



Wiltshire Local Plan

Wiltshire Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Appendix A

February 2019

Appendix A. Plans, Programmes and Policies

Source	Summary	Relevance
Generic documents of relevance to the Wiltshire Local Plan Review		
International		
The Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development (2002)	Makes a commitment to sustainable development, recognising that sustainable development requires a long-term perspective and broad-based participation in policy formulation, decision-making and implementation at all levels.	Enforces the need for Local Plans which ensure sustainable development.
EU 7 th Environmental Action Plan: 'Living well, within the limits of our planet' (2013)	Lists nine priority objectives to protect natural capital; stimulate resource-efficient, low-carbon growth and innovation; and safeguard people's health and wellbeing, as well as what the EU needs to do to achieve them by 2020.	Member States share responsibility for its implementation and the achievement of its priority objectives.
European Directive 2001/42/EC (The SEA Directive) (2001)	European Directive 2001/42/EC (the SEA Directive) on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.	A SEA is mandatory for plans/programmes which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste/ water management, telecommunications, tourism, town & country planning or land use and which set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in the EIA Directive; or • have been determined to require an assessment under the Habitats Directive.
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2009)	Provides a long-term vision and constitutes the overarching policy framework for all Union policies and strategies. States that a number of unsustainable trends require urgent action, including curbing and adapting to climate change, decreasing high energy consumption in the transport sector and	Objectives and targets to be taken into account when preparing policies.

	reversing the current loss of biodiversity and natural resources.	
Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (2010)	Contributes to laying the foundations for a more sustainable future built on smart, sustainable and inclusive growth	Objectives and targets to be taken into account when preparing policies.
National		
National Planning Policy Framework (2018)	Sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework for the preparation of local plans, supplementary planning documents and neighbourhood plans.	Local plans should enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the Framework. Clear and adequate reasons would be needed to justify a departure from the policies of the Framework.
Planning Practice Guidance	The PPG is a web-based resource which provides the government's detailed planning guidance for England to be read alongside the NPPF. The PPG covers a variety of topics including (amongst others): conserving and enhancing the environment, housing and development needs assessments, natural environment and strategic environmental assessments.	Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires a local planning authority to have regard to advice issued by the Secretary of State in preparing local development documents. Similarly section 34 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires local planning authorities to have regard to any guidance issued by the Secretary of State.
Localism Act (2011)	The aim of the act is to devolve more decision making powers from central government to councils and neighbourhoods and give local communities more control over housing and planning decisions.	Requires local authorities to work with neighbouring authorities and other prescribed bodies in preparing their development plan documents.
Housing White Paper: Fixing our broken housing market (2017)	Sets out the government's plans to reform the housing market and boost the supply of new homes in England.	Emphasises the necessity for a robust local plan and sets out proposals for local authorities to consider in plan-making. Reinforces the central role of local and neighbourhood plans in the planning system, so that local planning authorities and local communities retain control of where development should and should not go. It also reiterates strong protections for the Green Belt and other environmental designations, and set

		out proposals to make sure that we build high quality homes in which people want to live.
Securing the Future: delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	Explains that the goal of sustainable development will be pursued in an integrated way through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment; and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal wellbeing. This should be done in ways that protect and enhance the physical and natural environment, and use resources and energy as efficiently as possible.	States that the planning system is key to achieving sustainable development. Sets out planning policies including ensuring brownfield land is developed first for new housing; ensuring new developments are located in areas which are accessible by means of walking, cycling and public transport; ensuring the conservation and reuse of buildings and protection of wildlife resources; and ensuring that there are strict controls on development in the open countryside to protect landscapes.
Regional		
Just Connect! An Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West 2004-2026 (2004)	Provides a long term strategy to enable the region to focus its thinking and action on achieving long term as well as short term goals.	Every strategy that is prepared and reviewed in the region must now be set within the context of <i>Just Connect</i> and demonstrate how it is actively taking forward the region's objectives.
State of the Environment in the South West (2011)	Provides an overview of the natural environment in the South West, future challenges and how the natural environment can be protected.	Outlines the work that needs to be done to conserve regional wildlife and landscapes for the future.
Local		
Wiltshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan 3 (2016)	Supports the Wiltshire Core Strategy and the Wiltshire Community Infrastructure Levy. Sets out the infrastructure requirements to support planned new development in Wiltshire.	To meet national planning policy requirements, the IDP identifies the infrastructure that is needed by new housing and employment development planned in the Core Strategy.
Chippenham Site Allocations Plan (2017)	Identifies the strategic sites which will best support the town's future and which are the most environmentally appropriate in accordance with the overarching policies of the Wiltshire Core Strategy.	A result of Core Policies within the current Wiltshire Core Strategy.
Bath & North East Somerset Council Local Plan (2014)	Sets out the spatial elements of the Council's Vision and objectives and translates them into a deliverable	Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative

	<p>plan for now and the future. Relevant key strategic issues include:</p> <p>Strategic objective 3: Economic development, diversification and prosperity</p> <p>Strategic objective 5: Meeting housing needs</p> <p>Strategic objective 7: Delivering well connected places accessible by sustainable means of transport</p>	<p>boundaries. It is therefore important for local authorities to be aware of the relevant strategic objectives and/or any specific requirements in the Core Strategies of its neighbouring authorities that would have particular cross-boundary effects.</p>
<p>Bath & North East Somerset Council Core Strategy Review 2016-2036 Commencement Document (2016)</p>	<p>Sets out the proposed scope and programme for the preparation of the Bath & North East Somerset Core Strategy Review 2016-2036.</p>	<p>Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. It is therefore important for local authorities to be aware of the relevant strategic objectives and/or any specific requirements in the Core Strategies of its neighbouring authorities that would have particular cross-boundary effects.</p>
<p>Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan (2014)</p>	<p>Sets out the planning strategy for Christchurch Borough and East Dorset District until 2028. Relevant key strategic issues include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost limitless housing demand, given the popularity of the area to live in. • The need to adapt to the challenges of climate change, particularly the increased risk of flooding, as well as measures to reduce the impact of new development on climate change. 	<p>Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. It is therefore important for local authorities to be aware of the relevant strategic objectives and/or any specific requirements in the Core Strategies of its neighbouring authorities that would have particular cross-boundary effects.</p>
<p>Mendip District Local Plan 2006-2029 (2014)</p>	<p>Provides an overarching framework for the future of the District to 2029. Relevant key strategic issues include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic undersupply of housing in major centres surround the district • Commuting patterns: Providing appropriate jobs at Frome to recapture a workforce travelling outside Mendip for employment 	<p>Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. It is therefore important for local authorities to be aware of the relevant strategic objectives and/or any specific requirements in the Core Strategies of its neighbouring authorities that would have particular cross-boundary effects.</p>
<p>New Forest National Park Core</p>	<p>Provides a consistent set of planning policies</p>	<p>Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on</p>

<p>Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD (2010)</p>	<p>covering the whole of the National Park, including a number of more detailed development management policies to guide planning decisions in the Park. Strategic objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for the likely impacts of climate change • Support development which encourages sustainable tourism and recreation • Reduce the impacts of traffic 	<p>planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. It is therefore important for local authorities to be aware of the relevant strategic objectives and/or any specific requirements in the Core Strategies of its neighbouring authorities that would have particular cross-boundary effects.</p>
<p>New Forest District Council Core Strategy (2009)</p>	<p>Forms the planning framework for the New Forest District communities outside of the National Park for the period up to 2026. Strategic objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and environmental sustainability • Housing • Economy • Travel • Leisure and recreation 	<p>Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. It is therefore important for local authorities to be aware of the relevant strategic objectives and/or any specific requirements in the Core Strategies of its neighbouring authorities that would have particular cross-boundary effects.</p>
<p>Partnership Plan for the New Forest National Park (2015)</p>	<p>Contains priority actions for the period 2015-2020. Gives examples of recent projects and describes new issues affecting the National Park.</p>	<p>Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. It is therefore important for local authorities to be aware of the relevant strategic objectives and/or any specific requirements in the Core Strategies of its neighbouring authorities that would have particular cross-boundary effects.</p>
<p>North Dorset Local Plan (2016)</p>	<p>Sets out clear aims and objectives and includes policies to guide the overall level of development, where it should be located and how it should be designed. Key issues and challenges include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing the causes and effects of climate change • Delivering more sustainable forms of development 	<p>Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. It is therefore important for local authorities to be aware of the relevant strategic objectives and/or any specific requirements in the Core Strategies of its neighbouring authorities that would have particular cross-boundary effects.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering more sustainable patterns of development • Protecting internationally important wildlife sites <p>Strategic objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting the district's housing needs 	
South Gloucestershire Core Strategy 2006-2027 (2013)	<p>Sets out the general location of development, its type and scale, as well as protecting what is valued about the area.</p> <p>Strategic objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to climate change and high quality design • Managing future development • Managing economic prosperity • Providing housing and community infrastructure 	Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. It is therefore important for local authorities to be aware of the relevant strategic objectives and/or any specific requirements in the Core Strategies of its neighbouring authorities that would have particular cross-boundary effects.
South Somerset Local Plan 2006-2028 (2015)	<p>Provides a collection of policies which set out the long term vision and strategic context for managing and accommodating growth within South Somerset up to 2028.</p> <p>Strategic objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive, high performing economy • A balanced housing market • An Eco Town for Yeovil to deliver on the balanced housing market objective • Movement toward a Carbon Neutral economy by 2030 (for new and existing buildings). 	Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. It is therefore important for local authorities to be aware of the relevant strategic objectives and/or any specific requirements in the Core Strategies of its neighbouring authorities that would have particular cross-boundary effects.
Swindon Borough Local Plan 2026 (2015)	<p>Providing the development strategy to deliver sustainable growth to the year 2026.</p> <p>Strategic objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure requirements • Economy • Housing 	Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. It is therefore important for local authorities to be aware of the relevant strategic objectives and/or any specific requirements in the Core Strategies of its

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Green Infrastructure 	neighbouring authorities that would have particular cross-boundary effects.
Swindon Central Area Action Plan (2009)	Forms part of the Local Development Plan for Swindon Borough and provides the planning framework to facilitate the delivery of the regeneration of Central Swindon.	Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. It is therefore important for local authorities to be aware of the relevant strategic objectives and/or any specific requirements in the Core Strategies of its neighbouring authorities that would have particular cross-boundary effects.
Test Valley Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016)	<p>Sets out proposed policies for determining planning applications and identifying strategic allocations for housing, employment and other uses.</p> <p>Key issues include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing for the future housing needs, types and tenures within the Borough • Providing a range of job opportunities • Ensuring development addresses sustainability issues such as combating climate change, implementing water and energy efficiency measures and reusing resources • Protecting high standards of water and air quality • Encouraging use of public transport, cycling and walking networks to help reduce reliance on cars and provide choice 	Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. It is therefore important for local authorities to be aware of the relevant strategic objectives and/or any specific requirements in the Core Strategies of its neighbouring authorities that would have particular cross-boundary effects.
Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Part 1 and 2 (2016)	<p>Sets out large strategic sites and polices to help guide development.</p> <p>Strategic objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development proposed for the area in the South East Plan has been provided • The local economy is successful. There are diverse, secure, well-paid and rewarding 	Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. It is therefore important for local authorities to be aware of the relevant strategic objectives and/or any specific requirements in the Core Strategies of its neighbouring authorities that would have

	<p>jobs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water supply to the residents of the Vale and surrounding areas is secure, reliable and safe. 	particular cross-boundary effects.
West Berkshire Core Strategy 2006-2026 (2012)	<p>Sets out a long term vision for West Berkshire to 2026 and translates this into spatial terms, setting out proposals for where development will go, and how this development will be built. Cross boundary issues identified relating to Wiltshire include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural issues do create synergies and a range of cross border activity does exist between West Berkshire, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire and Hampshire often associated with the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) The concentration of towns surrounding West Berkshire with strong economic growth agendas has the ability to attract business investment and labour away from the District <p>Strategic objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tackling climate change Housing growth Housing needs Economy 	Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. It is therefore important for local authorities to be aware of the relevant strategic objectives and/or any specific requirements in the Core Strategies of its neighbouring authorities that would have particular cross-boundary effects.
Made neighbourhood plans and neighbourhood plans in preparation	A number of neighbourhood plans are being produced within the County or have been made. Neighbourhood plans set out a vision and planning policies for the use and development of land and, once made, form part of the statutory development plan.	Neighbourhood plans are required to be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Wiltshire Local Plan. They provide evidence of community aspirations relevant to the preparation of Wiltshire Council planning policy documents.
Trowbridge Masterplan (2014)	<p>The document includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of the baseline evidence; An analysis of the issues facing the town centre; 	It is intended that this Masterplan will be adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document by Wiltshire Council and as such will be a material consideration in the

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Masterplan covering the whole of the town centre; • An identification and assessment of the • Opportunity Sites; • Land use recommendations the Key Opportunity Sites; and • A delivery strategy. 	determination of planning proposals. As a template for change and growth, the Masterplan will be used to inform planning decisions made within and affecting the Masterplan area.
Chippenham Masterplan (2014)	Sets out Guidance to improve the town centre and surrounding area.	Provides further detail and guidance on development set out in Core Policy 9 of the draft Core Strategy 'Chippenham Central Area of Opportunity'.
Swindon and Wiltshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2017)	Identifies and defines the functional housing market areas across the Wiltshire and Swindon combined area and establishes the housing need for the identified housing market areas.	Provides evidence on housing which can be used to inform local policies, plans and decision making.
1. Biodiversity - protection and enhancement of biodiversity, including wildlife networks and wider green infrastructure		
International		
The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992)	Contains 3 main objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The conservation of biological diversity 2. The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity 3. The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources 	Objectives to be taken into consideration when preparing policies.
EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC Conservation of Natural Habitats, Flora & Fauna (Habitats Directive)	The aim of the Habitats Directive is to create a coherent European ecological network known as Natura 2000 and maintain populations of protected species and conserve biodiversity, flora and fauna at a level which corresponds to ecological, scientific and cultural requirements.	Natural habitats are to be maintained or restored to favourable conservation value. Features of the landscape that are essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species are to be managed affectively. Appropriate assessment would be required if the plan is likely to have a

		significant effect on a European site. DPDs should include objectives and policies aimed at controlling development and land use activities on or adjacent to sites of significant conservation value.
EU Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (Birds Directive)	The Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. It sets broad objectives for a wide range of activities, although the precise legal mechanisms for their achievement are at the discretion of each Member State (in the UK delivery is via several different statutes).	Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) to protect threatened and migratory bird species. Measures are required to preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all species listed in Annex I of the Directive. There are currently several SPAs within Wiltshire. LPAs should consider how plans can contribute to maintaining bird species populations and contribute at the local level to the objectives and requirements of the Directive.
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (1971)	Intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.	The UK Government has issued policy statements relating to the special status of Ramsar sites. This extends the same protection at a policy level to listed Ramsar sites in respect of new development as that afforded to sites which have been designated under the EC Birds and Habitats Directives as part of the EU Natura 2000 network.
The European Commission Guidance on Integrating Climate Change and Biodiversity into Strategic Environmental Assessment (2013)	Aims to improve the consideration of climate change and biodiversity in strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) carried out across the EU Member States. This summary gives an overview of the guidance and distils the advice on how to integrate these issues into SEAs.	Guidance to be taken into consideration when preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).
National		

A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods & Forests (2007)	A 10-15 year strategy which aims to protect and enhance trees, woods and forests.	Policies include encouraging an early and integrated approach to tree and woodland planting and management in and around our towns and cities; integrating trees, woodland and associated green space into local growth, regeneration and brownfield restoration, as a cost-effective and sustainable contribution to local environmental quality; and ensuring that the planting and management of trees, woods and forests takes account of local landscape attributes.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended	Provides for the notification of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – areas of special scientific interest by reason of their flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features.	Contains measures for the protection and management of SSSIs.
The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)	Outlines the Government's vision for the future of landscapes and ecosystem services. The paper emphasises that although we know the environment provides many irreplaceable and valuable services we have been unsustainably exploiting natural capital for many years, leading to biodiversity loss and degradation. Plans for action to halt and reverse the decline in biodiversity and ecosystem services are described.	Describes reforms of the planning system to take a strategic approach to planning for nature within and across local areas. The approach will guide development to the best locations, encourage greener design and enable development to enhance natural networks. Core objectives of the planning system are the protection and improvement of the natural environment.
Circular 06/05: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – statutory obligations and their impact within the planning system (2005)	Complements the national planning policy in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Planning Practice Guidance.	Provides administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England.
The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework	Sets a framework and objectives for protecting, enhancing and managing biodiversity.	Objectives to be taken into account in preparing planning policy documents.

<p>Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services</p>	<p>Seeks to achieve the following outcomes by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More, bigger and less fragmented areas for wildlife. No net loss of priority habitat and a net increase in priority habitats • Restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems as a contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation • An overall improvement in the status of species and prevention of further human-induced extinctions • Improved engagement in biodiversity issues 	<p>States, in relation to planning, that the aim should be to “guide development to the best locations, encourage greener design and enable development to enhance natural networks”. Plans should have regard to the objectives of the UK BAP and the national targets for biodiversity. Plan policies should seek to increase the quality and range of wildlife habitats.</p>
<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)</p>	<p>Aims to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities.</p>	<p>Section 41 (S41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions.</p>
<p>A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2018)</p>	<p>Sets out an approach to achieving a range of goals including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean air and water • Thriving plants and wildlife • A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards • Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently • Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment 	<p>The Plan's policies have relevance for local planning, including using and managing land sustainably, connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing and increasing resource efficiency,</p>
<p>NPPF (2018) and NPPG</p>	<p>The NPPF places ‘great weight’ on conserving the landscape, wildlife and heritage in AONBs, where</p>	<p>The NPPF states that the planning system should minimise impacts on biodiversity and</p>

	planning permission for development should be refused except in exceptional circumstances where public interest can be demonstrated.	provide net gains where possible. Local Plans should plan positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. The selection and development of sites should seek to conserve and enhance biodiversity by ensuring that where significant harm from development cannot be avoided or mitigated, planning permission is refused.
Regional		
South West Biodiversity Implementation Plan (2004)	Sets out a framework of policy, priorities and actions to assist in a more integrated approach to delivering our biodiversity aims. It is the South West's contribution towards the 'Biodiversity Strategy for England' and aims to influence regional strategies, plans and policies, such as the Regional Spatial Strategy and regional agri-environment scheme targeting.	Informs regional planning of the main biodiversity issues within the South West which should be taken into consideration in preparing planning documents.
South West Regional Nature Map (2007)	Provides a broad-scale, strategic vision for change which offers a spatially-based tool for identifying where biodiversity enhancement should be delivered in the future, using existing areas of wildlife value as a starting point.	Can be used to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. identify where most of the major biodiversity concentrations are found and where targets to maintain, restore and re-create wildlife might best be met; 2. formulate sustainable choices for development e.g. through Local Development Frameworks and the Regional Spatial Strategy; 3. assist in targeting the new Environmental Stewardship Scheme; 4. develop partnerships and projects for biodiversity in the region; 5. provide a focus for projects that will help biodiversity to adapt to climate

		change.
Local		
Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan (2008)	Provides a tool which summarises and directs the activities of statutory, private and third sector organisations delivering biodiversity activity in Wiltshire. By pulling these actions into one plan, it creates a coherent plan of action which can be delivered through a partnership of organisations working together. It also acts as a vital reporting tool to help monitor key habitats and species.	Development can affect all habitats in the county. The Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) produced by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs), provide many opportunities to protect and enhance biodiversity, together with policy and legislation such as the biodiversity duty set out under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, 2006.
Wiltshire's Landscape Biodiversity Areas (2012)	Provides a framework within which to coordinate conservation efforts and create viable, interconnected, landscape scale units of these priority habitats. Additionally, it should highlight where priority habitats are not receiving the focus which they require and can hopefully guide future efforts in such areas.	It identifies opportunities and priorities for landscape scale conservation within Wiltshire and Swindon. This guidance will inform consideration of Wiltshire and Swindon's specific landscape and biodiversity areas within planning policy documents.
Wiltshire Housing Site Allocations Plan Pre-submission draft plan Habitat Regulations assessment (HRA) (2017)	The purpose of Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of land use plans is to ensure that protection of the integrity of European sites is a part of the planning process at a regional and local level.	The assessment focuses on the possible effects on designated sites of international nature conservation importance within and close to Wiltshire.
Wiltshire Core Strategy Submission Draft – Assessment under the Habitats Regulations Wiltshire Council (2012)	The purpose of Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of land use plans is to ensure that protection of the integrity of European sites is a part of the planning process at a regional and local level.	The assessment focuses on the possible effects on designated sites of international nature conservation importance within and close to Wiltshire.
Wiltshire Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessments (2014)	The purpose of Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of land use plans is to ensure that protection of the integrity of European sites is a part of the planning process at a regional and local level.	The assessment focuses on the possible effects on designated sites of international nature conservation importance within and close to Wiltshire.
Corsham Neighbourhood Plan: Corsham Batscape Strategy	Aims to influence and enhance the sustainable development of Corsham through protecting	Corsham Neighbourhood Plan is a part of the Wiltshire Development Plan. The Strategy

(2018)	important bat habitats within the designated Neighbourhood Plan area.	provides information on how to protect and enhance the integrity of existing bat habitats and create new ones and how to mitigate the effect of development.
2. Land and soil resources – ensure prudent use of land and other resources		
International		
EC Council Directive 2008/98/EC EU Framework Directive on Waste (Waste Framework Directive)	The Directive sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling and recovery. It lays down basic waste management principles.	Establishes the waste management hierarchy which EU Member States are required to apply in waste policy.
EC Council Directive 99/31/EC Landfill Directive (1999)	Sets a target to reduce the proportion of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled by 75% by 2035 compared to 1995, in England a commitment is made to meeting this target through the Waste Management Plan for England, 2013.	Objectives and targets to be taken into account when preparing policies.
European Nitrates Directive 91/676/EC (1991)	Aims to protect water quality across Europe by preventing nitrates from agricultural sources polluting ground and surface waters and by promoting the use of good farming practices.	Objectives and targets to be taken into account when preparing policies.
EC Council Directive 2003/108/EC Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (2003)	The objective of the Directive is to promote re-use, recycling and other forms of recovery of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) in order to reduce the quantity of such waste to be disposed and to improve the environmental performance of the economic operators involved in the treatment of WEEE.	Objectives and targets to be taken into account when preparing policies.
National		
The State of Soils in England and Wales (2004)	Summarises the Environment Agency's assessment of the state of soils in England and Wales. It does not identify detailed responsibilities and actions but it has helped to inform the Environment Agency's own priorities for action, which will be set out in its Soil	States that soil needs to be seen as a valuable raw material, to be protected by the planning system and during the life and restoration of mineral extraction and other development sites. Also states that planning

	Strategy.	is central to preserving the diversity of soils and the services they provide. It is recommended that planners need access to better information on land and soil quality.
Waste Strategy for England 2007 (DEFRA, 2007)	The aim of the Waste Strategy for England is to break the link between economic growth and waste growth. The strategy sets out key new policies and actions and sets the framework for further policy development.	Framework to be taken into account when preparing policy.
Waste Management Plan for England, DEFRA (2013)	This plan provides an overview of waste management in England and fulfils the revised Waste Framework Directive (WFD) Article 28 mandatory requirements, and other required content as set out in schedule 1 to the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011	To be taken into account alongside the NPPF in the preparation of planning policy documents.
Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (2011)	Implement the revised EU Waste Framework Directive 2008/98 which sets requirements for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste.	Businesses and organisations (including local authorities on behalf of householders) must take all such measures as are reasonable in the circumstances to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent waste • apply the waste hierarchy when you transfer waste
Environmental Protection Act (1990)	Brings in a system of integrated pollution control for the disposal of wastes to land, water and air.	Part 2A provides a framework for local authorities to investigate and deal with contaminated land in their districts.
Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2010 (2010)	Aims to provide comprehensive help for those operating, regulating or interested in facilities that are covered by the Regulations. It describes the main provisions and sets out the views on how the Regulations should be applied and how particular	Local authorities are responsible for allocating environmental permits for Part A(2) or Part B activities.

	terms should be interpreted in England and Wales.	
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England, DEFRA (2009)	The Soil Strategy seeks to put in place a framework for policy making to maximise the benefits that soils can bring to the economic and environmental well-being of today's and future generations. It focuses on sustainable soil management in agriculture and forestry, halting the decline of soil carbon, sustainable soil management in the built environment and the protection of soil during the recycling of organic materials to land.	Planning policy document preparation should take account of the importance of protecting and managing soils.
Prevention is Better Than Cure: The Role of Waste Prevention in Moving to a More Resource Efficient Economy (2013)	Sets out the Government's view on how to reduce the amount of waste produced and presents the key roles and actions which should be taken in our transition towards a more resource efficient economy. It also sets out the actions government is taking to support this transition.	Local authorities have an important role to play in the circular economy as sources of information on resource efficiency as well as providers of services. Lists actions for local authorities as a guide to best practice on waste prevention.
National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)	Sets out detailed waste planning policies. It should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework and the National Waste Management Plan for England.	To be taken into account alongside the NPPF in the preparation of planning policy documents.
The Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice. Version 2. CL:AIRE (2011)	Sets out the circumstances under which waste may be regarded as non-waste.	Other policy documents will need to be cognisant of this documents content.
NPPF (2018) and NPPG	The NPPF states that planning decisions should recognize the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land; prevent development from adversely affecting soil; and remediate and mitigate despoiled, degraded, contaminated and unstable land.	Clear and adequate reasons would be needed to justify a departure from the policies of the Framework.
Regional		

From Rubbish To Resource – Regional Waste Strategy for the South West 2004 – 2020 (2004)	Aims to ensure that by the year 2020 over 45% of waste is recycled and reused and less than 20% of waste produced in the region will be landfilled. To achieve this aim, the strategy defines key areas for action by the people of the region and by organisations.	The strategy’s policies and actions address local authorities as they are key partners to deliver the strategy.
Local		
Wiltshire Council Inspection Strategy for Contaminated Land	Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 regulations require each authority to prepare, adopt and publish, a formal written strategy for the inspection of its area setting out a rational, ordered and efficient approach to the identification of land which merits detailed individual inspection. The Inspection Strategy is to identify the most serious ground contamination problems which may pose an actual or potential risk to human health and the drinking water.	States that there is a duty on Local Authorities (LAs) to inspect the land within their administrative area periodically for evidence of ground contamination that is causing, or has the potential to cause, significant harm to environmental receptors.
Wiltshire Council Contaminated Land Supplementary Planning Document (2017) draft	Aims to aid in the identification of sites where land contamination is relevant to the proposed development; to identify and manage risk from any historic contamination that may be present; provide a structures approach to the investigation, remediation and validation of development sites where land contamination is a material consideration; and to maintain consistency in dealing with sites where the legacy of potentially contaminative land use exists or is suspected.	Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 states that local authorities must ensure that the condition of contaminated land which poses a significant possibility of significant harm to people is addressed to control any unacceptable risk.
Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy 2006-2026 (2009)	Sets out the planning policy framework for waste management. Aims to resolve three key issues; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Substantial population growth in Wiltshire and Swindon and the need for additional waste management capacity to serve the SSCTs and rural areas. 2. Identifying future site locations, rationalising 	Forms part of the development plan. Other policy documents will need to be cognisant of its policies.

	<p>the Framework of Waste Management Sites and the environmental importance of Wiltshire and Swindon.</p> <p>3. Resolve the approach to waste management in Wiltshire and Swindon in line with principles of sustainability.</p>	
Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Core Strategy 2006-2026 (2009)	The overall approach of the Wiltshire & Swindon Minerals Core Strategy is to manage the availability, extraction and use of primary, secondary and recycled mineral resources whilst seeking to protect the interests of local communities and the wider environment through a series of strategic policies.	Forms part of the development plan. Other policy documents will need to be cognisant of its policies.
Wiltshire and Swindon - Minerals Development Control Policies DPD (2009)	Provides the policy framework for determining planning applications for minerals development within Swindon and Wiltshire.	Forms part of the development plan. Other policy documents will need to be cognisant of its policies.
Wiltshire and Swindon - Waste Development Control Policies DPD (2009)	Sets out the policies of Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council on managing waste management development. Forms one element of the Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals and Waste Development Framework and should be read in conjunction with national policy as well as the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD and the Waste Site Allocations DPD.	Forms part of the development plan. Other policy documents will need to be cognisant of its policies.
Wiltshire and Swindon - Waste Site Allocations Local Plan (2013)	Identifies 35 strategic and local scale sites offering a range of potential waste uses to flexibly meet the capacity requirements of Wiltshire and Swindon up to 2026. In recognition of the need to be flexible and responsive to change, sufficient sites are identified to provide room for existing waste management facilities to grow, as well as provide opportunity for new facilities and/or technologies to become established. Confers 'preferred area' status on the identified sites.	Forms part of the development plan. Other policy documents will need to be cognisant of its policies.

Wiltshire and Swindon - Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan (2013)	Identifies sites that are suitable for mineral working and includes policies on site-specific issues, preferred restoration objectives and particular planning requirements that applicants will have to address through subsequent planning applications.	Forms part of the development plan. Other policy documents will need to be cognisant of its policies.
3. Water Resource - reduce pollution of watercourses and groundwater. Manage flood risk.		
International		
EC Council Directive 2000/60/EC Water Framework Directive (Water Framework Directive)	The Water Framework Directive introduces legislation that protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems, promotes sustainable consumption of water, provides for the reduction and cessation of discharges and emissions and reduces pollution of groundwater.	Plan policies should take account of the need to prevent deterioration of the status of all bodies of water within Wiltshire. Consideration should be given to the use of water as a natural resource and to controlling the location of activities and land-uses that may adversely impact on water quality, including unwanted discharges to surface and ground water.

<p>European Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive 91/271/EEC (1991)</p>	<p>Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic waste water • Mixture of waste water • Waste water from certain industrial sectors 	<p>The planning aspects of the Directive require Member States to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate sensitive areas and review their designation every four years; • Identify the relevant hydraulic catchment areas of the sensitive areas and ensure that all discharges from agglomerations with more than 10 000 p.e. located within the catchment shall have more stringent than secondary treatment; • Establish less sensitive areas if relevant; • Establish a technical and financial programme for the implementation of the Directive for the construction of sewage collecting systems and wastewater treatment plants addressing treatment objectives within the deadlines set up by the Directive.
<p>EC Council Directive 91/676/EC Nitrates (1991)</p>	<p>Aims to protect water quality across Europe by preventing nitrates from agricultural sources polluting ground and surface waters and by promoting the use of good farming practices.</p>	<p>Member States are required to identify water polluted or at risk of pollution, designate Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs), establish Codes of Good Agricultural Practice and establish action programmes to be implemented by farmers within NVZs.</p>
<p>National</p>		
<p>A 50-Year Vision for Wetlands (2008)</p>	<p>The Vision is supported by maps that illustrate how fragmented and threatened wetlands are today and shows, at a national scale, where freshwater wetlands could potentially be restored and created to protect and enhance wildlife, to preserve our wetland heritage and to deliver valuable services to</p>	<p>The maps provide a national context for those planning and acting locally. It complements Regional plans, strategies and local projects, and provides guidance for those who would like to develop such initiatives.</p>

	society.	
Future Water – The Government’s Water Strategy for England (2008)	Future Water sets out how the government wants the water sector to look by 2030, and some of the steps necessary to get there. It aims for the sustainable delivery of secure water supplies and an improved and protected water environment.	Policies should take account of the long term aims of the Water Strategy.
The Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations (2003)	UK implementation of the European Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive 91/271/EEC (1991).	Requires the identification of “sensitive areas” and “high natural dispersion areas”.
Underground, under threat: Groundwater protection policy and practice (2006)	Describes aims and objectives for groundwater for policy makers, planners and the public at large.	Seek to influence all Local Development Documents as a way of helping to achieve the aims and objectives.
Underground, under threat – The state of groundwater in England and Wales (2006)	Looks at the current condition of groundwater. It gives advance warning of the challenges that will be faced and the changes that the Water Framework Directive will make necessary.	Outlines the issue of land use, including urbanization and large building developments, creating increased demand, reduced recharge and further potential for pollution.
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	The Bill responds to recent pressure to introduce legislation to address the threat of flooding and water scarcity, both of which are predicted to increase with climate change.	Requires leading local flood authorities to create local flood risk management strategies and enables local authorities more easily to carry out flood risk management works.
Sustainable Drainage Systems: Written Statement (HCWS161) (2014)	Makes clear that the Government’s expectation is that sustainable drainage systems will be provided in new developments wherever this is appropriate.	Should be read in conjunction with the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework. Should be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans, and may be a material consideration in planning decisions.
The Environment Agency’s approach to groundwater protection (2018)	Contains position statements which provide information about the Environment Agency’s approach to managing and protecting groundwater. The primary aim of all of the position statements is the prevention of pollution of groundwater and	Position statements should be taken into consideration by developers, planners, operators and anyone whose current or proposed activities have an impact on groundwater.

	protection of it as a resource.	
NPPF (2018) and NPPG	The NPPF states that development should be directed away from areas at highest risk and that strategic policies should be informed by a strategic flood risk assessment. Paragraph 165 also states that major developments should incorporate sustainable drainage systems unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate.	Clear and adequate reasons would be needed to justify a departure from the policies of the Framework.
Regional		
Bristol Avon and North Somerset Streams WFD Management Area Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2012)	Sets out how water resources will be managed in the catchment and provides information on how existing abstraction licenses and water availability in the future will be managed.	Can be used to locate areas where water use is unsustainable to prevent deterioration.
Dorset Water Framework Directive Management Area Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2012)	Sets out how water resources will be managed in the catchment and provides information on how existing abstraction licenses and water availability in the future will be managed.	Can be used to locate areas where water use is unsustainable to prevent deterioration.
Hampshire Avon Water Framework Directive Management Area Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2012)	Sets out how water resources will be managed in the catchment and provides information on how existing abstraction licenses and water availability in the future will be managed.	Can be used to locate areas where water use is unsustainable to prevent deterioration.
Hampshire Avon Catchment Flood Management Plan (2008)	An overview of the flood risk across the river catchment and recommended ways of managing the risk now and over the next 50 to 100 years.	CFMPs should be used to inform planning and decision making by key stakeholders such as local authorities who can use the plan to inform spatial planning activities and emergency planning.
Kennet and Vale of White Horse Catchment Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2012)	Sets out how water resources will be managed in the catchment and provides information on how existing abstraction licenses and water availability in the future will be managed.	Can be used to locate areas where water use is unsustainable to prevent deterioration.
Test and Itchen Abstraction	Sets out how water resources will be managed in	Can be used to locate areas where water use

Licensing Strategy (2013)	the catchment and provides information on how existing abstraction licenses and water availability in the future will be managed.	is unsustainable to prevent deterioration.
South and West Somerset Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2012)	Sets out how water resources will be managed in the catchment and provides information on how existing abstraction licenses and water availability in the future will be managed.	Can be used to locate areas where water use is unsustainable to prevent deterioration.
Housing growth and water supply in the South West of England (2005)	Reviews the impact on public water supplies of accelerating growth over the period up to 2030. Housing growth is modelled against the background provided in water company plans including predicted changes in per capita water consumption; reductions in leakage; changes in the coverage of metered properties and water available from new resource development.	At high rates of growth (25% and 50% greater than RPG) deficits in public water supply begin to occur from 2009 in some parts of the region. The options available to address these shortfalls are outlined. Maintaining secure water supplies at high rates of household growth requires <i>immediate</i> steps to greatly improve the water efficiency of new homes. In some areas further action may be required to maintain public water supplies.
Water Resources for the Future – a summary of the strategy for Thames region (2001)	Looks ahead to 2025, and considers the various pressures on water resources and how to respond to them in a way that is robust to the many risks and uncertainties faced in planning and managing resources.	Sets out a framework for action by many different organisations and individuals; water companies, planning authorities, farmers, environmental organisations.
South West River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) Updated (2015)	Provides a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment.	Informs decisions on land-use planning. Identifies the role of spatial planning in meeting water objectives and provides an evidence base document for the preparation of local planning policies. Local authorities should when preparing spatial plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consider impact on hydromorphology, • consider impact on water quality; • consider urban diffuse pollution pressures; • require water efficiency standards to be met; • commission water cycle studies;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consider the impact of pollution.
South West River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) 2015 – 2021 (2016)	Provides information on flood risk for the South West river basin district from 2015 to 2021 and a summary of the aims and actions needed to manage the risk.	FRMPs set out how risk management authorities will work with communities to manage flood and coastal risk over the next 6 years. Risk management authorities include local councils.
Thames River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) Updated (2015)	Provides a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment.	<p>Informs decisions on land-use planning. Identifies the role of spatial planning in meeting water objectives and provides an evidence base document for the preparation of local planning policies. Local authorities should when preparing spatial plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> consider impact on hydromorphology, consider impact on water quality; consider urban diffuse pollution pressures; require water efficiency standards to be met; commission water cycle studies; consider the impact of pollution.
Thames Water Water Resource Management Plan 2015-2040 (2014)	The purpose of the water resources planning process is to ensure security of water supply now and in the long-term, taking account of increasing pressures on water supply from factors such as increasing population, climate change and environmental requirements.	The document provides water resource information to inform planning policy documents.
South East River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) Updated (2015)	Provides a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment.	<p>Informs decisions on land-use planning. Identifies the role of spatial planning in meeting water objectives and provides an evidence base document for the preparation of local planning policies. Local authorities should when preparing spatial plans:</p> <p>consider impact on hydromorphology,</p>

		<p>consider impact on water quality; consider urban diffuse pollution pressures; require water efficiency standards to be met; commission water cycle studies; consider the impact of pollution.</p>
River Avon Special Area of Conservation Nutrient Management Plan for Phosphorus (2015)	Provides a measure to help to reduce and manage phosphorus levels in the River Avon Special Area of Conservation (SAC), in accordance with international obligations, principally in the EU Habitats, Wild Birds and Water Framework Directives.	Aims to help facilitate development and change in the catchment of the river by ensuring that they do not add to the phosphorus load in the river in a way that might conflict with the conservation objectives for the SAC. Stakeholders across the Avon must work together to deliver ambition phosphorus reduction targets by 2021.
NPPF (2018) and NPPG	The NPPF states that plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for water supply. It also states that development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as water quality.	Clear and adequate reasons would be needed to justify a departure from the policies of the Framework.
Local		
Wiltshire Council Level 1 SFRA Update (2013)	The report summarises information on the application of the Sequential Test, a broad scale assessment of flood risk for the potential strategic developments, flood risk management measures for consideration for new developments, recommendations for flood risk policy and site specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) guidance.	The document provides local flood risk information to inform Wiltshire's planning policy documents. The NPPF states that Local Plans should be supported by an SFRA, and that LPAs should use SFRA's to steer development towards low flood vulnerability areas by applying the Sequential Test and where necessary the Exception Test.
Salisbury District Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2 SFRA (2009)	Provides an assessment of fluvial flood risk and a drainage assessment for two sites in Salisbury: Churchfields Industrial Estate and the Central car park and the Maltings.	Demonstrates whether or not the flood risk to and from any development will be 'acceptably safe' throughout the lifetime of the proposed developments, taking account of climate change.

Wiltshire Council Surface Water Management Plan focused on Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury. Phase I & II Final Report (2011)	Outlines the preferred surface water management strategy in a given location. In this context surface water flooding describes flooding from sewers, drains, groundwater, and runoff from land, small water courses and ditches that occurs as a result of heavy rainfall.	It is important that the SWMP is not viewed as an isolated document, but one that connects with other strategic and local plans. As plans progress for settlements, the findings of the SWMP should be considered and incorporated in wider spatial planning decisions to provide sustainable development for the future.
Wiltshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2015)	Describes Wiltshire Council's approach to flooding and how it will work with other organisations.	The Council is responsible for maintaining, applying and monitoring the strategy, and ensuring that it is consistent with the National Flood and Coastal Risk Management Strategy.
Wiltshire Council Ground Water Management Strategy 2016 (2015)	Aims to clarify the challenges caused by ground water and how Wiltshire Council is aiming to identify areas at risk, and who can help in partnership approach.	Seeks to give guidance and specifications for future development, safeguard water quality where development are proposed within ground water areas. States that groundwater flood risk should be a consideration when preparing local plans. Where it is necessary and where development areas cannot for other reasons be avoided, the additional cost of developing mitigation which would include appropriate flood risk management infrastructure should be recognised in the plans.
4. Air Quality and Environmental Pollution - improve air quality and minimize all sources of environmental pollution		
International		

<p>EC Council Directive 2002/49/EC Environmental Noise (2002)</p>	<p>The main EU instrument to identify noise pollution levels and to trigger the necessary action both at Member State and at EU level. The Directive applies to noise to which humans are exposed, particularly in built-up areas, in public parks or other quiet areas in an agglomeration, in quiet areas in open country, near schools, hospitals and other noise-sensitive buildings and areas.</p>	<p>The Directive requires Member States to prepare and publish, every 5 years, noise maps and noise management action plans for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agglomerations with more than 100,000 inhabitants • major roads (more than 3 million vehicles a year) • major railways (more than 30.000 trains a year) • major airports (more than 50.000 movements a year, including small aircrafts and helicopters)
<p>EC Council Directive 2008/50/EC Ambient Air Quality</p>	<p>This Directive defines objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole.</p>	<p>The directive is an important consideration to be taken into account in considering air quality in land use planning.</p>
<p>National</p>		
<p>Clean Growth Strategy (2017)</p>	<p>Sets out policies and proposals that aim to accelerate the pace of “clean growth” i.e. deliver increased economic growth and decreased emissions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving the energy efficiency of homes; • improving business and industry efficiency; and • delivering clean, smart, flexible power. 	<p>Planning for the future should take into consideration the policies and proposals to ensure that the UK meets its carbon reduction targets.</p>
<p>Improving air quality: national plan for tackling nitrogen dioxide in our towns and cities (2017)</p>	<p>Sets out governmental priorities for tackling NO_x in towns and cities</p>	<p>Other policy documents will need to be cognisant of its content.</p>

Local Air Quality Management. Technical Guidance (TG16) (2016)	LAQM is the statutory process by which local authorities monitor, assess and take action to improve local air quality.	It is designed to support local authorities in carrying out their duties under the Environment Act 1995, the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002, and subsequent regulations.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, DEFRA (2007)	Sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term.	Land use planning will need to take account of air quality objectives.
Air pollution: outdoor air quality and health, NICE guideline [NG70] (2017)	Provides recommendations for road-traffic-related air pollution and its links to ill health. It aims to improve air quality and so prevent a range of health conditions and deaths. Those recommendations include specific recommendations for plan making relating to the siting and design of development and support for walking and cycling.	The guideline contains specific recommendations for plan-making which are based on NICE's careful consideration of evidence. As evidence-derived recommendations, regard should be had to the guideline in plan-making.
The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)	Implements Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe.	Land use planning will need to take account of air quality objectives.
Local Air Quality Management, DEFRA (2009)	Designed to support local authorities in carrying out their duties under the Environment Act 1995, the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002, and subsequent Regulations.	Local authorities are required to review and assess air quality in their area from time to time.
Noise Policy Statement for England, DEFRA (2010)	Sets out the long term vision of government noise policy, to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise.	The NPSE provides a clear description of desired outcome from the noise management of a particular situation.
Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate, DEFRA and DOE (2010)	Summarises the main issues concerning air pollution and outlines the ways in which we can make the most of the interconnections between measures to address air pollution and climate change.	Local planning policies need to be developed with a consideration of their impact on climate change and greenhouse gas emissions, and this is particularly true of air quality. Synergistic policies, beneficial to both air quality and climate change, should be pursued.
Local		

Salisbury Community Air Quality Action Plan (2015) -	Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 and Part II of the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 requires local authorities in the UK to review air quality in their area and designate air quality management areas if improvements are necessary. Where an air quality management area is designated, local authorities are also required to work towards the Strategy's objectives prescribed in regulations for that purpose. An air quality action plan describing the pollution reduction measures must then be put in place.	These plans contribute to the achievement of air quality limit values at local level.
Air Quality Annual Status Report (2017)	This report provides an overview of air quality in Wiltshire during 2016. It fulfils the requirements of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) as set out in Part IV of the Environment Act (1995) and the relevant Policy and Technical Guidance documents.	The LAQM process places an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved. Where exceedances are considered likely, the local authority must then declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of the objectives.
Air Quality Action Plan for Wiltshire (2015)	The purpose of the air quality action plan is, on the evidence available, to set out the strategic and locally generated actions that will be implemented to improve air quality and work towards meeting the air quality objectives.	Recognises the importance of planning for the future and ensuring that air quality is considered at the early stages of development.
Air Quality Supplementary Planning Document (2012)	This document identifies what is expected of developers in respect of Air Quality assessment and mitigation and dovetails with the Air Quality Action Plan and Wiltshire Core Strategy Core Policy 55.	A key principle for Wiltshire Council is to integrate air quality considerations with other policy areas, such as planning.
Community Air Quality Action Plans (2015)	Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 requires local authorities to review air quality in their area and designate air quality management areas if improvements are necessary. Where an air	These plans contribute to the achievement of air quality limit values at local level.

	quality management area is designated, local authorities are also required to work towards the Strategy's objectives prescribed in regulations for that purpose. An air quality action plan describing the pollution reduction measures must then be put in place.	
5. Mitigate and adapt to climate change		
International		
Doha Amendment (2012)	The Doha Amendment establishes a second commitment period (2013–20) for the Kyoto Protocol, an international agreement to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases.	Plans should have regard to climate change when developing policy options.
Paris Agreement, International agreement (2015) (in force in the UK 2016)	The Paris Agreement aims to curb emissions to reduce global warming. It sets targets for countries to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases. The government's Adapting to Climate Change document outlines government policy on adaption to the impacts of climate change.	The LPA must consider ways of reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Plans should have regard to climate change when developing policy options.
European Directive on Energy Performance of Buildings 2010/31/EU (2010)	The legislation aims to improve the energy performance of buildings in the EU, taking into account various climatic and local conditions. It sets out minimum requirements and a common methodology. It covers energy used for heating, hot water, cooling, ventilation and lighting.	New buildings must meet the minimum standards and contain high-efficiency alternative energy systems. Existing buildings, when undergoing major renovation, must upgrade their energy performance to meet the EU requirements.
EU Council Directive 2009/28/EC Renewable Energy (2009)	Establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU. It requires the EU to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020 – to be achieved through the attainment of individual national targets.	All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020.

Guidance on integrating climate change and biodiversity into Environmental Impact Assessments (2013)	Aims to help Member States improve the way in which climate change and biodiversity are integrated in Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) carried out across the EU.	This guidance is designed primarily for EIA practitioners and authorities.
National		
Climate Change Act 2008	The 2008 Climate Change Act establishes a legally binding climate change target to reduce the UK's greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% (from a 1990 baseline) by 2050. This includes meeting an interim target of 34% by 2020.	Objectives and targets should be taken into consideration when preparing policy.
The National Adaptation Programme (2013)	The TCPA's National Adaptation Programme (2013) highlights the importance of adaptation to help the UK become more resilient to climate change.	Reiterates the need for Local Plans to be proactive in adaptation as set out in the NPPF.
Building on Progress: Energy and Environment Policy Review (2007)	This paper describes the twin challenges of energy security and climate change, provides a vision for the low carbon economy, and spells out how the above policy framework is being applied. It explains what is required at each level, from the individual to the international, gives examples of the measures the Government has put in place, and outlines the future direction of policy.	Policies will aim to focus on creating a decision-making framework, planning system and investment environment that encourage development of low-carbon infrastructure, including offices, residential buildings and transport networks.
Meeting the energy challenge: A White Paper on Energy (2007)	Sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy to respond to changing circumstances, address the long-term energy challenges we face and deliver our four energy policy goals.	Proposes ensuring that there is a clear policy framework for nationally significant infrastructure; helping promoters improve the way that they prepare and consult on applications; clarifying the decision making process, and achieving a clear separation of policy and decision making, by creating an independent commission to take the decisions on nationally significant infrastructure cases within the framework of the relevant national policy statement; and improving public participation across the entire process.

The Planning Response to Climate Change – Advice on Better Practice (2004)	Describes the issues that might be addressed in planning policies in response to the impacts of climate change and in order to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.	It is intended to provide planning professionals with an overview of the current thinking and state of knowledge on the planning response to climate change. The advice will also be of assistance to local authorities implementing strategies to address climate change.
The UK Climate Change Programme (2006)	Aims to ensure that the UK can make real progress by 2020 towards the long-term goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by some 60 per cent by about 2050 that was committed to in the 2003 Energy White Paper.	Objectives and targets to be taken into consideration when preparing policy.
Planning for Climate Change – guidance for local authorities: Planning and Climate Change Coalition (April 2012)	The aim of the guide is to support plan-making and development management processes by identifying key principles to underpin policies designed to support the development of a low-carbon future and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	The guide is designed to respond to the localism agenda and is aimed at local authorities. The guide gives detailed guidance on principles that can underpin plan-making and development management. It is recommended as the basis for comprehensive policy in community-based local plans in the context of the National Planning Policy Framework. It could also form the basis of neighbourhood planning policies and can be used to guide development management decisions.
Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA) Climate Change Adaptation by Design (2007)	Aims to communicate the importance of adapting to some degree of inevitable climate change, and to show how adaptation can be integrated into the planning, design and development of new and existing communities.	Aims to be used by planners engaged in creating sustainable communities.
The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	Explains how and why the UK needs to radically increase its use of renewable electricity, heat and transport. It sets out the path to achieving a legally binding target of 15% of electricity from renewable sources by 2020.	Planning policy documents need to consider ways in which renewable energy can be delivered.

Community Energy Strategy (2014)	Sets out plans to promote and facilitate the planning and development of decentralised community energy initiatives in four main types of energy activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generating energy (electricity or heat) • Reducing energy use (saving energy through energy efficiency and behaviour change) • Managing energy (balancing supply and demand) • Purchasing energy (collective purchasing or switching) 	Ensure that policies support community low carbon and renewable energy provision.
NPPF (2018) and NPPG	Section 14 of the NPPF relates specifically to climate change and the role of the planning system in support the transition to a low carbon future and taking a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change.	Clear and adequate reasons would be needed to justify a departure from the policies of the Framework.
Local		
Energy, Change and Opportunity Strategy (2011-2020) (2011)	Sets out how Wiltshire as a council and a community can take action on climate change.	States that the planning system should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish mechanisms for achieving sustainable patterns of development as set out in the strategic objective above through planning policy; • maximise the positive impacts of new developments; • ensure that the carbon footprint is minimised when meeting future housing and employment needs; • promote innovative solutions to generating green energy in Wiltshire; • influence the design of new developments so that they incorporate climate change adaptation principles; and • work with the health service to assess

		provision of healthcare facilities to deal with the effects of higher temperatures and the increased risk from the spread of disease.
Wiltshire Sustainable Energy Planning Study (2011)	Forms part of the evidence base for Wiltshire's emerging Core Strategy, specifically addressing the requirements of the Planning Policy Statement which expects new development to be planned to make good use of opportunities for decentralized and renewable or low-carbon energy.	Assesses the capacity for supplying new development in Wiltshire with low carbon energy, and considers appropriate 'carbon standards' for the Core Strategy and subsequent Local Development Framework documents.
6. Historic environment – protect and enhance cultural heritage assets		
International		
UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972)	States that parties to the Convention agree to not only identify, protect, conserve, and present World Heritage properties, but also to protect its national heritage.	Parties are encouraged to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (1992)	The Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage contains provisions for the identification and protection of archaeological heritage.	Its objectives include the integration of the conservation and archaeological investigation of archaeological heritage in urban and regional planning policies; and the dissemination of information.
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)	Aims to guide spatial policy making at all scales which work towards sustainable development. The fundamental goals are economic and social cohesion; conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; and more balanced competitiveness of the European territory.	Provides a policy framework for the sectoral policies of the Community and the Member States that have spatial impacts, as well as for regional and local authorities, aimed as it is at achieving a balanced and sustainable development of the European territory.

European Landscape Convention (2000)	The European Landscape Convention (ELC) (2000) promotes the planning, management and protection of landscapes, and is the first international convention with a specific focus on landscape.	Aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe. Spatial policy guidelines include the wise management of the natural and cultural heritage, which will help conserve regional identities and cultural diversity in the face of globalisation
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985)	The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties.	Each signatory promises to maintain an inventory of architectural heritage and to take statutory measures to protect it. Signatories also promise to adopt integrated conservation policies in their planning systems and other spheres of government influence that promote the conservation and enhancement of architectural heritage and the fostering of traditional skills.
European Cultural Convention (1954)	The purpose of the Convention is to develop understanding of Europe's cultural diversity, to safeguard European culture, to promote national contributions to Europe's common cultural heritage respecting the same fundamental values and to encourage in particular the study of the languages, history and civilisation of the Parties to the Convention.	The main relevant obligations are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of the national contribution to the common cultural heritage of Europe; • safeguarding objects of European cultural value placed under government control; • ensuring reasonable access to such objects.
The Valletta Convention (1992)	Makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. It is concerned in particular with arrangements to be made for co-operation among archaeologists and town and regional planners in order to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage.	Signatories promise to make and maintain an inventory of archaeological heritage and to legislate for its protection. Signatories also promise to allow the input of expert archaeologists into the making of planning policies and planning decisions.

National		
Heritage White Paper: Heritage Protection for the 21 st Century (2007)	The proposals reflect the importance of the heritage protection system in preserving our heritage for people to enjoy now and in the future. The proposals are based on a unified vision of the historic environment that enables a simpler and more efficient system and recognise that heritage protection needs to be an integral part of a planning system that can deliver sustainable communities.	Encourages local authorities and local communities to identify and protect their local heritage.
Mineral Extraction and the Historic Environment (2012)	Sets out the Historic England position on mineral extraction and the high-level policies that will form the basis for responses and views put forward by Historic England on any matter relating to the winning, working and safeguarding of minerals.	Aims to be used by local authorities and other organisations that care for the environment.
Preserving Archaeological Remains (2016)	Aims at addressing two aspects of the decision-taking process: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding the state of preservation of archaeological material, as a contribution to the assessment of a site's significance; and 2. Understanding the nature of potential impacts of a proposed development, to assist in the assessment of the degree of harm that might be caused to the site and its significance 	Provides advice for developers, owners, archaeologists and planners working on projects where the intention is to retain and protect archaeological sites beneath or within the development.
Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans (2015)	The purpose of this Good Practice Advice note is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).	Sets out information to help local planning authorities make well informed and effective local plans.
Good Practice Advice in Planning	The purpose of this Good Practice Advice note is	This document contains useful information

<p>Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (2015)</p>	<p>to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).</p>	<p>on assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness.</p>
<p>Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2015)</p>	<p>The purpose of this Good Practice Advice note is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).</p>	<p>This document sets out guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.</p>
<p>Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 4: Enabling Development and the Conservation of Significant Places (2008) update forthcoming</p>	<p>Intended to ensure that we offer consistent advice on those proposals for enabling development relating to significant places that are referred to us for advice; encourage a rigorous approach by planning authorities to the assessment of proposals for enabling development affecting any significant place; and help those seeking consent for enabling development, by making them aware of the tests that are likely to be applied and the extent of the supporting information required.</p>	<p>Provides advice for local authorities.</p>
<p>Historic England Advice Note 1: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management (2016)</p>	<p>Sets out ways to manage change in a way that conserves and enhances historic areas through conservation area designation, appraisal and management.</p>	<p>It is intended to offer advice to all those involved in managing conservation areas so that the potential of historic areas worthy of protection is fully realised, the need for community and owner consultation examined, and the benefits of management plans to manage change, and achieve regeneration and enhancement, fully exploited.</p>

<p>Historic England Advice Note 2: Making Changes to Heritage Assets (2016)</p>	<p>This advice note illustrates the application of the policies set out in the NPPF in determining applications for planning permission and listed building consent, as well as other non-planning heritage consents, including scheduled monument consent.</p>	<p>It provides general advice according to different categories of intervention in heritage assets, including repair, restoration, addition and alteration, as well as on works for research alone, based on the following types of heritage asset: buildings and other structures; standing remains including earthworks; buried remains and marine sites; and larger heritage assets including conservation areas, landscapes, including parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites. It will be useful to owners, developers, local planning authorities and others in considering works to heritage assets.</p>
<p>Historic England Advice Note 3: The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans (2015)</p>	<p>Offers advice on evidence gathering and site allocation policies, as well as setting out in detail a number of steps to make sure that heritage considerations are fully integrated in any site selection methodology.</p>	<p>This document is intended to offer advice to all those involved in the identification of potential sites for development within a Local Plan, to help ensure that the historic environment plays a positive role in allocating sites for development.</p>
<p>Historic England Advice Note 4: Tall Buildings (2015)</p>	<p>Seeks to guide people involved in planning for and designing tall buildings so that they may be delivered in a sustainable and successful way through the development plan and development management process.</p>	<p>The advice is for all relevant developers, designers, local authorities and other interested parties.</p>
<p>Historic England Advice Note 5: Setting up a Listed Building Heritage Partnership Agreement (2015)</p>	<p>Aims to provide information on implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).</p>	<p>The advice is for all relevant developers, designers, local authorities and other interested parties.</p>
<p>Historic England Advice Note 6: Drawing up a Local Listed Building Consent Order (2015)</p>	<p>Aims to provide information on implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).</p>	<p>The advice is for all relevant developers, designers, local authorities and other interested parties.</p>

Historic England Advice Note 7: Local Heritage Listing (2016)	Aims to provide information on implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).	The advice supports local authorities and communities to introduce a local list in their area or make changes to an existing list, through the preparation of selection criteria, thereby encouraging a more consistent approach to the identification and management of local heritage assets across England.
Historic England Advice Note 8: Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment (2016)	This Historic England Advice Note seeks to provide advice on historic environment considerations as part of the Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment process.	Aimed at all relevant local planning authorities, neighbourhood groups, developers, consultants, landowners and other interested parties
The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010)	The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010) sets out its vision for the historic environment.	It calls for those who have the power to shape the historic environment to recognise its value and to manage it in an intelligent manner in light of the contribution that it can make to social, economic and cultural life.
Culture White Paper 2016	Sets out how the government will support our cultural sectors over the coming years and how culture will play an active role in building a fairer and more prosperous nation.	Encourages local authorities to support the cultural sector, for example by making empty business premises available to cultural organisations on a temporary basis.
NPPF (2018) and NPPG	The NPPF aims to protect and enhance valued landscapes, stating that great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty.	States that local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. Clear and adequate reasons would be needed to justify a departure from the policies of the Framework.
Regional		

Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West (2004)	Aims to raise awareness of the importance of the historic environment in our everyday lives.	Aims to assist decision-makers across the South West – the historic environment should be seen as a key strength of the region, one that is fundamental to sustainable development.
Streets for All South West (2005)	Aims to improve the appearance of our public spaces by showing how practical solutions to common highway problems can be achieved and how good practice can become everyday practice. The underlying principles are to reduce clutter, co-ordinate design and to reinforce local character, whilst maintaining safety for all.	Intended as a reference manual of good practice for all concerned in decision making, including councillors, highway engineers, landscape and urban designers, town planning and conservation staff, amenity societies, contractors and utility companies.
The Historic Environment: A Prospectus for Growth in the South West (2013)	Shows that the historic environment is fundamental to sustainable growth, and explains how it repays investment.	Outlines priorities including regenerating heritage and investing in historic places to improve economic growth and provide a source of employment.
Local		
Corsham Masterplan (2016)	Sets out a long term vision to the shape the nature of future growth and development and supports the continuation of natural correlation of place and activity in the Corsham community area.	Potential improvements include a public art strategy for the town centre based around the town's heritage and assets.
Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Landscape Characterisation (2016)	Aims to provide comprehensive mapping that shows how the present day landscape of the county is the product of its cultural development over time.	Historic Landscape Characterisation data could be useful for those involved with planning at all levels or strategic decision making and working on the conservation/management of places and/or landscape.
Wiltshire Farmsteads Guidance	Aims to inform change and enhance understanding of how they contribute to the distinctive and valued character of our rural landscapes. The guidance provides a step-by-step approach to considering the reuse of traditional farm buildings and the sustainable development of farmsteads, through identifying their historic character, significance and potential for change.	Requirements for development in rural areas are set out in national and the local planning policy. This guidance will help applicants and local authorities to address these requirements in a positive and proactive way.

Amesbury Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2008)	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Aldbourne Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
All Cannings Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Allington Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Alton Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Ashton Keynes Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Avebury Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Avoncliff Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Axford Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Baydon Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Bishops Cannings Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Bishopstrow Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Bradford on Avon Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Bratton Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Britford Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2014)	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Broad Chalke Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2009)	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Broad Hinton Conservation Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Bromham Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Broughton Gifford Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Brunton Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Burbage Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Calne Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Charlton Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of its character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Chilton Foliat Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of its character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Chirton Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Chisbury Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of its character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Chute Cadley and Lower Chute Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Collingbourne Ducis Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Collingbourne Kingstone Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Corsham Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Cricklade Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Devizes Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Devizes Victoria Road Area Conservation Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of its character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Dinton Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2009)	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of its character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Downton Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2008)	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of its character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Durrington Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2009)	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
East Chisenbury Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
East Grafton Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
East Kennett Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Eastcourt Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Easterton Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Easton Royal Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Edington Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Enford Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of its character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Erlestoke Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Etchilhampton Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Fittleton and Haxton Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of its character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Froxfield Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of its character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Fyfield Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Great Bedwyn Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Great Cheverell Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Ham Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Heytesbury Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Hilcott Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Hilperton Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Hindon Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2009)	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Holt Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Horingsham Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Keevil Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Little Bedwyn Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Little Cheverell Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Little Somerford Village Design Statement and Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Lockeridge Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Ludgershall Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Manton Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Malmesbury Conservation Area Management Plan (2010)	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Milford Hill Conservation Area Management Plan (2014)	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Marden Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Market Lavington Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Marlborough Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Marston Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Mildenhall Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Milton Lilbourne Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Monkton Farleigh Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Netheravon Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Newtown Trowbridge Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Oare Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Ogbourne St Andrew Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Ogbourne St George Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Old Manor Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2013)	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Old Sarum Airfield Conservation Area Appraisal and Sustainability Appraisal (2007)	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Oxenwood Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Pewsey Wilcot Road Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Pewsey Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Potterne Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Poulshot Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Ramsbury Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Rowden Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Salisbury Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2014)	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Sandy Lane Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Seend Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Shalbourne Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Sherston Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
South Wraxall Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Steeple Langford Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2009)	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Stert Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of it character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Stockton Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Sutton Veny Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Tidcombe Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Tisbury Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2009)	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of its character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Trowbridge Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Turleigh Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Tytherington Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Upavon Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Upper Chute Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Urchfont Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Warminster Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Wedhampton Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Westbury Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
West Kennett Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Westwood Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Wilcot Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Wilsford Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Wilton Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Winsley Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
West Lavington and Littleton Panell Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Woodborough Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Wootton Rivers Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Worton Conservation Area Statement	Explains why the area was designated, includes a short background of the area, identifies the qualities of the area that make up its architectural and historic character, and contains a map showing the area boundary.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Wylde Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2009)	Sets out how the area or place has evolved and identify the key features of its character that have helped to justify its designation as a conservation area.	The designation of a conservation area requires that the planning authority should pay special attention to preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the conservation area.
Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site Management Plan (2015)	Sets out the strategy for the protection of the Site for present and future generations. It explains the international significance of the Site, outlines the key management issues and our long term aims, as well as the detailed actions for achieving them. The Plan is expected to cover the period 2015 – 2021.	The primary purpose of the Management Plan is to guide all interested parties on the care and management of the World Heritage Site to sustain its Outstanding Universal Value. Given their importance in helping to sustain and enhance the significance of the World Heritage Site, relevant policies in management plans need to be taken into account by local planning authorities in developing their strategy for the historic or natural environment (as appropriate) and in determining relevant planning applications.
Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Property Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (2011)	Statements of outstanding universal value (SOUV) are written for all World Heritage Sites (WHS) and are key references for their effective protection and management. From time to time the SOUV may be reviewed and amended in line with World Heritage Organisation guidance.	The LPA is responsible for continued protection through policy development and its effective implementation in deciding planning applications with the management plans for Stonehenge and Avebury as a key material consideration.
7. Landscapes – protection of AONBs and Green Belt and reinforcement of landscape character		
International		
European Landscape Convention (2000)	The aims of this Convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues.	States that participation should involve all the relevant stakeholders, including national, regional and local authorities.
National		

Updating the Evidence Base on English Cities (2011)	This report builds on existing research and provides new analysis of cities' performance at a geographical level that captures cities' built-up areas (Primary Urban Areas) and their wider local economies (Travel to Work Areas).	This report is aimed at those interested in tracking performance of cities: local, regional and central government policy makers, as well as analysts and researchers thinking about cities and urban policy. This report seeks to inform policy development by providing updated evidence on cities' performance, and seeks to identify future research priorities.
The State of the Countryside (2010)	Provides a comprehensive description of social, economic and environmental conditions and changes across rural England, highlighting the main challenges and future trends for government and other organisations.	Aims to be used by those who work in areas of policy development and delivery, all tiers of government and whose work includes a specific focus on rural England.
European Landscape Convention (2000)	Contains obligations towards the protection, management, and planning of all landscapes, urban as well as rural.	Article 5(d) specifically requires landscape to be integrated into planning policy, and the Government has recognised the need to make the statutory framework fully effective when reviewing policy.
An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (2014)	Describes the four steps to the Landscape Character Assessment process.	Aims to be used by those who have interests in the terrestrial and/or marine environments i.e. inform those who want to use a Landscape Character Assessment to inform decisions – for example concerning land use planning, development management, land management, design. Landscape Character Assessment can be used to inform: policy development; local, neighbourhood, community or parish plans, and place-making; green infrastructure plans and strategies; waterways strategies; design briefs; project design and masterplanning; landscape impact and visual impact assessments; sensitivity and capacity studies; landscape designations including National Park and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty designation etc.

Local		
Cotswold AONB Management Plan 2008-2018 (2013)	This identifies the issues affecting the management of the AONB and then sets out how they can be addressed. It offers a vision for the future of the area.	As the AONB lies within Wiltshire, account needs to be taken of this document when formulating policy. Policies will need to consider potential pressures on AONBs arising from development proposals and will need to ensure that these pressures are avoided, or that appropriate mitigation measures are put in place.
Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB Historic Landscape Characterisation Project(2008)	Presents the results and findings of the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Historic Landscape Characterisation.	Aims to be used to inform planning decisions and minimise the adverse environmental impact of new development
Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB Management Plan 2014-19	This identifies the issues affecting the management of the AONB and then sets out how they can be addressed. It offers a vision for the future of the area.	As the AONB lies within Wiltshire, account needs to be taken of this document when formulating policy. Policies will need to consider potential pressures on AONBs arising from development proposals and will need to ensure that these pressures are avoided, or that appropriate mitigation measures are put in place.
Kennet Landscape Conservation Strategy (2005)	Provides detailed information of the landscape enhancement priorities for each of the different character areas in Kennet.	Intended to provide supplementary guidance on the implementation of Local Plan Policies relating to landscape character and quality.
North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan 2014-2019 (2014)	This identifies the issues affecting the management of the AONB and then sets out how they can be addressed. It offers a vision for the future of the area.	As the AONB lies within Wiltshire, account needs to be taken of this document when formulating policy. Policies will need to consider potential pressures on AONBs arising from development proposals and will need to ensure that these pressures are avoided, or that appropriate mitigation measures are put in place.

West Wiltshire District Landscape Character Assessment (2007)	Aims to serve as a baseline of environmental information to enable a better understanding of West Wiltshire's landscapes.	<i>Planning Policy Statement 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas</i> states that local planning authorities should use tools such as landscape character assessment in preparing policies and guidance to encourage good quality design in rural areas and in formulating criteria based policies to protect particularly highly valued areas of landscape.
Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment (2005)	Documents the current status of the Wiltshire landscape, furthering the understanding of the landscape resource available in the area and giving an indication of areas in need of enhancement and of conservation.	<i>Planning Policy Statement 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas</i> states that local planning authorities should use tools such as landscape character assessment in preparing policies and guidance to encourage good quality design in rural areas and in formulating criteria based policies to protect particularly highly valued areas of landscape.
Chippenham Landscape Setting Assessment (2014)	Aims to identify key landscape and visual characteristics of land around Chippenham and the key sensitivities and capacity of the settlement's landscape setting, and the setting to some of the outlying villages to accommodate development.	Used to inform the preparation of the Chippenham Sites Allocation Development Plan Document (DPD).
8. Population and housing – securing flexibility and choice in the provision of high quality housing		
National		
Code for Sustainable Homes. A step change in sustainable home building practice (2006)	Intended as a single national standard to guide industry in the design and construction of sustainable homes. It is a means of driving continuous improvement, greater innovation and exemplary achievement in sustainable home building.	Aims to become the single national standard for sustainable homes, used by home designers and builders as a guide to development, and by home-buyers to assist in their choice of home.
Homes for the Future: more affordable, more sustainable (2007)	Outlines plans for delivering three million new homes by 2020.	States that local authorities have a critical role to play in achieving a major increase in new homes and their strategic housing role is at the

		heart of achieving ambitions for housing supply.
Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing (2008)	Objective of the report is to help ensure the planning system brings a positive, lasting legacy of places in which people actually want to live.	Suggests changes to the planning system necessary to deliver vibrant communities with a distinct identity, in keeping with the character of their surroundings, and which enhance the local landscape and bio-diversity.
Locally-Led Garden Villages, Towns and Cities, DCLG (2016)	The prospectus invites expressions of interest for government support in development proposals for new garden villages, towns and cities.	The Locally-Led Garden Villages etc. policy paper provides encouragement for local authorities that wish to make new garden villages, towns and cities part of their development strategy. May be relevant in considering spatial options for future growth within Wiltshire.
Lifetime Neighbourhoods, DCLG (2011)	This document give guidance on how neighbourhoods can better address the needs of an ageing society and deliver 'lifetime neighbourhoods' to meet the requirements of all sections of the community now and in the future. Lifetime neighbourhoods are places to be designed to be inclusive regardless of age or disability.	Provides guidance on how planning policies can contribute to addressing the needs of an ageing population.
Housing White Paper: Fixing our broken housing market (2017)	Sets out the government's plans to reform the housing market and boost the supply of new homes in England.	Emphasises the necessity for a robust local plan and sets out proposals for local authorities to consider in plan-making. Reinforced the central role of local and neighbourhood plans in the planning system, so that local planning authorities and local communities retain control of where development should and should not go. It also reiterated strong protections for the Green Belt and other environmental designations, and set out proposals to make sure that we build high quality homes in which people want to live.
Planning for the right homes in the right places: consultation	Sets out a number of proposals to reform the planning system to increase the supply of new	Seeks views on changes to national policy to help local planning authorities, including

proposals (2017)	homes and increase local authority capacity to manage growth	a proposed approach to a standard method for calculating local housing need; improving how authorities work together in planning to meet housing and other requirements across boundaries, through the preparation of a statement of common ground; and seeking further views on how we can build out homes more quickly.
Planning and affordable housing for Build to Rent (2017)	Seeks views on planning measures intended to support Build to Rent through the planning system and make the benefits of Build to Rent more widespread. These include the availability of longer tenancies (to those tenants who want one) and facilitating a new form of affordable housing, known as Affordable Private Rent.	The Government considers that Build to Rent is now becoming established and that it will continue to develop and spread out across a broader customer base and geography. main proposed measures are placing further emphasis on Build to Rent through planning policy;
Land Development and Disposal Plan (2017)	Lists the sites that are likely to be available for development and/or disposal over the next 12 months. Will be updated on a 6 monthly basis.	Designed to give house builders and developers an overview of the landholdings that the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) expects to bring forward for development and/or disposal and provide transparency on their approach to the disposal of land.
Housing: Optional Technical Standards (2015)	Guidance on how planning authorities can gather evidence to set optional requirements and the nationally described space standard.	Local planning authorities will need to gather evidence to determine whether there is a need for additional standards in their area, and justify setting appropriate policies in their Local Plans.
Technical Housing Standards – Nationally Described Space Standard (2015)	Sets out the government’s new nationally described space standard.	The nationally described space standard will replace the existing different space standards used by local authorities.
NPPF (2018) and NPPG	Section 5 of the NPPF is focused on delivering a sufficient supply of homes. It also states that it is important that the needs of groups with specific housing requirements are addressed.	Clear and adequate reasons would be needed to justify a departure from the policies of the Framework.

Local		
Wiltshire SHLAA	Identifies and assesses potential sites for housing to meet future requirements.	Provides a mechanism to ensure that proposed housing figures are deliverable. The assessment of land availability is an important step in the preparation of Local Plan, and sites assessed in the SHLAA will provide a source of supply for the Council's future housing requirements.
Wiltshire's Older People Accommodation Strategy (2010)	Aims to develop a strategy and financial model for the provision of older people's accommodation over the next 5-10 years, and then to work in partnership to deliver this strategy.	Identifies a number of opportunities for Wiltshire County Council to reconfigure its accommodation for older people to take into account changing market conditions, trends and population and need projections.
Wiltshire Housing Strategy (2017)	Articulates the priorities for tackling the challenges we have identified in the years ahead and demonstrates our collective approach to housing across the county with Wiltshire Council as the lead, working in partnership with registered providers, developers, private landlords or residents.	This Housing strategy needs to support the delivery of housing for the whole of Wiltshire. It will constantly evolve and extend beyond 2022 towards 2026, on which the current housing needs analysis is based.
9. Healthy and inclusive communities - appreciating the interaction between housing, key services and facilities, employment opportunities and green space		
International		
The Aarhus Convention (1998)	Establishes a number of rights of the public (individuals and their associations) with regard to the environment.	The Parties to the Convention are required to make the necessary provisions so that public authorities (at national, regional or local level) will contribute to these rights to become effective.
National		
White Paper: Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for	The Healthy Lives White Paper sets out the government's long-term vision for the future of	The decision to give more responsibility to local government to improve public health is

Public Health in England (2011)	public health in England. The aim is to create a 'wellness' service and to strengthen national and local leadership.	highly relevant to land use planning. Land use planning should have regard to the new strategy and opportunities for contributions to the improvement of public health.
Physical activity and the environment: Public health guideline [PH8] (2008)	Provides the Institute's formal guidance on promoting and creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical activity.	The PH8 guideline states that plans involving changes to the physical environment should ensure pedestrians, cyclists and users of other modes of transport that involve physical activity are given the highest priority when developing or maintaining streets and roads. Policy should ensure local facilities and services are easily accessible on foot, by bicycle and by other modes of transport involving physical activity. Also, ensure new workplaces are linked to walking and cycling networks.
Our health, our care, our say: a new direction for community services (2006)	Sets out the Government's proposals to reform and expand community health and social care services in order to meet local needs, especially in poorer deprived communities.	Specific measures include increased joint commissioning between Primary Care Trusts and local authorities to improve service integration.
Strong and prosperous communities: The Local Government White Paper (2006)	Sets out our proposals which will provide freedom and space for councils to respond with flexibility to local needs and demands. It radically reduces national targets, tailors others to local circumstances and introduces a lighter touch inspection system.	Proposes to give local authorities more freedom and powers to meet the needs of their citizens and communities.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, DCLG (2015)	Provides government policy on site provision and measures available to address unauthorised encampment and development.	Wiltshire Council planning policy documents will need to address the objectives of national policy on traveller sites.
Fair Society, Healthy Lives ('The Marmot Review') (2010)	Proposes an evidence based strategy to address the social determinants of health, the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age and which can lead to health inequalities. The review sets out a framework for action under two policy goals: to create an enabling society that	Identifies local government as a pivotal partner in addressing the social determinants of health inequalities. The report relates strongly to the core business of local councils as local leaders for health improvement and the reduction of health inequalities.

	maximizes individual and community potential; and to ensure social justice, health and sustainability are at the heart of all policies.	
Improving health through the home (2017)	Provides resources to inform local action to ensure that everyone has a home in which to start, live and work, and age well.	Should be used to inform local action to improve health and wellbeing; reduce health inequalities; and prevent, delay and reduce demand for health care and social care.
NPPF (2018) and NPPG	Contains a section on promoting health and safe communities and states that planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which promote social interaction, are safe and accessible and enable and support healthy lifestyles.	Clear and adequate reasons would be needed to justify a departure from the policies of the Framework.
Regional		
The Way Ahead – Delivering Sustainable Communities in the South West (2004)	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.	States that local government and regional partners in both the public and private sectors will all have to work together to achieve this.
Local		
The Wiltshire Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2010 (2010)	This assessment will attempt to shed light on the most pressing issues that could threaten general wellbeing. The five priorities (violence in the community, anti-social behaviour (ASB) and criminal damage, integrated offender management; substance misuse, and road safety) will be presented followed by recommendations.	Aim of this assessment is to provide the partnership with evidence for strategic decision making, particularly in respect to identifying forthcoming priorities. The recommendations are key actions that the partnership are advised to consider when setting future strategic plans.
Code of Practice on Equality and Diversity – The Wiltshire Compact (2005)	Provides a set of principles within which the Statutory, Voluntary and Community sectors agree to work and seeks to recognise and value the diversity that exists in society generally and in Wiltshire. It aims specifically to promote the inclusion	Wiltshire has a diverse range of communities with many unmet needs within them. Commitment to applying the principles of equality of opportunity is a central part of a fair and democratic society. Sectors should

	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.	undertake to include equality and diversity as a key requirement in new policy development.
Devizes Town Centre Design Code (2007)	Provides guidance on the design of new buildings and other development in Devizes town centre.	It should be read in conjunction with the planning policies of the council and relevant central government Planning Policy Statements.
Pewsey Community Area Plan: The Future 2008-2018	The CP sets out ideas and priorities for each subject area. Each of these ideas, based on priority, form the basis of consultation with the community to identify what actions the community would like to see happen. Those actions may then be delivered by Wiltshire Council, other services, voluntary organisations or Parish Councils, or indeed a combination of these organisations.	Stated actions may be delivered by Wiltshire Council.
People, Places and Promises: Wiltshire Community Plan 2011 - 2026 (2010)	The purpose of the plan, as set out in law, is that it should be the single, overarching plan which outlines the overall strategic direction and distinctive long-term vision for the economic, social and environmental well-being of Wiltshire.	Provides a framework for the development or review of all other thematic, organisational and community plans in the county. The Local Development Framework (LDF) for example is consistent with the community plan and defines how new development can assist in its implementation.
Ashton Keynes Neighbourhood Plan (2017)	Neighbourhood plans set out planning policies for the use and development of land and, once made, form part of the statutory development plan.	Neighbourhood plans are required to be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Wiltshire Local Plan. They provide evidence of community aspirations relevant to the preparation of Wiltshire Council planning policy documents.
Compton Bassett Neighbourhood Plan (2016)	Neighbourhood plans set out planning policies for the use and development of land and, once made, form part of the statutory development plan.	Neighbourhood plans are required to be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Wiltshire Local Plan. They provide evidence of community aspirations relevant to the preparation of Wiltshire Council planning policy documents.

Devizes Neighbourhood Plan (2015)	Neighbourhood plans set out planning policies for the use and development of land and, once made, form part of the statutory development plan.	Neighbourhood plans are required to be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Wiltshire Local Plan. They provide evidence of community aspirations relevant to the preparation of Wiltshire Council planning policy documents.
Downton Neighbourhood Plan (2017)	Neighbourhood plans set out planning policies for the use and development of land and, once made, form part of the statutory development plan.	Neighbourhood plans are required to be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Wiltshire Local Plan. They provide evidence of community aspirations relevant to the preparation of Wiltshire Council planning policy documents.
Freshford and Limpley Stoke Neighbourhood Plan (2015)	Neighbourhood plans set out planning policies for the use and development of land and, once made, form part of the statutory development plan.	Neighbourhood plans are required to be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Wiltshire Local Plan. They provide evidence of community aspirations relevant to the preparation of Wiltshire Council planning policy documents.
Holt Neighbourhood Plan (2017)	Neighbourhood plans set out planning policies for the use and development of land and, once made, form part of the statutory development plan.	Neighbourhood plans are required to be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Wiltshire Local Plan. They provide evidence of community aspirations relevant to the preparation of Wiltshire Council planning policy documents.
Idmiston Neighbourhood Plan (2017)	Neighbourhood plans set out planning policies for the use and development of land and, once made, form part of the statutory development plan.	Neighbourhood plans are required to be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Wiltshire Local Plan. They provide evidence of community aspirations relevant to the preparation of Wiltshire Council planning policy documents.
Limpley Stoke Neighbourhood Plan (2015)	Neighbourhood plans set out planning policies for the use and development of land and, once made, form part of the statutory development plan.	Neighbourhood plans are required to be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Wiltshire Local Plan. They provide evidence of community aspirations relevant to the preparation of Wiltshire Council planning

		policy documents.
Malmesbury Neighbourhood Plan (2015)	Neighbourhood plans set out planning policies for the use and development of land and, once made, form part of the statutory development plan.	Neighbourhood plans are required to be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Wiltshire Local Plan. They provide evidence of community aspirations relevant to the preparation of Wiltshire Council planning policy documents.
Pewsey Neighbourhood Plan (2015)	Neighbourhood plans set out planning policies for the use and development of land and, once made, form part of the statutory development plan.	Neighbourhood plans are required to be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Wiltshire Local Plan. They provide evidence of community aspirations relevant to the preparation of Wiltshire Council planning policy documents.
Potterne Neighbourhood Plan (2017)	Neighbourhood plans set out planning policies for the use and development of land and, once made, form part of the statutory development plan.	Neighbourhood plans are required to be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Wiltshire Local Plan. They provide evidence of community aspirations relevant to the preparation of Wiltshire Council planning policy documents.
Urchfont, Wedhampton and Lydeaway Neighbourhood Plan (2017)	Neighbourhood plans set out planning policies for the use and development of land and, once made, form part of the statutory development plan.	Neighbourhood plans are required to be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Wiltshire Local Plan. They provide evidence of community aspirations relevant to the preparation of Wiltshire Council planning policy documents.
Warminster Neighbourhood Plan (2016)	Neighbourhood plans set out planning policies for the use and development of land and, once made, form part of the statutory development plan.	Neighbourhood plans are required to be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Wiltshire Local Plan. They provide evidence of community aspirations relevant to the preparation of Wiltshire Council planning policy documents.
Wiltshire's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2015)	Provides detailed information on each community area in Wiltshire and covers a breadth of topics focusing on health and social needs as well as wider factors affecting the wellbeing of our community.	When developing specific proposals, decision makers should work together to assess the potential effects on vulnerable groups and consider how services can be promoted and

	The topics include climate change, sustainable transport and the economy, recognising the dynamic nature of health and wellbeing and the factors that influence it.	targeted appropriately.
Wiltshire School Places Strategy 2015-2020 (2015)	Pulls together the information required to form a strategic view of the need for school places across Wiltshire and provides a revised and updated policy framework for considering statutory proposals, (opening, closing and defining the size of schools); implementing new school competition arrangements; facilitating the development of collaborative and federated arrangements and where appropriate encouraging all through school models.	This document has been prepared as a planning tool to respond to the continuing need to review the number and nature of school places alongside any new housing developments, any changes in the birth rate and in line with any government policy change.
Wiltshire Community Campus Programme	A programme to deliver Community Campuses across the county, including Calne, Corsham, Cricklade, Melksham, Pewsey, Salisbury and Tisbury. The content of campuses will reflect the aspirations and needs of the community and could include leisure, sports and community service provision either within new buildings or through the refurbishment of existing assets.	To be considered when preparing policy for these areas.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, DCLG (2015)	Planning Policy for Traveller Sites sets out national planning policy for gypsy, travellers and travelling showpeople.	The document provides guidance to planning policy makers and decision takers.
10. Transport – increasing sustainable transport choices and improving the operation of transport networks		
National		
Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (DaSTS) (2008)	Outlines five goals for transport, focusing on the challenge of delivering strong economic growth while at the same time reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It outlines the key components of national infrastructure.	Discusses the difficulties of planning over the long term in the context of uncertain future demand and describes the substantial investments the Department for Transport are making to tackle congestion and crowding on transport networks.

Planning and the Strategic Road Network (2007)	Explains how the Highways Agency, on behalf of the Secretary of State for Transport, will participate in all stages of the planning process with Government Offices, regional and local planning authorities, local highway/transport authorities, public transport providers and developers to ensure national and regional aims and objectives can be aligned and met.	States that spatial planning has a key role to play in delivering the Government's policies for planning, growth areas, regeneration, integrated transport and sustainability. The Highways Agency will engage proactively with Government Offices, regional and local planning authorities, local highway/transport authorities, public transport providers and developers to help achieve Government aims and objectives.
The Future of Transport – a network for 2030 (2004)	Looks at the factors that will shape travel and transport over the next thirty years and sets out how the Government will respond to the increasing demand for travel, maximising the benefits of transport while minimising the negative impact on people and the environment.	The strategy sets the policy framework and provides more information and better choices for local authorities, businesses and individuals.
Department for Transport's Single Departmental Plan 2015 to 2020	Key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boosting economic growth and opportunity • Building a One Nation Britain • Improving journeys • Safe, secure and sustainable transport 	Sets direction in the short term.
National Infrastructure Plan (2016-21)	National plan for infrastructure to support delivery of housing and social infrastructure.	Improvements to the A303 including a tunnel at Stonehenge.
Strategic Statement for Road Safety (2015)	The document covers road safety policy within Britain: - Adopting the Safe Systems Approach; - Protecting vulnerable road users; - Supporting Local Authorities in improving safety; - Underpinning policy with evidence; - Working in partnership.	States that we should manage our infrastructure, vehicles and speeds to reduce crash energies to levels that can be tolerated by the human body.
Creating growth, cutting carbon: making sustainable local transport happen (2011)	Sets out a vision for transport that supports economic growth while reducing transport emissions.	Focuses on enabling transport choices, local delivery, promoting active travel, managing traffic and making public transport more attractive.
DfT (2013) Door to Door: A	The Department for Transport strategy 'Door to	The strategy states: "It is important that

strategy for improving sustainable transport integration	Door' sets out a strategy for making sustainable transport choices more convenient.	transport planning is integrated with land use planning so that transport facilities can be developed to meet the future needs of the community. We will continue to strongly encourage local transport authorities to integrate effectively with local planning authorities when they are drawing up their local plans. Local plans support delivery of sustainable transport measures by setting out policies which developers should include in their planning applications as a matter of course."
Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy (2017)	The document sets out the government's ambition and objectives for cycling and walking in England.	Walking and cycling should be seen as transport modes in their own right and an integral part of the transport network, rather than as niche interests or town-planning afterthoughts.
Accessibility Action Plan (draft 2017)	Sets out proposals to improve accessibility for people with disabilities across a range of transport modes.	Inclusive design should be promoted. Updates to a range of design standards in progress.
Driving the future today: a strategy for ultra-low emission vehicles in the UK (2013)	Sets out a vision for almost all vehicles to be Ultra Low Emissions Vehicles (ULEVs) by 2050, including all new cars by 2040.	ULEV infrastructure, particularly electric car charging, but also electric buses and potentially other fuels for buses and HGVs will need to be taken into account.
NPPF (2018) and NPPG	Section 9 of the NPPF is focused on promoting sustainable transport. u	Clear and adequate reasons would be needed to justify a departure from the policies of the Framework.
Local		
Wiltshire Local Transport Plan (LTP) 2011 – 2026 (2011)	Wiltshire Council's Local Transport Plan 3 sets out the aims and objectives for transport in the Borough in the period 2011-2026 and explains how the aims are to be achieved. Daughter documents include Public Transport Strategy, Smarter Choices Strategy, Parking Strategy, Cycling Strategy, Countryside Access and	The plan is an important consideration in aligning land use planning with transport planning.

	Improvement Plan, Freight Strategy, Road Safety Strategy, Accessibility Strategy and Powered Two Wheeler Strategy. A Rail Strategy is in development as part of the LTP.	
Swindon Local Transport Plan 3: 2011 – 2026 (2011)	Swindon Borough Council's Local Transport Plan 3 sets out the aims and objectives for transport in the Borough in the period 2011-2026 and explains how the aims are to be achieved.	The plan is an important consideration in aligning land use planning with transport planning.
Chippenham Transport Strategy (2015)	This document sets out Wiltshire Council's Transport Strategy for the town of Chippenham. This work will help to inform the transport priorities for Chippenham and any future network investment over the coming years.	The strategy is an important consideration in aligning land use planning with transport planning.
Transport Vision 2026 for Swindon and Wiltshire Local Enterprise Partnership (2014)	The document aims to create a long term transport vision to guide the work of SWLEP to 2026.	Planning policies should align with transport aspirations and may facilitate them. Land use and transport planning should be aligned.
Trowbridge Transport Strategy (2012)	This document sets out Wiltshire Council's Transport Strategy for Trowbridge. This work will help to inform the transport priorities for Trowbridge and any future network investment over the coming years.	The strategy is an important consideration in aligning land use planning with transport planning. (To be updated by 2018 to support the Wiltshire Housing Site Allocation Plan).
Salisbury Transport Strategy Options Assessment Report (2010)	This document sets out Wiltshire Council's Transport Strategy for Salisbury. This work will help to inform the transport priorities for Salisbury and any future network investment over the coming years.	The strategy is an important consideration in aligning land use planning with transport planning. (To be updated by 2018)
Devizes Transport Strategy (2012)	This document sets out Wiltshire Council's Transport Strategy for Devizes. This work will help to inform the transport priorities for Devizes and any future network investment over the coming years.	The strategy is an important consideration in aligning land use planning with transport planning.
11. Promote the vitality and viability of the town centres across Wiltshire		

National		
Industrial Strategy: Building a Britain fit for the future (2017)	Sets out a long-term plan to boost the productivity and earning power of people throughout the UK.	Provides a policy framework against which major private and public sector investment decisions can be made.
NPPF (2013 – to be revised in Spring 2018) and NPPG	Paragraph 7 of the NPPF states that the economic role of the planning system is: “Contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure”. The NPPF makes clear the role of the planning system in delivering sustainable economic growth. This includes setting criteria for the delivery of strategic employment sites and support of existing business sectors (paragraph 21). The NPPF also supports the role of town centres in securing economic growth and as the focus community activity. Town centres should be promoted to provide a diverse retail offer and should be the focus of retail activity (paragraph 23). Office development should also be focused in town centres. Planning policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development (paragraph 28).	Clear and adequate reasons would be needed to justify a departure from the policies of the Framework.
Regional		
Just Connect! An Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West 2004-2026	Provides a long term strategy to enable the region to focus its thinking and action on achieving long term as well as short term goals.	Every strategy that is prepared and reviewed in the region must now be set within the context of <i>Just Connect</i> and demonstrate how it is actively taking forward the region's objectives.

Local		
Cotswold Water Park Strategic Review and Implementation Plan (2007)	This document provides a summary of the Cotswold Water Park Vision and Implementation Plan that outlines the future of the Cotswold Water Park (CWP).	The study is to provide a strategic review and implementation plan to guide the future development of the Cotswold Water Park founded on a clear, robust and evidence based framework for delivering an achievable vision.
Wiltshire Workspace and Employment Land Strategy (2009/10) (2009)	The overriding aim of the Strategy is to ensure 'that there is delivery of sufficient, appropriate employment land and quality of employment premises to meet business requirements and ensure the sustainable growth of the sub regional economy, as supported by the Regional Economic Strategy (RES) and Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)'.	Development plans should ensure that there is sufficient land available which is readily capable of development and well served by infrastructure. Mixed use development and the reuse of under-used or vacant urban land are also encouraged.
Future employment needs in Wiltshire – Employment floorspace and land forecasts (2011)	Identifies the basic employment land that is required across Wiltshire during the period 2006 to 2026 for the forecasted increase in job numbers	Wiltshire's employment policy seeks to encourage growth in the county and secure a greater number of jobs for its resident workforce.
Wiltshire Workspace & Employment Land Review Final Report (2011)	Considers how the likely demands for space from different employment sectors can contribute to overcoming out-commuting levels and encouraging a buoyant and resilient urban economy, and what decisions with regard to the allocation or re-configuration of employment space can assist in this process.	Wiltshire's employment policy seeks to encourage growth in the county and secure a greater number of jobs for its resident workforce. This paper was used to inform the Wiltshire Core Strategy.
Chippenham Vision (2008)	A framework of improvement and change to local infrastructures, facilities, environments and economic opportunities to ensure Chippenham has a positive future as an active, balanced and sustainable community.	Used to guide development in the area.
Swindon and Wiltshire Strategic Economic Plan (2016)	The Swindon and Wiltshire Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) highlights the priorities and future opportunities for investment through to 2026. The LEP's key priorities for investment are focused on making	Local planning policies should look for synergies with and the opportunity to align with LEP investment priorities and potentially vice versa.

	Swindon and Wiltshire the best location for business across central southern England.	
Wiltshire and Swindon Visitor Accommodation Futures (2014)	Provides in depth analysis of hotel and visitor accommodation supply, performance and market demand across Wiltshire and Swindon; an assessment of the likelihood of future growth in demand for hotel and visitor accommodation and what will drive this; and a review of national hotel and visitor accommodation development trends in comparator destinations, the testing of hotel and visitor accommodation developer and operator interest in Wiltshire and Swindon; and widespread stakeholder consultations.	Identifies a need for more Positive Planning Policies for Hotel and Visitor Accommodation. Intends for the review of the Core Strategy to provide an opportunity to improve these policies in line with the findings and recommendations of the Hotel & Visitor Accommodation Futures Study.
Corsham Masterplan (2016)	Sets out a long term vision to the shape the nature of future growth and development and supports the continuation of natural correlation of place and activity in the Corsham community area.	Proposals include strategic infrastructure connections to promote a shift to more sustainable modes of travel that encourage active lifestyles and reduce congestion; the 'Corsham Link' a walking and cycling link connecting the town centre with Hartham Park, West Corsham and the site for a new railway station; and examining options for the provision of access and supporting infrastructure for a new station.
A Tourism Strategy for South Wiltshire, Salisbury District Council (2006)	A strategy produced and designed by the local tourism industry which sets out what to achieve over the next 10 years.	Identifies seven political priorities, including creating more affordable housing; maintaining council housing to a high standard; reducing household waste and improving recycling; making the district safe; reducing traffic congestion; improving services for our customers and creating better places to live.
Wiltshire Council Town Centre and Retail Study (2011)	Provides a robust and sound evidence base to inform the Council's Local Development Framework (LDF) and future Development Plan Documents (DPD).	Provides a tool for the Council to make informed choices about the nature and extent of growth to be accommodated in the future.
Future Employment Needs in	Identifies the basic employment land that is required	Conclusions of the report include that overall,

Wiltshire - Employment Floorspace and Land forecasts, Internal (2011)	across Wiltshire during the period 2006 to 2026 for the forecasted increase in job numbers.	north, west and east Wiltshire are forecast to need an addition 15.6 ha of employment land for the period 2006 – 2026 to meet the forecast growth in employment, and south Wiltshire is forecast to need an additional 20.4 ha2 of new employment land resulting in a need across Wiltshire of an additional 36 ha of employment land for forecast job growth.
Wiltshire Business Perception Survey: Headline Results, Enterprise Wiltshire (2012)	Summarises initial results from the business perception survey including general business characteristics, growth of businesses, business support, employment training and headline issues and initial response.	The survey results point to a number of issues which need to be addressed which will need to be considered by the Wiltshire Strategic Economic Partnership to ensure future delivery meets business needs and requirements.
Swindon and Wiltshire Local Economic Assessment (2016)	Provides an in-depth overview of the key drivers of growth in the Swindon and Wiltshire economy.	Aims to provide technical analysis of local economic conditions to inform the development of policy.
Swindon and Wiltshire Local Economic Assessment (2013)	Provides an in-depth overview of the key drivers of growth in the Swindon and Wiltshire economy.	Aims to provide technical analysis of local economic conditions to inform the development of policy.
Wiltshire Core Strategy Retail Review (2015)	Provides a comprehensive review of existing saved retail and town centre policies in Wiltshire to produce a proposed new suite of policies for Wiltshire that is based on sound and up to date evidence and is fully compliant with the NPPF.	Provides a robust evidence base to underpin the development and implementation of detailed planning policies on which town centre uses will be permitted in the town centres / primary / secondary shopping frontages and for the consideration of proposals for main town centre uses which cannot be accommodated in or adjacent to town centres, as well as the allocation of suitable retail sites where additional need is identified.
Salisbury District Employment Land Review (2007)	Provides a robust analysis of employment land supply and demand.	Aims to inform policies relating to the economy.