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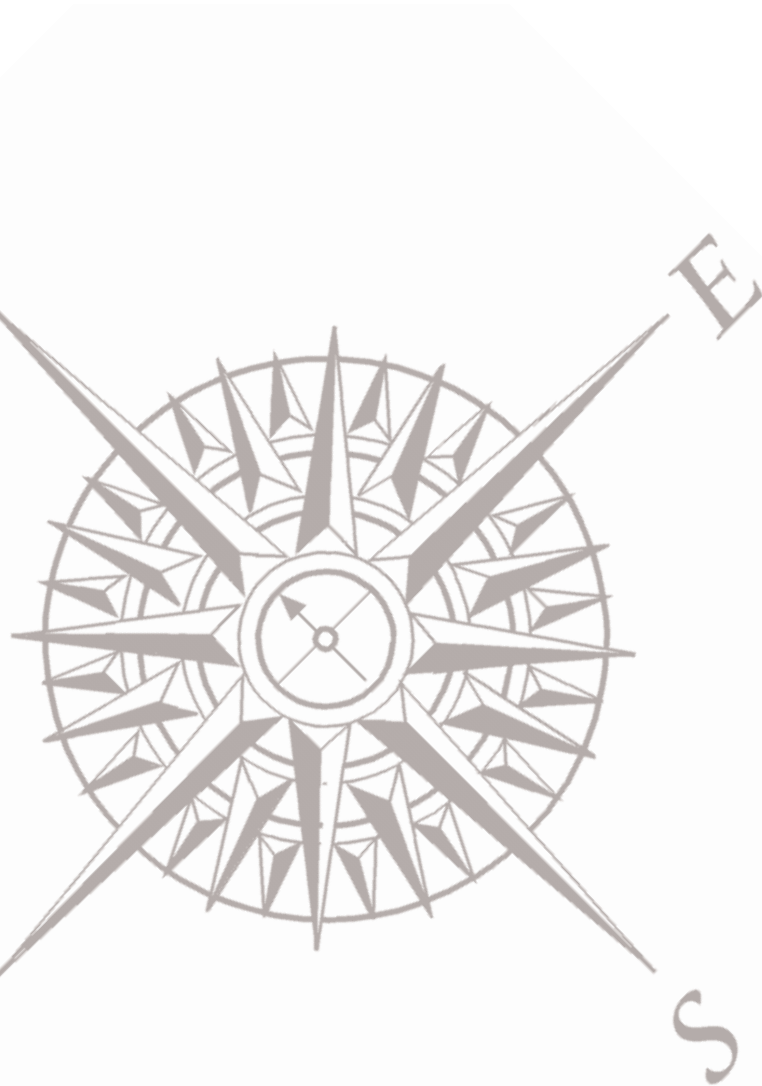
NATURAL RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

5.01 Chapter One sets out the *Foundations* of this Local Plan and identifies Sustainable Development as the underlying Goal. The principle of protecting our natural environment, whether it be land, water or air, and the diversity and abundance of all life-forms within it is, therefore, of fundamental importance to the Plan. This Chapter deals with biodiversity, landscapes, the use of land, water and energy. The relevant Environmental Aims of the Local Plan are:-

- use energy, water and other natural resources efficiently and with care;
- limit pollution to levels which do not damage natural systems;
- value and protect the diversity of nature;
- create or enhance places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look well;
- value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness and strengthen local community and cultural identity; *and*
- protect human health and amenity through safe, clean and pleasant environments.

5.02 The delivery of these aims is essential to achieve the goal of the Council to allow the communities of the District to enjoy "*an acceptable quality of life in a healthy and pleasant environment*". The maintenance and protection of natural systems is also, and more importantly, an international aim supported by the Government. Its purpose is to safeguard the long term prospects for all living things, including man, and the environment which they depend upon. Species and their habitats need to be protected from not only the direct adverse effects of development, but also from secondary effects such as the pollution of air, water or land and the diminution of limited resources including water and other elements of life sustaining importance. The



protection of the Natural Environment should be regarded as an integral part of the development process, not as a laudable aim to be addressed at the end of the process when all other objectives have been met. In undertaking the task in this manner, proper account can be taken of natural systems and their needs dealt with to greater effect.

BIODIVERSITY

5.03 Biodiversity is a term that means the variety of life around us, ranging from bacteria to the tallest tree, and is the living component of the natural world. Biodiversity is vital for the quality of life and the loss of biodiversity runs contrary to the aims and objectives of sustainable development. In national terms, over 100 species have become extinct this century and many natural and semi-natural habitats such as meadows, unimproved chalk grassland and ancient woodland have been subject to a significant reduction in area.

Habitat Protection

5.04 The importance attached to the role of biodiversity in promoting sustainable development can be gauged from the Government's designations for sites of International and National importance. Under the European Communities Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds, the majority of Salisbury Plain in Kennet has been designated as a "Special Protection Area" (SPA). In addition, "Special Areas of Conservation" (SAC) have been identified where protection is required for the most highly threatened European habitats. English Nature has identified such areas in Kennet:- Jones's Mill, Pewsey; the River Avon, south of Upavon; Salisbury Plain; the Kennet and Lambourne Floodplain to the east of the District; and Pewsey Downs National Nature Reserve have been identified as candidate SAC. Under the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994, candidate sites are now treated as European sites for the purposes of those Regulations. These European sites are shown on the Proposals and Inset Maps and development which would harm their integrity or conflict with the conservation objectives of these designations will not be permitted.

Policy NR1

EUROPEAN SITES

Development not directly connected with or necessary for the management of a European site, and which is likely to have a significant effect on the site (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) will be subject to the most rigorous examination. Where it cannot be ascertained that the development would not adversely affect the integrity of the site it will not be permitted unless:-

- a) there are imperative reasons of over-riding public interest for the development; *and*
- b) there is no alternative.

Where the site concerned hosts a priority natural habitat type and/or a priority species, development will not be permitted unless it is necessary for imperative reasons of human health or public safety or for benefits of primary importance for the environment.

Where development is permitted, the use of conditions or planning obligations will be considered in order to avoid and minimise the harm to the site, to enhance the site's nature conservation interest and to secure any compensatory measures and appropriate management that may be required.

5.05 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are identified by English Nature as being of national importance for nature conservation. In Kennet, 20 SSSI have been identified, two of which are also designated as National Nature Reserves (NNR) and these are also shown on the Proposals and Inset Maps. Recognition as being of national importance provides Statutory protection, and development which would harm, either directly or indirectly, the wildlife or geological interest should not be permitted, except under exceptional circumstances.

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Policy NR2

NATIONAL SITES

Development in or likely to have an adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest will be subject to special scrutiny. Where such development could have an adverse effect, directly or indirectly, on the special interest of the site it will not be permitted unless the reasons for the development clearly outweigh the harm to the special nature conservation value of the site.

5.06 Development should not lead to a loss of biodiversity and ideally should enhance it. Important habitats and species should be protected from development that would harm them. Adverse effects should be avoided, minimised and/or compensated where feasible and appropriate. The UK Steering Group Report on Biodiversity identifies targets for habitats and species judged to be of national importance. Regional Targets have also been set in *Action for Biodiversity in the South West* (1997). Until such time as County Biodiversity targets have been set, Regional Targets for Biodiversity relevant to Kennet District as included in Table NR1 should be used and a contribution to the achievement of those targets sought. Monitoring activities will be undertaken in conjunction with other organisations, such as English Nature and the Wildlife Trust to measure the level of success in meeting targets to result from the Policies of the Local Plan.

Table NR1 : Regional Targets for Protecting Existing Habitats relevant to Kennet District.

Reedbeds	Maintain current 600 ha
Standing Open Water	Maintain current areas of open water
Rivers and Streams	Maintain 40000 km of linear resource
Urban Green Space	Full extent unknown
Species-Rich Hedges	Full extent unknown
Calcareous (Chalk) Grassland	Maintain current 25000 ha
Neutral Grassland	Maintain current 9000 ha
Ancient Woodland	Maintain current 3657 ha
Wood, Pasture and Parkland	Maintain current 11000 ha
Field Boundary Systems and Field Margins	Full extent unknown

Source: *A Biodiversity Guide for the Planning and Development Sectors in the South West*. ALGE and South West Biodiversity Partnership, March 2000.

5.07 Some forms of development offer opportunities for habitat restoration where such action is technically feasible and cost effective and where such measures are required as a result of proposed development, their provision will be considered to be a planning obligation (see Chapter One). Measures for habitat restoration will be required where they are associated with:- types of development which inherently offer opportunities for habitat restoration/creation; development within or near sites identified in a Local Biodiversity Action Plan or Natural Area Profile where potential to meet restoration targets is highest; and in urban areas currently lacking in wildlife and where local communities have few opportunities for direct contact with nature. Regional Targets for Habitat Restoration are set out in Table NR2. Again, these targets will be used until

such time as County-wide targets have been set in the Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan.

Table NR2 : Restoration targets for the South West Region relevant to Kennet District.

Reedbeds	Create 600 ha of new reedbed by 2005
Standing Open Water	Create 2000 new ponds by 2010
Rivers and Streams	Enhance value of rivers and streams in the SW
Urban Green Space	Provide wildlife greenspace within 300m of every home by 2020
Species-Rich Hedges	Achieve favourable management of species-rich hedges within any district: 50% by 2005
Calcareous (Chalk) Grassland	Create and rehabilitate 4000ha by 2010
Neutral Grassland	Restore 1800ha by linking and buffering by 2010
Ancient Woodland	Increase area of woodland by 10% by expanding existing habitat adjacent to or close to semi-natural woodlands by 2010
Wood, Pasture and Parkland	Create 5500ha of pasture and parkland (50% by 2000)
Field Boundary Systems and Field Margins	Full extent unknown

Source: A Biodiversity Guide for the Planning and Development Sectors in the South West. ALGE and South West Biodiversity Partnership, March 2000.

5.08 The Council, in partnership with other District Councils, the County Council, English Nature and the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust has supported the production of a *Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan* (BAP). Activities are currently underway to produce individual Species Action Plans and Habitat Action Plans. Part of the work for the production of the BAP included a survey to identify Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) which met criteria established in the Action Plan. At present, 363 SNCI have been identified in the District and these are listed, together with Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites (see below) at Appendix NR1 to the Local Plan. English Nature has notified the Council of these sites as although they are not acknowledged as being of National Significance, they are considered to make an important contribution to biodiversity at the County level. When finalised, the Council will adopt the targets set in the Wiltshire BAP and in the meantime will aim to maintain the current level of biodiversity by protecting sites identified as SNCI. The Council will continue its partnership arrangements to provide resources for local monitoring and recording in order to ascertain the effects of development and other activities upon biodiversity.

5.09 Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) are non-statutory sites which are the geological equivalent to SNCI. Six sites have been notified in Kennet by English Nature. The Government states in PPG 9 - Nature Conservation, that RIGS provide valuable educational facilities and supplement SSSI and should be appropriately protected.

5.10 Areas of High Ecological Value (AHEV) are defined in the Structure Plan. These areas were first identified in the Landscape Local Plan, adopted in 1986. The Landscape Local Plan will cease to have effect when there is full, adopted Local Plan coverage in the County. In addition, this local designation will be superseded by Areas of Prime Biodiversity to be identified in the final version of the Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan. Until that time, policies relating to Areas of High Ecological Value are included in the Kennet District Local Plan, with some modification to take account of the 'River Corridor' Policy, and are defined on the Proposals Map and appropriate Inset Maps. AHEV are areas which contain high

concentrations of sites of nature conservation importance, but are not site specific. They are to be considered in the same light as Sites of Nature Conservation Importance in relation to development proposals that would affect them.

5.11 The management of land in the interests of nature conservation is a further means to promote biodiversity. The Council can enter into agreements with private landowners to encourage the management of land in a manner that is sympathetic with wildlife. Agreements may be sought for control over:- traditional grazing management on chalk downland; ploughing of grass for cropping and pasture; the use of pesticides and herbicides. In addition, the Council can become involved in the management of sites through its own activities as a landowner, and by establishing Local Nature Reserves. When considering proposals for development which could have an effect upon nearby Sites of Nature Conservation Interest, the Council will seek to secure the protection of that site by an agreement. In some cases, this may be possible by the land owner managing the resource himself, as described above. In other cases, the site in question may become separated from the main land holding, or may form an isolated element within or on the fringe of a development. In such an instance, the Council will seek, by agreement with the developer, the establishment of either a Local Nature Reserve or other area managed for the benefit of wildlife and the community. Local Nature Reserves can play an important role in providing access to nature for urban communities. The involvement of the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust or other conservation bodies will be requested to provide expertise and involvement in the management of such sites. Currently, one Local Nature Reserve is designated in the District at Drews Pond Wood, Devizes.

Policy NR3

LOCAL SITES

Development likely to have an adverse effect on an Area of High Ecological Value, a Local Nature Reserve, a Site of Nature Conservation Importance, or a Regionally Important Geological / Geomorphological Site or a habitat or species targeted in the local or national Biodiversity Action Plans, will not be permitted unless the reasons for the development clearly outweigh the harm to the substantive nature conservation value of the site.

5.12 The protection, management and enhancement of ecological networks is identified as being particularly important in the EU Habitats Directive and is reflected in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. Improving the linkages between wildlife habitats, thereby reversing fragmentation, includes land under various designations as being of importance for nature conservation or non-statutory sites. Therefore, Policy NR4 is included for the protection and management of landscape features of major importance for nature conservation. These sites help to guard against the decline in species by providing continuous features or stepping stones for migration, dispersal or genetic exchange. Examples of such sites include hedgerows, stone walls, linear tree belts, small woodlands, semi natural or ancient woodlands, semi natural grasslands, green lanes, drove roads and ponds. Remaining habitat fragments and major landscape features should also be managed in such a way as to maintain the conservation status of those habitats. Where development is proposed that affects linear features or stepping stones for wildlife, it will only be permitted if it makes adequate provision for the management of the features concerned.

Policy NR4

**NATURE CONSERVATION
OUTSIDE DESIGNATED SITES**

Where a proposal for development would adversely affect a feature which has local ecological importance as a wildlife habitat, or acts as a linear route or network of habitats, development will only be permitted where provision is made for the protection of the habitat within the development site (and for the management of the habitat where that can be shown to be necessary to maintain its previous value as a habitat). Where that is not possible, the development will only be permitted where provision is made for the replacement of the habitat lost with a similar area with similar wildlife habitat characteristics (and for the management of that area where that can be shown to be necessary to maintain its value as a replacement habitat).

Species Protection

5.13 In addition to the protection of habitats which support biodiversity, the protection of individual species is also an important consideration. Certain species such as bats, barn owls, badgers, and great crested newts are protected by law. However, development which would adversely affect these creatures will require to be controlled so as not to put them at risk. Where the existence of such species is involved, applicants for planning permission are advised to contact English Nature at an early stage to ascertain the degree of threat expected from the development, and ways in which this might be overcome by the modification of proposals, or alternative means of ensuring the well-being of the species in question. In some cases, the applicants may be unaware of the existence of protected species on the site. In these instances, a screening process operated by the Wildlife Trust will alert the Council of any potential risk. Where justified, the Council will ask for appropriate survey/evaluation work to be undertaken and submitted with the planning application. Where appropriate, conditions will be attached to planning permissions to ensure that steps are taken to protect the species.

Further detailed guidance on the procedures to be followed to ensure that the legislation relating to protected species is correctly interpreted is available as Supplementary Planning Guidance *Protected Species - A Guidance Leaflet for Developers and Planners* (Kennet District Council, 1998).

Policy NR5

PROTECTED SPECIES

Planning permission for any development that would have an adverse effect upon any site supporting species specially protected by law will only be granted where conditions to prevent damaging impacts can be imposed.

General Application of Policies

- 5.14 Generally, the approach to development regarding nature conservation interest should be as follows:-
- a) determine if a potential effect on wildlife exists;
Where a potential effect exists
 - b) ascertain if a survey of species or habitat is needed;
 - c) provide an assessment of the effects of development on the species/habitat;
 - d) assess the wider effects of the development on wildlife; *and*
 - e) where appropriate, assess the scope for mitigation.
- 5.15 The potential effect on wildlife can be determined by its proximity to sites designated for their international, national or local importance. In the case of protected species, which might be present outside designated areas, the Wiltshire Biological Record Centre provides a service whereby all planning applications are screened to establish if nature conservation interests are likely to be affected by development proposals. In cases where interests are likely to be affected, it will be necessary for an applicant to seek qualified advice on how to undertake any development without damage to habitats or endangering protected species, using the approach outlined above. Such advice may be obtained from independent ecologists or other specialist consultants, or from the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust. In the case of European sites, an assessment in

accordance with the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations, 1994, will be required.

- 5.16 Chapter One sets out the Council's approach to Mitigation and Planning Agreements at paragraph 1.46. In any case where development is permitted, harm to the nature conservation interest must be avoided where possible, and where this is not possible, minimised. The appropriate use of conditions or planning obligations will be considered in order to protect the site's nature conservation interest and to provide appropriate compensatory measures and site management.

LANDSCAPE AND LAND MANAGEMENT

- 5.17 Protection of the landscape has, in the past, been based on the identification of specially designated areas. Most important of these has been the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) which is a national designation. In addition, Special Landscape Areas, have been identified in Structure Plans. Government Policy states that the countryside should be safeguarded for its own sake and non-renewable and natural resources should be afforded protection (PPG7). The Council's approach to protecting the landscape has evolved from a Landscape Character Assessment of the entire District, which specialist consultants were employed to undertake between July and November 1998.

- 5.18 Six objectives have been adopted by the Council regarding the landscape:-

1. to safeguard areas of national landscape importance (AONB) from damaging change;
2. to safeguard areas of special landscape quality in the District context from damaging change;
3. to guide development in the countryside in a way which does not unacceptably damage local character and which can enhance the distinctive character of land and built environment across the whole countryside;
4. to protect the landscape setting and special character of settlements;
5. to prevent urban sprawl and the coalescence of settlements; *and*
6. to protect important green space resources within and on the edge of settlements.

- 5.19 The Landscape Character Assessment identifies eleven Local Character Areas and thirty six Landscape Types across the District and illustrates these on a series of maps at District and Character Area level. A description of each Character Area, including:- geology and landform; landcover; historic landscape character; settlement and buildings; landscape and visual character; and key landmarks and landscape features are included in the Assessment. Similarly, Landscape Guidelines have been written for each Character Area comprising Landscape Quality and Key Issues, Enhancement Priorities and Development Sensitivities. In addition, maps for each Character Area showing areas of landscape which should be "Conserved", "Strengthened", or "Repaired" are included. The Landscape Character Assessment has been accepted by the Council as a comprehensive and rigorous statement which will be of great value in informing decision making. Consequently, it is proposed that the study is adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance and used to give direction on the interpretation of Local Plan Policies.

- 5.20 The Landscape Character Based approach to development issues within the countryside, adopted by the Council, is to be applied across the whole District irrespective of National or Local Designations. The aim of this approach is to include two types of policy, each with clearly distinguished functions:- protection of landscape quality; and protection of landscape character. The resulting hierarchy of policies are set out below.

Policy NR6

SUSTAINABILITY AND PROTECTION OF THE COUNTRYSIDE

In the interests of promoting sustainable development and the protection of the countryside, development will be restricted to locations within the Limits of Development defined for the towns and villages as identified on the Proposals and Inset Maps unless

- a) the development is demonstrated to be of benefit either to the rural economy in the locality or to the social well-being of the rural community in the locality. (Any such development must comply with other relevant Policies including PD1 and NR7); or
- b) the development is permitted by other Policies of the Local Plan.

countryside without prejudice to sustainable development, provided there is no conflict with objectives to protect the landscape.

Policy NR7

PROTECTION OF THE LANDSCAPE

Where development is acceptable in principle, through other policies of the Plan, outside the Limits of Development, the Council will seek to protect and enhance the character and quality of the environment and will not permit development which is likely to have a significant adverse effect upon the landscape. In particular, development proposals will be considered against their potential effects upon:-

- a) landscape character, quality and distinctive features; and
- b) views and visual amenity.

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5.21 As stated in Chapter One, Sustainability is at the heart of the Plan's strategy. To meet this goal and achieve the Strategic Objectives of the Plan, the main focus for new development will be the three main towns and three larger villages where the opportunities for promoting self contained communities and reducing the need to travel are greatest. The Objectives also reflect the need to maintain viable rural communities and meet their economic and social needs. However, this is required to be undertaken without prejudice to overall aims for sustainable development. The Government also has a target for reducing the necessity for development on "Green-field" sites with an emphasis for increasing the reuse of previously developed land. In order to meet these objectives, the Council seeks to contain new development to locations within Limits of Development identified for the towns and villages. However, it is inevitable that a need for some development in the countryside will arise. Examples include development needed to support the rural economy as permitted under policies ED10, ED12, ED13, ED14, ED16, ED28 and ED29, and to provide limited housing under certain circumstances allowed under policies HC24, HC25, HC26, HC27, HC33 and HC45. Other uses such as those addressed in policies HC44 and NR19 may be more appropriately situated in the

5.22 Some development will inevitably take place in the countryside where it is essential for agriculture or forestry, the needs of the rural economy, or the needs of the MoD. From time to time there will be circumstances when the most appropriate location for specialised activities will be in the countryside, even if not closely related to traditional agriculture. Examples might include some forms of equestrian development or proposals for intensive livestock production. Accordingly applications for equestrian developments in the countryside, including recreational development, will be considered against Policy NR7. Technological changes have lead to a demand for larger, modern agricultural buildings which often have a more utilitarian design using non-traditional materials. Traditional agricultural buildings may not provide adequate storage capacity nor accommodate the scale of machinery needed to support modern agricultural practice. Careful attention will be given to applications for intensive food production or for new buildings to store and distribute agricultural produce which is not specifically related to the use of the land on which the proposal is situated nor to farming in the area. Often it is not essential to site such buildings in the countryside and alternative sites within or on the edge of a settlement would be more appropriate. New agricultural development in the countryside should be related to that essential to the proper functioning of local farms. Other

policies of this Local Plan allow for development to meet the economic and social needs of communities on the edge of villages. Although these policies allow such things as affordable housing and local small scale employment premises on the edge of villages, outside Limits of Development, where development does take place, it should take account of the landscape character of the area and, where possible, include provisions for its enhancement.

5.23 Policy NR7, above, states that development proposals should not *have a significant adverse impact on the landscape* and that they will be considered against their potential effects upon landscape character, quality and distinctive features, views and visual amenity. The degree of severity of the impact would need to be assessed taking into account the sensitivity of the receiving landscape, and the nature of the proposed development. Table NR3, below, indicates the basis for assessing impact severity.

Table NR3 : Assessment of Severity of Impact of Development on the Landscape.

		Impact Magnitude of Proposals		
		high	medium	low
Sensitivity of Receiving Landscape	high	severe impact	moderate to severe impact	moderate impact
	medium	moderate to severe impact	moderate impact	slight to moderate impact
	low	moderate impact	slight to moderate impact	slight impact

N.B. for the purposes of the table all impacts are assumed to be adverse; in reality there may be instances where beneficial landscape impacts result from development

5.24 Impacts will depend on the nature and scale of the proposed development in question, and need to be quantified in terms of high, medium and low magnitude for both landscape and visual impacts.

Table NR4, below, provides *examples* indicating how the impact magnitude and receptor sensitivity inputs to the above table can be assessed.

Table NR4 : Assessment of Magnitude of Impact of Development on the Landscape.

Sensitivity of landscape where development is to take place		Scale of impact of development in the landscape
Important components or landscape of particularly distinctive character susceptible to relatively small changes	High	Notable change in landscape characteristics over an extensive area ranging to very intensive change over a more limited area
Landscape of moderately valued characteristics reasonably tolerant of changes	Medium	Moderate change in localised area
Relatively unimportant landscape, the nature of which is potentially tolerant of substantial change	Low	Virtually imperceptible change in any components
Visual sensitivity of receiving land-use		Scale of visual impact
e.g. residential properties and public rights of way	High	The majority of viewers affected/major changes in view
e.g. sporting and recreational facilities	Medium	Many viewers affected/moderate change in view
e.g. industry	Low	Few viewers affected/minor change in view

Adapted from Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, E and FN Spon, 1995

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5.25 The Kennet District Landscape Assessment, and the Kennet Landscape Conservation Strategy (see below) will both be adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance. They provide detailed information on the character, quality and sensitivity of different parts of the District and will be used to inform the making of judgements in a similar way to the use of design guides. The basic considerations (a) and (b) in the Policy NR7, above, will take the following criteria into account:-

- **Siting and design of development in relation to topography and vegetation:** the location of proposals in relation to landscape characteristics such as downland, woodland, river valleys etc., and factors such as the degree of intervisibility i.e. the distance over which the proposal can be viewed, are influenced by topography and vegetation cover. The materials, colouring and appearance of development in relation to its landscape setting should also be taken into account.
- **Scale and massing of development within the landscape:** the scale of development must be compatible with the scale of the receiving

landscape, to ensure that the development does not dominate the landscape to its detriment.

- **Duration of effects:** the length of time over which landscape or visual effects remain significant should be considered. A development or use with temporary highly adverse effects may be more acceptable than a scheme with permanent moderate adverse effects.
- **Extent and character of accompanying landscape proposals:** a scheme with an effective plan of planting for screening and setting the development in its context may be more acceptable within a sensitive landscape than a very exposed development in a more robust landscape.
- **Relationship, if any, to existing development, and whether effects will be cumulative:** consideration should be given to the benefits or disbenefits in landscape terms of locating new development near existing buildings or built up areas. Benefits may include the fact that the net impacts are less significant where existing development is substantial, but where

existing development may already have created adverse effects then further buildings or roads may create unacceptable cumulative effects. The latter is more likely to be the case in relation to isolated development in the countryside.

- **Effects of ancillary development such as access roads, visibility splays, signage etc:**

also related to cumulative effects are the effects which ancillary elements of development may have, and it is very important that the full effect of these are taken into account in the overall consideration of a proposal. Thus an access road to an otherwise acceptable new employment development or housing scheme might create unacceptable landscape effects either due to its own impact, or as a result of the cumulative effects of the whole proposal.

- **Effects of additional traffic flows in landscape and visual terms:**

the introduction of new levels of traffic to an otherwise rural location can have significant effects on landscape character. Although the landscape effects from traffic on a public road are unlikely to be given great weight, traffic visible on an access road which may be otherwise well screened should be considered.

Policy NR8

AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY

When considering applications for development within the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, as indicated on the Proposals Map and Inset Maps, particular regard will be given to the national recognition of the landscape quality of the area. Priority will be given to the conservation of the character and scenic quality of the landscape, generally restricting development to that essential to the rural economy or social well-being of the rural area or desirable for the enjoyment of its amenities, subject to the provisions of Policy NR7. Other proposals will not be permitted unless proven to be in the national interest and incapable of being accommodated outside the AONB, or in accordance with other policies of this Plan.

5.26 Almost two-thirds of the District lies within the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Within this area, the landscape is regarded as nationally important. Designation is intended to conserve and enhance 'natural beauty'. This covers flora and fauna, and geological and landscape features. Development proposals within the AONB will be decided in the light of Policy NR8, above. Where the AONB designation covers a settlement, proposals will be judged against Local Plan policies specifically for the settlement and in terms of the impact that the proposal would have upon the surrounding landscape. The AONB is a national designation and the boundaries are shown to identify the area where Policy NR8 will be applied.

Policy NR9

SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREAS

The Council recognises the scenic quality of areas designated in the Structure Plan as Special Landscape Areas, as indicated on the Proposals Map and Inset Maps. The special quality of these areas will be safeguarded by the application of Policy NR7 to protect the local landscape character.

5.27 The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW Act) requires local planning authorities to prepare Management Plans for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Kennet District Council has signed up as a key partner for the preparation of the North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan and has committed funding to the project. The Countryside Agency and all County Councils, Unitary Authorities and District Councils within Wiltshire, Hampshire, Oxfordshire and Berkshire are funding partners and other organisations such as English Nature, CLA and other interest groups are represented on the Council of Partners. Full time staff have recently been appointed to prepare the Management Plan. When completed (anticipated 2004) and agreed by constituent local planning authorities, the appropriate land use planning elements of the Management Plan will be adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance.

5.28 Special Landscape Areas (SLA) are local designations identified by Wiltshire County Council in the Structure Plan. Two SLA lie partly in Kennet District:- Salisbury Plain SLA; and Spye and Bowood Parklands SLA. The county-wide Landscape Local Plan, adopted in 1986, provides detailed policies for the implementation of Structure Plan strategies relating to landscape, nature conservation and archaeology. However, this Plan will cease to have effect upon the completion of Local Plan coverage in the County. The Structure Plan policy is based upon detailed survey work which established the quality and character of the areas. Although this work remains valid, it has to a large extent been superseded by the landscape character approach, as advocated by the Countryside Commission (now Agency) in the publication *Landscape Assessment Guidance* (CCP423). Until such time as the Structure Plan policy is updated to reflect recent good practice, the District Council will support the aims of the local designation by the application of Policy NR7.

5.29 Before granting planning permission for any development that appears likely to have a significant impact on the landscape, the Council will require the submission by the applicant of an assessment of the impact the development is likely to have upon the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty or Special Landscape Area.

Policy NR10

LANDSCAPE SETTING OF DEVIZES AND MARLBOROUGH

The Local Plan defines the Landscape Settings of Devizes and Marlborough, as shown on the Inset Maps. Planning permission will not be given for development of land within or adjoining the Landscape Setting of these towns if it would adversely affect the distinctive character or appearance of landscape features and uninterrupted views.

5.30 Both Devizes and Marlborough have unique and distinctive landscape settings, defined initially in the Landscape Local Plan and afforded protection in the Structure Plan. The extent of this local designation was further detailed in the Kennet Local Plan, adopted in 1997. As part of the district-wide

landscape assessment, a detailed evaluation of the boundaries of the Landscape Settings for both towns was undertaken. This involved a thorough review of principal viewpoints, topographical characteristics and urban form at the edges of the settlements. The conclusion of this study was that the outer limits defining the Landscape Settings followed the most appropriate alignment. The inner boundaries of the Landscape Settings are defined by the Limits of Development for both towns.

5.31 Changes in the agricultural industry have resulted in many buildings no longer being required for their original use. From a landscape point of view the best use for a building of traditional design is probably that for which it was originally intended. If that is no longer practical, alternative uses may be considered. However, special care is needed when considering alterations, to ensure that the original character of the building or its setting in the landscape is not lost. Similarly, any change of use should not result in an unacceptable change in the character of the surrounding countryside. Proposals that would affect the structure of a 'Listed Building' require Listed Building Consent besides Planning Permission. The setting of a Listed Building will be an important consideration in determining a planning application. The relevant policies are contained in the chapter dealing with the Conservation of the Historic Heritage.

5.32 The conversion of non-traditional structures pose even more problems than those stated above. Where acceptable uses can be found for non-traditional structures, enhancement of the buildings and their landscape setting may be required as a condition of any planning permission. Conversion to other alternative uses are covered by Policy ED14 of the Local Plan.

Policy NR11

RIVER CORRIDORS

Within the River Corridors defined on the Proposals and Inset Maps, planning permission will not be granted for development which would adversely affect nature conservation interests. Where development is permitted within a River Corridor proposals should include measures for enhancing wildlife habitats where appropriate and feasible. In addition, development will not be permitted within a River Corridor if it significantly reduces the existing public amenity value of that corridor.

- 5.33 River Corridors are important as landscape features and wildlife habitats which are also regarded as potential recreational resources. The Policy above seeks to protect those interests and relates to the areas annotated as 'River Corridors' on the Proposals Map and Inset Maps. River Corridors are based upon the areas liable to flood as notified to the Council by the Environment Agency. The boundaries of areas liable to flood have been extended in places to include areas of important riverside landscape or ecological interest. Additionally, in certain circumstances, land that has ever flooded, but is not officially included in the areas liable to flood, has also been included, especially where a main river or tributary is involved. There are obligations under the Water Resources Act 1991, to both maintain and enhance the conservation interests of the riverine environment. The Local Planning Authority, in consultation with the Environment Agency, will pursue that aim through the Policies of the Local Plan. Where development is permitted within a River Corridor, the river and bankside must be carefully and sensitively retained or enhanced within any proposal with the provision of an adequate buffer zone.
- 5.34 Comprehensive proposals for the positive enhancement of the nature conservation, landscape and amenity value of River Corridors will be encouraged by the Council. Consequently, the Local Planning Authority will be willing to discuss measures that might be undertaken on a comprehensive basis, in co-operation with other agencies such as the Environment Agency, County Council, Countryside

Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and Parish Councils. The District Council takes the view that the 'lead agency' for such an enterprise should be the Environment Agency. The preparation of Local Environment Agency Plans (LEAPS) now supersede River Catchment Management Plans. They will provide an appropriate vehicle to pursue these aims and secure the implementation of enhancement proposals which might lie outside the scope of town and country planning activities.

Land Management

- 5.35 Currently, the Council is preparing a Landscape Conservation Strategy which will be adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance. The Strategy is based upon the guidelines contained in the District-wide Landscape Character Assessment relating to Enhancement Priorities and Development Sensitivities. It will deal with the protection and enhancement of the landscape through the development control process. It will also set out the Council's intentions for maintaining and improving the landscape by the provision of grants and through landscape design schemes required as a condition of planning permission granted for development. The Strategy will also provide guidance and encouragement for appropriate enhancement and management for landowners such as the Forestry Authority, MoD, National Trust, as well as private land owners.

AGRICULTURAL LAND

Policy NR12

PROTECTION OF HIGH QUALITY AGRICULTURAL LAND

Development of the best and most versatile agricultural land (defined as land in grades 1, 2, and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification) will not be permitted unless it has been demonstrated that there is a need for the development and there has been a proper assessment of the opportunities for locating the development on previously-developed sites or land within the boundaries of existing urban areas. Where development on agricultural land is unavoidable, poorer quality land must be used in preference to that of higher quality, except where other sustainability considerations indicate otherwise. Those considerations may include the importance of the land for biodiversity, the quality and character of the landscape, its amenity value or heritage interest, accessibility to infrastructure, workforce and markets, and the protection of natural resources, including soil quality.

- 5.36 Local Authorities are required to apply the principles of sustainable development by not permitting development on the best and most versatile agricultural land unless opportunities have been assessed for accommodating development on previously developed sites, on land within the boundaries of existing developed areas, and on poorer quality farmland (i.e. grades 3b, 4 and 5). Therefore, any application for development on land graded as 1, 2 or 3a should be supported by a statement setting out why the development is required in a particular location and giving details of the assessment of alternative sites on poorer quality land.
- 5.37 In the case of specific allocations for employment land and housing land included in this Local Plan, all proposals have been subject to the "sequential tests" included in PPG 3. In that advice, the Government states that Local Planning Authorities, in preparing development plans, should adopt a systematic approach to deciding which sites and areas are most suitable for development and the sequence in which

development should take place. The criteria employed are:- availability of previously developed sites and empty or underused buildings; location and accessibility; capacity of infrastructure, ability to build communities; and physical constraints on development of land. The assessment concluded that not all of the district's housing needs could be met on previously used land and that some "greenfield" land would be required. Consequently, the final choice of sites was assessed on the potential for the most sustainable locations in the aim of promoting greater degrees of walking and cycling and reducing use of the motor car. The allocation of housing land on good quality agricultural land, where this results in the most sustainable land use pattern, should not be taken as a precedent for development on the best and most versatile agricultural land on land not identified for development in the Local Plan.

CONTAMINATED LAND

Policy NR13

DEVELOPMENT OF CONTAMINATED LAND

Planning Permission for the development of Contaminated Land will only be granted provided that the level of risk has been adequately assessed and if found to be unacceptable, is remedied to a standard conforming with current legislation, industry best practice and duty of care.

- 5.38 Recent studies have suggested that, nationally, up to 50% of all derelict or "brownfield sites may be contaminated. The problem is widespread but its exact extent is unknown. Examples of contaminated sites where toxic substances may pose unacceptable risk include:- old gasworks; petrol filling stations; landfill sites; sites of chemical production or handling; and a range of other industrial sites. If remedial measures are deemed necessary, the District Council will consider attaching conditions to the permission, or seek a planning obligation, specifying the necessary measures to be carried out prior to the commencement of the development.

WATER

5.39 In order to control development within areas liable to flood, to protect low lying areas from increased surface water run-off, and maintain the conservation and interests of watercourses, a series of guidelines for development has been produced by the Environment Agency and reflected as policies of the Local Plan.

Policy NR14
PROTECTION OF WATER QUALITY AND SOURCES
Developments will not be permitted where this would result in a demonstrable risk to the quantity and/or quality of water resources.

5.40 The Environment Agency has identified a number of areas where protection should be afforded to water supply sources. In the Plan area these relate to ground water abstractions at Axford, Clatford, Compton (west of Enford), Durrington, Great Bedwyn, Leckford Bridge (south of Collingbourne Ducis), Marlborough, Milkhouse Water, Ogbourne St George, Ramsbury, Vernham Dean and Faberstown, and Shepherds Shore boreholes.

5.41 Some activities, such as the disposal of effluent in soakaways, land filling of unsealed sites, inappropriate storage of chemicals and the establishment of certain types of industry can result in the pollution of water resources. In the District, there have been problems regarding pollution to the Kennet and Avon Canal as a result of algae bloom. There is a need to improve the existing capacity of the sewage treatment works serving the west of Devizes before additional development is permitted in the area. The Council will seek to reduce or prevent the risk of pollution by refusing planning consent for development in cases where there is evidence that a risk to the quality of water resources would result from that development. Particular attention will be paid to any proposed extensions or new employment areas in Devizes which may exacerbate existing problems.

Policy NR15
WATER SUPPLY
Development will not be permitted which increases the requirement for water unless licenses for the abstraction already exist or can be provided, sufficient to meet the additional demand, without adversely affecting existing abstraction, river flows, water quality, fisheries, amenity or nature conservation.

5.42 Supply of water to new developments is becoming increasingly onerous. Additional water abstraction could have a detrimental impact upon existing abstraction, river flows, nature conservation, fisheries and amenities including recreation, particularly in areas where water resources already experience low flow rates. New development will therefore be limited to locations where adequate water resources exist or new provision can be made in accordance with the above Policy.

Policy NR16
PROTECTION OF WATER RESOURCES
Development that has the potential to affect water courses, directly or indirectly, will only be permitted subject to measures to safeguard river quality. Within Groundwater Protection Zones, as shown on Appendix NR2, development will not be permitted if there is a risk to the quantity or quality of a groundwater source.

5.43 Development proposed in locations adjoining the rivers within the Plan area should not add to the potential risks of pollution. Groundwater resources sustain the flow of water in rivers and are also an essential source of water. Groundwater can be adversely affected by pollution and engineering works which can disrupt the flow within an aquifer. The Environment Agency has defined Groundwater Source Protection Areas around groundwater sources, used for public supply, that could be vulnerable to the effects of new development. The Council will consult the Agency on any proposals for development, including residential, industrial and

commercial, which could affect water resources in defined Groundwater Source Protection Areas and other areas of water resource.

Policy NR17

PROTECTION OF AREAS LIABLE TO FLOOD

Planning Applications within Flood Risk Areas as identified at Appendix NR2 must be accompanied by a flood risk assessment appropriate to the scale and nature of the development and the risks involved.

Planning permission will not be granted in undeveloped or sparsely developed areas or in functional flood plains unless:-

- a) the proposal relates to the provision of essential infrastructure services, or to other activities appropriate to the location; and
- b) the Council is satisfied that the risk to human life and property is acceptable.

In addition, within the undeveloped or sparsely populated areas, development may be permitted, exceptionally, for other forms of development if there is no reasonable alternative location, the appropriate levels of flood defences are provided and there will be no impediment to flood flows or net loss of flood-plain storage.

Planning permission may be granted in developed areas if the Council is satisfied that:-

- a) there are no other suitable sites available with a lower risk of flooding; and
- b) the resulting development will be defended from flooding to an appropriate standard; and
- c) there will be no increased risk of flooding to other sites in the river catchment.

Environment Agency seeks to maintain, and where practicable, to restore the natural washlands of rivers and reduce the danger of flooding. New development in areas liable to flood will only be permitted in the circumstances referred to in Policy NR17 or outlined in PPG25. Information about areas liable to flood is held and updated by the appropriate Regional Office of the Environment Agency. Copies of the latest information is also held at the Council Offices. The appropriate Region of the Environment Agency will be consulted on applications considered to be at risk from flooding as indicated by the latest information available to the Council. Culverting of any watercourse will require the consent of the Environment Agency in addition to any planning permission required. The Agency has stated that it rarely grants such consent.

5.45 The development of land frequently results in the reduction of the permeable area of land surface by covering it with concrete, tarmacadam and other hard surfaces. In addition, local storm water drainage provision can lead to concentrations of water flow and capacity problems. Therefore, new developments, unless carefully planned, can exacerbate problems within the river catchment through an increase in run-off. Wherever possible, surface water from development should be discharged to ground to help prevent flood waters aggravating existing flooding problems downstream of development proposals and to help recharge underground sources. If soakaway drainage is not possible attenuation facilities may be required.

Policy NR18

FLOODING FROM SURFACE WATER RUN-OFF

The Local Planning Authority will take into account the surface water drainage consequences of new developments upon property and the need to protect lowland areas from flooding. Where development would result in an increase in surface water run-off likely to increase the risk of flooding, the Local Planning Authority will require development to include adequate and sustainable flood mitigation or alleviation measures.

5.44 It is essential that development is strictly controlled within areas liable to flood. Department of the Environment Circular 30/92 and PPG 25 require local planning authorities to take account of this in the preparation of Local Plans. The

ENERGY

5.46 Planning Policy Guidance Note 22 states that Local Plans should take account of local, regional and national requirements for renewable energy and consider the contribution their area can make. Regional Planning Guidance for the South West, published in September 2001, contains Policy RE 6 in relation to energy generation and use. The Policy sets a target of a minimum of 11 - 15% of electricity production to be from renewable energy sources by 2010. The policy also calls for the promotion and encouragement of greater use of renewable energy sources, including community based projects within development. The Government Office for the South West has also published detailed background information and recommendations in the report "Renewable energy assessments and targets for the South West" (April 2002).

5.47 Chapter One of the Plan sets out the principles, aims and objectives based on the goal of sustainable development. Policy PD1 sets out a *Development and Design Process* which includes the need to consider sustainable design principles in any development. These principles include the need to be energy efficient in the siting, orientation and construction of any building to minimise energy consumption in the building itself, and also reduce the dependency of occupants on non-renewable energy.

5.48 The above measures, if applied to the best current practice, will make a significant move towards sustainable development. By the same token, increases in the generation of energy which reduces the consumption of fossil fuels should be encouraged, if further momentum towards sustainable development is to be achieved. Current technology available includes:- wind energy; waste combustion; hydro power; wood fuel; anaerobic digestion; landfill gas; and active solar systems. Waste combustion and anaerobic digestion are issues to be considered in detail in the Waste Local Plan, currently being prepared jointly by Wiltshire County Council and Swindon Borough Council. Little opportunity for hydro power exists in the District and landfill sites of sufficient scale to produce methane for recovery are not present. Active solar systems are addressed in Policy PD1. The realistic opportunities for renewable energy generation lie with wind energy and wood

fuel from short rotation coppice (biomass).

5.49 Wind energy and wood fuel growing/burning are likely to have significant impacts on the environment. Individual wind turbines or wind farms need to be located in upland situations where they will have a visual impact. Short rotation wood coppicing can have effects on local biodiversity, whilst converting it to usable energy, either by burning or other means of thermal processing, can impact upon the landscape (buildings, storage, chimney etc.) and traffic. Noise can also be a problem with both technologies. Policy NR 7 and supporting text provides a context for assessing the impact proposals would have on the various landscape types in Kennet. It is apparent that a conflict between different sustainability objectives exist i.e. the reduction of greenhouse gasses and the protection of landscapes, archaeology and ecology. PPG 22 and Annexes provide guidance on the Government's view of how to strike this balance.

Policy NR19

RENEWABLE ENERGY PROPOSALS

Proposals for generating renewable energy from wind turbines and biomass will be permitted where they:-

- a) are appropriate to the character of the landscape in which they are to be located;
- b) do not result in a loss of amenity to nearby land uses, particularly in respect of noise, dust, smoke or smell; *and*
- c) will not result in damage to any site designated for its archaeological, historic or ecological value.

Proposals within the World Heritage Site or in locations that would affect the historic landscape setting of the World Heritage Site will not be permitted.

Provision should be made for the removal of apparatus and the reinstatement to an appropriate use, should the energy generating development cease.

NATURAL RESOURCES MONITORING STATEMENT

5.50 To provide an indication of the extent that proposals of the Plan have been implemented and the aims and objectives achieved, the Council will monitor the following:-

1. the extent to which contributions towards meeting Regional targets for protecting existing habitats and habitat restoration have been made;
2. changes in the value of wildlife sites identified as being of international, national or local significance;
3. the extent of development permitted outside Limits of Development as defined in the Local Plan;
4. the extent of development permitted within floodplains;
5. changes in water quality and river flows in the main rivers and water quality in the Kennet and Avon Canal; *and*
6. losses of the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Data will be collated from information gained from a variety of sources, such as the Environment Agency, English Nature and the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust, in addition to monitoring exercises to be undertaken by various Services of the Council.

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APPENDIX NR1

AREAS IMPORTANT FOR NATURE CONSERVATION

Sites of Nature Conservation Importance

SITE REFERENCE	SITE NAME	NGR	SIZE ha	CONSERVATION STATUS	SELECTION CRITERIA
ST95.01	Great Thornham Farm	ST927595	9.50		3
ST95.02	By the Mill Farm Meadows (2 parcels)	ST981591	12.50		3
ST95.03	Cheverell Wood	ST974557	11.00		1
ST95.05	North Close Wood	ST960542	4.00		1
ST95.10	Hill Wood	ST966530	42.00		1
ST95.11	Stokehill Farm (2 parcels)	ST954523	10.00		3
ST95.11	Stokehill Farm (2 parcels)	ST954523	10.00		3
ST95.16	White Hill	ST996514	22.80		3
ST95.19	Shovel Wood	ST987540	1.20		1
ST95.22	Church Road Copse, Great Cheverell	ST976543	0.70		1,6
ST96.16	Foxbury Wood	ST944675	3.00		1
ST96.17	Prickly Sevens Meadow	ST940628	2.60		3
ST96.19	The Brake	ST942665	6.80		1
ST96.20	Silverstreet Wood	ST951668	0.30		1
ST96.21	Scutts Copse	ST952670	0.50		1
ST96.23	Southview Farm Meadow 1	ST943663	4.50		3
ST96.24	Southview Farm Meadow 2	ST940660	5.80		3
ST96.28	Broadoak Wood (Bogbrook Copse)	ST952664	2.00		1
ST96.29	Prickmoor Wood	ST948658	28.00		1
ST96.30	Reynolds Wood	ST947663	4.50		1
ST96.31	Chittoe Mill Wood (Colwell Copse)	ST956662	3.00		1
ST96.32	Wyatt's Wood	ST966658	5.00		1

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SITE REFERENCE	SITE NAME	NGR	SIZE ha	CONSERVATION STATUS	SELECTION CRITERIA
ST96.33	Berrymoor Wood (Bromham Wood)	ST959653	3.00		1
ST96.34	Maple Wood	ST951649	3.50		1
ST96.37	Clinghill Wood	ST970637	1.50		1
ST96.38	Seend Cleeve Quarry SSSI (Geological)	ST933609	3.00	SSSI	
ST96.40	Chittoe Heath Verge	ST964667	0.00		
ST96.41	Horse Lane Farm Meadow 1	ST970633	4.00		3
ST96.42	Horse Lane Farm, Brook Field	ST975641	2.20		3
ST96.44	Spye Park Heath	ST962674	9.30		3,4
ST96.47	Spye Park Woodland	ST959671	26.60		1,4
ST96.48	Powney's Wood	ST945677	12.00		1
ST96.49	Chittoe Mill Meadow	ST953661	0.60		3
ST96.53	Ashen Wood	ST967634	0.00		1
SU05.01	Potterne Park Farm Meadows	SU004576	2.70		3
SU05.02	Grubbe's Wood	SU010586	2.70		1
SU05.03	Potterne Wood	SU015587	12.30		1
SU05.04	Nursteed Farm Woods (Stert Valley Wood)	SU023597	4.00		1
SU05.07	Folly Wood, Easterton	SU018568	6.00		1
SU05.08	West Wood - Easterton	SU016564	1.20		1
SU05.09	Heath Ground	SU014562	1.30		1
SU05.10	Parham Wood	SU008559	5.60		1
SU05.11	Fiddington Farm Meadows	SU011562	1.40		3
SU05.12	Oakfrith Wood	SU028570	12.30		1
SU05.13	Breach Hanging	SU034575	2.70		1
SU05.14	Wedhampton Meadows	SU050581	3.30		3
SU05.15	Manor Farm Meadows	SU051595	10.50		3
SU05.16	Hatfield Farm Meadows	SU054595	7.00		3

SITE REFERENCE	SITE NAME	NGR	SIZE ha	CONSERVATION STATUS	SELECTION CRITERIA
SU05.17	Urchfont Hill	SU054558	8.60		3
SU05.18	Chirton Bottom	SU065556	22.40		3
SU05.19	Chirton Bottom East	SU087554	5.00		3
SU05.20	Patney Marshes (2 parcels)	SU078583	3.30		3,5
SU05.21	Marden Mill Swamp	SU088582	2.00		5
SU05.22	South Farm Meadows, Etchilhampton (2 parcels)	SU077598	4.10		3
SU05.23	Beechingstoke Meadow	SU085594	0.60		3
SU05.24	Railway Embankment, Beechingstoke	SU087595	0.60		3
SU05.25	Church Farm, Stanton St Bernard	SU096597	3.00		3
SU05.26	Manor House Wood	SU004541	17.50		1,5
SU05.28	Ram's Cliff	SU015530	24.50		3
SU05.29	Market Lavington East	SU028544	10.00		3
SU05.31	Peppercombe Wood WWT Reserve	SU038574	1.00	WWT Reserve	1
SU05.33	Drew's Pond Wood	SU007597	5.70	LNR	1
SU05.35	Marden Marsh (2 parcels)	SU089579	1.00		3,5?
SU05.36	The Warren (2 parcels)	SU005518	53.00		1,5,6
SU05.37	West Wood North	SU017565	0.80		1,7
SU05.38	Heath Ground West	SU010561	1.20		1
SU05.40	Peppercombe Copse	SU039575	0.50		1
SU05.41	Urchfont Hill Dew pond	SU044557	0.00		6.1
SU06.04	West Down Gallops	SU066687	105.00	part NT	3
SU06.05	Knoll Chalk	SU070694	22.10		3
SU06.06	Beckhampton Chalk (2 parcels)	SU085690	16.90		3
SU06.18	Morgan's Hill Down	SU033674	8.40		3
SU06.19	Morgan's Hill - East Coombe	SU036670	9.90		3
SU06.20	Morgan's Hill - Adjacent Golf Course (2 parcels)	SU027668	38.00		3

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SITE REFERENCE	SITE NAME	NGR	SIZE ha	CONSERVATION STATUS	SELECTION CRITERIA
SU06.22	Morgan's Hill South	SU026669	9.10		3
SU06.25	Wansdyke (6 parcels)	SU028670	20.20		3
SU06.30	Bishop's Cannings Strip Lynchets West	SU042653	4.80		3
SU06.31	Bishop's Cannings Strip Lynchets East	SU049653	1.30		3
SU06.32	Easton Hill	SU054650	6.80		3
SU06.33	Kitchen Barrow Hill	SU067648	13.00		3
SU06.34	Kitchen Barrow Hill East	SU073648	29.40		3
SU06.35	Tanhill Fair	SU079647	30.00		3
SU06.36	All Cannings Down	SU088648	18.70		3
SU06.40	Roundway Plantation	SU011640	3.00		3
SU06.43	Clifford's Hill North	SU081641	5.60		3
SU06.44	Tanhill Middle	SU089644	6.50		3
SU06.45	Beckhampton Verge	SU078692	0.00		
SU06.47	Etchilhampton Hill	SU035604	2.76		3
SU06.49	Kennet & Avon Canal	SU025625	0.00		6
SU06.50	Coate Lodge Farm Meadow	SU054617	1.30		3
SU07.20	Stanmore Copse	SU078752	12.00		1
SU07.23	Richardson Wood	SU096741	2.00		1
SU07.26	Windmill Hill, Avebury	SU087715	27.20	NT;EH	3
SU14.01	Haxton Meadows	SU146492	3.30		3
SU14.02	Netheravon Meadows (2 parcels)	SU150489	4.50		3
SU14.05	Figheidean Meadows	SU151475	12.00		3
SU15.03	Frith Copse	SU130599	11.00		1
SU15.04	Sharcott Wood	SU152593	1.50		1
SU15.05	Pewsey Meadow	SU165597	1.00		3
SU15.06	Denny Sutton Hipend	SU159580	14.70		3
SU15.07	Pewsey White Horse Down	SU171581	13.90		3

SITE REFERENCE	SITE NAME	NGR	SIZE ha	CONSERVATION STATUS	SELECTION CRITERIA
SU15.08	Pewsey Hill	SU185580	47.60		3
SU15.09	Fyfield, Pewsey - East	SU195594	27.70		3
SU15.10	Cleeve Hill - West	SU105556	6.80		3
SU15.13	Bruce Down (2 parcels)	SU165557	21.70		3
SU15.14	Abbots Down - West	SU167567	34.30		3
SU15.15	Abbots Down	SU174564	19.41		3
SU15.16	Everleigh Ashes	SU195567	46.00	MOD	1
SU15.18	Wilsford Meadows and Swamp	SU105573	6.50		3,5
SU15.19	Charlton Swamp	SU114561	1.00		5
SU15.21	Woodbridge Wood	SU135572	1.00		1
SU15.22	Upavon Swamp	SU135546	4.00		5
SU15.23	Chisenbury Swamp	SU137534	0.50		5
SU15.24	Fifield Swamp	SU147505	3.00		5
SU15.25	Manningfords Swamp (3 parcels)	SU149590	6.00		5
SU15.26	Upavon Golf Course Extension	SU150555	18.00		3
SU15.27	East Chisenbury Chalk	SU150524	2.00	MOD	3
SU15.30	Salisbury Avon Headwaters (4 parcels)	SU115584	0.00		6
SU15.31	Cleeve Hill East	SU108559	10.40		3
SU16.01	Avebury Henge	SU104699	10.00	NT;EH	3
SU16.03	Barton Copse	SU174697	4.00		1
SU16.05	Boundary Wood	SU166680	2.00		1
SU16.08	Lockeridge Dene	SU142672	13.20	NT	3
SU16.09	Lockeridge Verge	SU133664	0.00		
SU16.10	Harestone Down	SU115663	16.60		3
SU16.11	Lurkeley Hill	SU121663	10.90		3
SU16.12	Furze Hill West (2 parcels)	SU110652	31.60		3,1,7
SU16.13	Cow Down, All Cannings	SU118654	22.30		3

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SITE REFERENCE	SITE NAME	NGR	SIZE ha	CONSERVATION STATUS	SELECTION CRITERIA
SU16.14	Boreham Wood	SU132657	15.00		1
SU16.15	Shaw Copse	SU141651	5.00		1
SU16.16	West Woods	SU155663	713.60		1,4
SU16.17	Ashen Copse, Manton	SU161671	6.50		1
SU16.18	Clatford Bottom North	SU167672	5.40		3
SU16.19	Manton Copse	SU171671	5.00		1
SU16.20	Piggledene SSSI	SU141689	4.70	SSSI;NT	
SU16.21	Wansdyke, Alton	SU109646	4.30		3
SU16.23	Knapp Hill	SU115638	2.50		3
SU16.24	Huish Hill East	SU160640	16.80		3
SU16.25	Oare Hill	SU165642	11.70		3
SU16.26	Withy Copse	SU174644	12.00		1
SU16.27	Brick Hill Copse	SU195647	2.00		1
SU16.28	Rainscombe House Down	SU166633	23.30		3
SU16.29	Martinsell Hill West	SU175635	22.60		3
SU16.30	Martinsell Hill East	SU180640	19.00		3
SU16.31	Broomsgrove Wood	SU179632	9.00		1
SU16.32	Tawsmead Copse	SU125618	13.00		1
SU16.33	Woodborough Hill	SU117613	5.30		3
SU16.34	Pickled Hill	SU124610	11.80		3
SU16.35	Wilcot Withy Bed	SU134608	9.00		1
SU16.36	Park Copse and Bacon Copse	SU149625	15.01		1
SU16.38	Knowle Meadows (2 parcels)	SU164608	5.50		3,5
SU16.39	Scotchel Nature Reserve	SU164604	3.00	LNR	1,5
SU16.40	Marlborough Railway Tunnel	SU195677	0.00		8
SU16.43	Overton Down	SU129699	10.00		3
SU16.44	Rivers Kennet and Og	SU160688	0.00		6
SU16.45	Jones' Mill Nature Reserve (part) (2 parcels)	SU167615	21.60	WWT Reserve	3

SITE REFERENCE	SITE NAME	NGR	SIZE ha	CONSERVATION STATUS	SELECTION CRITERIA
SU16.47	Ford Wood	SU108610	1.60		1,5,6
SU16.48	Lambpit Copse	SU120606	5.00		1,5
SU16.49	Pantawick	SU189679	2.00		1
SU16.50	Clatford Bottom South	SU167669	1.20		3
SU16.51	Granham Hill	SU180680	14.00		3
SU17.03	Bincknoll Dip	SU107792	8.20		3
SU17.04	Quidhampton Wood (2 parcels)	SU111795	13.00		1
SU17.12	Barbury Castle - North	SU149763	38.80	part County Country Park	3
SU17.14	Barbury Castle South	SU150760	29.45		3
SU17.15	Preshute Down - North	SU141754	38.00		3
SU17.16	Coombe Down - North	SU190742	9.80		3
SU17.17	Ogbourne Down	SU180745	49.10		3
SU17.18	Ogbourne Maizey Down	SU164742	7.40		3
SU17.19	Ogbourne Down - West	SU170740	16.10		3
SU17.20	Monkton Down - North	SU120725	7.20		3
SU17.21	East Rockley	SU167723	17.60		3
SU17.22	Ogbourne St. Andrew - East	SU193719	4.70		3
SU17.23	Monkton Down South	SU123710	28.80	NT	3
SU17.27	Chiseldon to Marlborough Old Railway Line	SU192795	0.00		8
SU17.29	Coombe Down	SU187739	9.70		3
SU24.01	Great Perham Copse	SU263486	6.00		1
SU24.04	Lamb Down (2 parcels)	SU260484	12.30		3
SU24.04	Lamb Down (2 parcels)	SU260484	12.30		3
SU24.05	Warren Hill Chalk North	SU253481	47.30		3
SU24.06	Warren Hill Chalk South	SU256476	11.00		3
SU24.07	Kimpton Chalk	SU255474	10.00		3
SU24.08	Kimpton Gorse Chalk	SU255468	7.00		3

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natural resources

SITE REFERENCE	SITE NAME	NGR	SIZE ha	CONSERVATION STATUS	SELECTION CRITERIA
SU24.09	South Tidworth Chalk	SU250470	16.50		3
SU24.10	Bedlam Chalk	SU248467	2.70		3
SU24.11	Old Rectory Chalk	SU236468	4.20		3
SU24.12	Ashdown Chalk	SU238474	13.50		3
SU24.13	Furze Hill Chalk	SU243484	18.50		3
SU25.01	Milton Hill - North	SU202596	9.60		3
SU25.02	Easton Clump	SU210596	18.00		3
SU25.03	Southgrove Copse	SU235590	72.00		1
SU25.04	Wexcombe West	SU263591	8.00		3
SU25.05	Botley Down SSSI	SU292598	11.30	SSSI	
SU25.07	Scotspoor Down	SU286571	7.00		3
SU25.08	Wexcombe Down	SU274581	21.50		3
SU25.09	Grafton Down	SU263579	3.40		3
SU25.10	Fairmile Down	SU258570	17.60		3
SU25.11	Crow Down North	SU222577	4.10		3
SU25.13	Oldhat Copse	SU204566	15.00	MOD	1,3
SU25.14	Linden Copse	SU204560	5.00	MOD	1
SU25.15	Brokenway Copse	SU264553	7.00		1
SU25.16	Rag Copse	SU274553	47.50		1
SU25.17	Heath Copse	SU279559	5.00		1
SU25.18	Gammon's Copse	SU280550	2.00		1
SU25.19	Tanner's Copse	SU283556	5.00	Woodland Trust Reserve	1
SU25.20	Oxhanger Wood	SU285552	5.00		1
SU25.21	Limmer Copse	SU295551	26.50		1
SU25.22	Haybourne Copse	SU292546	3.00		1
SU25.23	Chantry Copse	SU284545	8.00		1
SU25.24	Chute Down East	SU291536	10.00		3
SU25.26	Coldridge Wood	SU288525	106.00		1

SITE REFERENCE	SITE NAME	NGR	SIZE ha	CONSERVATION STATUS	SELECTION CRITERIA
SU25.27	Collingbourne Wood	SU275533	204.00		1
SU25.28	Stert Copse	SU281522	18.00		1
SU25.29	Cockshord, Great Wickheath, Sawpit and Oxdown Copses	SU274524	59.00		1
SU25.30	Heaven Corner/Heron's Copse	SU264523	64.00		1
SU25.31	Windmill Hill Down	SU246512	33.00	MOD	3
SU25.32	Pickpit Hill	SU248502	20.00	MOD	3
SU25.34	Inham Down	SU230566	4.40		3
SU25.36	Tidcombe Down	SU284583	20.50		3
SU25.38	Maccoombe Down	SU295574	19.20		3
SU25.39	Track between New Zealand Farm and Limmer Copse	SU287553	1.50		1
SU25.40	Bauks Hill	SU283532	3.00		3
SU25.41	Hanging Copse	SU279539	4.70		1
SU25.41	Hanging Copse	SU279539	4.70		1
SU26.01	Stitchcombe Meadows	SU226696	2.50		3
SU26.02	Briary Wood Chalk	SU246697	7.90		3
SU26.03	Hen's Wood and Briary Wood	SU245688	160.00		1
SU26.04	Burnt Wood	SU263695	6.00		1
SU26.05	Lawn and Bottom Coppice	SU285695	36.80		1
SU26.06	Rudge Coppice	SU280695	1.70		1
SU26.07	Folly Copse	SU215690	5.00		1
SU26.08	Oxleaze Copse	SU230689	4.00		1
SU26.09	East Croft Coppice	SU233683	21.70		1
SU26.10	Horseleaze Wood and Little Frith	SU237674	25.30		1
SU26.13	Birch Copse	SU242663	45.00		1
SU26.15	Cobham Frith	SU253668	43.00		1, 4
SU26.16	Noke Wood	SU269676	28.00		1
SU26.17	Withy and Round Copses	SU262671	9.00		1

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natural resources

SITE REFERENCE	SITE NAME	NGR	SIZE ha	CONSERVATION STATUS	SELECTION CRITERIA
SU26.18	Heron's Point	SU264666	6.00		1
SU26.19	Bushelleys Copse	SU272668	3.00		1
SU26.20	Almshouse Copse	SU289674	14.00		1
SU26.21	Faggotty Copse	SU267657	4.00		1
SU26.22	Chisbury Wood	SU273655	50.00		1
SU26.23	Horse Copse	SU273649	7.00		1
SU26.24	Little Bonnings Copse	SU298654	3.30		1
SU26.25	Foxbury Wood, Little Bedwyn	SU294644	26.80		1
SU26.26	Shawgrove Copse	SU269644	7.00		1
SU26.27	Apshill Copse	SU204638	5.00		1
SU26.28	Crook's Copse	SU213639	6.00		1
SU26.29	Square Copse	SU218637	5.00		1
SU26.30	Leigh Hill Copse	SU221637	10.00		1
SU26.31	Long Copse	SU217638	4.00		1
SU26.32	Ram Alley Copse	SU217632	11.00		1
SU26.33	Haw Wood	SU261638	12.00		1
SU26.34	Bloxham Copse	SU267636	7.00		1
SU26.35	Round Copse	SU292638	9.00		1
SU26.36	Langfield Copse	SU253631	16.00		1
SU26.40	Wilton Brail	SU274625	45.00		1
SU26.41	Bedwyn Brail	SU284625	94.00		1
SU26.42	Harding Copse	SU297628	4.00		1
SU26.44	Great Botley Copse	SU295601	6.00		1
SU26.46	Hat Gate	SU212642	1.00	WWT Reserve	3
SU26.47	Puthall Park	SU236683	8.00		1
SU26.49	Little Copse	SU273693	1.40		1
SU26.50	Bedwyn Common	SU255655	100.00		1
SU26.51	Suddene Park Farm - Railway Line	SU249615	3.00		3

SITE REFERENCE	SITE NAME	NGR	SIZE ha	CONSERVATION STATUS	SELECTION CRITERIA	
SU26.52	Wilton Water	SU263620	6.90	Denotified SSSI	6	
SU26.53	Brick Hill Chalk	SU239694	5.50		3	
SU26.54	Postern Hill Chalk	SU201686	3.90		3	
SU26.55	Scrope's Wood	SU265689	3.70		1	
SU26.56	Chopping Knife Lane Bank (2 parcels)	SU210689	21.70		3	
SU26.57	Bonning's Copse	SU294652	4.30		1	
SU26.58	Jockey Copse	SU289646	0.00		1	
SU27.06	Peaks Down	SU260786	19.60		3	
SU27.07	Peaks Down South	SU260783	21.20		3	
SU27.09	Bailey Hill East	SU277796	35.00		3	
SU27.10	Bailey Hill Copse	SU282796	2.00		1	
SU27.13	Sugar Hill South	SU243783	28.50		3	
SU27.14	Baydon Chalk (2 parcels)	SU275776	22.40		3	
SU27.17	High Clear Down	SU236764	10.40		WWT Reserve	3
SU27.18	Green Hill	SU275760	7.60			3
SU27.20	Woodley's Copse	SU281762	3.00			1
SU27.22	Coneygre Copse	SU291761	4.00			1
SU27.23	Pig's Hill (3 parcels)	SU290758	9.40	3		
SU27.24	Baydon Wood	SU296760	8.00	1		
SU27.26	Long Copse	SU287753	3.00	1		
SU27.27	Hodd's Hill	SU287754	9.80	3		
SU27.29	Ogbourne Down Golf Course	SU205751	52.80	3		
SU27.30	Round Hill Downs (2 parcels)	SU210752	10.70	3		
SU27.31	Chase and Moore's Wood and Wilding's Copse (2 parcels)	SU224744	27.50	1		
SU27.32	Aldbourn Chase	SU233752	2.50	3		
SU27.35	Yielding Copse	SU220736	3.20	1		
SU27.37	Aldbourn Chalk South	SU263744	4.90	3		

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natural resources

SITE REFERENCE	SITE NAME	NGR	SIZE ha	CONSERVATION STATUS	SELECTION CRITERIA
SU27.38	Marridge Hill	SU284746	8.00		3
SU27.39	Ballard's Copse	SU290740	3.00		1
SU27.40	Marridge Hill Wood	SU293739	12.00		1
SU27.41	Witcha Copse	SU297742	2.50		1
SU27.42	Hunt's Copse	SU295736	2.00		1
SU27.43	Pentico Wood Down	SU260730	3.10		3
SU27.44	Round Hill Downs - South	SU213745	10.40		3
SU27.45	Old Chase Road	SU207736	4.20		3
SU27.46	Cottage Copse	SU242731	3.00		1
SU27.47	Pentico Wood	SU256733	7.00		1
SU27.48	Southern Copse	SU262732	3.00		1
SU27.49	Ramsbury Meadow	SU273714	1.20	WWT Reserve	3,5
SU27.50	Love's Copse	SU274735	30.00		1
SU27.51	Pond Wood	SU279732	8.00		1
SU27.53	Edmund's Hill Wood	SU250727	10.50		1
SU27.54	Blake's Copse	SU254722	30.50		1
SU27.56	Staghorn Copse	SU264719	5.00		1
SU27.58	Lashes Copse	SU252713	6.00		1
SU27.59	Smatcham's Copse	SU228722	2.00		1
SU27.60	Whittonditch Meadow	SU289718	2.30		3,5
SU27.61	Ramsbury Verge	SU282715	0.00		
SU27.62	Mill Lane Meadow	SU272714	2.00		3,5
SU27.63	Howe Mill Meadows	SU284714	11.30		3,5
SU27.64	Well Ground Copse	SU216717	4.00		1
SU27.66	Sound Copse	SU225712	18.00		1
SU27.67	Sound Bottom West	SU225710	8.90		3
SU27.69	Sound Bottom East	SU239709	23.00		1,3,7
SU27.71	Upper Thicket Copse	SU220708	11.00		1
SU27.72	Thicket Copse	SU220702	13.00		1

SITE REFERENCE	SITE NAME	NGR	SIZE ha	CONSERVATION STATUS	SELECTION CRITERIA
SU27.73	The Plantation	SU260703	26.00		1
SU27.74	Spring Hill	SU272710	19.00		3
SU27.75	Whitehill Coppice Down	SU286710	4.50		3
SU27.76	Whitehill Coppice and Park Coppice	SU286708	21.50		1
SU27.78	Atherton Coppice	SU282707	2.00		1
SU27.79	Great Coppice	SU285702	13.00		1
SU27.80	Old Chase Road Chalk Pit	SU207738	3.50		3
SU27.81	Foxlynch Meadow	SU201733	0.50		3
SU27.82	Boltsridge Copse	SU268723	6.00		1
SU27.83	Lamplands Meadow	SU276714	4.00		3,5
SU27.85	Bailey Hill Central	SU274794	5.50		3
SU35.01	Smith's Row	SU325584	2.00		1
SU35.02	The Slay	SU305568	12.70		3
SU35.03	Haydown Hill	SU314564	18.80		3
SU35.04	Knolls Down	SU323563	23.80		3
SU35.05	Oakhill Wood	SU325571	72.00		1
SU35.06	Cleve's Copse	SU313557	5.00		1
SU35.07	Conholt Middle	SU315555	14.40		3
SU35.08	Forty Acre Wood	SU332546	6.20		1
SU35.09	Well Bottom Wood	SU330543	12.80		1
SU35.10	Cathanger Wood	SU321539	22.00		1
SU35.11	Great Lodge Copse	SU309524	7.00		1
SU35.12	Conholt Verge	SU325554	0.00		
SU35.13	Buttermere Estate Farm Chalk (2 parcels)	SU349597	2.00		3
SU35.14	Little Down	SU305554	25.90		3
SU35.15	Conholt Hill	SU325556	37.00		3
SU35.16	East Down	SU321573	1.75		3
SU36.01	Cake Wood	SU307694	23.00		1

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natural resources

SITE REFERENCE	SITE NAME	NGR	SIZE ha	CONSERVATION STATUS	SELECTION CRITERIA
SU36.02	Brickkiln Copse	SU316696	20.00		1
SU36.03	Frith Copse, Froxfield	SU303673	6.00		1
SU36.04	Trindledown Copse	SU305671	5.75		1
SU36.05	Jugg's Wood	SU301666	8.00		1
SU36.06	Stype Wood and Catmore Copse	SU310661	64.00		1
SU36.07	Westcott Copse	SU319651	9.00		1
SU36.08	Polesdon and Kingston's Copses	SU316648	5.80		1
SU36.09	Long Copse	SU304638	2.00		1
SU36.10	Lower Spray Copse	SU349634	5.00		1
SU36.12	Inwood Copse	SU349627	3.00		1
SU36.13	Rivar Down	SU308610	26.00		3
SU36.14	Rivar Hill West	SU319614	10.60		3
SU36.15	Rivar Hill East	SU328616	13.60		3
SU36.16	Ham Hill Down	SU339619	55.70		3
SU36.17	Buttermere Wood	SU350601	27.60		1
SU36.19	Kiln Copse	SU329647	2.70		1
SU36.20	Froxfield Meadows	SU302679	5.00		3,5
SU36.22	Shalbourne Verge	SU324645	0.00		
SU36.23	Furze Hill Chalk	SU322695	3.00		3
SU37.01	Membury Down	SU301743	24.80		3
SU37.02	Oaken Coppice	SU301734	6.00		1
SU37.03	Bower Wood	SU306729	5.00		1
SU37.04	Balaam's and Oaken Coppice	SU302725	18.00		1
SU37.06	Hitchen Copse	SU325720	2.00		1
SU37.07	Briary Wood	SU330722	6.00		1
SU37.09	Chilton Foliat Wet Meadows	SU301709	27.00		3,5
SU37.11	Dwarf Brake	SU301710	1.20		1
SU37.12	Stew Close Wood	SU318704	10.50		1

Regionally Important Geological Sites

SITE REFERENCE	SITE NAME	NGR	SIZE ha	CONSERVATION STATUS	SELECTION CRITERIA
ST96.RIGS18	Station Site, Devizes	ST999615	0.00		9
ST96.RIGS21	Devizes Brickpit, Caen Hill	ST983613	0.00		9
SU05.RIGS19	Folly Wood, Easterton (hollow way)	SU019568	0.00		9
SU05.RIGS20	Coxhill Lane, Potterne (hollow way)	SU000583	0.00		9
SU06.RIGS43	Chalk Escarpment, Oliver's Castle area, Roundway, Devizes	SU000648	0.00		9
SU15.RIGS11	Pewsey Hill, old quarry	SU173579	0.30		9
SU26.RIGS12	Leigh Hill Railway Cutting	SU217642	0.00		9
SU36.RIGS42	Stype Wood, Bagshot, Shalbourne	SU307659	0.00		9
SU37.RIGS44	Old Quarry, Littlecote, Chilton Foliat	SU311701	0.00		9

Sites of Special Scientific interest

SITE REFERENCE	SITE NAME	NGR	SIZE ha	CONSERVATION STATUS	SELECTION CRITERIA
ST94.01	Salisbury Plain SSSI	ST950480	19689.90	SSSI;cSAC;SPA	
ST95.09 reserve	Great Cheverell Hill SSSI (5 parcels)	ST978523	33.20	SSSI;part WWT	
ST96.15	Spye Park SSSI (6 parcels)	ST950676	90.30	SSSI	
ST96.39	Seend Ironstone Quarry and Road Cutting SSSI (Geol) (2 parcels)	ST937610	2.20	SSSI	
SU05.32	Stert Brook Exposure SSSI (Geological)	SU017583	0.40	SSSI	
SU06.17	Morgan's Hill SSSI	SU028672	12.60	SSSI;WWT Reserve	
SU06.38	Roundway Down and Covert SSSI	SU000648	86.00	SSSI;part WWT Reserve	
SU12.51	The River Avon System SSSI	SU173264	0.00	SSSI;part cSAC	

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natural resources

SITE REFERENCE	SITE NAME	NGR	SIZE ha	CONSERVATION STATUS	SELECTION CRITERIA
SU15.17	Sadler's Pit (within Salisbury Plain SSSI)	SU196518	8.00	SSSI	
SU16.02	Silbury Hill SSSI	SU100685	3.10	SSSI;EH	
SU16.20	Piggledene SSSI	SU141689	4.70	SSSI;NT	
SU16.37	Jones' Mill SSSI	SU168613	11.60	SSSI;WWT Reserve;cSAC	5
SU25.05	Botley Down SSSI	SU292598	11.30	SSSI	
SU26.11	Savernake Forest Ancient Woodland (3 parcels)	SU216650	37.00		1
SU26.12	Savernake Forest SSSI (3 parcels)	SU215665	904.70	SSSI	
SU27.84	River Kennet SSSI	SU275714	0.00	SSSI	
SU36.21	Ham Hill SSSI	SU333617	1.50	SSSI;WWT Reserve	
SU37.08	Chilton Foliat Meadows SSSI (2 parcels)	SU315703	54.60	SSSI;cSAC	
SU37.10	Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain SSSI	SU316705	1.20	SSSI;cSAC	

National Nature Reserves

SITE REFERENCE	SITE NAME	NGR	SIZE ha	CONSERVATION STATUS	SELECTION CRITERIA
SU16.22	Pewsey Downs SSSI and NNR (3 parcels)	SU113636	305.30	SSSI;NNR;part cSAC	
SU17.24	Fyfield Down SSSI and NNR	SU135714	325.30	SSSI;NNR	

Source: Wiltshire & Swindon Biological Records Centre, 17 May 2000

SSSI - Site of Special Scientific Interest (See para 5.05)

cSAC - Candidate Special Area of Conservation (See para 5.04)

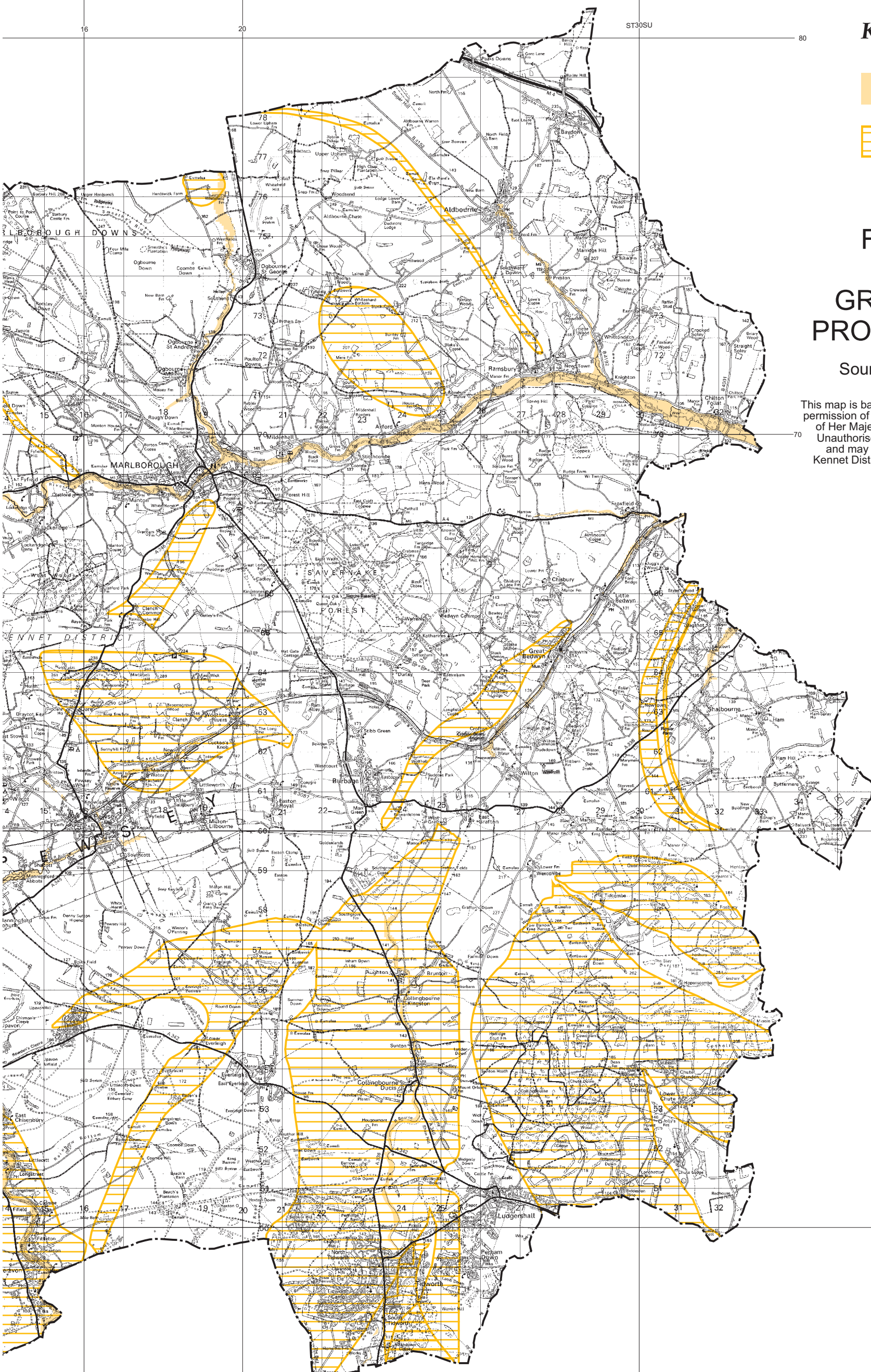
SPA - Special Protection Area (See para 5.04)

WWT Reserve - Wiltshire Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve

NT - National Trust Ownership

EH - English Heritage Ownership

LNR - Local Nature Reserve



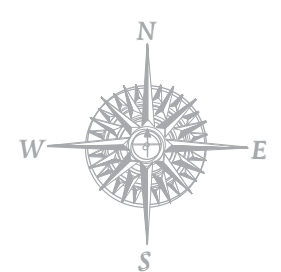
Key

- Flood Risk Area
- Groundwater Protection Zone

AREAS OF FLOOD RISK & GROUNDWATER PROTECTION ZONE

Source: Environment Agency

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Kennet Local Plan

Scale 1:100,000

East

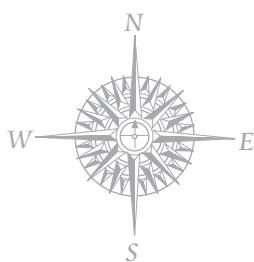
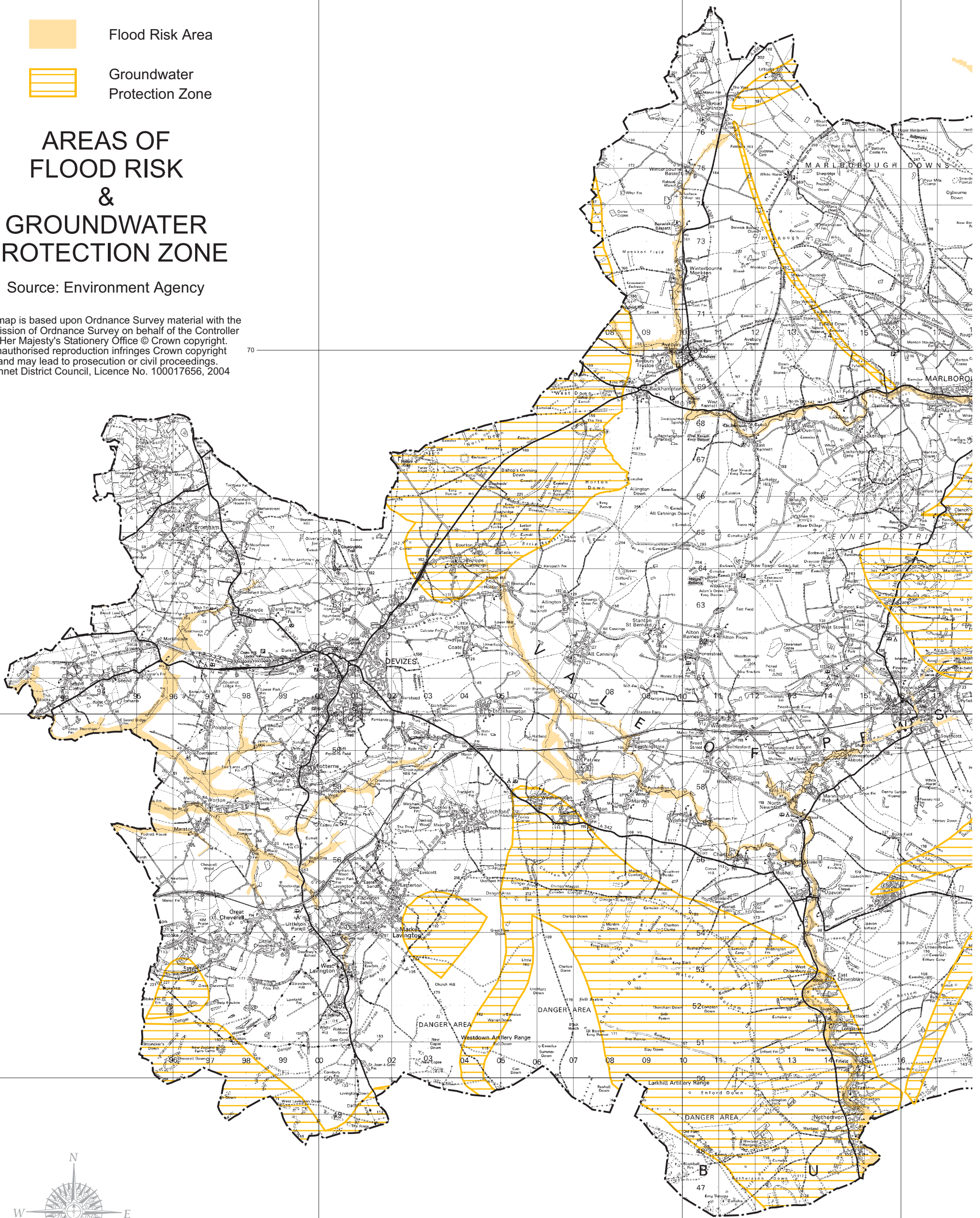
Key

-  Flood Risk Area
-  Groundwater Protection Zone

AREAS OF FLOOD RISK & GROUNDWATER PROTECTION ZONE

Source: Environment Agency

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Kennet Local Plan

Scale 1:100,000

West