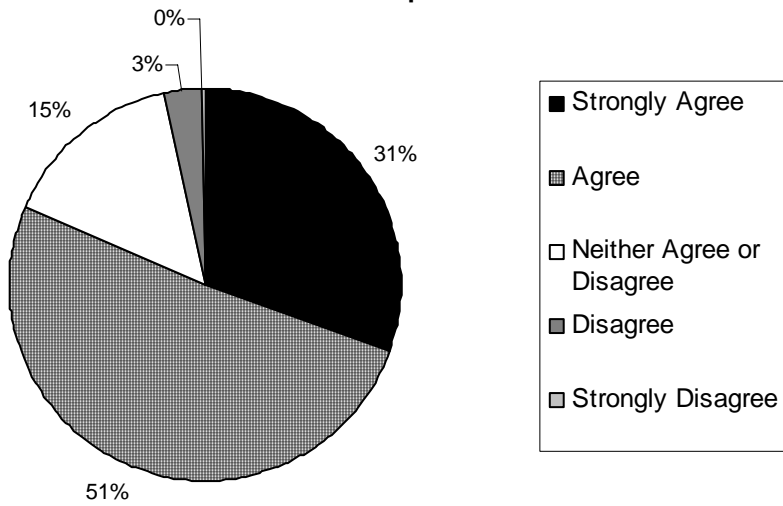
**All new development should take account of those with disabilities**

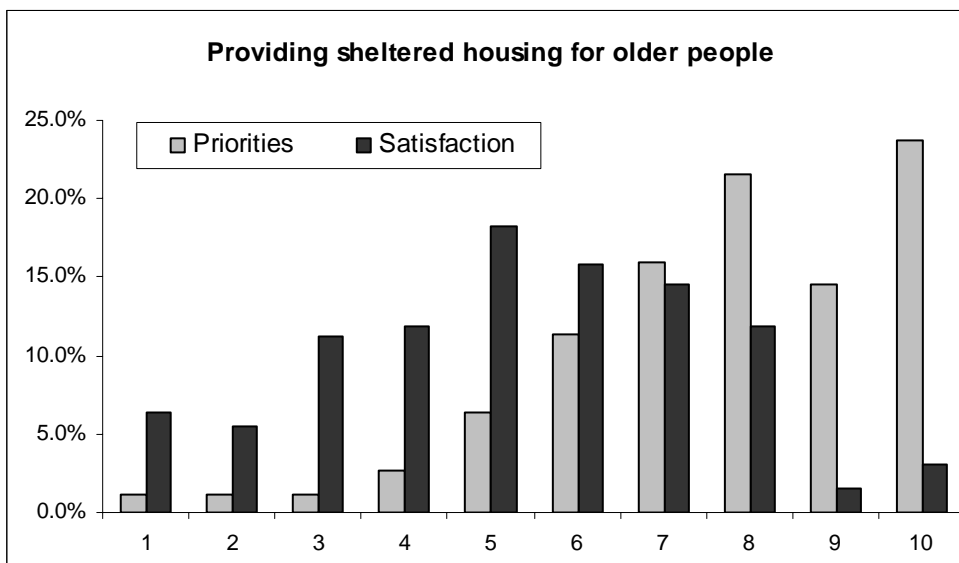
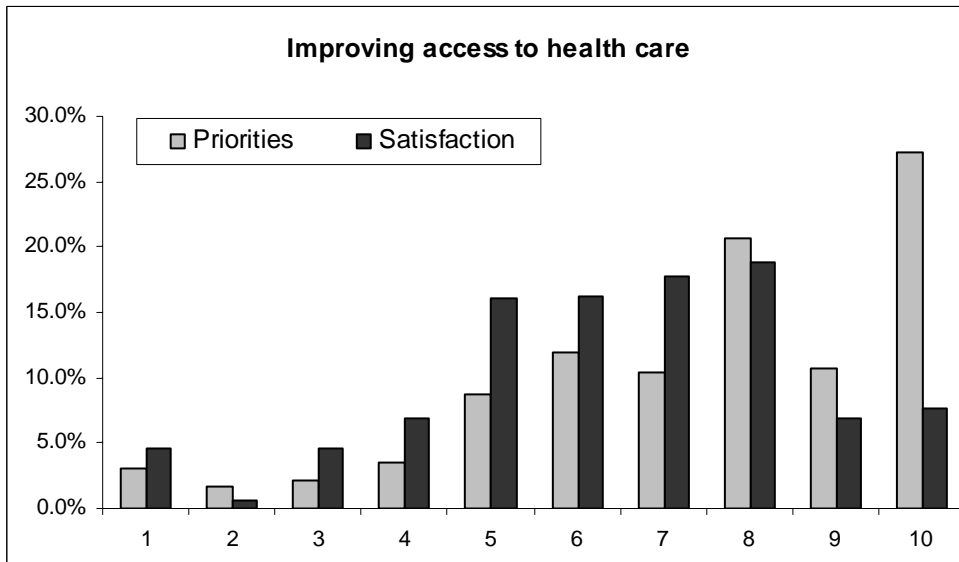


**The needs of very elderly residents should be addressed through the provision of new large scale residential care facilities in the district**



**Alternatively, the emphasis for elderly care could be on smaller scale local facilities dispersed around the district**



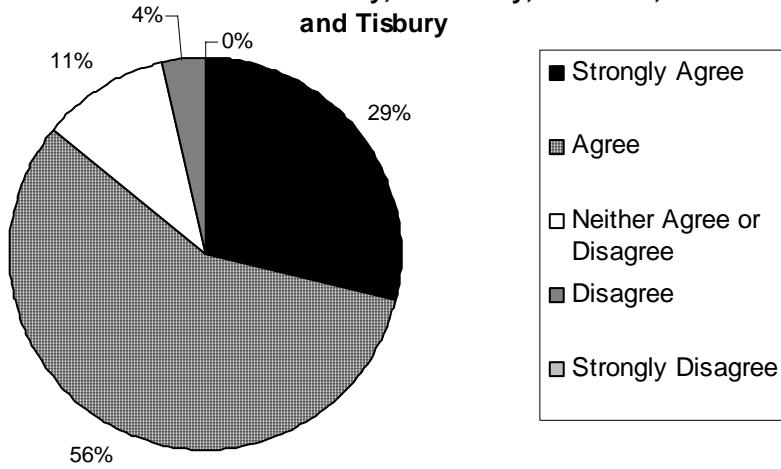


### Option 25 – Providing access to services

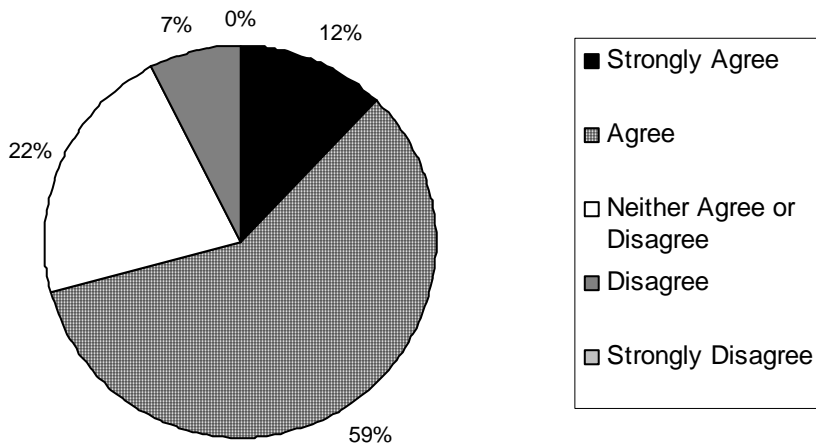
There was a high level of support for providing services in the larger settlements, and that developers should contribute towards social deprivation. There is a fine balance with the proposal to target development in areas of greatest need with 34.5 agreeing or strongly agreeing, 36.4 disagreeing / strongly disagreeing and 29.5 neither agreeing nor disagreeing. The preferred options could suggest both to clarify the publics' opinion on this matter. The following is a summary of the relevant comments made

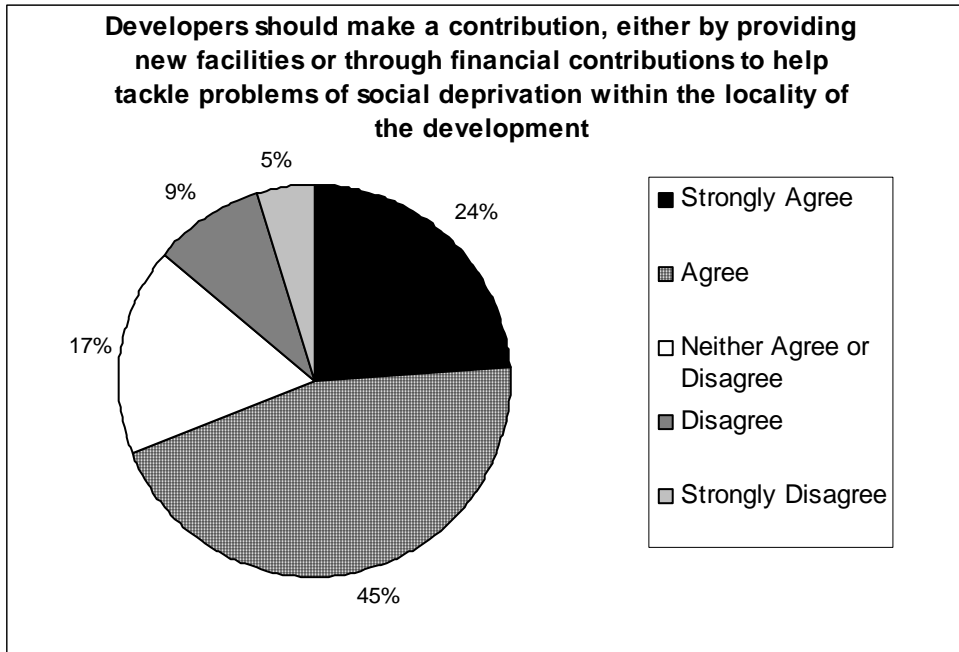
- Developments in outlying settlements will never be big enough for developers to provide special facilities
- Access to facilities is paramount and should not be lost from out smaller villages so that they remain sustainable
- Should focus on low cost public transport
- Issues with access to Salisbury from rural areas
- Demand responsive transport (DRT) could be the future, connecting outlying areas with main settlements, where bus services are provided.

**To ensure that everyone has a good range of services within easy reach, services should be provided in the larger settlements such as Salisbury, Amesbury, Downton, Mere and Tisbury**



**To address problems faced by low income families, new development should be targeted to areas of greatest need even though this could mean significant new development in some rural communities**



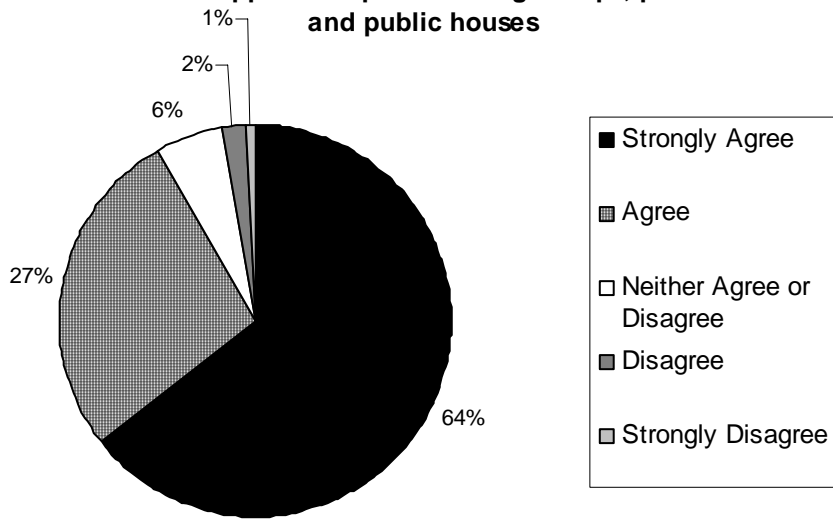


### **Option 26 – Protecting village pubs, post offices and shops.**

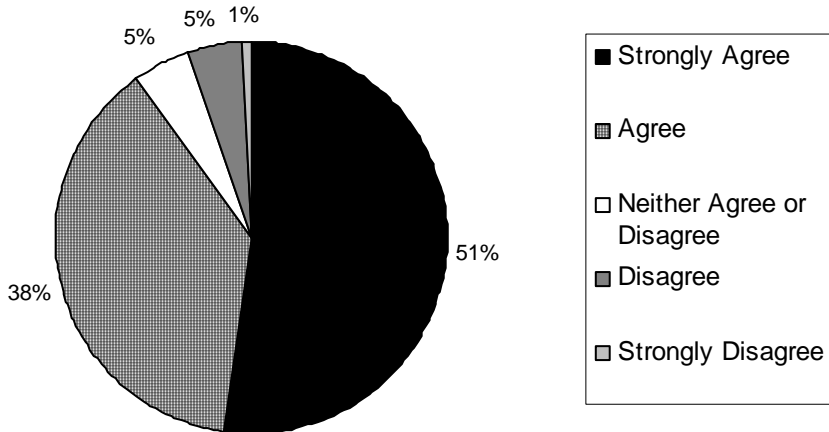
Option 26 looked at protecting pubs post offices and shops, with questions on protecting and resisting the change of use of these facilities, encouraging combined uses and that limited development in some settlements may help these facilities stay viable. There was overwhelming support for the protection of these key facilities. The following is a summary of the relevant comments made

- Churches and chapels should be added to the combined use category to develop social centres
- A community becomes a suburb without a post office or a shop
- The large supermarkets should pay something to local communities to help subsidise the non viable businesses.
- These facilities are the key to sustainable settlements, with modest and limited growth to support them.
- Need a better definition of what is viable and what constitutes proper marketing if we are to resist such losses.

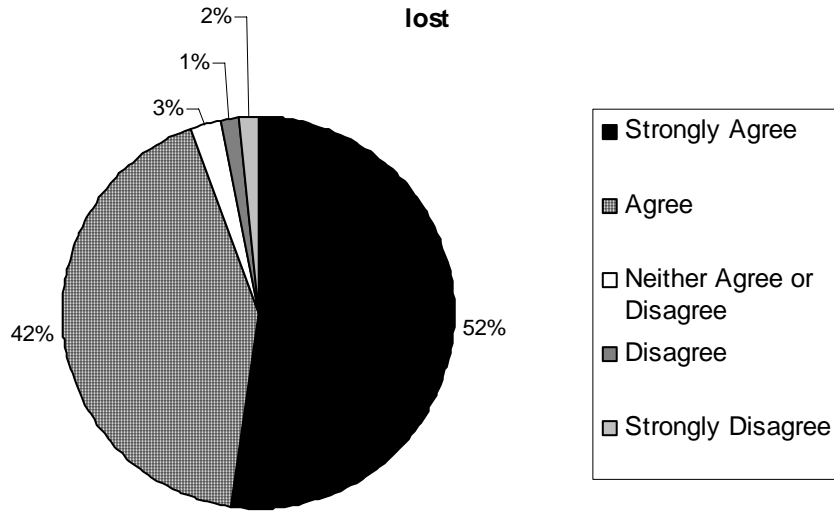
**We should support and protect village shops, post offices and public houses**



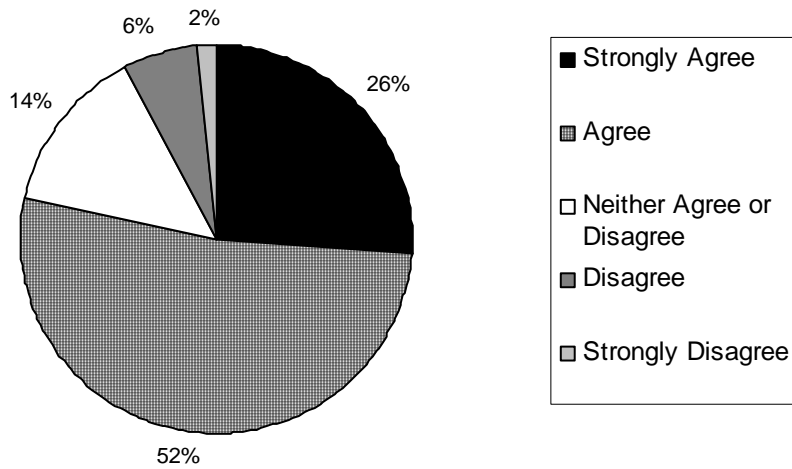
**We should resist the change of use of such facilities unless it has been clearly proven that they are no longer viable**

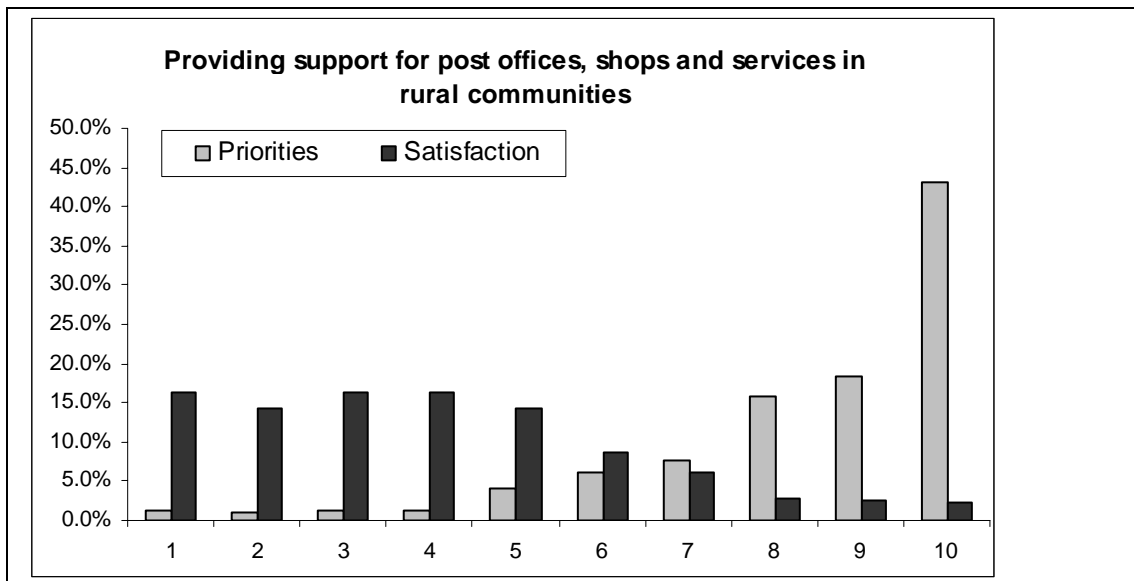


**Allowing combined uses, such as post office within a pub, should be encouraged where facilities might otherwise be lost**



**Some limited new housing in smaller settlements could help local pubs and shops to stay viable**



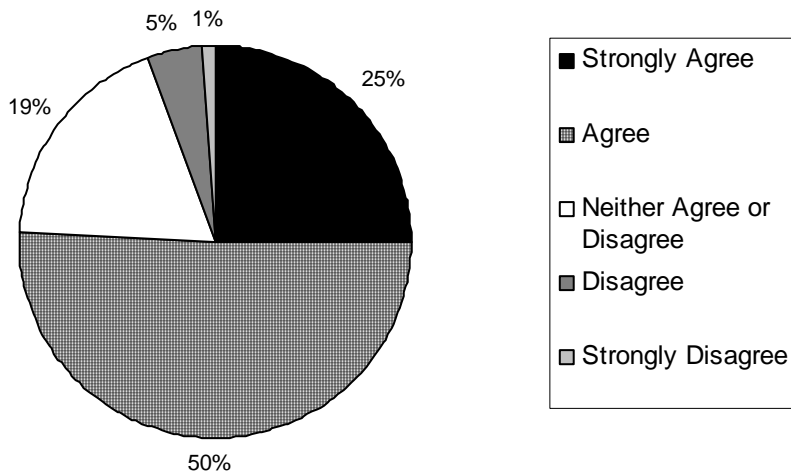


### **Option 27 – Safeguarding and enhancing our cultural activities**

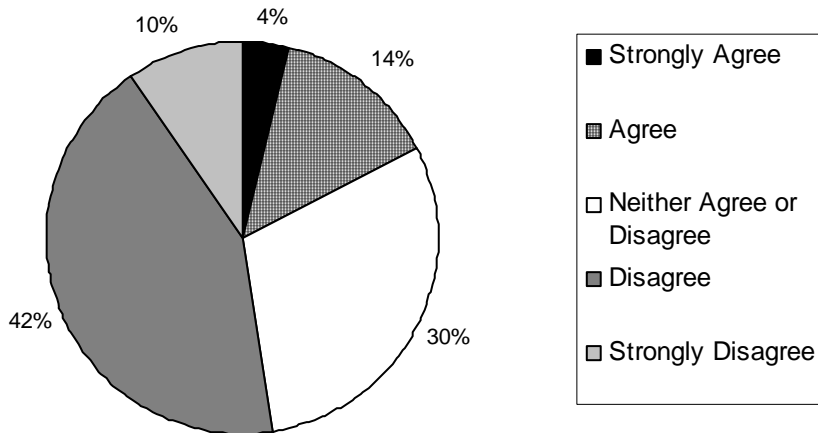
Two options were put forward about cultural facilities, with questions on whether there is a lack of such facilities and if they should be located in key settlements. There was overwhelming support (75.9%) for facilities to be located in the key settlements, but the majority of respondents (52.9%) disagreed that there are a lack of cultural facilities in the district, but a number of comments were received about the need for a larger entertainment venue. The following is a summary of the relevant comments made

- Cultural venues should be in main settlements to allow them to be viable
- Resources should be directed to improving the existing facilities
- Alternative to night clubs for young people is needed.
- Salisbury is well provided with cultural facilities.
- Public transport needs to be improved so that these facilities can be accessed
- Salisbury needs a bigger entertainment venue / concert hall to attract bigger productions
- Provision in rest of district is mixed and often poor

**Arts, entertainment and cultural activities should be located in key settlements to ensure that everyone has reasonable access to a range of such facilities**



**There is a lack of adequate cultural facilities within Salisbury and the rest of the district**

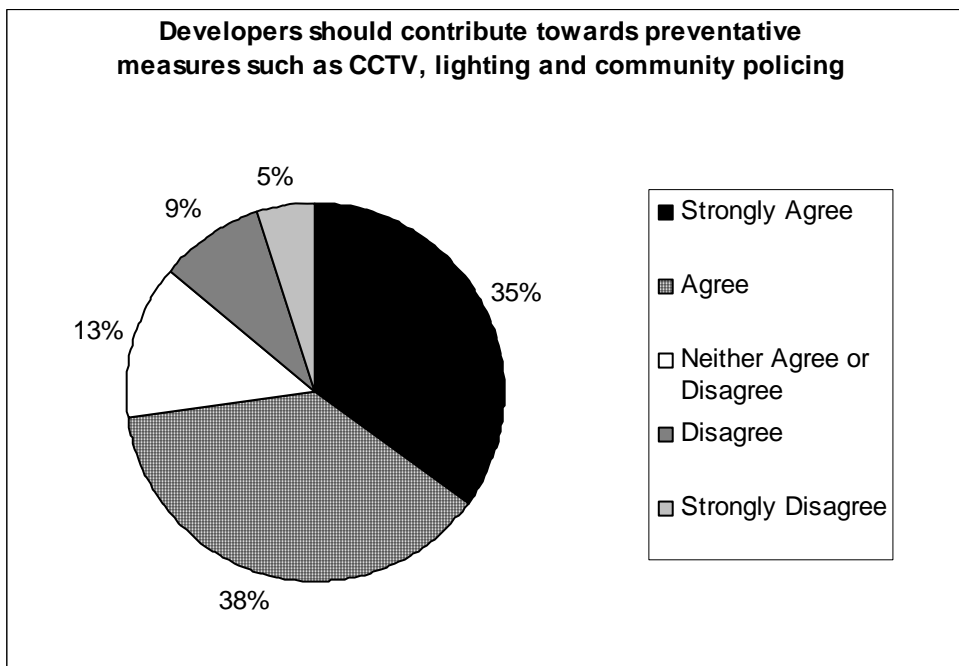
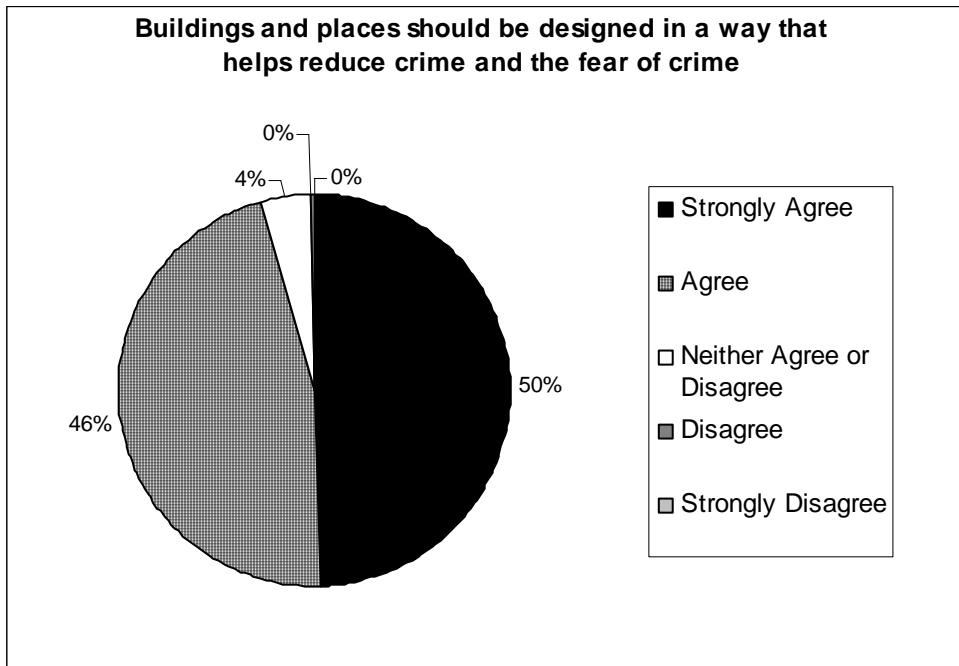


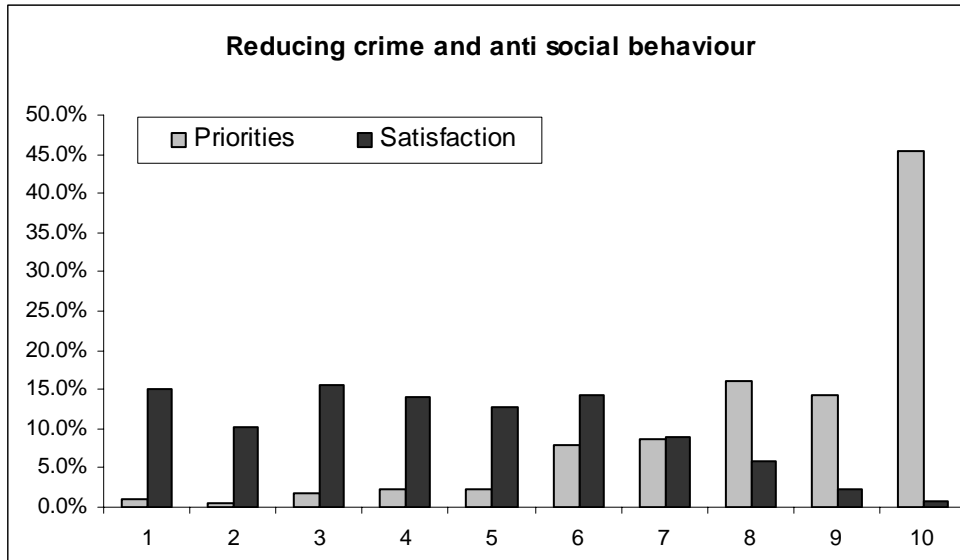
**Option 29– Crime and Safety**

On the issue of crime and safety, the principle of developers contributing towards preventative measures was explored and generally supported by 73% of respondents, as was the notion of buildings and places being designed to help reduce crime and the fear of crime with over 95% of respondents agreeing with this statement. Below is a summary of the relevant comments made:

- Lighting could be supplied by developers – not CCTV or surveillance
- Any lighting should avoid light pollution while still helping crime and safety
- More police beat patrols and local village police

- Reducing crime must be a priority
- Developers are not a bottomless pit – funds should be raised through council tax.
- CCTV does not replace policemen
- Wiltshire has huge old population who do not feel safe
- More CCTV
- Home zones can help cut crime, the fear of crime and strengthens communities and encourages neighbourliness.



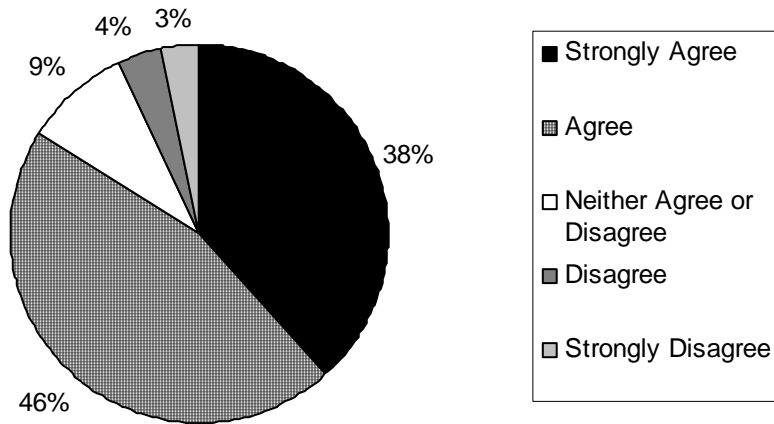


### Option 30 – Sport leisure and recreation

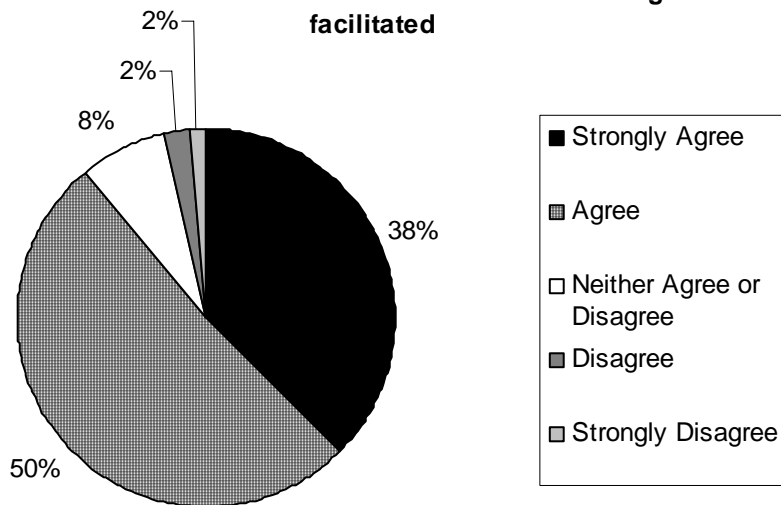
Option 30 looked at sport leisure and recreation, with questions on whether developers should contribute towards these facilities for which 83% of respondents supported, and whether community access to public and private facilities should be encouraged, which 88% supported. The following is a summary of the relevant comments made

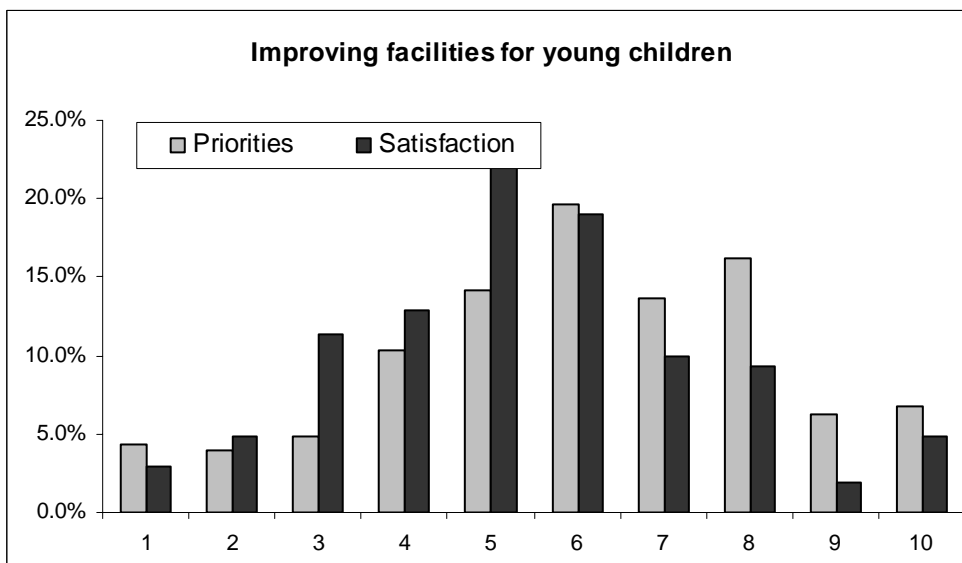
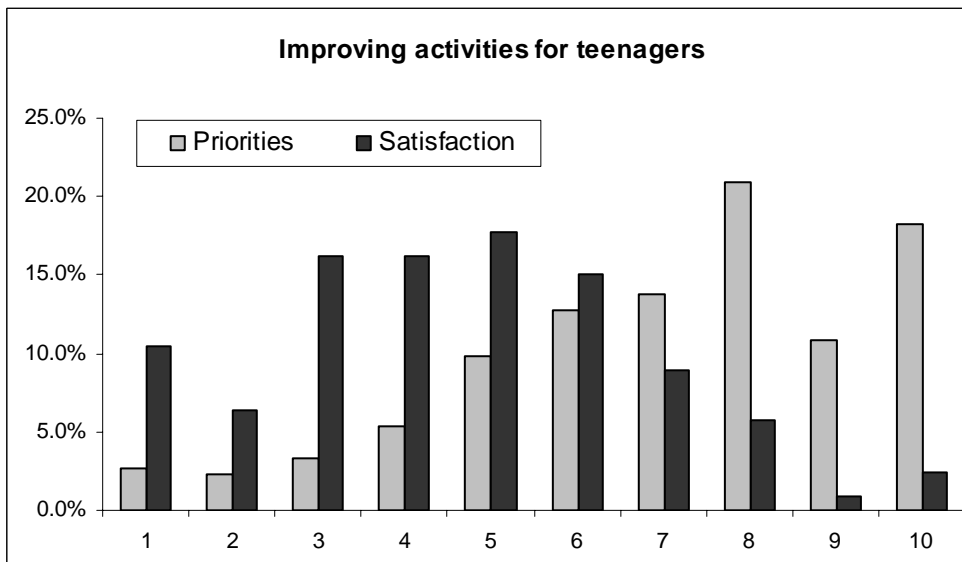
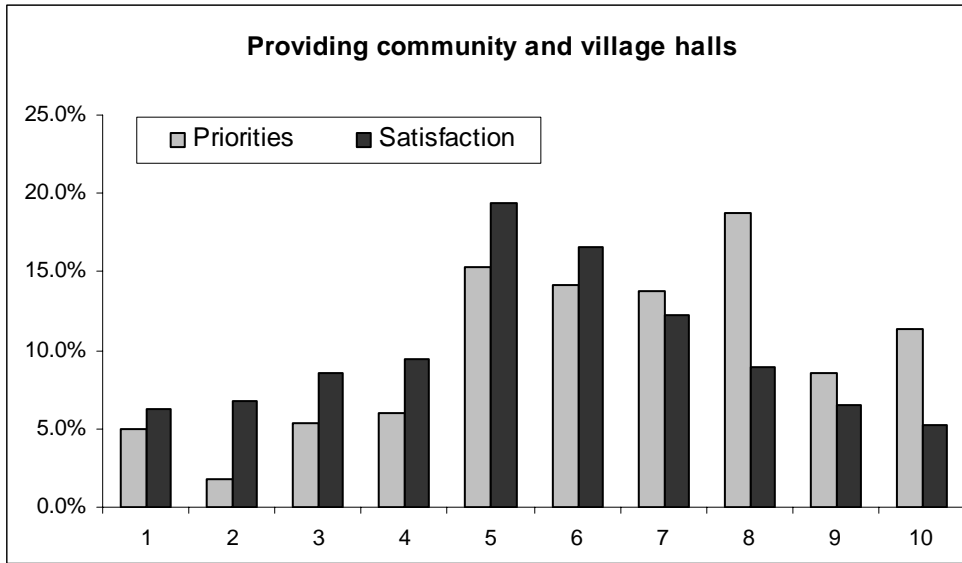
- Balance between housing density and gardens big enough to play / grow things
- MOD sites have facilities that could be used
- Allotments and play areas for young people in rural areas should be encouraged
- Support for use of educational facilities at evenings, weekends and holidays
- Better transport links to leisure facilities
- Contributions will have a knock on effect with house prices
- Already contribute to recreation through R2
- Schools charges are too high for community use. Should be free as public buildings
- Sports and leisure facilities should lead the way in encouraging green transport options to their venues
- Facilities should be spread out to reduce the need to travel
- City could become a centre of excellence for some sports, e.g. archery, cross country running.
- More should be said with regards to informal recreation, and access to greenspace.
- Contribution towards public open space could, if designed in the correct way, ensure that the Council's obligations through the Regional Spatial Strategy to the provision of green infrastructure, and the duty to conserve and enhance biodiversity, are met.
- Policy wording should include promoting access to greenspace, and the enhancement of it

**Developers should contribute towards the provision of local sport, leisure and open space facilities, particularly where they are contributing to the demand for such facilities**



**Community access to public and private facilities - such as school and commercial facilities should be encouraged and facilitated**





## **Spatial analysis of results**

### **Implications on a district-wide or wider area**

Having looked at the responses received, the results from the consultation can be grouped into five themes that cross over all the topic areas. So that there is no repetition between the responses, the implications for the district will be broken down into these themes, with the implications for each question raised in each.

The themes are

- Settlement hierarchy
- Access to services
- Developer contributions
- Protecting village pubs, post offices and shops.
- Crime and Safety
- Sport, Leisure and recreation

### **Settlement hierarchy**

This is one of the key considerations to help overcome the obstacles to providing safe and healthy communities providing opportunities for all. It is unrealistic to expect that all settlements within the district will be able to provide and support all the facilities that its residents would require. Therefore a settlement hierarchy is being proposed so that these facilities are provided in a combination of local centres, and main villages.

The settlements that have been chosen to fulfill these roles are the local centres of Salisbury, Amesbury and Durrington, Mere, Tisbury, Wilton and Downton. Main villages of Alderbury, Dinton, Hindon, Morgan's Vale-Woodfalls, Porton, Shrewton, The Winterslows, Whiteparish, Winterbourne Dauntsey / Earls/Hurdcott, and Zeals and the following cluster villages

- Winterbourne Dauntsey, Winterbourne Earls, Hurdcott, Winterbourne Gunner, Idmiston, Porton, Gomeldon.
- Morgans Vale, Woodfalls, Redlynch, Lover, Bohemia.
- Ludwell, Donhead St. Andrew, Donhead St. Mary, Charlton.
- Great Wishford, South Newton, Stoford.

With the hierarchy in place it will be possible to help address the key issues. By focusing development in these settlements, it will help support the existing facilities such as shops, doctors and allow access to open space and formal recreation facilities and provide a service hub that should be accessible to its wider community, therefore helping to reduce the need to travel. See also the settlement strategy addendum paper for further information on this area.

Given the evidence that the population is ageing, we need to take the needs of this group into account when planning for the future. From the results of the consultation paper, we should be planning for health care and care of the elderly within their local communities, so that people can stay in the areas that they belong, and their families can visit them easily. Development of such facilities should therefore be encouraged, as long as they are in scale with the settlement.

There was a high level of support for providing services in the larger settlements, and that developers should contribute towards social deprivation. There is a fine balance

with the proposal to target development in areas of greatest need with 34.5 agreeing or strongly agreeing, 36.4 disagreeing / strongly disagreeing and 29.5 neither agreeing nor disagreeing. The preferred options could suggest both to clarify the public's opinion on this matter.

Two options were put forward about cultural facilities, with questions on whether there is a lack of such facilities and if they should be located in key settlements. There was overwhelming support (75.9%) for facilities to be located in the key settlements, but the majority of respondents (52.9%) disagreed that there are a lack of cultural facilities in the district, but a number of comments were received about the need for a larger entertainment venue.

Based on the analysis of the response received, the following should be put forward as a preferred options

***Identify key settlements that will act as local service centres to provide a range of facilities to help break down the barriers to social exclusion by allowing easy access to services by a range of transport mode and help protect and support the existing facilities for all.***

***Development of health and welfare facilities and accommodation for the elderly should be encouraged, providing it is in scale with the settlement.***

***Development should be targeted to the areas of greatest need to help address the problems faced by low income families.***

***Development should not be targeted to the areas of greatest need to help address the problems faced by low income families as the level of development required may overwhelm some smaller communities.***

***Salisbury and the rest of the district is well served by cultural facilities but existing facilities should be protected and enhanced. A larger entertainment venue / concert hall is needed in Salisbury to attract bigger productions.***

***Development including new / extensions / redevelopment of all education facilities will be permitted on suitable sites either within or adjoining the settlements providing there is good access to public transport.***

## **Access to services**

This theme was also prevalent in all the topics in issue 5. Access to services can be difficult in two ways. Firstly there is the issue of having services close to the areas that residents live. The hub theory in the settlement strategy will help address this issue. The second issue is that of access to these services by other modes of transport.

It is clear from the evidence in the original topic paper, and the results of the consultation exercise that social exclusion is an issue within the district, in both rural and urban areas. One of the keys to unlocking social exclusion appears to be access to services. This could be achieved in two ways. Firstly, it could be improvements to the public transport system, so that everyone has the opportunity to engage, and secondly that the key facilities that people rely on, such as shops, doctors, dentists, village halls etc are provided in key settlements, so that they can be accessed by all living in the catchment.

Developer contributions could be concentrated in the key settlements to help ensure that the basic infrastructure is provided to meet the need. The money can also be concentrated on helping improve rural transport with demand responsive transport being one way this can be achieved.

Transport as a topic is covered in more depth in its own topic paper. Below are the options of relevance that are being put forward that will help with residents gaining access to services.

***The Council will promote sustainable transport and reduce the need to travel by ensuring that...***

- 1. New development will be provided in locations which are accessible by a range of transport modes, including public transport in order to reduce the need to travel.***
- 2. New development should contribute to improved public transport provision between settlements.***
- 3. The Council will encourage a model shift away from private cars and promote more sustainable and healthy modes of travel, by ensuring that they are woven into the fabric of all development. This will be achieved by ensuring that...***
  - New development promotes safe pedestrian, cycle and road movement.***
  - New development provides measures and facilities to support sustainable transport modes and actively promotes green travel plans***
  - New development is laid out in such a way that buildings, public spaces and roads are accessible to all.***

## **Developer contributions**

Questions were raised in most of the options about the principle of developers contributing towards infrastructure that is needed as a result of any new development. This ranged from contributions towards

- Local social facilities and services (82.9 % either agreeing / strongly agreeing)**
- Providing / improving healthcare facilities (80.06% either agreeing / strongly agreeing)**
- Contribute / provide facilities to tackle the problems of social deprivation (69 % either agreeing / strongly agreeing)**
- Crime and safety - Contributions towards preventative measures such as CCTV, lighting and community policing. (69.3 % agreeing / strongly agreeing)**
- Contribute / provide facilities for local sport, leisure and open space. (83.8 % either agreeing / strongly agreeing)**

Despite this huge support for developers to contribute to the infrastructure, some comments related to that the money should be raised via stamp duty or a development tax. This is a decision to be made by Government, who have decided to introduce the Community infrastructure levy, and is therefore beyond local authority control. There were also comments that making developers pay for the

impact of their development will increase the cost of homes, and may encourage developers to go elsewhere. The community infrastructure levy (CIL) system is being introduced throughout the country, so wherever developers chose to develop, they will have to pay towards the need generated from the development. Whilst in the short term it may have an impact on house prices, as some land deals will have been negotiated before the introduction of the CIL, it is normally the land owner and not the developer who makes a reduced profit from planning contributions or facilities to be provided. Comments were also made that contributions towards recreational open space is already collected via policy R2. Whilst this is the case at the moment, policy R2 will be replaced by the new LDF, and a new policy framework will be needed in order to collect money.

Based on the analysis of the response received, the following should be put forward as a preferred option

***That a policy on developer contributions be worded to enable the money to be spent on local social facilities and services to include the following areas***

- ***Affordable housing***
- ***Education***
- ***Community facilities, meeting places (community halls)***
- ***Health services***
- ***Recreation provision, including public open space, plays and sports provision***
- ***Allotments***
- ***Highway infrastructure***
- ***Pedestrian, cycleway and public transport initiatives***
- ***Nature conservation, wildlife and biodiversity mitigation and enhancement measures***
- ***Town centre improvements***
- ***CCTV and security measures***
- ***Library, museum and theatre funding***
- ***Public art***
- ***Public realm***
- ***Local labour and training initiatives***
- ***Flood risk management schemes***
- ***Waste management***
- ***Community waste and energy projects***
- ***Tourism***

## **Protecting village pubs, post offices and shops.**

Option 26 looked at protecting pubs post offices and shops, with questions on protecting and resisting the change of use of these facilities, encouraging combined uses and that limited development in some settlements may help these facilities stay viable. There was overwhelming support for the protection of these key facilities. Comments were received relating to the tests that applicants will need to go through to demonstrate if a business is no longer viable, and that they will need to be better defined. This issue will be addressed at a high level in the core strategy, but the detail will follow in the development control policies DPD. Representations were received stating that large supermarkets should pay something to local communities to help subsidise the non viable businesses. If the government introduced the proposed community infrastructure levy, this may be possible in the future. Churches

and chapels should also be added to the combined use category to develop social centres. There have been instances within Salisbury and not just the villages of pressure to close community facilities, but with no policy context with which to support refusal. Although Salisbury will always have a range of facilities to support its population, some of the suburban parts of Salisbury also provide services and facilities to its local population, which should also not be lost. For example, the post office are proposing to close two of their branches within the suburbs of Salisbury at Victoria park and Laverstock, as well as two in the more rural areas at Lover and Bulford Village. See the following link for details.

<http://www.postoffice.co.uk/portal/po/content1?catId=57600693&mediaId=57600697>

Based on the analysis of the response received, the following should be put forward as a preferred option

***We should support and protect facilities in villages and larger settlements such as shops, post offices, public houses and other community facilities and resist the change of use of such facilities unless it has been clearly proven that they are no longer viable.***

***Allowing combined uses, such as a post office within a pub, should be encouraged where facilities might otherwise be lost.***

## **Crime and Safety**

On the issue of crime and safety, the principle of developers contributing towards preventative measures was explored and generally supported by 73% of respondents, as was the notion of buildings and places being designed to help reduce crime and the fear of crime with over 95% of respondents agreeing with this statement.

Therefore as part of the developer contribution preferred option, contributions towards crime and safety should be included. It is acknowledged that CCTV is not the panacea in crime reduction, however the contributions could be put towards other measures, and this will be explored in further detail as part of the planning obligations supplementary planning document.

To address the issue of designing out crime and helping reduce the fear of crime, the following option should be explored

***Buildings and places should be designed in a way that helps reduce crime and the fear of crime. Developments that are designed around the principles of Homezones can help reduce crime and the fear of crime, and should be encouraged.***

## **Sport leisure and recreation**

Option 30 looked at sport leisure and recreation, with questions on whether developers should contribute towards these facilities for which 83% of respondents supported, and whether community access to public and private facilities should be encouraged, which 88% supported. The principle of collecting contributions towards sport and recreation has been established in the developer contributions section above. However based on the analysis of the responses received on access to school / commercial facilities, the following should be put forward as a preferred option

***Community access to public and private facilities - such as schools, sport leisure and recreation facilities and greenspace – should be encouraged and facilitated, with appropriate standards established where appropriate in the planning obligations SPD.***

## **Implications for the six community areas**

### **Mere and District**

#### ***Local centre: Mere***

That the role of Mere as a local service centre should be strengthened so that it can act as a hub for the wider community, with improved transport links to Mere from its hinterland.

#### ***Main village: Zeals***

That the role of Zeals as a main village should be strengthened so that it can act fulfil its role in the community, by providing a range of facilities, and in combination with the additional facilities in Mere, help reduce the need to travel.

#### ***Other villages:***

Where other villages have key facilities such as shops and post offices that they should be retained and change of use should be resisted.

#### ***Rural issues:***

There are issues with deprivation and social exclusion in rural areas that can be alleviated with better access, with both local facilities and improved public transport links to these facilities.

### **Nadder valley**

#### ***Local centre: Tisbury***

That the role of Tisbury as a local service centre should be strengthened so that it can act as a hub for the wider community, with improved transport links to Tisbury from its hinterland.

#### ***Main village: Hindon***

That the role of Hindon as a main village should be strengthened so that it can fulfil its role in the community, by providing a range of facilities, and in combination with the additional facilities in Tisbury help reduce the need to travel.

#### ***Cluster villages: Ludwell, Donhead St Andrew, Donhead St Mary, Charlton.***

That the role of the cluster villages should be strengthened so that they can fulfil its role in the community, by providing a range of facilities, and in combination with the additional facilities in Hindon and Tisbury help reduce the need to travel.

#### ***Other villages:***

Where other villages have key facilities such as shops and post offices that they should be retained and change of use should be resisted.

***Rural issues:***

There are issues with deprivation and social exclusion in rural areas that can be alleviated with better access, with both local facilities and improved public transport links to these facilities.

## **Stonehenge**

***Northern urban cluster: Amesbury, Bulford, Durrington***

That the roles of Amesbury, Bulford, Durrington as a local service centres should be strengthened so that in combination they act as a hub for the wider community, with improved transport links to all three from the remainder of the community area.

***Main village: Shrewton***

That the role of Shrewton as a main village should be strengthened so that it can fulfil its role in the community, by providing a range of facilities, and in combination with the additional facilities in Amesbury, Bulford and Durrington help reduce the need to travel.

***Main village: Porton***

That the role of Porton as a main village should be strengthened so that it can fulfil its role in the community, by providing a range of facilities, and in combination with the additional facilities in Amesbury, and the cluster villages help reduce the need to travel.

***Main village: Winterbourne Dauntsey / Earls / Hurdcott***

That the role of Winterbourne Dauntsey / Earls / Hurdcott as a main village should be strengthened so that it can fulfil its role in the community, by providing a range of facilities, and in combination with the additional facilities in Amesbury, and the cluster villages help reduce the need to travel.

***Cluster villages: Winterbourne Dauntsey / Winterbourne Earls, Hurdcott, Winterbourne Gunner, Idmiston, Porton, Gomeldon.***

That the role of the cluster villages should be strengthened so that they can fulfil its role in the community, by providing a range of facilities, and in combination with the additional facilities in Amesbury, Bulford, Durrington and the cluster villages help reduce the need to travel.

***Other villages:***

Where other villages have key facilities such as shops and post offices that they should be retained and change of use should be resisted.

***Rural issues:***

There are issues with deprivation and social exclusion in rural areas that can be alleviated with better access, with both local facilities and improved public transport links to these facilities.

## **Four rivers: Ebble, Nadder, Wylye, Till.**

### ***Local centre: Wilton***

That the role of Wilton as a local service centre should be strengthened so that it can act as a hub for the wider community, with improved transport links to Wilton from the villages within the community area.

### ***Main village: Dinton***

That the role of Dinton as a main village should be strengthened so that it can fulfil its role in the community, by providing a range of facilities, and in combination with the additional facilities in Wilton, and the cluster villages help reduce the need to travel.

### ***Cluster villages: Great Wishford, South Newton, Stoford.***

That the role of the cluster villages should be strengthened so that they can fulfil its role in the community, by providing a range of facilities, and in combination with the additional facilities in Wilton and Dinton and the cluster villages help reduce the need to travel.

### ***Other villages:***

Where other villages have key facilities such as shops and post offices that they should be retained and change of use should be resisted.

### ***Rural issues:***

There are issues with deprivation and social exclusion in rural areas that can be alleviated with better access, with both local facilities and improved public transport links to these facilities.

## **Southern**

### ***Local centre: Downton***

That the role of Wilton as a local service centre should be strengthened so that it can act as a hub for the wider community, with improved transport links to Wilton from the villages within the community area.

### ***Main village: Alderbury***

That the role of Alderbury as a main village should be strengthened so that it can fulfil its role in the community, by providing a range of facilities, and in combination with the additional facilities in Downton and Salisbury, and the cluster villages help reduce the need to travel.

### ***Main village: Whiteparish***

That the role of Whiteparish as a main village should be strengthened so that it can fulfil its role in the community, by providing a range of facilities, and in combination with the additional facilities in Downton,

Alderbury and Salisbury and the cluster villages help reduce the need to travel.

***Main village: The Winterslows***

That the role of The Winterslows as a main village should be strengthened so that it can fulfil its role in the community, by providing a range of facilities, and in combination with the additional facilities in Salisbury help reduce the need to travel.

***Cluster villages: Morgans Vale, Woodfalls, Redlynch, Lover, Bohemia.***

That the role of the cluster villages should be strengthened so that they can fulfil its role in the community, by providing a range of facilities, and in combination with the additional facilities in Whiteparish and Downton and the cluster villages help reduce the need to travel.

***Other villages:***

Where other villages have key facilities such as shops and post offices that they should be retained and change of use should be resisted.

***Rural issues:***

There are issues with deprivation and social exclusion in rural areas that can be alleviated with better access, with both local facilities and improved public transport links to these facilities.

## **Salisbury City**

Salisbury being the largest settlement in the district, is the focus for a range of facilities and services, where the majority of residents come to shop. It is also the home to the hospital and a variety of cultural activities. One of the key issues to arise is access to these facilities from the rest of the district, and indeed from within the city itself, with some areas having poor public transport links in the evening.

Salisbury's role as the strategically significant city within the region should be reinforced with it being the focus for a significant range of facilities and the primary shopping destination within the District.

## **Follow-up work required as result of consultation**

None

## THE IDENTIFICATION OF PREFERRED OPTIONS FOR THIS TOPIC AREA

Preferred Option from Stakeholder feedback	Sustainability Appraisal*	Alignment with national and regional policy**	Deliverability***	Other and action****
New out of town supermarket in Amesbury to introduce competition and choice	Negative  Contrary to SA Objectives 5, 10, 17,	Does not accord  Contrary to PPS 6 and RSS policy TC1	Yes, applications have been received	Despite the public's clear message, this is not an option that should be pursued. It fails the tests of the SA and compliance with national and regional policy.
<b><i>Identify key settlements that will act as local service centres to provide a range of facilities to help break down the barriers to social exclusion by allowing easy access to services by a range of transport mode and help protect and support the existing facilities for all.</i></b>	Positive Meets objectives 2, 3,4,5,6,7,13,17, 18 and 21	In accordance with PPS1 delivering sustainable development. and RSS policies SD4 B, C and SR30 CS1 S11	Yes – will strengthen roles of settlements identified in the settlement hierarchy	This option supports the principle of settlement hierarchy in the RSS and should be taken forward as a preferred option.  This option can be applied on a district wide basis
<b><i>Development of health and welfare facilities and accommodation for the elderly should be encouraged, providing it is in scale with the settlement.</i></b>	Positive Meets objectives 1,2,3 and 5	In accordance with PPS1 delivering sustainable development and RSS policies SD4 CS1 HE1 HE2,B and C	Yes, but will be led by the market led and the PCT	This option supports the principle of accessible healthcare as set out in the RSS and should be taken forward as a preferred option.  This option can be applied on a district wide basis
<b><i>Development should be targeted to the areas of greatest need to help address the problems faced by low income families.</i></b>	Positive Meets objectives 1, 2, 3,5 and 6	In accordance with PPS1 delivering sustainable development and RSS policies SD4 B and C	Yes, with a policy change identifying the settlements concerned	This option could allow development in unsustainable locations, and increase reliance on cars. This should be put forward as a preferred option as there was a divide in opinion on this matter. If the areas of deprivation could be quantified, this may narrow down the

				settlements and give a better choice to respondents.
<b><i>Development should not be targeted to the areas of greatest need to help address the problems faced by low income families as the level of development required may overwhelm some smaller communities.</i></b>	May no comply with Objectives 1, 2, 5 but may comply with objectives 10 and 13	May not accord with PPS1, but may comply with PPS6, as if development is not located in these more rural areas it will have to be accommodated in urban areas where a range of facilities and modes of transport are available. May comply with RSS policies SD4 B and C	Maybe. The location, especially in some isolated rural areas do not lend themselves to sustainable development, but development could be targeted in those settlements with areas of deprivation, or the nearest settlement if it does not have a range of facilities	This is a finely balanced argument. By not putting development in these areas, it could disadvantage the existing population, but by locating the development in more urban areas where there is a range of facilities and transport choices, this may be more sustainable. It will depend on the location of the settlement and the facilities that it has. This should be put forward as a preferred option as there was a divide in opinion on this matter. If the areas of deprivation could be quantified, this may narrow down the settlements and give a better choice to respondents.
<b><i>Salisbury and the rest of the district is well served by cultural facilities but existing facilities should be protected and enhanced. A larger entertainment venue / concert hall is needed in Salisbury to attract bigger productions.</i></b>	Positive Meets objective 20	In accordance with PPS1 delivering sustainable development and RSS policies SD4 LCF1 C1	Delivery of a new entertainment venue may be possible through the Salisbury Vision proposals for the Central car park.	This option supports the principle of protecting and enhancing cultural facilities as set out in the RSS and should be taken forward as a preferred option.  This option can be applied on a district wide basis and new entertainment venue through the

				SWAAP
<b><i>New development will be provided in locations which are accessible by a range of transport modes, including public transport in order to reduce the need to travel.</i></b>	Positive Meets objective 5,10 and 13	In accordance with PPS1 and 13 and RSS policies SD1 SD4 TR1 SK1	This is an overarching policy and the main delivery vehicle will be through the allocation of land for housing and employment in accordance with the agreed settlement strategy	Further investigation on settlement accessibility is being under taken. This option supports the principle of settlement hierarchy in the RSS and should be taken forward as a preferred option.  This option can be applied on a district wide basis
<b><i>New development should contribute to improved public transport provision between settlements.</i></b>	Positive Meets objective 5,10 and 13	In accordance with PPS1 and 13 and RSS policies SD1 SD4 TR1 SK1	Yes Working in partnership with public transport operators to provide extensions to existing routes and improvements in existing infrastructure. Capitalise on the 'planning gain' from developments in order provide improvements	Site specific improvements should be identified in future DPD's. This underpins the RSS need to provide a step change in public transport provision in the Salisbury (SSCT) as well as the main settlements. However, this needs to be balanced with the need to improve public transportation provision to these settlements from more rural areas.  This option should be taken forward as preferred options.

<p><b><i>The Council will encourage a model shift away from private cars and promote more sustainable and healthy modes of travel, by ensuring that they are woven into the fabric of all development. This will be achieved by ensuring that...</i></b></p> <p><b><i>New development promotes safe pedestrian, cycle and road movement.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>New development provides measures and facilities to support sustainable transport modes and actively promotes green travel plans</i></b></p> <p><b><i>New development is laid out in such a way that buildings, public spaces and roads are accessible to all.</i></b></p>	<p>Positive Meets objective 5,10 and 13</p>	<p>In accordance with PPS1 and 13 and RSS policies SD1 SD4 TR1 SK1</p>	<p>These need to be designed into buildings from the outset and would include such things as safe cycle storage, change facilities and stage the use of green travel plans.</p> <p>Key delivery mechanism for these options will be strong design policies which promote good urban design.</p> <p>Possible use of planning gain to improve links to the existing network.</p> <p>Further detail should be given in development briefs the SWAAP.</p>	<p>These options relate to physical accessibility and should be treated as guiding principles for future development. The options are intended to place transport at the heart of new development from the outset rather than fitted as an after thought.</p> <p>This option should be taken forward as preferred option and applies to the whole district.</p>
<p><b><i>That a policy on developer contributions</i></b></p>	<p>Positive</p>	<p>In accordance with</p>	<p>Yes – other</p>	<p>This option supports the principle of</p>

<p><b><i>be worded to enable the money to be spent on local social facilities and services to include the following areas</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>Affordable housing</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Education</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Community facilities, meeting places (community halls)</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Health services</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Recreation provision, including public open space, plays and sports provision</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Allotments</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Highway infrastructure</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Pedestrian, cycleway and public transport initiatives</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Nature conservation, wildlife and biodiversity mitigation and enhancement measures</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Town centre improvements</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>CCTV and security measures</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Library, museum and theatre funding</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Public art</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Public realm</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Local labour and training initiatives</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Flood risk management schemes</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Waste management</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Community waste and energy projects</i></b></li> </ul>	<p>In accordance with the SA objectives 1,2,3,4,5,6,10,13,14,15,16,18,19, 23</p>	<p>PPS1 delivering sustainable development.</p> <p>In accordance with the principles in the planning bill of the Community Infrastructure Levy</p> <p>In accordance with RSS policy SD4, D, SD4 GI1</p>	<p>authorities are already using this approach</p>	<p>accessible healthcare as set out in the RSS and should be taken forward as a preferred option.</p> <p>This option can be applied on a district wide basis</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Tourism</b></li> </ul>				
<p><b><i>We should support and protect facilities in villages and larger settlements such as shops, post offices, public houses and other community facilities and resist the change of use of such facilities unless it has been clearly proven that they are no longer viable.</i></b></p>	<p>Positive</p> <p>In accordance with the SA objectives 2,5 and 21</p>	<p>In accordance with PPS1 delivering sustainable development and RSS policies SD4, B, C</p>	<p>Yes – this approach is already in the adopted local plan, and needs strengthening.</p>	<p>This option should be taken forward as preferred option and applies to the whole district.</p>
<p><b><i>Allowing combined uses, such as a post office within a pub, should be encouraged where facilities might otherwise be lost.</i></b></p>	<p>Positive</p> <p>In accordance with the SA objectives 2,5 and 21</p>	<p>In accordance with PPS1 delivering sustainable development and RSS policies SD4, B, C</p>	<p>Yes, although we can only encourage this principle</p>	<p>This option should be taken forward as preferred option and applies to the whole district.</p>
<p><b><i>Buildings and places should be designed in a way that helps reduce crime and the fear of crime. Developments that are designed around the principles of Homezones can help reduce crime and the fear of crime, and should be encouraged.</i></b></p>	<p>Positive</p> <p>In accordance with the SA objective 4</p>	<p>In accordance with PPS1 delivering sustainable development and RSS policies SD4</p>	<p>Yes, with a policy and SPG in creating places, it will raise the profile of designing out crime.</p>	<p>This option should be taken forward as preferred option and applies to the whole district.</p>
<p><b><i>Community access to public and private facilities - such as schools, sport leisure and recreation facilities and greenspace – should be encouraged and facilitated, with appropriate standards established where appropriate in the planning obligations SPD.</i></b></p>	<p>Positive</p> <p>In accordance with the SA objectives 2, 3,5 and 6</p>	<p>In accordance with PPS1 PPG17 and RSS policies SD4 GI1</p>	<p>Yes, although we can only encourage this principle</p>	<p>This option should be taken forward as preferred option and applies to the whole district.</p>
<p><b><i>Development including new / extensions / redevelopment of all education facilities will be permitted on suitable sites either</i></b></p>				<p>This option should be taken forward as preferred option and applies to the whole district.</p>

<b><i>within or adjoining the settlements providing there is good access to public transport.</i></b>				
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***\*With the Sustainability Appraisal rank from Positive, neutral or negative***

***\*\* does it accord with strategic policy say yes or no***

***\*\*\* Is it a realistic goal?***

***\*\*\*\* Any other influencing factors and given the assessment should it be pursued as a preferred option***