Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment

Draft Scoping Report

Topic Ten: Inclusive Communities

Wiltshire Council
Local Development Framework
**Foreword**

This topic paper forms part of the evidence base supporting the Wiltshire Council Sustainability Appraisal (SA)/ Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Scoping Report. An overview of the SA/SEA process can be found within the main report.

Detailed information for each of the SA/SEA stages have been separated into topic papers for a series of environmental and sustainability themes. This has been done to assist the reader access information for selected themes without the need to read the entire volume of information.

The topics selected for inclusion within the Wiltshire Council Scoping Report are listed below and are all available as individual topic papers.

1. Biodiversity
2. Land and Soil Resources
3. Water Resources and Flood Risk
4. Air Quality and Environmental Pollution
5. Climatic Factors
6. Historic Environment
7. Landscapes
8. Population and Housing
9. Healthy Communities
10. Inclusive Communities
11. Education and Skills
12. Transport
13. Economy and Enterprise
10.1 **Introduction**

10.1.1 Inclusive communities as a topic relates to how residents have access to the services and facilities they need in their every day lives and how that helps build strong communities. Excluded communities would be those remote from essential services and facilities with little opportunity to travel to those services and facilities.

10.2 **Review of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes (Task A1)**

10.2.1 One of the requirements of the SA process is to take account of any other policies, plans and programmes which may be relevant to the planning document under consideration. Table 10.1, below, lists the documents that have been reviewed in relation to inclusive communities. It is important to note that the review is in no way an exhaustive list and does not attempt to identify in detail the content of every plan or programme. Following Table 10.1 a brief summary is given of each document, together with any relevant objectives/requirements and how these might be considered within planning.

**Table 10.1: List of Documents Reviewed for the Inclusive Communities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Aarhus Convention (1998)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our Shared Future (2007)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PPG8 – Telecommunications (2001)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPS7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustainable Communities: People Places and Prosperity (2005)</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Rural Strategy 2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calne Community Area Plan 2004-2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chippenham and Villages Community Area Plan 2005-2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Strategy for Salisbury and South Wiltshire 2005-2009</td>
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<td>Corsham Area Community Plan 2005-2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cricklade and Wootton Bassett Community Plan 2005-2015</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Devizes Community Area Strategic Action Plan, 2007-2012</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kennet Community Strategy 2005-2015</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kennet Leisure and Arts Strategy 2005-2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malmesbury Community Plan 2005-2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melksham Area Community Strategy 2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mere &amp; District Community Plan 2004-2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nadder Valley Community Area Plan 2004-2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Wiltshire Community Strategy (2005)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Summary of document

The Aarhus Convention establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment.

### Key objectives and/or requirements

The Convention provides for:
- the right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public authorities (‘access to environmental information’);
- the right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making; and
- the right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made.

### How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective by providing information and allowing participation in decision-making. The EU has taken important steps to update existing legal provisions in order to meet the requirements of the Århus Convention by means of legislation directed to the Member States, but also for its own institutions.
Plan/Programme | Our Shared Future
---|---
Level | National (Commission on Integration and Cohesion)
Document date | 2007

Summary of document
This report sets out proposals for building integration and cohesion at a local level. It provides practical approaches to building communities’ own capacity to reduce tensions and create opportunities for more integrated and cohesive societies. A collection of case studies illustrating examples of local good practice is offered as a companion piece to the local messages in the report; it is hoped that these will promote creative ideas on how to take the recommendations forward.

Key objectives and/or requirements
There are four key principles that are hoped will underpin a new understanding of integration and cohesion:
1. The sense of shared futures which is at the heart of the recommendations. Emphasis on articulating what binds communities together rather than what divides them.
2. An emphasis on a new model of rights and responsibilities.
3. An ethics of hospitality – a new emphasis on mutual respect and civility that recognises that alongside the need to strengthen social bonds within groups, the pace of change across the country reconfigures local communities rapidly, meaning that mutual respect is fundamental to issues of integration and cohesion.
4. A commitment to equality that sits alongside the need to deliver visible social justice, to prioritise transparency and fairness, and build trust in the arbitration institutions.

How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF
Development Plans should promote development that creates socially inclusive communities, promoting community cohesion in both urban and rural areas. This means meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal well-being, social cohesion and inclusion and creating equal opportunity for all.

Plan/Programme | PPG 8: Telecommunications
---|---
Level | National (DCLG)
Document date | 2001

Summary of document
This PPG gives guidance on planning for telecommunications development - including radio masts and towers, antennas of all kinds, radio equipment housing, public call boxes, cabinets, poles and overhead wires. Other guidance which may affect the determination of an application for telecommunications development may particularly be found in PPC2 Green Belts, PPS7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas, PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation and PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment.
### Key objectives and/or requirements

1. Facilitate the growth in new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum and protecting public health.
2. Ensure that people have a choice as to who provides their telecommunications service, a wider range of services from which to choose and equitable access to the latest technologies as they become available.
3. The Government places great emphasis on its well established national policies for the protection of the countryside and urban areas.

### How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

Develop plans in line with national guidance and recognise that different telecommunications systems have different siting needs, technical constraints and other characteristics. Policies should be flexible enough to choose the best solution regarding individual sites, taking account of issues such as visual intrusion and effects on protected landscape areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>PPS 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>National (DCLG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
<td>2004</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Summary of document**

The policies in this statement apply to the rural areas, including country towns and villages and the wider, largely undeveloped countryside up to the fringes of larger urban areas. Quality of life and the environment in rural areas need to be enhanced through the sustainable development of communities and their environment.

**Key objectives and/or requirements**

The Government's objectives for rural areas that are relevant to this Planning Policy Statement (PPS) are:

1. Raising the quality of life and the environment in rural areas;
2. Promoting more sustainable patterns of development;
3. Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential; and
4. Promoting sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors.

**How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF**

DPDs should seek ways to meet the economic and social needs of people in rural areas, in line with sustainable development objectives, particularly concerning protection of the countryside and enhancement of biodiversity. Conservation of the landscape and countryside should be given weight in LDF policies, particularly given the presence of the AONB within the administrative boundary (Refer to paras. 21,22 of PPS7). Policies also need to reflect the importance of landscapes that are highly valued locally. These requirements are key objectives for consideration in the LDF.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Rural White Paper: Our Countryside The Future</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>National (DETR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
<td>2000</td>
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</table>

**Summary of document**

Town and country are interdependent and the needs of both have to be addressed together. But there are special problems in rural areas which require a direct response and that is the focus of this paper. The challenge for rural communities is clear. Basic services in rural areas are overstretched. Farming has been hit hard by change. Development pressures are considerable. The environment has suffered.

**Key objectives and/or requirements**

- Facilitate sustainable communities;
- Maintain and stimulate communities ensuring fair access to services;
- Conserve rural landscapes and wildlife;
- Increase opportunities to enjoy the countryside; and
- Promote collaboration amongst all Government tiers to ensure responsiveness to local communities’ requests.

**How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF**

Plans need to take account of the objectives given above in order to meet the vision of a living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access for all to high quality public services, a working countryside with a 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Strong and prosperous communities – the local government white paper</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>National (DCLG)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
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</table>

**Summary of document**

The aim of this White Paper is to give local people and local communities more influence and power to improve their lives. It is about creating strong, prosperous communities and delivering better public services through a rebalancing of the relationship between central government, local government and local people. It is now time to show our confidence in local government, local communities and other local public service providers by giving them more freedom and powers to bring about the changes they want to see.
### Key objectives and/or requirements

The White Paper proposes a change in the way we work – to enable local partners to respond more flexibly to local needs; reduce the amount of top-down control from central government; and to enable citizens and communities that use them. It aims to achieve:

- Responsive services and empowered communities
- Effective, accountable and responsive local government
- Strong cities, strategic regions
- Local government as a strategic leader and place-shaper
- Efficiency – transforming local services
- Community cohesion

### How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

LDF to ensure that policies and proposals contribute to the overall aim of achieving sustainable communities. Citizens and communities must be allowed to participate and get involved in the future development of Wiltshire.

### Plan/Programme and Summary of document

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Sustainable Communities: People Places and Prosperity</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>National (ODPM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
<td>2005</td>
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</table>

Summary of document

Describes the Government’s vision and commitment to the development of sustainable communities as a 5yr strategy.

### Key objectives and/or requirements

Objectives: put more control in the hands of local people to improve local services, and work for a cleaner, safer, greener environment; provide excellent local services at a fair and reasonable cost; provide strong visible and accountable local leadership; narrow the gap between average and worse off areas; promote strong economies

Targets: to narrow the gap between the overall employment rate and the employment rate of those living in the local authority wards with the worst labour position by 1% and for lone parents by 2%; bring all social housing into a decent condition by 2010; at least 50% of pupils aged 14 to achieve level 5 or above in English, maths and science by 2008. Reduce the proportion of young people not in education, employment or training by 2 points by 2010; reduce mortality rates by 2010 from heart disease and stroke and related diseases by 40% in people under 75; 15% reduction in crime in all areas, with a further reduction in high crime areas by 2007/8; improve the quality of the built environment in deprived areas.

### How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

LDF to ensure that policies and proposals contribute to the overall aim of achieving sustainable communities. Citizens and communities must be allowed to participate and get involved in the future development of Wiltshire.
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</table>

**Summary of document**
Sets out the Government's approach to rural policy and delivery, based on targeting the greatest needs and working in partnership at national regional and local level.

**Key objectives and/or requirements**

**Objectives:**
3 priorities for rural policy:
- 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.

**How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF**
DPD needs to take account of these objectives

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Creating Sustainable Communities in the South West</th>
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<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Regional (ODPM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
<td>2005</td>
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</table>

**Summary of document**
This is a strategy to tackle the housing challenges in the South West. The document outlines how people in the South West can have more say in decisions affecting their communities. It outlines how the ODPM’s 5 Year Plans will be taken forward and shows how the Government will promote prosperity for all, helping people to create communities they feel proud of.

**Key objectives and/or requirements**
The creation of sustainable communities is intended to be achieved through:
- Delivering a better balance between housing supply and demand;
- Ensuring people have decent places to live;
- Tackling disadvantage;
- Delivering better services through strong effective local government; and
- Promoting the development of the region.

**How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF**
Sustainable communities are likely to be achieved through closer partnership working between local authorities, residents and other stakeholders. Authorities should engage with local people and organisations in such activities as Neighbourhood Renewal programmes, Local Strategic Partnerships, Neighbourhood Management Pathfinders and New Deal for Communities programmes in order to find the best ways of tackling specific problems.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>In Search of Chunky Dunsters – A Cultural Strategy for the South West</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Regional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
<td>2003</td>
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</table>

**Summary of document**

This strategy sets out what the region can achieve by working together to improve the quality and range of cultural activities and creative industries available in the South West. Culture plays an important role in the economic growth of the region, and it is an integral part of the SWRDA plans.

**Key objectives and/or requirements**

Strategic themes:
- Encourage access and participation;
- Improve quality of the region’s cultural facilities and activities; and
- Support the regional cultural and creative industries.

**How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF**

Local Authorities have lead responsibility for encouraging and supporting the development of local cultural strategies.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>The Way Ahead – Delivering Sustainable Communities in the South West</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Regional (SWRDA, GOSW, SWRA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
<td>2004</td>
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</table>

**Summary of document**

This proposal aims to support existing strategies to bring about an acceleration of what the region is already committed to in the provision of housing, improved regional productivity, and to harness the benefits of this growth to address regional inequalities and economic under-performance.

**Key objectives and/or requirements**

The proposal aims to deliver: acceleration of growth in employment and housing, a channelling of the benefits of growth, targeted accelerated interventions in certain PUs and better co-ordinated means of delivery. With regard to Swindon, actions to improve productivity, increase housing supply and address inequalities and deprivation will include:
- making Swindon the functional centre of its sub-region;
- supporting sustainable economic growth in the town centre;
- delivery of some 100,000 sq m of new retail and leisure space;
- consideration of increased housing provision;
- action to resolve long-standing issues on strategic water supply;
- investment in transport infrastructure; and
- investment in university provision in the town.
### How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

To be considered alongside other regional documents, including the Integrated Regional Strategy and RPG10, Regional Economic Strategy and the Regional Spatial Strategy.

### Bradford on Avon Community Plan

**Level:** Local  
**Document date:** 2005

**Summary of document**

The document sets out the needs and aspirations of Bradford on Avon’s community.

**Key objectives and/or requirements**

**Objectives:**

- **Social:** explore opportunities for community education; support the increased diversity and provide opportunities for work related learning; encourage more diverse networking between staff in all schools; seek continued public financial support for existing and any newly formed groups and organisations; raise awareness of Youth centre;

- **Environment:** encourage local business to develop a sustainable business strategy; encourage community to support a social enterprise selling bio diesel and alternative fuels; provide solutions to the poor air quality in the town; insist that any redevelopment of land presently, or historically in employment use, be retained in that use; encourage the development of Character Assessments and Neighbourhood plans for the built environment;

- **Economic:** Lobby for increased investment as tourism fundamental to retail economy; lobby for investment which reduces dependence on car commuting and reduces numbers of bridge crossing events by local drivers; oppose change of use from employment to residential sites

**How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF**

DPD and SA should reflect the objectives of this document

### Calne Community Area Plan 2004 - 2014

**Level:** Local  
**Document date:** 2004

**Summary of document**

The Plan informs local authorities and public bodies about what the people in Calne Community Area consider important and helps to shape future service delivery plans.

**Key objectives and/or requirements**

This highlights target issues, visions and milestones around 8 main themes: Economy; Education and Lifelong Learning; Crime and Community Safety; Environment; Transport; Social Care/Health; Housing and the Built Environment; Culture (including leisure, recreation and the arts)
### How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

The action plan will be used to help the local authority, housing associations, emergency services and others to review their service delivery to address the public’s priorities.

Area specific policies should reflect the vision of the community area plan and help deliver specific land use aspirations in the community area plans.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Chippenham and Villages Community Area Plan 2005-2015</th>
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<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
<td>2005</td>
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</table>

**Summary of document**

A community plan prepared by the local strategic partnership which states a vision for the future of the area.

**Key objectives and/or requirements**

1. Support rural and urban post offices
2. Encourage village shops
3. Community access to IT facilities
4. More visible and effective policing
5. Maintain and enhance the character of the local area
6. Make Chippenham an attractive town in which to live, work, learn and enjoy leisure
7. Improve parking provision and public transport
8. Improve access to NHS dentists
9. Concern whether GP practices and other facilities cope with the growing population of the area
10. Adequate provision of affordable and sheltered housing and community/village halls
11. Improve outdoor sports and leisure facilities for young people
12. Improve support for community events and facilities

### How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

Area specific policies should reflect the vision of the community area plan and help deliver specific land use aspirations in the community area plans.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Code of Practice on Equality and Diversity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Local – south Wiltshire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
<td>September 2005</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Summary of document**

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.
### Key objectives and/or requirements
- Recognising that everyone is different in terms of their race, age, sex, disability, sexuality, age or religion;
- Recognising the importance of equality and diversity and human rights to a prosperous and cohesive society;
- Developing effective methods so all groups can get involved;
- Supporting marginal groups;
- Celebrating people’s differences in our communities.

### How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF
Include equality and diversity as a key requirement in new policy development.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Communications Strategy – Salisbury District Council</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Local – south Wiltshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
<td>2004-2007</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Summary of document**

Ensure that council business is communicated comprehensively externally, internally and on the internet.

**Key objectives and/or requirements**

The strategic objectives of the communications strategy are four-fold:

- 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

**How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF**

Ensure that the LDF is communicated comprehensively externally, internally and on the internet.

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<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Community Strategy for Salisbury and South Wiltshire 2005-2009</th>
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**Summary of document**

*Priorities 2005 – 2009*

- Crime and anti-social behaviour
- Affordable Housing
- Access to services (inc. rural transport, shared services and better information)
### Key objectives and/or requirements

- Cut the overall level of recorded crime by 12.5% between 2003/04 and 2007/08.
- Reduce offending behaviour
- Prioritising higher crime neighbourhoods
- Reducing anti social behaviour
- Reducing drug and alcohol related Harm
- Promote car sharing
- Provide key worker housing
- 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
- Allocate housing for local people employed in an area or with connections locally
- Provide affordable rural transport
- Integrate transport through better cooperation between rail and bus services
- Provide transport for health and education services
- Promote car sharing
- Identify real transport needs
- Extend link schemes
- Making people feel safer
- Reduce crimes of violence
- Reducing road casualties
- Reduce victimisation
- Identify real transport needs
- Reduce crimes of violence
- Reducing road casualties
- Making people feel safer
- Reduce victimisation

### How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

- Assist in reducing crime
- 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.

### Plan/Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Corsham Area Community Plan 2005 - 2015</th>
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<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
<td>2005</td>
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</table>

### Summary of document

A community plan prepared by the local strategic partnership, which states a vision for the future of the area.

### Key objectives and/or requirements

1. Maintain shops/local post offices in rural areas
2. Maintain the high quality of local schools
3. Increase police presence on the streets
4. Re-open Corsham railway station

### How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

Area specific policies should reflect the vision of the community area plan and help deliver specific land use aspirations in the community area plans.
### Plan/Programme
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cricklade and Wootton Bassett Community Plan 2005-2015</th>
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<td><strong>Level</strong></td>
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</table>

### Summary of document
A community plan prepared by the local strategic partnership, which states a vision for the future of the area.

### Key objectives and/or requirements
1. Better leisure and recreation facilities for the youth
2. Encourage a thriving and diverse economy whilst protecting the environment, particularly the Rural Buffer
3. Concern regarding affordability of the market housing and erosion of the Rural Buffer
4. Additional traffic on M4 and A419 leads to congestion in Cricklade and Wootton Bassett
5. Traffic pollution and erosion of foundations
6. Concern regarding car parking and road maintenance
7. Reduce and prevent crime and fear of crime
8. Support education and lifelong learning
9. Poor local business support networks, short supply of premises and restricted creation of new and expanding businesses
10. Future closure RAF Lyneham will have significant impact
11. Few full-time local job opportunities

### How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF
Area specific policies should reflect the vision of the community area plan and help deliver specific land use aspirations in the community area plans.

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### Summary of document
A community plan prepared by the local strategic partnership which states a vision for the future of the area.

### Key objectives and/or requirements
To form an integrated community of people and businesses, blending a living and working countryside with its service centre, the thriving market town of Devizes, and ensuring that all people have a good quality of life with access to the facilities they need."

Devizes needs to maintain its role as the major service and shopping centre for the Community Area. The town offers the best prospect for maintaining local services, attracting more employment and introducing more sustainable modes of transport. A broad economic base in the rural areas can have a positive impact on the viability of a community. Shops, post offices, pubs, churches, schools halls, meeting rooms and even petrol stations with shops provide places for community interaction.
### How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

Area specific policies should reflect the vision of the community area plan and help deliver specific land use aspirations in the community area plans.

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<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Devizes Community Area Strategic Action Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
<td>2007</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Summary of document**

This local strategic action plan looks at the requirements of Devizes and its rural hinterland over the next 5 years and will hopefully help create an environment in which future development and growth will take place to the benefit of all of the inhabitants and users of the Devizes Community Area.

### Key objectives and/or requirements

The aim for the Devizes Community Area is to create a more self-contained community. This means supporting the town of Devizes but also involves helping the larger villages, such as Market Lavington, in their roles as service centres. In addition, the plan is to improve transport, which will bring town and countryside closer together and help all the population to access events and services.

More local jobs, better shopping and shopping environment, improved health care and improved community safety and facilities are actions at the heart of this strategy.

These actions will help to support local distinctiveness. The community will develop a greater sense of belonging and pride of place as people do more things on a local level. Devizes is well set up with thriving organisations and clubs but these could benefit even more by working together on their visions set out in this plan.

### How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

Area specific policies should reflect the vision of the community area plan and help deliver specific land use aspirations in the community area plans.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Give Meaning to Life – a Cultural Strategy for West Wiltshire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
<td>2004</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Summary of document**

This document sets out the District’s strategy to cover arts development, community development, crime and community safety, health promotion, leisure services, sports development, tourist info centres, conservation of the historic environment, parks and open spaces, transport and economic development.
### Key objectives and/or requirements

- improve community well being and community togetherness
- help make the Council become more ‘citizen focused’
- clarify and promote the cultural and social value of the Council’s services
- provide an integrated approach to the services that contribute to culture
- set clear objectives and targets for the services that contribute to culture
- improve cultural services
- provide a longer term plan/vision for cultural services
- fulfil the Government’s requirements for local authorities

### How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

This document helps inform the DPD and SA/SEA processes.

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#### Plan/Programme | Kennet Community Strategy 2005-2015
---|---
Level | Local
Document date | 2006

#### Summary of document

The Kennet Local Strategic Partnership (KLSP) is committed to working together for the long term sustainability and improvement to our district. This plan has been developed to set out Kenner’s long term vision and aspirations of our communities.

#### Key objectives and/or requirements

In the next 10 years to create an integrated, fair and thriving community, blending a living and working countryside with the towns, villages and other communities of the District through accessibility to services, the participation of local people in decisions affecting their lives and the maintenance of a pleasant environment. The Kennet Local Strategic partnership adopted a 10 year vision within its constitution. The 4 community area plans articulate the vision for each of the areas. The themes that are common to all these visions have emerged as the 3 priorities for the Kennet Community.

Priority one – Accessible Services
Priority two - Community Participation
Priority three - Maintaining a pleasant environment

### How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

Specific policies should reflect the vision of the community strategy and help deliver specific land use aspirations. Policies have a role to play in protecting the built, natural, historic and cultural environment and providing opportunities for a healthy and safe lifestyle.

#### Plan/Programme | Kennet Leisure and Arts Strategy 2005-2008
---|---
Level | Local
Document date | 2005

#### Summary of document

Our vision is that by the end of this four-year strategy the Council, through the Leisure & Arts Service will have positively contributed to increasing levels of physical activity in the Kennet community and made a key contribution to making Wiltshire the healthiest county in which to live.
Key objectives and/or requirements

The key objective is to: ‘reach into every element of community life by providing a range of participation opportunities leading to improved standards of health and wellbeing’

Meeting Places- The provision of places for the community to use to participate in sport, attend performances, dance, skate, sing or socialise will continue to be important. This was confirmed by the research carried out by the Council in 2004 into services for children and young people where access and transport were identified as key barriers to participation.

Arts Development- The arts in Kennet have a fundamental role to play as a tool for developing strong, safe and healthy communities. The arts can and do bring people together to socialise, participate and to share common experiences. The arts are also widely used for communicating ideas or issues and as a tool for social and personal development.

Sport and Leisure Development- Along with the arts, sports development is at the heart of the work outside the Leisure Centres. It embraces a whole range of directly provided services, as well as working with others to provide opportunities.

How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

Encourage more active, healthy lifestyles, ensure equitable access to facilities for all and protect rights of way and open spaces. Develop and improve community meeting places.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Malmesbury Community Plan 2005-2015</th>
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<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<td>Document date</td>
<td>2005</td>
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</table>

Summary of document

A community plan prepared by the local strategic partnership which states a vision for the future of the area.

Key objectives and/or requirements

1. Look after farming communities and rural life including local businesses and facilities
2. Raise levels of basic education skills and increase informal learning opportunities
3. Increase Neighbourhood Watch
4. More recycling
5. Improved maintenance of flooding
6. Improved conservation
7. Improve road safety and keep footpaths and bridleways open
8. Concern over the future of the hospital and lack of social and health care provision
9. Provide affordable housing and preserve historical character
10. Maintain and enhance village facilities and improve sense of community and village halls

How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

Area specific policies should reflect the vision of the community area plan and help deliver specific land use aspirations in the community area plans.
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<td>Document date</td>
<td>2004</td>
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</table>

**Summary of document**

A community plan for the Marlborough area prepared by the local strategic partnership which states a vision for the future of the area.

**Key objectives and/or requirements**

Vision: “A safe and vibrant community benefiting from high standards of housing, health, education and culture in the context of a growing economy in the area as a whole.”: the Economy - Supporting farming, and small businesses including village shops and bed & breakfasts; Education and Lifelong Learning, Crime and Community Safety - Successful consolidation of St. John's School on one site; The Environment: Land Based/ Countryside Issues- Maintain and enhance the distinctive character of the local countryside; Transport- Improve public transport where required and provide adequate and affordable parking in Marlborough; Social Care/ Health - Full and effective use of Great Western Hospital as well as the development of local Social Care and Health Services with special regard to Coombe End House and Savernake Hospital; Housing and the Built Environment- Lack of Development Land, and lack of Affordable Housing; Culture- Quality events, improved facilities and more local participation.

**How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF**

Area specific policies should reflect the vision of the community area plan and help deliver specific land use aspirations in the community area plans.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Melksham Area Community Strategy</th>
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<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
<td>2004</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Summary of document**

Sets out the needs and aspirations of Melksham’s community.
### Key objectives and/or requirements

**Social**: improve pedestrian, visual and activity links between the retail centre and the riverside; increase the level of resources and activities that young people can engage in; provide more social and leisure events and facilities for young people; improve perceptions and attitudes towards young people; increase local awareness of opportunities that are available to young people; promote citizenship amongst young people by better engaging them in community and democratic processes; engage with young people to help them recognize problems relating to anti-social behaviour and how to deal with them;

**Environment**: improve the physical fabric and infrastructure of the town centre; encourage development of the local transport network; strengthen linkages and collaboration between transport providers; improve accessibility for cyclists and pedestrians; map the existing provision for all transport system and networks; inform and influence regional decision-making transport issues. **Economic**: encourage greater investment in the town centre; review the planning definition of the core shopping area; ensuring sustainable economic growth; develop the potential of the waterways; ensure low unemployment level; raise skill level and aspirations of local residents; involve the business sector in planning for the future; increase visitor number with better facilities, promotion and marketing; attract business investment in the business parks and the town centre.

### How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

The DPD and SA/SEA processes should be informed and where appropriate guided by existing Local Authority policy in Wiltshire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Mere &amp; District Community Plan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Local - south Wiltshire (South Wiltshire Strategic Alliance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
<td>2004-2009</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Summary of document

The South Wiltshire Strategic Alliance is a partnership of the public, private, voluntary and community sectors in Salisbury and South Wiltshire.

Its mission is to work together to create ‘a safe and caring place, where it is easy to get about and where value for money services contribute to a high quality of life and environment, with equality of opportunity for all’.

### Key objectives and/or requirements

The following strategic priorities have been adopted for 2004-2009:

- 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).

### How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

Ensure indicators are included within DPD’s and SA.
### Nadder Valley Community Plan

**Level**: Local  
**Document date**: 2004-2009  

**Summary of document**  
The plan sets out the community’s priorities (as determined through consultation) and what will be done to address them. The Nadder Valley Community Plan replaces the ‘Tisbury Community Plan’, which was published in 1999.

**Key objectives and/or requirements**  
The document focuses in the themes in the ‘Wiltshire Community Strategy’:
- Social Care and Health
- Countryside and Land Based Issues
- Housing and the Built Environment
- The Wiltshire Economy
- Transport
- Crime and Community Protection.
- Education Skills and Learning
- Culture
- Better Access to Services

**How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF**  
Ensure indicators are included within DPD’s and SA.

### North Wiltshire Community Strategy

**Level**: Local  
**Document date**: 2005  

**Summary of document**  
The Community Strategy for North Wiltshire is the parent document of the 5 ‘Community Area Local Plans’. It contains the overarching themes and issues that are important to the people of North Wiltshire.

**Key objectives and/or requirements**  
1. Make Wiltshire the healthiest county and meet the growing needs of the elderly  
2. Protect the environment and support economic regeneration of rural areas  
3. Ensure sufficient housing of all types, especially affordable housing  
4. Provision of services and facilities whilst maintaining the character of areas  
5. Protect and support the rural economy  
6. Accessibility to public transportation for the vulnerable and rurally isolated  
7. Diversity of cultural activities  
8. Alleviate fear of crime and anti-social behaviour  
9. Improve levels of education skills
How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF
Specific policies should reflect the vision of the community strategy and help deliver specific land use aspirations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Pewsey Community Area Plan: The Future 2008-2018</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
<td>2007</td>
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</table>

Summary of document
A community plan for the Pewsey area prepared by the local strategic partnership which states a vision for the future of the area.

Key objectives and/or requirements
The Pewsey Community Area will continue to be a beautiful and pleasant natural environment with strong community spirit and plenty of local involvement. It is a living and working countryside. Access to education, health, social care and policing will be available to everyone in the Community Area. People will live without the fear or threat of crime. All sections of the community are able to participate in decision-making.

How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF
Area specific policies should reflect the vision of the community area plan and help deliver specific land use aspirations in the community area plans.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Pewsey Community Resource Feasibility Study and Pewsey: A Working Village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
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<td>Document date</td>
<td>2005</td>
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</table>

Summary of document
A document to consider land uses that could be innovatively combined and considered for a potential central site in Pewsey which is being marketed for development and research into the community facilities needed in the village.

Key objectives and/or requirements
Maintain the charm of the traditional village.
Specific projects are identified including improvements to sports facilities, the need for a new community meeting room and the need for flexible facilities and office space

How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF
The LDF should support the delivery of specific projects highlighted in the Feasibility Study where appropriate.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Salisbury City Community Plan (South Wiltshire Strategic Alliance)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<td>Document date</td>
<td>2004-2009</td>
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</table>

**Summary of document**

The South Wiltshire Strategic Alliance is a partnership of the public, private voluntary and community sectors in Salisbury and South Wiltshire.

**Key objectives and/or requirements**

The following strategic priorities have been adopted for 2004-2009:

- 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)

**How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF**

Ensure indicators are included within DPD’s and SA.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Salisbury Four Rivers Community Plan</th>
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<td>Document date</td>
<td>2004-2009</td>
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</table>

**Summary of document**

The South Wiltshire Strategic Alliance is a partnership of the public, private, voluntary and community sectors in South Wiltshire.

Its mission is to work together to create ‘a safe and caring place, where it is easy to get about and where value for money services contribute to a high quality of life and environment, with equality and opportunity for all.’

**Key objectives and/or requirements**

The following priorities have been updated for the 2004-2009:

- 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.)

**How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF**

Ensure indicators are included within DPD’s and SA.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Southern Community Plan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Local – south Wiltshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
<td>2004-2009</td>
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</table>

Summary of document
- 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

Key objectives and/or requirements
Protecting Wildlife and the natural environment; Maintaining our countryside industries; Health and traffic implications of extraction and landfill sites; Flooding - continued support and maintenance; Ensuring service provision adequately supports communities where new developments are planned; Affordable Housing for local people – 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; 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)

How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF
Ensure indicators are included within DPD’s and SA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Stonehenge Community Plan (South Wiltshire Strategic Alliance)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Local – south Wiltshire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
<td>2004-2009</td>
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</table>

Summary of document
- Maintaining and improving existing road networks
- Reduce Vandalism, Anti-Social Behaviour and Crime
- Cleanliness of Roads, Streets & Open Spaces
- Activities and Facilities for Teenagers
Key objectives and/or requirements

- Encourage waste reduction
- Promote the use of local produce.
- Maintaining open spaces
- More broadband in villages
- Need for an additional supermarket in the area.
- Off-road parking on estates
- Better community facilities in Amesbury.
- New community center in Shrewton
- Address lack of meeting places for young people
- Improve amenities along side growth of housing developments.
- Provide affordable housing for local people and ensure affordability when re-sold.
- Preserving and improving commercial and retail outlets in Durrington and Amesbury and protect village shops and post offices
- Active support for Elderly and disabled groups in our community.
- 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
- 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.

How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

Ensure indicators are included within DPD’s and SA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Supporting People Strategy (Salisbury)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Local - South Wiltshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
<td>2003/04</td>
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</table>

Summary of document

- 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.

Key objectives and/or requirements

No specific targets

How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

Improve quality of life of vulnerable people
### Plan/Programme: Tidworth Community Area Plan: The Future 2003-2013

<table>
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<th>Level</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
<td>2003</td>
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</table>

**Summary of document**

A community plan for the Tidworth area prepared by the local strategic partnership which states a vision for the future of the area.

**Key objectives and/or requirements**

Over the next 30 years the vision is the continuing improvement of the living and working environment to create a fair and vibrant Community Area and to encourage greater participation of residents in decisions that affect them.

**How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF**

Area specific policies should reflect the vision of the community area plan and help deliver specific land use aspirations in the community area plans.

### Plan/Programme: Tidworth Community Area Strategic Action Plan

<table>
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<td>Document date</td>
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</table>

**Summary of document**

This Strategic Action Plan for Tidworth Community Area is adopted by Tidworth Community Area Partnership (TCAP) and will be used to guide the work of the partnership over the next few years.

**Key objectives and/or requirements**

- A significant increase in the level of private sector housing in Tidworth to address the imbalance between the military and civilian communities and limit the problems caused by the fluctuating numbers of military personnel and their dependants.
- Development of the private sector economy in the Community Area to provide local jobs.
- Tidworth and Ludgershall, in particular, need to strengthen their roles as service, leisure and shopping centres for the Community Area. These settlements offer the best prospect for attracting more employment and introducing more sustainable modes of transport.
- The protection of existing, and future provision of, places for community interaction, for example: shops, post offices, pubs, churches, school halls, meeting rooms and petrol stations with shops.
- To continue to break down barriers existing across the Community Area by improving communications.
- Maintain the local distinctive environment, which is central to the quality of life, and ensure easy access to it.

**How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF**

The LDF should support the delivery of specific projects highlighted in the Strategic Action Plan where appropriate.
### Topic Paper 10:

**Wiltshire Council Scoping Report Consultation**

**Inclusive Communities**

January 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Trowbridge Local Community Area Plan 2004-2014</th>
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<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<td>Document date</td>
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</table>

**Summary of document**

Sets out the needs and aspirations of Trowbridge’s community

**Key objectives and/or requirements**

- **Social**: work in partnership to realise the vision for Trowbridge; increase the participation of Parishes in Parish Planning, reduce anti-social behaviour; young people to be active community members; support the museums, theatre, music centre, civic society; protect listed buildings via the planning process; support local diversity; gauge recreation needs and engage young people, including disabled young people, in the development of provision to meet their needs; provide teaching of other ethnic languages, provide open spaces accessible to wheelchair users; improve communication among communities.

- **Environment**: free up some local authorities own sites for redevelopment; focus on disadvantaged neighbourhoods; work closely with the District Council’s Conservation Officer; develop more land for recreational/sport use; enhance wildlife habitats in the countryside and maintain stream and river quality; remove fly tipping and fly posting; promote new buildings of a high design standard; support projects that reduce carbon emissions; reduce, reuse and recycle waste, create more cycle ways, improve roads and pavements, develop a sustainable strategy for enforcement of parking, develop community transport schemes.

- **Economic**: Attract developers to invest in the regeneration of the town centre and work in partnership to transform the town; support rural and agricultural businesses; encourage local inter trading; encourage the up-skilling of the workforce.

**How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF**

The DPD and SA/SEA processes should reflect where possible the objectives outlined by document

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Warminster and Villages Community Plan, 2005-2015</th>
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<td>Level</td>
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<td>2005</td>
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</table>

**Summary of document**

Sets out the needs and aspirations of Warminster’s community

**Key objectives and/or requirements**

- **Social**: realise the potential and talent of the area; invest in Warminster park; create an arts co-ordinating body; co-ordinate & publicise sport facilities; encourage walking and cycling activities.

- **Environment**: clear excessive litter; strategically locate brightly-coloured litter bins; develop a young person’s project around environmental awareness issues; provide affordable housing; relocate industrial; promote opportunities to responsibly enjoy and become more active in caring; promote initiatives that enable rural diversification and sustainable rural industries & employment;

- **Economic**: encourage new investment in the town centre to improve its vitality; provide a workforce with skills; keep unemployment low; realise tourism potential and increase visitor spending; recognize the importance of farming; identify land and premises for continued business investments; encourage outlets in Warminster for locally produced goods; encourage employment retention in the villages.
### How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

The DPD and SA/SEA should seek to reflect where possible the objectives outlined by this document.

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<td>Document date</td>
<td>2002-2007</td>
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</table>

**Summary of document**

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.

**Key objectives and/or requirements**

- 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 Wiltshire.

### How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

Ensure indicators are included within DPD’s and SA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>West Wiltshire Community Strategy – A Place to be Proud of 2004 - 2014</th>
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<td>Document date</td>
<td>2004</td>
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</table>

**Summary of document**

Sets the framework for the vision for the community
Key objectives and/or requirements

- **Social**: Improve opportunities for communities to recognise and celebrate their cultural traditions; improve the health of the people of West Wiltshire; improve skill levels; improve opportunities for young people; encourage greater use of leisure facilities by young people and disadvantaged families,

- **Environment**: Make town centres vibrant, safe and clean; promote the participation of residents in local environments; encourage the use of parks and open spaces, ensuring access for all; improve provision for sustainable transport, including the creation of a District-wide network of cycle ways to be funded partly from planning agreements; provide well cared-for parks, open spaces, playing fields and children’s play areas,

- **Economic**: Make housing available to all sections of the population

How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

The DPD and SA/SEA process should be informed by and where appropriate guided by the objectives outlined within this document.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan/Programme</th>
<th>Westbury Area Community Plan</th>
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<td>Level</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<tr>
<td>Document date</td>
<td>2005</td>
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</table>

Summary of document

Sets out the needs and aspirations of Westbury’s community

Key objectives and/or requirements

**Social**: increase support for homework clubs and use of mobile learning centre; improve links between schools, colleges and employers; improve drink/drug education for young people; increase variety of classes; maximise school facilities; improve public transportation; encourage more voluntary drivers; seek full town centre cycle network; provide timetables with access points; reduce fare passes or subsidies for certain groups; encourage forms of transport other than car; develop walking bus schemes for schools; provide more facilities for young people; support police visibility and contact; encourage support for people at home; develop an evening culture for all ages **Environment**: promote hedgerows where appropriate; encourage community involvement in wildlife management; introduce quiet lanes; provide more recycle boxes; increase composting and reduction of waste, establish a household recycling centre; seek no parking on verges; increase bins for litter and dog mess disposal; seek more innovative housing schemes; **Economic**: attract I.T. and engineering businesses to area; encourage support for a Friday market; develop tourism in the area; produce employment audit target; assess feasibility of credit union in villages; support small business initiatives; seek more training provision locally; support schools/business working together; develop Westbury area web-site; support working at home; support affordable housing private finance initiative

How objectives and/or requirements might be considered in the LDF

The DPD and SA/SEA processes should seek to reflect the objectives outlined by the document
The document begins by describing the Board’s vision, for strong and sustainable communities in Wiltshire. It describes the strengths and advantages which the county enjoys, and upon which we must build. It then summarises the key trends and challenges facing the county. The document identifies those aspects of the county which are not sustainable and which we must seek to change. The final sections of the document consider how this can be done.

The key objective of the document is to create “Strong and Sustainable Communities in Wiltshire”. Strong communities, rich in social capital, are well placed to respond to the challenge of becoming sustainable communities, by having the organisational skills and will to change and adapt lifestyles and behaviour.

This document should be used to help inform the DPD and SA/SEA processes.

10.2.2 The key considerations and objectives identified in relation to the inclusive communities topic are summarised below:

- The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public authorities and the right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making (UNECE, 1998)
- Promote communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free, whilst respecting the diverse needs of communities and the special needs of particular sectors of the community (ODPM, 2005).
- A commitment to equality that sits alongside the need to deliver visible social justice, to prioritise transparency and fairness, and build trust in the arbitration institutions (Commission on Integration and Cohesion, 2007)
- Citizens and communities want a bigger say in the services they receive and in shaping the places where they live (DCLG, 2006).
- Strategic leadership and co-operation – whether in cities or elsewhere – is essential to the prosperity of local communities (DCLG, 2006).
- The creation of sustainable communities can be achieved through delivering a better balance between housing supply and demand, ensuring people have decent places to live, tackling disadvantage, delivering better services through strong effective local government and promoting the development of the South West region (ODPM, 2005).
• Good quality, carefully-sited accessible development within existing towns and villages should be allowed where it benefits the local economy and/or community eg affordable housing for identified local needs; maintains or enhances the local environment and does not conflict with other planning policies (ODPM 2004).

• Planning authorities should support a wide range of economic activity in rural areas and people who live or work in rural areas should have reasonable access to a range of services and facilities (ODPM 2004).

• Everyone in the community has the opportunity to work and to have their work recognised and valued by the community - whether paid or unpaid (Sustainability South West 2001).

Summary of Document Review

10.2.3 The document review has highlighted that the core strategy and SA has a central role to make sure area specific policies reflect the visions of many different local communities and help deliver specific land use aspirations in those community areas. Policies have a role to play in protecting the built, natural, historic and cultural environment and providing opportunities for a healthy and safe lifestyle.

10.2.4 Ensuring equitable access to facilities for everyone is a great challenge that needs to acknowledge equal opportunities and diversity. There are many other agencies and plans that will contribute towards promoting inclusive communities that need to be considered to complement the work that can be undertaken through spatial planning. Partnership working will be essential.

10.2.5 Creating socially inclusive communities, in both urban and rural areas, means meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities.

10.3 Baseline Information (Task A2)

10.3.1 The collection of baseline information ensures that the SA process is based on a sound evidence base and provides the basis for predicting and monitoring any environmental or sustainability effects that may be identified during the SA stages. It is made clear in the SA guidance that a practical approach to the collection of baseline information is essential as there are opportunities to update the SA work in the future. The planning authority is encouraged to use existing data sources rather than to undertake original research.

10.3.2 The concept of inclusive communities embraces a range of issues relating to equality and social cohesion. These include access to housing, services and other opportunities, the needs of particular social groups and the level of active involvement in community activities.

Exclusion and disadvantage

10.3.3 Exclusion can result when people or areas face a combination of linked problems such as unemployment, discrimination, poor skills, low incomes, poor quality housing, high crime, poor health, and family breakdown. Despite relative economic success, Wiltshire contains a number of communities recognised by the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) as being at risk from
10.3.4 Homeless people, refugees, asylum seekers, people with mental health problems, ex-offenders, young people leaving care, and Gypsies and Travellers often feature amongst the most deprived and excluded people, and continuing growth in the cultural and ethnic diversity of the resident population may exacerbate the situation. However, this argument must be tempered by the fact that none of Wiltshire’s 281 Super Output Areas are ranked amongst the most deprived 10% in England, and only 3 are amongst the most 20% deprived.

10.3.5 Even with general economic prosperity and historically low unemployment in Wiltshire, disadvantage is felt disproportionately by minority groups. For example, disabled people are much more likely to be out of work, as are black and minority ethnic groups (BME). In addition, many older people have lower personal incomes than average and women typically have lower incomes than men. The economic disadvantage experienced by many older people poses a significant challenge given the trend of demographic ageing.

**Accessibility**

10.3.6 The term ‘accessibility’ can be used in relation to the provision of essential services and facilities to all members of the community, and also in relation to the physical environment and the physical barriers people may face in being able to move about their communities. At the moment there is no consistent data to provide information about the number of residential properties within 500m of key local services (defined as a post office, food shop, GP, primary school, bank, ATM and pub). The data in table 10.2 provides some indication of the accessibility of new housing in 2008.

**Table 10.2: Percentage of New Residential Development within 30 mins Public Transport Travel Time to Key Services, 2008**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Kennet</th>
<th>North Wilts</th>
<th>Salisbury</th>
<th>West Wilts</th>
<th>Wiltshire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GP</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>99.7</td>
<td>98.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>65.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary School</td>
<td>99.4</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>99.6</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>99.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary School</td>
<td>81.2</td>
<td>95.2</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>99.2</td>
<td>90.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Area</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>95.6</td>
<td>88.7</td>
<td>99.1</td>
<td>94.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Centre</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>91.1</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>99.1</td>
<td>89.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All services</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>62.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WCC GIS systems

10.3.7 Wiltshire’s communities include people from many different social, religious and cultural backgrounds and different sectors of the community generate different needs. Some groups only meet for worship, some also for teaching, whilst others might offer extensive social, welfare and
cultural activities. Some groups have complex needs whilst other’s needs are simple. Equalities legislation generally makes it unlawful to discriminate against particular groups of people in employment and in accessing adult education and training. Most laws make it unlawful to discriminate in delivering goods and services, including transport provision.

10.3.8 Many of the services and facilities in the authority area are provided by agencies and organisations other than the Council. However, their operations need to be accounted for within the development plan process. Service infrastructure such as gas, electricity, water and telecommunications are today considered essential for the every day quality of life of the community. Other services, such as schools, day care, health care and cultural and recreational opportunities help to meet necessary and important social needs.

10.3.9 In terms of physical accessibility, development proposals should include appropriate provision to allow ease of access for everybody, including provision of facilities for disabled people. All members of the community should be able to access buildings and their environs in a convenient manner – this includes people with disability and those with diminished mobility.

10.3.10 ‘Access for All’ policies are based on the principle of enabling everybody to move about their community without distinction between different categories of user. Such an inclusive approach has the potential to benefit a wide range of users, including wheelchair users, those with mobility, visual or hearing impairment, older people, those with hidden disabilities, those with learning difficulties, those with pushchairs and those encumbered by luggage or heavy shopping.

10.3.11 The ability of people to access places of work, learning, health care, shopping, leisure and exercise, and other opportunities can significantly impact on their way of life, and on their life chances. Schemes and initiatives to improve accessibility can encourage participation and retention in education, reduce inequalities in health and help people move from welfare into work.

10.3.12 The Index of Deprivation 2007 combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation. The Index of Deprivation is broken into a number of domains. One relates specifically to accessibility and considers the distance from housing to a primary school, a food store, GP and post office and the cost of housing. It is a reflection on how remote an area is perceived to be. For this data set in comparison to the South West, Wiltshire has a higher percentage of areas in the best quartile in IMD barriers domain. The result for Wiltshire is affected by West Wiltshire scoring relatively well compared to Kennet and Salisbury, which as predominantly rural Districts do not score well on the barriers domain index score.
Table 10.3: Indices of Deprivation: Barriers to Housing, % of Super Output Areas in each Quartile, 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Best Quartile</th>
<th>Upper Middle Quartile</th>
<th>Lower Middle Quartile</th>
<th>Lowest Quartile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kennet</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Wilts</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salisbury</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Wilts</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiltshire</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW England</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IMD, DCLG, 2007

Rural areas

10.3.13 The rural areas of Wiltshire can also experience disadvantage but of a different nature. This can include difficulty accessing essential services and facilities and poor public transport services. The Wiltshire and Swindon Rural Facilities Survey 2005 makes a number of important conclusions in this respect, including:

- The level of facilities across Wiltshire and Swindon has changed greatly. Some of these changes will be symptomatic of the economy at the time, but others reflect changes in the way in which services are provided.
- The number of post offices has declined steadily and despite the fact that they are now able to provide some banking facility, the decline has continued. This will not be helped by the withdrawal of television licensing from the Post Office.
- The way in which basic foods are supplied has also changed. The number of both rural general and specialist food shops has decreased over the survey period and the number of petrol filling stations serving a range of daily foods and mobile basic food services has stayed reasonably stable. This suggests the number of suppliers of basic foods has declined in total.
- There have been losses of many of the services with a community focus, such as primary schools, libraries, places of worship and public houses. At the same time there has been growth in many of the more activity based services such as public halls, recreation fields, play areas and sports and social clubs.
- Transport services - the number of settlements with at least a daily public transport service has increased over the survey period, although there has been a decline in the number of
settlements with a Level 1 service since 2001. Community transport service provision has also improved since the 2001 survey.

- There is a strong link between the size of a settlement and the number of facilities it provides. 96% of large settlements have at least five of the ‘community’ facilities, whereas only 13% of the small settlements meet the same criterion.

Table 10.4: Changes in Basic Rural Facilities in Wiltshire 1975 – 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Kennet</th>
<th>North Wilts</th>
<th>Salisbury</th>
<th>West Wilts</th>
<th>Wiltshire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Schools</td>
<td>-11</td>
<td>-13</td>
<td>-9</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Offices</td>
<td>-28</td>
<td>-26</td>
<td>-26</td>
<td>-12</td>
<td>-92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Shops</td>
<td>-78</td>
<td>-73</td>
<td>-45</td>
<td>-61</td>
<td>-257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journey to Work Public Transport Services</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total basic services</td>
<td>-114</td>
<td>-108</td>
<td>-83</td>
<td>-59</td>
<td>-364</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Rural Facilities Survey, Wiltshire County Council

10.3.14 Much of the potential for sustained future economic growth is concentrated in the cities and towns. The challenge is to ensure that growth strategies for these larger settlements achieve wider benefits, including linking successful areas with less successful ones, and connecting cities and towns with their surrounding areas.

Sustainable Community Strategy for Wiltshire 2007-2016

10.3.15 In September 2007, the Wiltshire Strategic Board published the Sustainable Community Strategy for Wiltshire. The Local Government Act 2000 made it a statutory duty to prepare a Community Strategy. More recently, the Government has required them to be reshaped as sustainable community strategies, to re-emphasise the need for local leaders to develop a common vision for a more sustainable future for their area, through taking a more cross-disciplinary and integrated approach to social, economic and environmental issues.

10.3.16 Central and local government share the ambition to create sustainable communities, which embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level. These principles include taking local action to tackle global environmental challenges, while at the same time ensuring a vibrant local economy, good governance and a strong, responsible and healthy society.

10.3.17 The Sustainable Community Strategy provides the evidence for the Local Area Agreement outcomes in 2008. It also needs to be specific enough to inform, and be consistent with, the emerging Local Development Framework for Wiltshire. Further into the future, the Strategy also needs to inform the Government’s new cross-agency method of assessing local performance, which will be known as the Comprehensive Area Assessment.

10.3.18 It is very important that future development of the LDF and associated Sustainability Appraisal takes account of this Strategy, in order that policies are developed that result in sustainable communities that benefit everyone.
The Strategy aims to achieve strong and sustainable communities in Wiltshire that will be better able to rise to the future challenges and pressures facing the County. They will have the following features:

- Communities where people want to live and work. People are there by choice, and take pride in the distinctiveness of their towns and villages.

- Communities which are inclusive. People of different backgrounds, ages and beliefs feel a valued part of the community, not separate, marginalised or disadvantaged by, amongst other things, a lack of transport or affordable housing.

- Communities which are lively, busy places. People get together to tackle local concerns, to organise cultural events, and to socialise. People readily volunteer and feel encouraged to do so. There are many social ‘networks’ between individuals and families, which allow people to live active, varied and independent lives.

- Communities where people feel safe, and are treated with respect.

- Communities which possess the skills and businesses to remain competitive, and generate enough jobs to meet local employment needs.

- Communities where children and young people enjoy life, and achieve their potential in and out of school.

- Communities which have effective political processes, characterised by trust and openness, high political participation, and effective working relations between public, voluntary and business sectors.

- Communities which actively promote the health of residents, and seek to reduce local health inequalities.

Strong and sustainable communities are also communities where current life styles do not threaten future ones. Such communities are informed about environmental issues, and are active in creating local solutions. In those communities, people and businesses will:

- Actively minimise their household and commercial waste.

- Make travel decisions which minimise CO2 emissions, and the need to travel.

- Make purchasing decisions that reflect the actual human and environmental costs of producing, using, and eventually disposing of goods and products, including purchasing local goods and services where this makes sense.

- Adopt sustainable construction standards for new buildings, and seek to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings.

- Protect and enhance land that has a high environmental or wildlife value.

- Use water, and energy, wisely and sparingly.
Recreation and culture

10.3.21 The importance of sport, recreation, leisure, tourism, arts and culture is well recognised as having benefits for residents and visitors and for contributing to economic prosperity. It is also recognised that future developments to improve facilities in Wiltshire must protect and enhance the environment to ensure that any benefits are maximised for current and future generations.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

10.3.22 Comparison of IMD data is difficult as there is a lack of figures at or above regional level. In general Wiltshire scores highly in indices of Mass Deprivation and thus, while there are pockets of deprivation, overall Wiltshire should score well on these in comparison to similar areas. Year on year monitoring of these indicators will form trends analysis.

Table 10.5: Selective IMD Data 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Kennet</th>
<th>North Wilts</th>
<th>Salisbury</th>
<th>West Wilts</th>
<th>Wiltshire</th>
<th>SW</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Population who are income deprived</td>
<td>8.58</td>
<td>8.39</td>
<td>8.62</td>
<td>9.89</td>
<td>8.91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Score for Indices of Multiple Deprivation</td>
<td>10.27</td>
<td>8.82</td>
<td>11.32</td>
<td>11.24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of households in full income fuel poverty, CSE</td>
<td>1784</td>
<td>2994</td>
<td>2827</td>
<td>2981</td>
<td>10586</td>
<td>128871</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of SOAs in 10% worst for income deprived children</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>3248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% SOAs falling in most deprived 20% of SOAs in England</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>9.30</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% lone parent households with dependent children</td>
<td>4.34</td>
<td>4.48</td>
<td>4.82</td>
<td>5.24</td>
<td>4.76</td>
<td>5.42</td>
<td>6.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMD – Average rank (all domains)</td>
<td>8665</td>
<td>6932</td>
<td>9478</td>
<td>9180</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IMD, DCLG, 2007 NB SOA = Super Output Area

Potential Impacts of Climate Change

10.3.23 There are a number of impacts climate change may have on local communities; many of these may be beneficial. Increasing pressure to reduce the need to use private motor vehicles should improve accessibility to services, partly by locating new developments in good accessible locations and partly by improving public transport.

Summary of Evidence Base

10.3.23 It is clear from the data that the more rural communities of Wiltshire are experiencing exclusion as a result of their isolation from essential services and facilities and because of the lack of
alternative transport to the private car. Rural facilities have been declining creating greater reliance on the private car.

10.4 Key Environmental and Sustainability Issues (Task A3)

10.4.1 The third stage in preparing a scoping report is to identify the key environmental and sustainability issues arising from the review of policies, plans and programmes and through the collection of baseline information. These are summarised in Table 10.6 below in relation to inclusive communities. Some of the issues have been identified as a consequence of document reviews and baseline data gathered for other topics. For example, the depletion of aquifers is identified as an issue in the water resources and flood risks topic but has specific relevance to the biodiversity quality of wetland habitats. Cross cutting themes are addressed in more detail later in this topic paper.

Table 10.6: Key Environmental and Sustainability Issues for Inclusive Communities

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>In general, Wiltshire scores highly in Indices of Multiple Deprivation. None of Wiltshire’s 281 Super Output Areas ranked amongst the most deprived 10% in England, and only 3 are amongst the most deprived 20% deprived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Within some pockets of deprivation these areas experience higher levels of unemployment, health inequalities and social exclusion. This issue is closely linked with a number of other key issues, most notably employment, skills and education, and housing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Even with general economic prosperity and historically low unemployment in Wiltshire, disadvantage is felt disproportionately among minority groups. For example, disabled people are much more likely to be out of work, as are black and minority ethnic groups. In addition, many older people have lower personal incomes than average and women typically have lower incomes than men. The economic disadvantage experienced by many older people poses a significant challenge given the trend of demographic ageing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Poverty, as measured by Council Tax and Housing Benefit take-up, is still a widespread though often hidden problem in Wiltshire. The greatest concentrations of claimants are in particular neighbourhoods in towns, but there is a more dispersed incidence throughout the rural parts of the County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rural areas of Wiltshire also experience disadvantage, including difficulty accessing essential services and facilities and poor public transport services. In recent decades, the number of post offices has declined steadily and this is likely to continue. The number of both rural general and specialist food shops has decreased and there have been losses of many of the services with a community focus, such as primary schools, libraries, places of worship and public houses. The number of settlements with at least a daily public transport service has increased over the survey period, although there has been a decline in the number of settlements with a Level 1 service since 2001.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lack of public trust in local government and other government agencies – surveys have consistently shown that the public do not have trust in the system of local governance. This is a crucial issue, as this system cannot achieve its aims through direct service provision alone, but requires the commitment of local people to change their behaviours and lifestyles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Local service providers are still not integrated enough around the needs of the customer, or sufficiently customer-centred. This creates barriers to access, weakens customer service, and drains resources from front-line delivery.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10.5 **Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4)**

10.5.1 The SA Framework is an important part of the SA process as it is the main tool for testing development plan documents such as the Wiltshire Council Core Strategy. The SA Framework is used to ensure each DPD contributes towards delivering sustainable development and contains objectives against which emerging policies and proposals can be assessed. Objectives should address the full cross section of sustainability issues. To help ‘tease out’ the potential impacts of a policy and proposal the objective is supported by a number of decision aiding questions to help the person undertaking the appraisal. The selection of objectives and decision aiding questions is informed by the document reviews, existing baseline data and the key sustainability issues identified. The final element of the SA Framework is a list of potential monitoring indicators to judge the effects of a policy or proposal. Set out below are proposed objectives, decision aiding questions and monitoring indicators for the inclusive communities theme.

a) **Proposed Sustainability Appraisal objective(s)**

- Reduce poverty and deprivation and promote more inclusive and self-contained communities.
- Improve equality of access to, and engagement in local, high-quality community services and facilities.

b) **Proposed decision-aiding questions**

Will the policy….

- Improve the availability and accessibility of key local facilities, including healthcare, education, retail and leisure?
- Encourage active involvement of local people in community activities?
- Maximise opportunities for all members of society?
- Tackle the causes of poverty and deprivation?
- Promote the development of a range of high quality, accessible community, cultural and leisure facilities?
- Encourage and promote social cohesion and respect for other cultures and lifestyles?
- Maximise opportunities within the most deprived areas of Wiltshire?
- Increase the ability of ‘Hard-to-Reach’ groups to influence decisions?
- Reduce fuel poverty?
- Maintain and enhance rural facilities?

c) **Potential indicators to be used in monitoring significant effects**

- % of population living within 400m walking distance of a bus stop.
- % of population living within 300m walk or 20 mins bus travel (15 mins frequency) of a Primary School.
- % of households living within 1 mile of a static public library.
- % of rural villages with a General Store/Post Office.
- % of rural villages with a Level 1 Journey to Work Public Transport Service.
- Availability and accessibility of a range of community, cultural and leisure facilities.
- Open space provision and standard
- % of Wiltshire residents finding it easy to access key services
• Participation levels of a range of local facilities.
• % of representations received to consultation from ‘Hard-to-Reach’ groups, as defined in the Statement of Community Involvement.
• Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Rank (various categories)
• Ward unemployment levels.
• Employment by gender.
• Average earnings.
• Unemployment rate.
• BVPI156 - % Local Authority buildings suitable for and accessible by disabled people.

10.6 Cross Cutting Matters

10.6.1 Many topics under consideration by the SA process have implications for more than one area. These are referred to as cross cutting matters. It is a requirement of the SA regulations to identify examples of these cross cutting matters for each topic. Examples are outlined below which relate to inclusive communities.

• The availability and frequency of public transport options has links to social exclusion and isolation.
• Local incomes can contribute to people’s ability to take part in their local community, access sport and recreation, access education and choose where they live - issues considered in the economy and enterprise, education and skills and population and housing topics.
• There is a requirement to locate new housing in locations with good accessibility to promote more sustainable forms of development.