APPENDIX A: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

A.1 Air Quality and Noise

Directive 1996/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality and Management
This Directive covers the revision of previously existing legislation and the introduction of new air quality standards for previously unregulated air pollutants, setting the timetable for the development of daughter directives on a range of pollutants. The list of atmospheric pollutants to be considered includes sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead and ozone – pollutants governed by already existing ambient air quality objectives- and benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Establishes mandatory standards for air quality and sets limits and guides values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air.

PPG 24 – Planning and Noise
This PPG gives guidance to local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. It outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise and introduces the concept of noise exposure categories, recommending appropriate levels for

exposure to different sources of noise; and advising on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Noise-sensitive developments should be located away from existing sources of significant noise (or programmed development such as new roads) and that potentially noisy developments are located in areas where noise will not be such an important consideration or where its impact can be minimised.

Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air
This Strategy describes the plans drawn up by the Government and the devolved administrations to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium-term, so to protect people's health and the environment without imposing unacceptable economic or social costs.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health.

How the Waste Local Development Documents should address air quality and noise

WLDDs should include consideration of how site management can positively contribute to air quality and noise especially through HGV management policies. The plan should have regard for PPG24 when developing policies, particularly with regard to site selection, design, site management and monitoring. Site selection should also take into account air quality impacts where possible. The WLDDs need to include air quality policies for instance with regard to dust, and emissions from machinery and vehicles. The proximity principle should be regarded when choosing potential locations for waste management facilities in order to minimise potential effects of pollution.

Relevant objectives for the plan and the SA

- Minimise emissions to air; and
- Minimise nuisance from waste management facilities and HGV traffic (including the effects of noise).

A.2 Climatic Factors

Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change
Signing up to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, 38 Countries (plus the EU) have committed to individual, legally-binding targets to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. These add up to a total cut in greenhouse-gas emissions of at least 5% from 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008-2012. The EU has pledged to cut emissions to 20% below 1990 levels by 2020. The UK has committed to an 8% reduction (base year = 1990). Talks in Bali in December 2007 agreed to launch negotiations on a new global warming pact and Kyoto nations, including Australia, agreed in principle to cutting greenhouse gas emissions by 25 to 40 per cent cut by 2020.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Achieve a reduction in anthropogenic CO2 levels to at least 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Consider afforestation and reforestation as carbon sinks. A 2009 deadline to forge a landmark pact to fight global warming.

Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy
The White paper defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining our environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation, and cut emissions from the transport and agricultural sector.

PPS 1: Planning and Climate Change Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1
PPS1 sets out the overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. This supplementary document indicates how spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation).
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Regional planning bodies, and all planning authorities should prepare and deliver spatial strategies that:

- make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability;
- in enabling the provision of new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure and shaping the places where people live and work, secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions;
- deliver patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car;
- secure new development and shape places resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion;
- sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change;
- reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and,
- respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation.

Climate Change: The UK Programme.
The UK's programme is a significant contribution to the global response to climate change. It sets out a strategic, far reaching package of policies and measures across all sectors of the economy, to achieve the targets set. Includes the Draft Climate Change Bill: The Bill will introduce a clear, credible, long-term framework for the UK to achieve its goals of reducing carbon dioxide emissions and ensure steps are taken towards adapting to the impacts of climate change.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Cutting UK Carbon Dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050.

A Sustainable Future for the South West: The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England
This is an integrated strategic framework, endorsed by the South West Assembly, for the promotion of the sustainable economic, social and environmental well-being of the South West. It provides a set of sustainable development guidelines for all organisations within the region. The main themes and objective are summarised as follows:
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Theme: Climate Change Efficient use of affordable energy, reducing energy demand, increased role of renewable energy and Combined Heat and Power (CHP), reducing the adverse environmental impacts of energy production, reduce risk from climate change and sea level rise, minimise flooding

risk.

How the Waste Local Development Documents should address climatic factors

The plan should have regard to climate change when developing policy options. The SA of the plan should contain objectives for reducing emissions and coping with the effects of climate change. The WLDDs could contribute to UK greenhouse gas reduction targets, for instance through encouraging employing the implementation of the waste hierarchy. Increasing more efficient methods of waste management, procurement of renewable energy, and more sustainable transport of materials and personnel, may lead to a contribution to UK waste management targets. The proximity principle in particular needs to be built into site selection for the WLDDs.

Relevant objectives

- Encourage the use of sustainable transport options for waste;
- Encourage the implementation of the waste hierarchy;
- Where possible, adopt the proximity principle when siting facilities;
- Minimise the impact of waste management facilities through implementing effective measures to control emissions to air;
- Reduce the risk of flooding by siting developments away from floodplains.

A.3 Human health and safety

A Sustainable Future for the South West: The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England
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Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Theme: Health & Well-Being • Health and wellbeing; • Reduce health inequalities; and • Improve key determinants of health.

Draft Guidance on Health in Strategic Environmental Assessment: Consultation Document (DCLG, 2007)
The Department of Health have recently published a consultation document on Health and SEA, which refers specifically to how the health topic could be addressed in Local Development Documents (LDDs).
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
▪ SEA consultation must be carried out with the public and certain named organisations (known as Consultation Bodies). As a health organisation is not included amongst the Consultation Bodies, this guidance encourages interaction between RAs and health organisations to ensure that the population's health is assessed during the SEA process. ▪ SEA is a major opportunity to prevent ill health and tackle health inequalities as set out in the White Papers Choosing Health and Our health, our care, our say. ▪ RAs should know and understand how health is affected by their plans and programmes so that, in assessing them, major relevant health issues are covered, maximising positive effects and preventing, offsetting or minimising negative ones, and promoting healthier planning as set out in the White Paper Strong and Prosperous Communities. Health organisations should be effectively engaged in the process, with the health needs of the population being addressed in the SEA process.

How the Waste Local Development Documents should address human health and safety

The plan should take account of the needs to conserve green areas for informal and formal recreation, and to site development away from communities, where possible, in order to minimise those affected by air and noise and odour pollution.

Relevant objectives

- Maintain or where possible enhance the quality of life for people affected by waste management facilities;
- Ensure robust consideration is given to the proximity of waste management facilities and/or ancillary development to developments and individual properties;
- Protect rights of way, open space and common land.

A.4 Population

Our Swindon, Our Community, Our Future: A Community Strategy for Swindon 2004-2010
This strategy sets out some challenging priorities for Swindon, in order to make it a safer, healthier, more prosperous and attractive place.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Key objectives: • A place which values its environment; • Creating an economically prosperous place; • A healthy and caring place; • A learning and creative place; and • Keeping Swindon safe.

A Sustainable Community Strategy for Wiltshire. 'Working together to create stronger and more sustainable communities' 2007-2016
A community strategy for Wiltshire, where the vision is of 'strong and sustainable communities in Wiltshire where communities are better able to rise to the future challenges and pressures facing the county'.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Key objectives – a sustainable community will : • actively minimise their household and commercial waste • make travel decisions which minimise CO2 emissions, and the need to travel • make purchasing decisions that reflect the actual human and environmental costs of producing, using, and eventually disposing of goods and products, including purchasing local goods and services where this makes sense • adopt sustainable construction standards for new buildings , and seek to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings • protect and enhance land that has a high environmental or wildlife value • use water, and energy, wisely and sparingly

How the Waste Local Development Documents should address population

The plan should pay due regard to the targets set for housing by the Community Strategy for Wiltshire, and help provide and contribute towards making Swindon and economically prosperous place, without detracting from its environment.

Relevant objectives

- Make a sustainable contribution to meeting Wiltshire and Swindon's sub-regional apportionment

A.5 Landscape, open space and recreation

European Landscape Convention
The European Landscape Convention was developed by the Council for Europe and came into force in 2004. It was signed by the UK in February 2006. The aims of the convention are to promote European landscape protection, management and planning and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. Nations that sign the Convention agree to take action to raise the standing given to landscape in public policy.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
The ELC sets out four general measures and five specific measures: • To recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identify; • To establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection management and planning; • To establish procedures for participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of landscape policies; well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect on landscape. • Awareness-raising: involves increasing awareness among civil society, private organisations and public authorities of the values of landscape, their role and the changes to them; • Training and education: involves promoting: training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations, multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning; • Identification and assessment: involves mobilising the interested parties with a view to improving knowledge of the landscape and guiding the landscape identification and assessment procedures through exchanges of experiences and methodology. Each Party should: identify its own landscapes, analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them, take note of change and assess the identified landscapes; • Landscape quality objectives: involves framing landscape quality objectives for the identified landscapes; and • Implementation: involves introducing instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.

PPG 17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport, and Recreation
This guidance comprises the planning guidance to support outdoor and recreational activities which contribute to the delivery of broader sustainable development objectives such as the support of urban renaissance and rural renewal, the promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion, health and well being.

Objectives, Targets and Indicators
The recreational quality of open spaces can be eroded by insensitive development or incremental loss. In considering planning applications - either within or adjoining open space - local authorities should weigh any benefits being offered to the community against the loss of open space that will occur. Accessibility should be promoted by sustainable modes of transport (including disabled facilities).

PPG 21 – Tourism
This PPG outlines the economic significance of tourism and its environmental impact, and therefore its importance in land-use planning. It explains how the needs of tourism should be dealt with in development plans and in development control.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Ensure land use is distributed and managed in such a way that it supports the qualities that underpin the tourism industry.

Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW)
CROW extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It creates a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernise the rights of way system, give greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), provide better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Emphasises the public's right of access to open country and common land, and gives additional protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The Act imposes a duty on public bodies, including WCC to have regard to the conservation and enhancement of the AONBs in the County.

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Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Theme: Food & farming • Promote high quality local food and drink;

- Improve the viability of mixed family-run farms;
- Raise the skills and aspirations of the farming and food workforce;
- Reconnect farmers and food producers with local communities; and
- Enhance the quality of farmland landscapes and habitats.

The State of the Countryside in the South West (Countryside Agency)
Concise overview of facts and trends about the social, economic and environmental issues for the rural areas within the region.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Not applicable

Cotswolds AONB Management Plan
This plan is primarily about conserving and enhancing the AONB, and provides a guide to everyone who lives, works and enjoys the Cotswolds AONB.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Key objectives: • To conserve and enhance the landscape of the AONB (including historic features and ecological diversity); • Promote quiet enjoyment of AONB; and • Involving the public and stakeholders.

Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB Management Plan
The management plan sets out a vision for the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire AONB, a policy framework and an action plan under 3 themes, environment theme, rural economy theme and community theme.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Community theme vision: "...sustainable villages offer key facilities and services that are accessible to local needs..." Economy vision: "A diverse thriving and sustainable economy in which agriculture, forestry and tourism are viable sectors..." Environment vision: "A unique, tranquil and evolving landscape..." **AIMS:** Aim 1 - **Natural Environment** *Conserve and enhance the landscape character, habitats, species and tranquillity of the AONB*

Aim 2 **- Historic Environment** *Conserve and enhance the historic, archaeological and cultural features within their distinctive landscape settings* Aim 3 - **Built Environment** *Conserve and enhance the distinctive character of the built environment within its historic, cultural and landscape setting* Aim 4 - **Roads, Traffic and Rights of Way *Promote*** *the management of the impact of traffi c on the AONB* Aim 5 - **Rural Economy** *Support the rural economy in ways that are sustainable* Aim 6 - **Sustainable Rural Communities** *Support and influence innovative ways of maintaining and providing access to community facilities and services* Aim 7 - **Awareness and Understanding** *Increase levels of awareness and understanding of the AONB*

North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan
This plan identifies the issues affecting the AONB and then suggests how they might be addressed. It offers a vision for the future and practical actions that can be taken to achieve this vision.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Key objectives: • Conserve and enhance landscape character, heritage, and biodiversity within the AONB; and • Sustain natural resources (e.g. soils) and promote low carbon economy.

How the Waste Local Development Documents should address landscape, open space and recreation

The WLDDs should take into account PPG 17 and PPG 21 in preserving the quality of open space and hence avoiding the adverse impacts on areas like the Cotswold AONB. Proposed new waste management facilities must take account of the CRoW Act and should not, where possible, hinder accessibility to open country and common land.

The plan should aim to reduce the impacts on agricultural land of waste management facilities and take into account the objectives of the North Wessex Downs, Cotswold and Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONBs particularly relating to landscape and natural resources.

Relevant objectives

- Ensure that future waste management proposals (especially for landfill) within AONBs are only permitted when alternative sources outside the AONBs have been fully considered.
- Reduce visual intrusion from waste management facilities and/or ancillary development.

- Ensure effective restoration of all waste management facilities, especially landfill sites, and areas affected by them.
- Protect and improve the quality of the countryside in proximity to waste management facilities and/or ancillary development.
- Maintain and enhance access to the countryside for residents and visitors.

A.6 Cultural Heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage

PPG 15 – Planning and the Historic Environment
This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection. It complements the guidance on archaeology and planning given in PPG 16.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Objectives are for effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment. Consider opportunities to re-use derelict transport infrastructure.

PPG 16 – Archaeology and Planning
This guidance is for planning authorities in England, property owners, developers, archaeologists, amenity societies and the general public. It sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside. It gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and the use of planning conditions.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology. Detailed development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.

The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future
This statement sets out the intention of the Government to protect the historic environment recognising its major contribution to the economy in rural and deprived communities as well as in traditional economic centres. It also states the need for the development of new policies to further realise economic and educational potential.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
The historic environment should be protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations.

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This is an integrated strategic framework, endorsed by the South West Assembly, for the promotion of the sustainable economic, social and environmental well-being of the South West. It provides a set of sustainable development guidelines for all organisations within the region. The main themes and objective are summarised as follows:
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Theme: Culture & Heritage Encourage increased access to, and participation in, cultural activities across the SW, capitalising on the latest developments in ICT Ensure the SW remains a region of diverse and distinct cultural landscapes and townscapes. Endow the region's creative capabilities and maximise their social and economic benefit.

Culture South West (2003): In Search of Chunky Dunsters – A Cultural Strategy for the South West.
This strategy sets out what the region can achieve by working together to improve the quality and range of cultural activities and creative industries available in the South West. Culture plays an important role in the economic growth of the region, and it is an integral part of the SWRDA plans.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Strategic themes; • Encourage access and participation; • Improve quality of the region's cultural facilities and activities; and • Support the regional cultural and creative industries. Local Authorities have lead responsibility for encouraging and supporting the development of local cultural strategies

Strategy for the Historic Environment (HE) in the South West (English Heritage, 2004)
This strategy emphasises the contribution of the historic environment to the quality of life, and culture of the region, and sets out a vision for the future management of this irreplaceable historic resource.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Priorities: • Informed conservation of the historical environment;

- Sustainable management of HE in rural areas, including establishment of agri-environment schemes;
- Conservation of coastal and maritime environments and wetland landscapes;
- Promote design of buildings and landscape sensitive to their location;
- Promote the use of traditional conservation and management skills; and
- Remove physical, social and cultural barriers to the access, understanding and enjoyment of the HE.

How the Waste Local Development Documents should address cultural heritage

The WLDDs should be committed to PPG 15 and PPG 16 objectives for the effective protection of the historic environment and archaeological remains through site selection. It should also take into account the strategic aims of the South West Cultural Strategy.

Relevant Objectives

- Protect designated and, where possible, non-designated sites and monuments of cultural/archaeological importance.

A.7 A.6 Biodiversity, fauna, flora and soil

EU Habitats Directive [Directive 92/43/EC]
The Habitats Directive is a major European initiative that aims to contribute towards protecting biodiversity - the variety of life - through the conservation of natural habitats and wild plants and animals. Recognising that wildlife habitats are under pressure from increasing demands made on the environment, the Directive provides for the creation of a network of protected areas across the European Union to be known as 'Natura 2000' sites. This network includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), which, on land, are already Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Maintain or restore in a favourable condition designated natural habitat types and habitats of designated species listed in Annexes I and II respectively of the Directive. If a project compromising one of these habitats must proceed in spite of negative conservation impacts due to it being in the public interest, compensatory measures must be provided for. Linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.

The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979
The Birds Directive has created a protection scheme for all of Europe's wild birds, identifying 194 species and sub-species (listed in Annex I) among them as particularly threatened and in need of special conservation measures. There are a number of components to this scheme. Within others, Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for the 194 threatened species and all migratory bird species. SPAs are scientifically identified areas critical for the survival of the targeted species, such as wetlands. The designation of an area as a SPA gives it a high level of protection from potentially damaging developments.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Imposes duty on Member States to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels.

The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro 1992
This convention was agreed among the vast majority of the world's governments and sets out their commitments to maintaining the world's biodiversity so to achieve a more sustainable economic development. The Convention establishes three main goals: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of genetic

resources.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Article 6a requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

PPS9- Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
PPS9 sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system. *Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England* sets out the Government's vision for conserving and enhancing biological diversity in England, together with a programme of work to achieve it. It includes the broad aim that planning, construction, development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
▪ **to promote sustainable development** by ensuring that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of social, environmental and economic development, so that policies and decisions about the development and use of land integrate biodiversity and geological diversity with other considerations. ▪ **to conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology** by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites; the natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support. ▪ **to contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance by:** – enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, recognising that healthy functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and to people's sense of well-being; and - ensuring that developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment. The planning system has a significant part to play in meeting the Government's international commitments and domestic policies for habitats, species and ecosystems. Points specific to LDDs are: • When identifying designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity on the proposals map, clear distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national, regional, and locally designated sites. • Biodiversity objectives that reflect both national and local priorities, including those which have been agreed by local biodiversity partnerships, should be reflected in policies in local development documents and proposals. Local planning authorities should ensure that all policies in local development documents and proposals are consistent with those biodiversity objectives. Other areas covered by the guidance are: • Biodiversity interest of:

o International sites, SSSIs, regional and local sites o Ancient woodlands o Networks of natural habitats o Previously developed sites o Biodiversity within developments Species protection

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) **The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) (Amendment) Regulations 2007**
The act implements the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds and Natural Habitats. The Act is concerned with the protection of wildlife and their habitat (countryside, national parks and designated protected areas). The Regulations amend the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 ("the 1994 Regulations"), which make provision for implementing Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna ("the Habitats Directive").
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Addresses the problem of species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain. Outlines the requirement for 'appropriate assessment' of land use plan in view of European designated site conservation objectives.

UK Biodiversity Action Plan
The UK BAP was published in response to the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
It highlights a number of priority habitats and species with associated action plans.

'Working with the Grain of Nature': A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)
The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than

against them.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Ensures biodiversity considerations are embedded in all main sectors of economic activity. (It is the principal means by which the government will comply with duties under section 74 of the CRoW Act).

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Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Theme: Biodiversity & Landscapes • Protect and enhance habitats and species; • Promote biodiversity as a regional asset; and • Protect and enhance the region's urban and rural landscapes.

South West Biodiversity Partnership and the Association of Local Government Ecologists. A biodiversity guide for the planning and development sectors in the SW.
Illustrates cases of best practice in the following areas: • Action for habitats and species; • Community action for nature; • Nature and the economy; • Improving quality of life; and • Ecosystem and landscape management.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
No specific objectives of relevance.

South West Biodiversity Partnership – South-West Biodiversity Implementation Plan (July 2004)
This plan has been developed to provide a more coordinated approach to delivering biodiversity related action across the South-West. It

sets out a framework of policy, priorities and actions to assist in a more joined up approach to biodiversity delivery, and updates those actions included in the SWBAP. It identifies key programmes of work which are designed to:

- Help meet biodiversity targets for priority habitats and species in the South West;
- Ensure regional strategic plans incorporate biodiversity issues for the South West;
- Provide a strategic framework for the work undertaken by regional and local biodiversity partnerships in conserving biodiversity and promoting the sustainable use of biological resources; and
- Develop wider support and active engagement by increasing awareness and understanding of the importance of biodiversity to the region's health, quality of life and economic productivity.

The BIP identifies key programmes of work, both for those directly involved and for those who can enable these, under five specific sectors:

- Farming and Food;
- Water and Wetlands;
- Woodlands and Forestry; and
- Towns, Cities and Development

Objectives, Targets and Indicators

Headline objectives of the BIP are:
Ensure we meet:

- Our international commitments, in particular to halt biodiversity loss by 2010;
- The Defra Public Service Agreement Target to "Care for our natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity" by:
    - reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against under-lying trends; and
    - and, bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites".
- Continuing and sustained improvement in the status of terrestrial and marine species and habitats listed on the Biodiversity Action Plan.

Farming and food Objectives:

- Assist the continued development of high quality support services for land managers to develop and adopt best practice for biodiversity action as part of their farming business;
- Promote ongoing dialogue to establish a better shared understanding between stakeholders in the biodiversity and land-owning/farming communities;
- Ensure that Environmental Land Management Schemes (ELMS) deliver maximum biodiversity gain;

- Integrate resource protection on farmed land with delivery of biodiversity;
- Ensure that the conservation of farmland biodiversity is an integral part of all relevant regional policies, strategies and programmes;
- Improve outcomes for biodiversity and the environment from food chain action in the region; and
- To develop a regional approach to the environmental challenges of improved grassland farming so that biodiversity is rebuilt in this land use.

Water and Wetlands Objectives:

- Manage water and wetlands using an integrated and sustainable approach to increase biodiversity;
- Continue improvements in water quality, including minimising diffuse pollution by reducing run off of water and soil from farmland;
- Ensure regional policies and strategies promote the conservation and enhancement of rivers, wetlands and coasts;
- Restore degraded rivers and wetlands to provide multiple social, economic and environmental benefits, and open up opportunities for tourism and recreation linked to the water environment; and
- Raise awareness of the value of green spaces alongside rivers through our towns and cities resulting in the creation of urban river corridors.

Woodlands and Forestry Objectives:

- Protect native woodland from unnecessary damage;
- Enhance, extend and restore the existing native woodland resource;
- Manage non-native woodland to improve biodiversity in the wider landscape; and
- Realise the broader social and economic benefits of woodland biodiversity.

Towns, Cities and Development Objectives

- Ensure that planning decisions take full account of biodiversity and avoid negative outcomes;
- Co-ordinate the management and enhancement of natural green spaces;
- Improve access to natural green spaces;
- Enhance people's awareness of wildlife in the urban area; and
- Involve communities in biodiversity creation and management in their own areas.

South West Biodiversity Partnership – South-West Biodiversity Action Plan (1997)
Contains action plans for 12 species and 18 habitat types. Each action plan contains objectives and proposed targets. The following

symbols indicate where action plans are also included in the Wiltshire (*), Swindon (#), and Cotswold Water Park ($) BAPs.

Objectives, Targets and Indicators

Species Action Plans:

- Early Gentian (2 known sites in Wiltshire);
- Marsh Fritillary (56 known sites in Wiltshire);
- White Clawed Crayfish ($) (26 known sites in Wiltshire (2 Avon, 24 Thames));
- Great Crested Newt (24 known sites in Wiltshire);
- Sand Lizard;
- Nightjar (17 known sites in Wiltshire);
- Water Vole ($);
- Pipistrelle Bat (*)(#); and
- Southern Damselfly.

Habitat Action Plans

- Ash Maple Woodland (*)(#);
- Arable farmeland (*)(#);
- Calcareous Grassland (*)(#);
- Hedgerows (*)(#);
- Lowland Heathland;
- Wood Pasture and Parkland (*)(#);
- Reedbeds;
- Rivers, Streams and Associated Habitats (*)($);
- Standing Open Water (*)(#)($);
- Upland heath;
- Upland oakwood; and
- Urban Areas (*)(#)

Swindon Local Biodiversity Action Plan (March 2005)

This plan outlines the vision and strategy for protecting and enhancing the borough's biodiversity over the next ten years, along with a series

of specific actions and targets for delivering the strategy.

Objectives, Targets and Indicators

Key objectives:

- Protection of nationally and locally designated sites, as well as strategic green corridors;
- Enhancement of wildlife in the wider landscape;
- Protect and enhance populations of protected species; and
- Involve the public and stakeholders wherever possible.

Target is to have 100% of the Borough Phase 1 Habitat surveyed by 2007. Most of the action plans include objectives for improving education, raising awareness, and introducing improved management practices.

Habitat Action Plans (NB: Action plans marked * have a corresponding SW BAP action plan)

Farmland Habitats

- Arable Habitat Action Plan*.
- Hedgerow Habitat Action Plan*.
    - 21% of English hedges lost between 1984 and 1990. No data for Swindon.
    - 20km of new hedgerow planting by 2010.
    - Favourable management of 25km of ancient and species rich hedgerows by 2010.

Water and Wetland Habitats

- Standing Open Water Habitat Action Plan*.
    - Swindon Borough has suffered a greater loss of ponds than the national average. South Marston parish had 36 ponds listed in 1880, but now has only one.
    - Target to create 10 new ponds per annum.
- Urban Ponds Habitat Action Plan.
    - Target to create 100 new garden ponds per annum.
- Rivers and Streams Habitat Action Plan*.
    - Over 175km of rivers and streams in Swindon Borough. 100km is designated as ‘Main River’ under the Environment Agency’s Flood Defence remit.
    - Target to improve 2 otter kill black spots by 2008.
    - Coordinated mink trapping programme by 2006.
- Wetlands Habitat Action Plan.

- Identify two sites per annum for wetland restoration or creation projects.
- Create two wetland LNRs by 2010.

Grassland Habitats

- Amenity Grassland Habitat Action Plan.
  - Currently 1,348 Ha of amenity grassland in Swindon Borough.
  - Area of amenity grassland has decreased in recent years.
  - Target for 80% of homes to be within 300m of amenity grassland by 2010.
- Neutral Grassland Habitat Action Plan.
  - 98% of lowland meadows have been lost in the UK since World War II.
  - Known sites in Swindon Borough amount to 120ha.
  - Target to designate 2 LNR sites by 2010.
- Downland Habitat Action Plan*.
  - 22 chalk grassland sites covering 432ha.
  - Nationally between 50-90% of chalk grassland has been lost since WWII.
  - Target to increase the extent of calcareous grassland to 150% of the 2005 baseline by 2010.
  - Restore 25% of existing sites by 2010.

Urban Habitats*

- Built-up Areas and Gardens Habitat Action Plan.
  - 50% of all planning applications to incorporate biodiversity into building design by 2009.
  - Create one new urban wildlife site per annum.
  - Improve greenspace connectivity by 50% by 2010.
  - 85% of schools to have a wildlife area by 2010.
- Development Sites Habitat Action Plan.
  - 100% of new open spaces to have a provision for wildlife.

Woodland Habitats

- Woodland Habitat Action Plan*.
  - 10 years ago the Borough had only 560ha of woodland (2% of land area).
  - Currently there are 925ha (4%) following the creation of the Great Western Community Forest (GWCF).

- Allow creation of 20ha of woodland by natural succession by 2010.
- Increase woodland cover in line with the GWCF objectives.

- Scrub Habitat Action Plan.
  - No Swindon or national figures to demonstrate amount of scrub or trends.
  - 5 sites per annum to have beneficial scrub management plans.
  - Create 2 new scrub habitat sites per annum.
- Parkland Habitat Action Plan*.
  - No information available for the extent of this habitat in Swindon.
  - 100% of sites to have new plantings by 2009.
  - Plant 15ha of parkland by 2009.

Species Action Plans

- Bats Species Action Plan*.
  - Seven species of bat recorded in Swindon Borough at present (Brown Long-Eared, Daubenton's, Lesser Horseshoe, Natterer's, Noctule, Pipistrelle, and Serotine).
  - Put up 1,000 bat boxes by 2010.
  - Encourage the use of bat bricks in new developments and restorations.

Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan
This plan is a vision document for positive action for biodiversity within the county. It aims to develop a number of local habitat and species action plans.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators

9 Habitat Action Plans and 1 Species Action Plan lie with this BAP
 	
Habitat Action Plans (NB: Action plans marked * have a corresponding SW BAP action plan)
• Woodland*.
  o Create new native woodland.
  o Restore ancient woodlands (200ha in 2005).
  o Favourable condition in 100% of SSSI.
• Wood-pasture, parkland and ancient trees*.

- Determine current extent of habitat.
- Protect and maintain.
- Create and expand.

- Rivers, streams and associated habitats*.
  - Maintain and enhance.
  - Restore to a favourable condition those rivers adversely affected by past activities.
  - Restore habitats.
- Standing open water*.
  - Determine current extent of habitat.
  - Maintain and enhance.
  - Restore.
  - Create new water bodies.
- Arable Farmland*.
  - No further loss or degradation.
  - Favourable management.
  - Raise awareness.
  - Meet needs of priority species.
- Hedgerows*.
  - Determine current extent of habitat.
  - Manage.
  - Restore.
  - Increase the number of hedgerow trees.
  - Create.
- Calcareous grassland*.
  - Protect remaining areas.
  - Restore.
  - Create new areas.
  - Reduce habitat fragmentation.
- Unimproved neutral grassland.
  - Protect remaining areas.
  - Secure favourable management.
  - Restore semi-improved and degraded areas.

- Determine extent of semi-improved and degraded areas to inform the restoration programme.
- Urban areas*.
  - Safeguard wildlife habitats in urban areas.
  - Create biodiversity gain.
  - Greenspace network.

Species Action Plan

- Bats Species Action Plan*.
  - Five species of bat included (Barbastelle, Bechstein's, Lesser Horseshoe, Greater Horseshoe, and Pipistrelle).

Cotswold Water Park Biodiversity Action Plan
This plan represents a review and roll-forward of the policies and actions set out in the Cotswold Water Park (CWP) Nature Conservation Strategy. It will help ensure the sustainable development of the Water Park.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators

Key objectives:
• The CWP should be a premier site for nature conservation where the requirements of industry, leisure, people and wildlife are successfully integrated.
• To focus resources from local partnerships on the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in the Water Park.
 	
Habitat Action Plans (NB: Action plans marked * have a corresponding SW BAP action plan)
• Standing open water*
  o Create large lakes where conditions allow
  o Maintain, create and enhance small ponds, shorelines, islands.
• Marshes and swamps
  o Create large reedbeds and small areas of marsh or swamp.
  o Maintain and enhance existing resource
• Unimproved neutral grassland
  o Maintain area
  o Create new lowland wet grassland
• Rivers and streams*
  o Maintain and enhance water quality

- Maintain and enhance habitats
- Reduce impacts of abstraction

- Canals
  - Maintain and enhance habitats
- Boundaries
  - Favourable management of species rich hedgerows and pollarded trees.
  - Maintain and enhance ditches and grassland verges
- Cereal field margins
  - Increase the extent of margins
- Woodlands*
  - Maintain existing designated woodland
  - Increase the area of woodland, particularly wet woodland
  - Manage woodland fringing lakes

Species Action Plans

- Otter
- Water vole*
- Bittern
- Tufted duck
- Pochard
- Gadwall
- Reed bunting
- Freshwater white clawed crayfish*
- Lesser bearded stonewort

River Avon SAC Conservation Strategy (2003)
This strategy has been developed as part of the “Life in UK Rivers” project, and aims to define issues affecting the river, to note and assess the effectiveness of mechanisms already in place to address these issues, and to identify any further action required.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Action plans have been developed to focus on 24 specific issues affecting the SAC:

- Existing point source discharges;
- New discharges;
- Agricultural diffuse pollution;
- Road runoff;
- Current and future abstractions;
- Recreational fishery management;
- Exploitation of salmon stocks;
- Operation of eel traps;
- Escapes from fish farms;
- Flood defence operations and maintenance;
- Water level management;
- Catchment flood-risk management;
- Non-native invasive plant species;
- Mute swan grazing;
- Avian predation;
- Signal crayfish;
- Planning and development;
- Habitat rehabilitation;
- Accessibility;
- Data management;
- Boundary of the SAC;
- Survey and monitoring; and
- Climate change.

How the Waste Local Development Documents should address biodiversity, fauna, flora and soil

The WLDDs should accept the importance of nature conservation objectives and pay particular regard to designated habitats and linear habitat structures. If developments that impact upon protected species or designated sites are necessary, then compensation measures and mitigation is required. Mitigation should be pro-active through site selection, timing, and consideration of alternatives. In particular, attention should be paid to the Biodiversity Action Plans for Swindon, Wiltshire, and the Cotswold Water Park as well as the UK and South West Biodiversity Action Plan. The River Avon SAC Conservation Strategy should be consulted if waste management facilities fall within the SAC boundaries.
The restoration of old waste management sites, e.g. for landfill, provides an opportunity to create some of the habitats prioritised in local Biodiversity/Habitat Action Plans. The WLDDs should be developed bearing in mind the objectives, targets, and indicators contained within the South West Biodiversity Implementation Plan.

Relevant Objectives

- Avoid waste management facilities development which would impact on sites of international or national importance.
- Avoid waste management facilities development on identified sites of county/local importance, BAP habitats and other habitats of notable ecological value.
- Avoid the effects of waste management facilities on populations of protected or notable species.
- To enhance biodiversity through the restoration and creation of habitat.

A.8 Water pollution / flooding

Directive 2000/60/EC Establishing a Framework for the Community Action in the Field of Water Policy (The Water Framework Directive)
The Water Framework Directive has the following key aims: • Expanding the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater; • Achieving "good status" for all waters by a set deadline; • Water management based on river basins; • "Combined approach" of emission limit values and quality standards; • Getting the prices right; • Getting the citizen involved more closely; and • Streamlining legislation.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Requires all Member States to achieve 'good ecological status' of inland water bodies by 2015, and limits the quantity of groundwater abstraction to that portion of overall recharge not needed by ecology.

Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)
This Directive was adopted by member states in May 1991 and transposed into legislation across the UK by the end of January 1995. Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of sewage discharges. It sets treatment levels on the basis of sizes of sewage discharges and the sensitivity of waters receiving the discharges. By the end of 1998 the UK had stopped all disposal of the sewage sludge left over from treatment processes at sea or to other surface waters in accordance with its requirements.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
▪ The main objective of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD) is to ensure that all significant discharges of sewage are treated, whether the discharge is to inland surface water, groundwaters, estuaries or coastal waters. For the purposes of the Directive, significant discharges are those to fresh waters or to estuaries serving communities with a population equivalent (pe) of more than 2,000; or those to coastal waters serving communities of more than 10,000 pe. ▪ The Directive sets secondary treatment as the norm for all significant discharges, but provides the possibility of lower levels of treatment for discharges into areas identified as less sensitive, and requires higher levels of treatment for discharges into identified sensitive areas. For smaller discharges the Directive requires "appropriate treatment". ▪ Secondary treatment must be provided by 31 December 2000 for discharges above 15,000 pe to inland and estuarial and coastal

waters. Discharges to inland and estuarial waters of between 2,000 and 15,000 pe and discharges of between 10,000 and 15,000 pe to coastal waters must receive secondary treatment by 2005. Smaller discharges must receive "appropriate treatment" by 2005

- The Government has now decided to adopt a more precautionary approach and ensure that secondary treatment should always be applied to significant coastal discharges. This decision, which will deliver universal treatment at least to secondary level for all such discharges in England and Wales, reflects the Government's strong commitment to fulfilment of our environmental obligations both at home and in Europe.
- The Directive provides for an extension of the deadline for installation of secondary treatment, in cases where exceptional technical difficulties have been encountered.
- Sensitive Areas. The Directive requires Member States to review designations of eutrophic sensitive areas every four years. On the basis of advice from the EA, which is responsible for reviewing the state of waters which may have the potential to become eutrophic, the Government has identified a further 47 sensitive areas in England and Wales and extended three of the previously identified areas.
- Once an area has been identified, sewage treatment works greater than 10,000 pe discharging into the designated areas are required to meet the Directive's treatment standards for nutrient removal, unless it can be demonstrated that the removal will have no effect on the level of nutrification. In the case of new and extended designations, nutrient removal will have to be installed by the end of 2004. In inland sensitive areas, phosphorus is required to be removed because it can cause algal growth in freshwaters; in coastal waters, nitrogen is required to be removed because it can cause algal growth in saline waters.
- The Directive also requires identification of sensitive areas (nitrate) where surface waters intended for the abstraction of drinking water contain or could contain more than the limit laid down under the provisions of Directive 75/440/EEC on the abstraction of drinking water.
- Intermittent Discharges. The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive requires member states to take action to limit pollution from storm water overflows.
- Appropriate Treatment. The EA considers appropriate treatment for discharges to freshwater (inland waters and groundwaters) to be dependent upon the size of the discharge relative to the receiving watercourse or aquifer

Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)
The Directive addresses water pollution by nitrates from agriculture. It seeks to reduce or prevent the pollution of water caused by the application and storage of inorganic fertiliser and manure on farmland. It is designed both to safeguard drinking water supplies and to prevent wider ecological damage in the form of the eutrophication of freshwater and waters generally.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Every four years member states shall report on polluted or likely to be polluted waters and designed vulnerable zones, and measures and actions taken to reduce the pollution from nitrates. Polluted waters are:

- Surface freshwaters, in particular those used or intended for the abstraction of drinking water, that contain or could contain, than the concentration of nitrates laid down in accordance with Directive 75/440/EEC;
- Ground-water containing or that could contain more than 50 mg/l nitrates; and
- Natural freshwater lakes, other freshwater bodies, estuaries, coastal waters and marine waters found or likely to be eutrophic.

PPS 25 – Development and Flood Risk

This guidance explains how flood risk should be considered at all stages of the planning and development process in order to reduce future damage to property and loss of life. It sets out the importance the Government attaches to the management and reduction of flood risk in the land-use planning process, to acting on a precautionary basis and to taking account of climate change. It summarises the responsibilities of various parties in the development process.

Objectives, Targets and Indicators

Consider the information available on the nature of flood risk and its potential consequences and accord it appropriate weight in the preparation of development plans and in determining applications for planning permission and attaching conditions where permission is granted.

The Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2003

The Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales) Regulations 1994 transposed the requirements of the European Council Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) into UK law. These set standards and deadlines for the treatment of sewage according to the population served by sewage treatment works, and the sensitivity of receiving waters to their discharges.

Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice 2006 (GP3) - Environment Agency

The document sets out the EAs aims and objectives for groundwater, technical approach to its management and protection, the tools used to carry out work and the EAs policies and approach to the application of legislation.

The aims of GP3 are:

- to provide a framework for our statutory role – to ensure we use our powers in a consistent and transparent manner;

- to encourage co-operation between ourselves and other bodies with statutory responsibilities for the protection of groundwater. These include national and local government, water companies, Natural England and the Countryside Council for Wales;
- to promote our policies, so that land-users and potential developers may anticipate how we are likely to respond to a proposal or activity;
- to influence the decisions of other organisations on issues we are concerned about but which we do not regulate;
- to ensure that groundwater protection and management are consistent with our Vision for the environment and a sustainable future;
- to provide vital information and background on groundwater protection in England and Wales.

Water Resources for the Future – a Strategy for the South West Region. Environment Agency March 2001

This strategy is designed to provide sufficient water for human use in the South West, whilst at the same time protecting the environment.

The main points to come out of the strategy are: change bullets to round)

- In parts of the Region, water can be a scarce resource. In some places, environmental improvements are necessary;
- Continued availability of a reliable public water supply is essential. EA recommend the enhancement of supply by about 5 per cent over the next 25 years by improving existing schemes and developing some new resources;
- Water efficiency should be actively promoted;
- Over the next 25 years household water metering should be expected to become widespread, in the context of the Government's broader social and environmental policies including the protection of vulnerable households;
- Continued progress in leakage control will be necessary;
- Agriculture must focus on using available water to best effect; and
- Commerce and industry should pay increasing attention to water efficiency.

Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016 Alteration, Examination in Public

" There are concerns about strategic water resources to serve Swindon and adjoining areas in the SE Region and the need for new waste water treatment facilities, if development is to continue at past rates. Indeed, we heard at the EiP directly from Thames Water of their serious concerns on this very issue which will need to be addressed through the forthcoming RSS and subregional strategy. Also that. Because Swindon is located on headwaters, sewage treatment for a development of this scale would require new and as yet unavailable treatment technology to meet the necessary treatment standards."

Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS)
The Environment Agency is responsible for safeguarding water resources and managing abstraction through Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS). Surface and groundwater sources are used for a number of uses which can place significant stress on these systems. There are 6 CAMS that may influence or be influenced by policies developed for the MWDF. These are: Bristol Avon; Dorset Stour; Cotswold; Hampshire Avon; Kennet and Pang; and Vale of White Horse The majority of the river and groundwater units within these catchments are over-abstracted or have no water available.

How the Waste Local Development Documents should address water pollution and flooding

The WLDDs should ensure that potential contaminated runoff from waste management facilities and associated developments are considered, along with the impacts of waste management facilities on groundwater in their vicinity. The WLDDs should have regard to PPS 25, through ensuring waste management facilities do not increase flood risk in sensitive areas, and through ensuring facilities are not threatened by flooding. Liaison with the Environment Agency is recommended. Efficiency in water use should also be considered within the plans. The WLDDs should have regard for the future sewage treatment capacity required for the Plan area.

Relevant Objectives

- Reduce risk of flooding (of waste management facilities and as a consequence of waste management facilities);
- Minimise any adverse impacts on water resources at all stages of waste management facilities development through effective site design and management; and
- Protect and where possible improve surface, groundwater and drinking water quality.

A.9 Material assets

Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC)
The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) requires Member States of the EU to establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions. An important objective of the WFD is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. Greater emphasis is also placed on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Article 4. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular: • Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals; • Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; and • Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.

Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste
The Directive aims at reducing the amount of waste landfilled, to promote recycling and recovery and to establish high standards of landfill practice across the EU and, through the harmonisation of standards, to prevent the shipping of waste from one Country to another. The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills. The Directive also intends to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health. It defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Reduction of the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 75% of the total generated in 1995 by 2010, 50% by 2013 and 35% by 2020.

These targets have now been interpreted by DEFRA and issued as specific targets for each Waste Disposal Authority requiring a step-wise reduction year on year of BMW to landfill as introduced by the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme.

National Waste Strategy 2000

This strategy describes a vision for managing waste and resources better. It sets out the changes needed to deliver more sustainable development.

Objectives, Targets and Indicators

Much waste comes from industry and commerce. Just over a third of that is already recycled or composted, and a further small proportion has energy recovered from it. But much more is possible and the Landfill Tax escalator announced last year's budget will help to achieve more in these sectors. The target is, by 2005, to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill to 85% of 1998 levels.

The Government and the National Assembly have set challenging targets to increase the recycling of municipal waste.

- To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005
- To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010
- To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015

- We need to develop new and stronger markets for recycled materials.
- Public procurement can also play an important role in strengthening demand for recycled products.
- Increasingly, producers must expect to arrange for recovery of their products.
- We will introduce tradable permits, restricting the amount of biodegradable municipal waste local authorities can send to landfill.
- In some cases, authorities will need to introduce energy recovery facilities.

Waste Strategy for England 2007

The aim of the strategy is to reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources. The strategy is focused on breaking the link between economic growth and waste growth. Most products should be re-used or their materials recycled. Energy should be recovered from other wastes where possible. For a small amount of residual material, landfill will be necessary.

Objectives, Targets and Indicators

The key objectives are to:

- decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use;
- meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020;

- increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste;
- secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and
- get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.

New targets have been set to reduce the amount of household waste not re-used, recycled or composted from over 22.2 million tones in 2000 by 29% to 15.8 million tonnes in 2010 with an aspiration to reduce it to 12.2 million tonnes in 2020 – a reduction of 45%.

Higher national targets than in 2000 have been set for:
- recycling and composting of household waste – at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020; and
- recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.

At a local and regional level the Government is also:
- ensuring that Regional Spatial Strategies and local development plans conform to national planning guidance on waste so that the waste infrastructure projects needed to deliver this strategy receive planning approval, while promoting best practice in the way that local authorities consult stakeholders on their waste strategies
- strengthening the ability of local authorities in two-tier areas to work together and encouraging partnership working between local authorities through: new powers in the current Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Bill; use of Local Area Agreements; and the new local government performance framework – resulting in better, more cost effective local services;
- establishing a new local performance package for local authorities to support delivery of the Government's waste outcomes;
- encouraging local authorities to take on a wider role (in partnerships) to help local (particularly smaller) businesses reduce and recycle their waste with cost savings through more integrated management of different waste streams; and
- encouraging the Regional Development Agencies and other regional bodies to coordinate business waste and resource management in partnership with local authorities and third sector organisations.

PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management
The overall objective is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. Through more sustainable waste management, moving waste up the hierarchy (reduce, re-use, recycle) aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators

Drive waste up the hierarchy- with disposal as the last option- but an option which must be catered for Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities Targets- provided by the national waste strategy required under European legislation i.e. the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994. Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment; and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations Reflects concerns and interests of stakeholders Protect green belts but recognise the particular location needs of some types of waste management facilities. Ensure layout and design of new development supports sustainable waste management

A Sustainable Future for the South West: The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England
This is an integrated strategic framework, endorsed by the South West Assembly, for the promotion of the sustainable economic, social and environmental well-being of the South West. It provides a set of sustainable development guidelines for all organisations within the region. The main themes and objective are summarised as follows:
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Theme: Economic Development Circulation of wealth, greater integration within key economic sectors, infrastructure to support more sustainable economy, community involvement in local economies. **Theme: Natural Resources & Waste** • Reduce pollution and improve water, land and air quality; • Ensure water, land, minerals, soils, forestry and other natural resources are used efficiently and with least environmental damage; and • Promote wise use of waste resources whilst reducing waste production and disposal.

Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2012
The strategy is centred on three strategic objectives; each assigned a number of strategic actions with priorities and targets, from national to regional.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Strategic objectives: • To raise business productivity;

• Increase economic inclusion; and • Improve regional communications and partnerships.
South West Regional Waste Strategy
The documents set out the vision and the overall objective of waste management strategy for the region. It provides a series of policies and targets to ensure sustainable management of waste in the SW. Also contains sub-regional indicative capacity allocations for the Counties.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Target: to ensure that by the year 2020 over 45% of waste is recycled and reused and less than 20% of the waste produced in the Region will be landfilled. LA to ensure the integration of strategies and proposals for waste management with the regional waste strategy. Policies P7.1 to P10.9 set specific duties on the waste plans to provide for household, commercial and industrial (including C&DW) waste recycling, treatment or disposal under the principle of sustainable management of waste. This includes, within others: ensure that new developments have facilities for recycling; waste management facilities are close to the point of waste arisings; the waste hierarchy is followed, and in particular only waste that cannot be reused or recycled will be incinerated or disposed of to landfill.

Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)
Sets out policy basis against which planning permission will be granted or refused for waste related planning applications. This policy basis aims to ensure that an adequate network of waste management facilities is provided for the area.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Key objectives: • Adopting an integrated approach to waste management; • Pursuing the Best Practicable Option (BPEO), and maximising energy recovery, re-use, recycling, composting and reducing of waste arisings; • Protecting human health and the environment; • Promoting development of innovative recovery technologies; • Reducing quantity and potency of hazardous waste; and • Promoting public participation on waste issues.

Managing Swindon's Waste for Future Generations: The Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Swindon 2006 to 2020
This strategy sets out proposals for the management of municipal waste in Swindon until 2020.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Strategy Objectives: • For Swindon to become a Leading Authority for Waste Management and recognised as such Nationally. • To reduce the growth of municipal waste by encouraging waste minimisation and raising public awareness; • To increase recycling and composting to at least 50% of municipal waste by 2009/10 in order to meet Promise 49 (to recycle or compost at least 50% of Swindon's refuse by 2010); • To increase consistently overall recovery of waste in order to achieve the Landfill Directive targets in 2010 and beyond; • To consider the options available to the Council for delivering these targets; • To promote an integrated network of facilities to manage municipal waste within the Borough; • To reduce the transport of waste by ensuring it is managed as close as practicable to the point where it is produced; • To encourage local employment opportunities by ensuring that waste is treated locally wherever possible; • To encourage future investigation and review of new and emerging technologies for materials and energy recovery; • To encourage waste management practices that do not endanger human health or incur unacceptable adverse impacts on the environment • To put in place an effective, practical and affordable waste management regime which has the support of the public and other stakeholders. • To support and contribute to the Regional waste strategy and , where there is mutual benefit, plans of neighbouring Authorities.

How the Waste Local Development Documents should address material asset factors

The WLDDs should take into account the waste reduction, recovery and recycling targets contained with the Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste and Waste Framework Directive. Alternative options need to be tested as part of the WLDDs considering efficient resource use and the recycling of materials, implementing the waste hierarchy wherever possible.

The Plan needs to consider the potential resource requirements needed to pursue the objectives of the Regional Economic Strategy and Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West, and minimise waste produced. The promotion of the waste hierarchy should be an underlying factor in devising policies.

The plans, especially the WDF, need to incorporate principles of sustainability in choosing locations for their waste disposal facilities.

Relevant Objectives

- Minimise the amount of waste produced;
- To reduce reliance upon landfill as a waste management method, in favour of alternative methods such as recycling and composting.
- Set targets to meet national targets that are realistic and sustainable.

A.10 Sustainable development / environmental policy

The Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development 2002
This declaration was signed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, where the principles of international commitment to sustainable development were reaffirmed, 30 years after the Stockholm Summit and ten years after the Stockholm and Declaration of 1992.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Undertake to strengthen and improve governance at all levels, for the effective implementation of Agenda 21.

Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (EU Sixth Environment Action Programme)
The latest Environment Action Programme gives a strategic direction to the Commission's environmental policy over the next decade, as the Community prepares to expand its boundaries. The new programme identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvements: • Climate Change; • Nature and Biodiversity; • Environment and Health and Quality of Life; and • Natural Resources and Waste.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Recognises that land use planning and management decisions in the Member States can have a major influence on the environment, leading to fragmentation of the countryside and pressures in urban areas and the coast. Also includes objectives on stabilising greenhouse gases, halting biodiversity loss, reducing pollution and resource use. Under the EAP framework, Thematic Strategies are being developed on: • Air quality; • Soil Protection; • Sustainable use of Pesticides; • Waste Prevention and Recycling; • Sustainable Use of Natural Resources; and • Urban Environment.

PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development
The document sets out the key policies and principles and the Government' vision for planning. It includes high level objectives and sets out the framework for specific policies further developed in the thematic Planning Policy Statements which will substitute the current PPG documents.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Sustainable development is the purpose of planning. Communities need to be actively involved in the planning process, which is not simply regulations and control but must become a proactive management of development. These overarching objectives inform specific objectives such as promotion of urban and rural regeneration, of local economies, of inclusive, healthy and safe communities.

Defra (2005): Securing the Future: The Government's Sustainable Development Strategy
This is a review of the original sustainable development strategy produced in 1999.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
The new objectives included within the strategy are: • Living within environmental limits; • Ensuring a strong healthy and just society; • Achieving a sustainable economy; • Promoting good governance; and • Using sound science responsibly.

South West Regional Environmental Strategy
Sets out a vision for the region where people benefit from an excellent environment to live and work in, now and for the future.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Contains separate objectives for landscape and the historic environment, resource use, nature conservation, and social issues.

How the Waste Local Development Documents should address Sustainable Development/Environmental Policy

Local Authorities should consider how their plans are addressing the four pillars of sustainable development by including relevant sustainability objectives both for the plan and the SA. This is expected to be a challenge in the case of the WLDDs due to regional requirements and environmental constraints including AONB. Strategies that planners need to be aware of when developing the Plan include: The South West Regional Environmental Strategy, The Governments Sustainable Development Strategy, PPS1, the EU Sixth Environment Action Programme, and the Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development (2002).

Relevant Objectives

- None (already covered by other objectives)

A.11 Minerals policy

Minerals Planning Statement - Planning and Minerals (MPS1) *and associated* Practice Guidance (DCLG, 2006)
Minerals Policy Statement 1 (MPS1) is the overarching planning policy document for all minerals in England. It provides advice and guidance to planning authorities and the minerals industry. It aims to ensure that the need by society and the economy for minerals is managed in an integrated way against its impact on the environment and communities. MPS1 is accompanied by the 'Planning and Minerals: Practice Guide'. This Guide should be read alongside Minerals Planning Statement 1: Planning and Minerals. It sets out how the policies in the Statement might best be implemented.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
The national objectives of MPS 1 are: • to ensure, so far as practicable, the prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and recycling of suitable materials, thereby minimising the requirement for new primary extraction; • to conserve mineral resources through appropriate domestic provision and timing of supply; • to safeguard mineral resources as far as possible; • to prevent or minimise production of mineral waste; • to secure working practices which prevent or reduce as far as possible, impacts on the environment and human health arising from the extraction, processing, management or transportation of minerals; • to protect internationally and nationally designated areas of landscape value and nature conservation importance from minerals development, other than in the exceptional circumstances detailed in paragraph 14 of this statement; • to secure adequate and steady supplies of minerals needed by society and the economy within the limits set by the environment, assessed through sustainability appraisal, without irreversible damage; • to maximise the benefits and minimise the impacts of minerals operations over their full life cycle; • to promote the sustainable transport of minerals by rail, sea or inland waterways; to protect and seek to enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased, through high standards of restoration, and to safeguard the long-term potential of land for a wide range of after-uses; • to secure closer integration of minerals planning policy with national policy on sustainable construction and waste management and other applicable environmental protection legislation; and • to encourage the use of high quality materials for the purposes for which they are most suitable.

MPG 1: General Considerations (superceded by MPS1)
MPG1 sets out the principles and the key planning policy objectives against which plans for minerals and decisions on individual applications should be made. The guidance makes it clear that the winning and working of minerals has a number of special characteristics: • Minerals can only be worked where they naturally occur - extraction sites are limited; • Although working often takes place over a long period of time, it should not be regarded as a permanent land use; • Working often has adverse effects, e.g. local disruption to the community. All costs and benefits need to be considered and adverse environmental impacts mitigated or controlled during the process of extraction; and, • When work stops at a site, the land requires treatment to make it suitable for beneficial after-use and to avoid dereliction.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
In particular the objectives for sustainable development for minerals planning are: • To conserve minerals as far as possible, whilst ensuring an adequate supply to meet needs; • To ensure that the environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are kept, as far as possible, to an acceptable minimum; • To minimise production of waste and to encourage efficient use of materials, including appropriate use of high quality materials, and recycling of wastes; • To encourage sensitive working, restoration and aftercare practices so as to preserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment; • To protect areas of designated landscape or nature conservation value from development, other than in exceptional circumstances and where it has been demonstrated that development is in the public interest,(see paragraphs 47-49 below); and, • To prevent the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources.

MPG 2: Applications, Permissions and Conditions (July 1998)
MPG2 provides advice on those aspects of the development control system of particular relevance to minerals and on the preparation and determination of individual planning applications.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
When considering the environmental aspects of minerals developments. MPAs should consult MPG2 and decide whether or not they will warrant Environmental Assessment. This will depend upon the 'sensitivity of the location, size, working methods, proposals for disposing of waste, the nature and extent of processing and ancillary operations, and the arrangements for transporting products away from the site and proposals for restoration and aftercare'.

MPS 2: Controlling and mitigating the environmental effects of mineral extraction in England
Sets out the policies and considerations that Mineral Planning Authorities in England are expected to follow when preparing development plans and considering applications for minerals development. This MPS supersedes MPG11.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
MPAs should incorporate the objectives of sustainable development in minerals planning. These objectives recognise the potential conflict between the exploitation of resources and environmental aims. In order to reconcile such conflicts, MPAs should aim to: • Conserve minerals as far as possible, whilst ensuring an adequate supply to meet the needs of society; • Ensure that the environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are kept to an acceptable minimum; • Minimise production of waste and to encourage efficient use of materials, including appropriate use of high-quality materials, and recycling of waste; • Encourage sensitive working, restoration and aftercare practices during minerals extraction and to conserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased; • Safeguard the long-term capability of best and most versatile agricultural land, and conserve soil resources for use in a sustainable way; and • Protect areas of nationally-designated landscape or archaeological value, cultural heritage or nature conservation from mineral development, other than in exceptional circumstances where it has been demonstrated that the proposed development is in the public interest. Development plan policies and proposals for minerals extraction and associated development should take into account: • The impacts of mineral working, such as visual intrusion, dewatering, water pollution, noise, dust and fine particulates, blasting and traffic; • The impacts on landscape, agricultural land, soil resources, ecology and wildlife, including severance of landscape and habitat loss, and impacts on sites of nature conservation, archaeological and cultural heritage value; • The benefits such as providing an adequate supply of minerals to the economy and hence for society (including construction materials needed for the development of national infrastructure and the creation of sustainable communities), creating job opportunities, and the scope for landscape, biodiversity and amenity improvements through mineral working and subsequent restoration; and • The methods of control through planning conditions or agreements to ensure that impacts are kept to an acceptable minimum. Policies and proposals should take into account the level of existing activity and impacts, the duration and nature of proposals for new or further working, and the extent of impacts which a particular site, locality, community, environment or wider area of mineral working can reasonably be expected to tolerate over a particular or proposed period. MPAs should also have regard where relevant to cumulative impacts of simultaneous and/or successive working of a number of sites in a wider area of commercially-viable deposits. These may affect

communities and localities over an extended period, depending on the nature, age and size of the site(s).

MPG 5 – Stability in Surface Mineral Workings and Tips
Instability at minerals workings disrupts extraction; poses a health and safety risk to people in and around the quarry a can interfere with restoration schemes. The beneficial and sustainable extraction of minerals, therefore, requires particular attention to stability matters.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
This guidance is aimed at local authorities, landowners, mineral operators and other developers, and attempts to ensure that: • The operation and restoration of surface mineral workings is not detrimentally affected by instability; • Instability does not impact on neighbouring land; • On cessation of active working, surface mineral workings are left in a safe and stable condition; and • Development in, on or near disused and abandoned workings takes due account of potential instability.

Revised MPG 6 - National and Regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England, 2001-2016 (2003)
MPG6 provides advice to mineral planning authorities and the minerals industry on how to ensure that the construction industry receives an adequate and steady supply of material at the best balance, of social, environmental and economic cost, whilst ensuring that extraction and development are consistent with the principles of sustainable development.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
• Ensure that mineral extraction and provision is informed by the principles of sustainable development, in particular with the objectives of: • Conserving minerals as far as possible, whilst ensuring an adequate supply to meet the needs of society for minerals; • Minimising production of waste and to encourage efficient use of materials, including appropriate use of high quality materials, and recycling of wastes; • Encouraging sensitive working practices during minerals extraction and to preserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased; and • Protecting areas of designated landscape or nature conservation from development, other than in exceptional circumstances where it has been demonstrated that development is in the public interest. The revision sets out sub-regional apportionments of mineral provision.

Minerals Policy Guidance 7: Reclamation of Mineral Workings
MPG 7 deals with policies, consultations and conditions which are relevant to achieving effective reclamation of mineral workings. The guidance: • Sets out the contribution which reclaimed mineral sites can make to the Government's policies for sustainable development and mineral working, and for land use and other policies in the wider countryside; • Advises on the scope of information which should be provided with applications for new mineral developments, to enable relevant planning conditions to be drawn up and resulting site reclamation to be achieved; • Provides some advice on preparation of schemes of conditions for restoration, aftercare and after-use which owners/operators of older mineral sites may need to draw up for future reviews of such sites; • Emphasises the importance of the roles played by the management of site activities by mineral operators and by development control monitoring and enforcement by local authorities, in achieving successful site reclamation; • Advises on financial provision in relation to securing restoration of mineral workings; and • Contains more detailed advice, in Annexes, on soils, reclamation, aftercare and after-use.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Key objectives will be to minimise the adverse impacts, and to utilise opportunities for positive contributions which a reclaimed site can make to the landscape.

Mineral Policy Guidance 10: Provision of Raw Material for the Cement Industry
MPG 10 provides advice to mineral planning authorities (MPAs) on the exercise of planning control over the provision of raw material for the cement industry. It indicates the national policy considerations which need to be taken into account in drawing up minerals policies for the industry in their development plans and some of the other factors that need to be taken into account when determining applications for planning permission.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
• It is important that short term gains should not be achieved by creating environmental debts for future generations. The encouragement of cement production must therefore be balanced against important environmental and conservation interests; • Ensure that any environmental damage or loss of amenity caused by mineral working is kept to an acceptable level; and • The cement industry can make a contribution to the objective of sustainable development necessary to have an adequate and continuous supply of raw material to maintain production of cement.

MPG 14 – Environment Act 1995: Review of Mineral Planning Permissions
The Environment Act 1995 requires regular and review and update of mineral planning permissions, particularly in the light of evolving environmental legislation.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Mineral workings are restricted in location (by source of minerals); therefore mineral working sites are often found in environmentally sensitive areas. The temporary nature of mineral workings provides opportunity for environmental enhancement by effective restoration. Hence mineral workings are likely to have significant environmental consequences and permissions for these developments need to be regularly reviewed so as to ensure all legislative requirements are being met.

Capita Symons Limited (April 2005): Technical and Strategic Assessment of Current Aggregate Reserves and Potential Use of Secondary & Recycled Aggregates in the South West Region. Report prepared for the South West Regional Assembly.
The purpose of this report is provide context and inform the debate on the relative sustainability and feasibility of alternative aggregate supply scenarios for the South West to fulfil the need for factual information on the availability of alternative aggregate supply sources and on the demands likely to be placed on these from both within and outside the region. The aims of the research are to provide: • An overview of current reserves and resources of primary aggregates in the region; • An assessment of current sub regional apportionment and opportunities for re-apportionment to address shortfalls in supply and to mitigate for unacceptable environmental aspects of future working, including commentary on market demand for aggregates in the region up to 2026; • A technical assessment of substitution of primary aggregates between both adjacent MPAs and across the region (specifically the substitution of sand & gravel by crushed rock); • An assessment of the existing arisings of construction and demolition wastes and the potential processing capacity of this resource; and • An assessment of the current wharf capacity for both land won and marine aggregates and the future potential of this facility.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Under scenario 1, the shortfall in Wiltshire of sand and gravel is 18.4 million tonnes. Scenario 2 and 3 are alternatives designed to meet the shortfall in sand and gravel by substituting with crushed rock – this would mean no new permission in Wiltshire to 2016 (scenario 2) or subsidised importation of aggregate into South West ports (scenario 3). Scenario 4 is hybrid scenario which includes:

- Further increasing the use of CD&E waste arisings as aggregates, especially in higher value applications such as concrete;
- Increasing the use of marine dredged aggregates, particularly from existing South Coast licence areas to replace land-won sand & gravel, especially in Dorset;
- Minimising the necessity to substitute natural sand & gravel with crushed rock, because of the transport impacts and increased cement requirements involved, and also because of the potential conflict with water resources in limestone aquifers;
- Minimising the necessity for sand & gravel extraction within the most sensitive areas - i.e. those within or adjacent to national and international designations;
- Anticipating major objections (particularly on the grounds of birdstrike risks to MOD facilities) to future sand & gravel extraction in the Cotswold Water Park area;
- Avoiding further permissions for Carboniferous Limestone extraction within the Forest of Dean (with a resulting increased output from such quarries in South Gloucestershire and perhaps in South Wales to substitute for the shortfall); and
- Exploring the use of fiscal measures to stimulate the increased use of china clay aggregates within the Region (but not to implement this immediately)

However, further work is needed before this can be adopted including a review of known and potential sand & gravel resources within Wiltshire and a detailed assessment of the extent to which these could be worked, using best practice mitigation techniques, without adverse effects on environmental designations, other major planning restrictions, and the risk of birdstrike to MOD facilities.

Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Local Plan 2001-2006

This Plan sets out detailed policies and guidance on minerals development, in order to provide a framework on which planning decisions can be made on all minerals currently worked within the Plan Area.

Objectives, Targets and Indicators

Key objectives:

- Provide planning framework for Mineral Planning Authorities which balances society's needs for minerals and the need to protect the environment; and
- Provide information to the public and minerals industry concerning the location and extent of future minerals development in the Plan Area.

How the Waste Local Development Documents should address Minerals

The MLDDS must make allowance for the principles of MPS1 and MPS2 through local development policy in particular through the selection of suitable plan objectives and through site selection. The MLDDS will need to include policies that require a consideration of detailed matters such as the economic, environmental, nature conservation, agricultural, landscape, traffic, site restoration and other effects of the proposal that are relevant to the planning decision.

Relevant Objectives

• Ensure the sub regional apportionments are met

A.12 Other spatial development policy

European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy (2001)
This paper describes what has been achieved so far both at the Union and the Member State levels and what should be done in the near future.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
The principal measures suggested in the White Paper include: • Revitalising the railways; • Improving quality in the road transport sector; • Striking a balance between growth in air; • Transport and the environment; • Turning inter-modality into reality; • Improving road safety; • Adopting a policy on effective charging for transport; • Recognising the rights and obligations of users; • Developing high-quality urban transport; and • Developing medium and long-term environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system.

European Spatial Development Perspective 1999
By adopting the ESDP, the Member States and the Commission reached agreement on common objectives and concepts for the future development of the territory of the European Union. The aim of spatial development policies is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the European Union. The ESPD aims to ensure that the three fundamental goals of European policy are achieved equally in all the regions of the EU: • Economic and social cohesion; • Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; and • More balanced competitiveness of the European territory.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
European cultural landscapes, cities and towns, as well as a variety of natural and historic monuments are part of the European Heritage. Its fostering should be an important part of modern architecture, urban and landscape planning in all regions of the EU.

A big challenge for spatial development policy is to contribute to the objectives, announced by the EU during international conferences concerning the environment and climate, of reducing emissions into the global ecological system.

PPG 2 – Green Belts
The Guidance indicates the underpinning aims of the Green Belt policy and its contribution to sustainable development objectives.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
There should be a general presumption against inappropriate development in the Green Belt. When any large scale development or redevelopment occurs within the Green Belt, it should contribute towards the objectives provided in paragraph1.6 of the guidance note. The ODPM has recently published a Draft of the Town and Country Planning (Green Belt) Directions 2005 and these will be reviewed before the publication of the sustainability report.

PPG 3 – Housing
PPG3 provides guidance on planning for the provision of new housing on a Regional basis and on the allocation of land for housing by local authorities.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Industrial and commercial developments are vital for the wealth of an area but need to be carefully placed so to minimise dependency of businesses and customers from road transport and integration with existing and planned transport and housing developments and plans.

PPS 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
Quality of life and the environment in rural areas need to be enhanced through the sustainable development of communities and their environment.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Requires that development within and outside existing villages should be permitted where it meets local economic and community needs, where it maintains or enhances the environment and does not conflict with other policies. Priority should be given to the conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape in AONBs and National Parks.

PPS 11 – Regional Spatial Strategies
PPS11 provides policies that need to be taken into account by Regional Planning Bodies in their preparation of revisions to RSSs.

Objectives, Targets and Indicators
The Regional Spatial Strategy should provide for a fifteen to twenty year period, taking into account the following matters: • Identification of the scale and distribution of provision for new housing; • Priorities for the environment, such as countryside and biodiversity protection; and • Transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals extraction and waste treatment and disposal.

PPS 12 – Local Development Frameworks
Outlines a new style of land use planning, streamlining programme for policy agreement and ensuring community engagement throughout the process
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
The WLDDs should accord with national guidance. No relevant objectives, targets and indicators. The LTP should be consistent with the regional transport strategy, and the policies in the Minerals Development Framework and District / Borough wide Local Development Frameworks.

PPG 13 – Transport
The objectives of this guidance are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight, so to enhance accessibility by public transport and reduce the need to travel, especially by car.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
• Actively manage the pattern of urban growth and the location of major travel generating development to make the fullest use of public transport, and to encourage walking and cycling; • Land use planning should facilitate a shift in transport of freight from road to rail and water. Attention should be paid to the value of disused transport sites and effort made to prevent their loss to different land uses; and • Traffic management measures to should be designed to reduce environmental/social impacts, whilst fiscal measures should be used for tackling congestion.

PPG14 – Development of Unstable Land
PPG14 examines the impacts of instability on development and land use. How instability should be tackled in the planning process and how it might be treated by development plans and in considering planning applications is also included.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
The WLDDs should accord with national guidance. No objectives, targets and indicators.

PPS 22 Renewable Energy
This Statement sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Regional spatial strategies and local development documents should contain policies designed to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources. Except where these developments are likely to have an adverse effect on designated conservation sites (historic and natural), or designated landscapes. **Targets:** should be expressed as the minimum amount of installed capacity for renewable energy in the region, expressed in megawatts, and may also be expressed in terms of the percentage of electricity consumed or supplied. Targets should be set for achievement by 2010 and by 2020. Regional targets have been set and these have been expressed for each strategic planning authority.

PPS 23 – Planning and Pollution Control
This Guidance advises on matters relating to how the development control process should deal with pollution which may arise from or may affect land use.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
A strategic approach should be taken to the location of potentially polluting developments and the location of sensitive developments. Development presents the opportunity of remediation and developing on contaminated land in order to reduce the risks currently posed by such land. Where new potentially polluting activities are planned a proactive approach should be taken between the developer and the pollution control authorities. There are no specific targets or indicators.

Sustainable Communities Plan (Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future) 2003
The Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of our public spaces.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
To transform Regional Planning Guidance into a Regional Spatial Strategy which increases delivery and targets for brown field development; affordable housing issues; in rolling forward annual new housing provision; identifies strategic employment locations; clearly defines transport priorities; addresses waste and renewable energy and reinforces urban and rural renaissance. The South West suffers the double impact of higher than average house prices and lower than average incomes in the region. This creates particular difficulties for key workers and young people starting out.

DETR (2000): Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns, Our Cities, the Future. Delivering an urban renaissance.
Sustainable economic growth is based on thriving towns and cities, which are the economic hubs of large areas.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
To arrest urban decline by taking a joined approach to policies on housing, planning, transport and education in and for cities and town.

DETR (2000): Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside, the future – A deal for rural England
To maintain and protect a living and vibrant countryside, the government has identified a number of key actions, all informed by the principles of sustainable development.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
There are five objectives, which will be transposed into the PSA and Service Delivery Agreements: • Facilitate sustainable economies; • Maintain and stimulate communities ensuring fair access to services; • Conserve rural landscape and wildlife; • Increase opportunities to enjoy the countryside; and • Promote collaboration amongst all Government tiers to ensure responsiveness to local communities' requests.

A Sustainable Future for the South West: The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England
This is an integrated strategic framework, endorsed by the South West Assembly, for the promotion of the sustainable economic, social and environmental well-being of the South West. It provides a set of sustainable development guidelines for all organisations within the region. The main themes and objective are summarised as follows:
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Theme: Development & Planning Conservation and wise use of land and other resources, balanced and safe communities with adequate housing, employment and other facilities, diverse and distinctive heritage and landscape, affordable housing, reflects local distinctiveness and meets the needs of the community

Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West 2006 – 2026: Possible development strategies for the Region See also: http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/swra/ourwork/RSS/RSS_summer_debate.shtml
The main policy document setting out the Spatial Strategy for growth and development in the region, and the strategic policies which will shape this.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Outlines regional intent for: ▪ Sustainable development – includes targets on climate change, the environment and natural resources and sustainable communities ▪ Scale and location of development/ change ▪ Sub-regional housing distributions ▪ Regional approach to transport ▪ Managing population change ▪ Enhancing distinctive environments and cultures ▪ Enhancing economic prosperity and quality of employment opportunity ▪ Addressing deprivation, equality and diversity

South West Regional Planning Guidance (RPG10)
RPG10 is the regional spatial strategy, providing the spatial framework for other strategies and within which local plans (LDFs and transport

included) need to be prepared. RPG10 is being further developed in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS10).

Objectives, Targets and Indicators

Key objectives:

- The level, distribution and nature of the development need to be well integrated with the characteristics of the Region and need to benefit the environment;
- The existing natural, cultural and built environment need to be protected;
- The economy of the region needs to be improved through better use of existing resources and development of new skills and business opportunities
- Economic development should be enabled and supported so to maximise contribution to regional, national and local needs;
- Social exclusion and economic disadvantage need addressing through careful regeneration and redistribution;
- Efforts should focus in ensuring that the housing, working and services needs of the population of the region are met; and
- An integrated, efficient and environmentally appropriate transport and communications systems to meet local, regional, national, and international priorities.

Creating Sustainable Communities in the South West

Introduces the work being done to create sustainable communities in the South West

Objectives, Targets and Indicators

Sustainable communities in the South West are created through:

- Delivering a better balance between housing supply and demand;
- Ensuring people have decent places to live;
- Tackling disadvantage;
- Delivering better services through strong effective local government; and
- Promoting the development of the region.

Wiltshire Structure Plan 2001 – 2011 (Adopted 2001)

This Plan sets the broad framework for the future of the Wiltshire area, outlining a strategy for its future development and the conservation of its heritage.

Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Key aims with selected objectives: Minerals • To achieve environmentally acceptable extraction of minerals where the assessed need cannot be met by use of secondary aggregates (according to national and regional strategies). • To encourage sensitive restoration and after use of sites. Waste Management • To encourage waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to Reduce reliance on landfill/land raising and minimise the risks. Community Development Integration of Land-Use and Transport • To reduce overall reliance upon private motorised transport. Energy Efficient Land Uses • To encourage land-use changes needed to reduce energy use, absorb carbon dioxide, provide renewable energy and increase recycling of resources. Rural Communities – Industry and Employment • To create sufficient jobs for Wiltshire's growing population, and increase the viability of existing and new centres of employment within the Plan Area. Quality of Employment Regeneration of Small Towns Re-use of Developed Land and Buildings Amenity of Settlements The Countryside

- To protect the areas biodiversity and rural environment, including the best agricultural land and mineral resources.

The Regional Balance of Development

Efficient and Safe Use of Roads
- To improve safety and control congestion on the Plan Area's roads.

Infrastructure and Services

Water
- To protect the Plan Area's water resources.

Recreation and Leisure

Hazard, Noise and Light Pollution

Wiltshire Structure Plan 2016: Deposit Draft Alteration (October 2003)
Since the original structure plan was adopted in 2001, the Government has issues new Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (RPG10) covering a period until 2016. This alteration to the structure plan takes into account this guidance, and rolls forward the plan until 2016.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Alterations relevant to minerals developments include: • DP3 – In the plan area provision should be made for 60,000 net additional dwellings and 720 hectares of additional strategic employment land. • DP10B - Identifying the main areas for development within the Swindon Principle Urban Area. • DP10C – Provision for new University Campus by Swindon Urban Area. • T11 – Improvements to the Strategic Network will be progressed to support other policies in the Structure Plan and Local Transport Plans.

Wiltshire Structure Plan 2016; Examination in Public June-July 2004; Report of the Panel (October 2004)
The report first considers the strategic matters of development strategy, development provision and distribution, and transport strategy, and then goes on to consider the geographical area of Swindon.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
The report aims to ensure that the Structure Plan is clear, and prescriptive where needed, so that it can be used in the formulation of local development documents.

Swindon Borough Local Plan 2011 – Revised deposit draft
This Local Plan forms part of the statutory development plan system, setting out Swindon Borough Council's policies and proposals for development and land use in the administrative area of the Borough for the plan period (2001-2011).
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Key objectives: • To ensure that all development of land takes place in the public interest; • Accommodating environmental, social, and economic development needs – and addressing the balance between these needs where they compete; • Providing the opportunity for environmental improvement through development; • Protect and enhance the qualities of the built environment, archaeology and historic areas within the Borough; • To protect and where appropriate enhance, important environmental assets and natural resources; • To maintain rural buffers to protect the separate identity of rural settlements by preventing coalescence with Swindon; • To protect and enhance rural environment and character while enabling essential development which meets the social and economic needs of local communities; • To provide open space for recreation and access to countryside through green corridors (whilst protecting wildlife interests within them); and • To minimise the need to travel, especially by car.

Salisbury District Council Local Plan
This Local Plan has been produced in order to achieve a balance between the need for new development against the desire to conserve the natural environment and historic fabric of the area. It provides detailed guidance concerning the use and development of land up to the end

of the year 2011.

Objectives, Targets and Indicators

Key objectives:

- To promote the principles and practice of sustainable development;
- To promote a healthy economy that provides standards of living at least equal to that currently enjoyed by the people of the District;
- To protect and enhance the natural and built environment;
- To promote a high quality of life for the people of this District without compromising the quality of life for others;
- To provide a level of certainty to all interested parties about where development is to take place, and what kind of development it is to be;
- To strike a balance between preserving and enhancing the quality and character of the countryside in terms of the landscape and nature conservation, promoting a healthy, modern and sustainable rural economy and ensuring a high quality of life for rural communities;
- To maintain and enhance the traditional character of the New Forest through planning policy whilst ensuring the social and economic well-being of all those who live and work in the area; and
- To implement a sustainable transportation and land use strategy for the District in partnership with the County Council, which minimises the need to travel, reduces reliance on the private vehicle and encourages the use of environmentally friendly modes of transport such as public transport, walking and cycling whilst providing good accessibility and promoting economic vitality within the District.

Kennet District Council Local Plan

This Local Plan identifies land within the district to be used for development, protects the districts environment, and manages the districts traffic.

Objectives, Targets and Indicators

Key Objectives:

- Minimise waste, then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery, and finally sustainably dispose of what is left;
- Limit pollution to levels which do not damage natural systems;
- Ensure access to good food, housing and fuel at a reasonable cost;
- Support the provision of local facilities in villages;
- Ensure that the three main settlements improve the viability of their Town Centres (Devizes, Marlborough, and Tidworth);
- Protect and enhance where possible, the diverse range of landscape, ecology and cultural assets and allow them to be enjoyed by all; and

• Provide means to reduce the dependence on private cars whilst improving access for all sections of society.

North Wiltshire District Council Local Plan – Revised deposit draft 2004
The local plan sets out detailed policies to guide development in North Wiltshire. It aims to offer a vision for the District that balances the protection of natural assets with the needs of the community.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Key objectives: • To facilitate a sustainable pattern of land uses to reduce the consumption of natural resources whilst making best use of existing assets; • To protect, enhance and provide the housing and facilities the community needs; • To facilitate good quality design and protect existing amenities; • Enhance the quality of life of residents and visitors to North Wiltshire through the conservation of the built and natural environment; • To facilitate sustainable business development for a prosperous and robust economy; • Promotes or maintains socially inclusive communities and their access to community infrastructure; • Promotes or maintains the quality of the natural and the historic environment; and • Demonstrates the prudent use of natural resources and incorporates, where relevant, recycling, renewable energy and energy conservation measures.
West Wiltshire District Plan 1st Alteration. June 2004.
This plan is guided by the following strategies: • The District Council will encourage the continued and sustainable regeneration of the economic and physical fabric of the West Wiltshire towns in the A350 corridor, in particular Trowbridge, Melksham and Westbury, through a concentration of resources, development and positive planning measures; • In Bradford on Avon, Warminster, the villages and rural areas, the District Council will seek to achieve a sustainable balance between the competing demands for development and environmental protection; and • The District Council will place particular emphasis on environmental conservation and the protection and enhancement of features of acknowledged international, national and local importance whilst continuing to meet the essential development needs of the local economy and community.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Environmental objectives: • To protect, conserve and enhance both the natural and manmade environment. • To protect and conserve the Western Wiltshire Green Belt, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, areas of nature conservation and/or

scientific importance, conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and areas designated as open space in and around the towns as appropriate. Policies are included to cover:

- Maintaining the quality and variety of the countryside, the water environment, the rural landscape and wildlife;
- AONBs;
- Special Landscape Areas;
- Landscape setting of Bradford-On-Avon and Warminster;
- Internationally designated sites;
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- Areas of High Ecological Value, Regionally Important Geological or Geomorphological Sites, and Sites on Nature Conservation Interest;
- Landscape features such as hedges, woodlands, parklands etc;
- Protected Species;
- Woodlands;
- Rivers;
- Military and ex-military land;
- Archaeological sites including Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Conservation areas and listed buildings;
- Street scene, shop fronts;
- Historic parks and gardens;
- Recycling and renewable energy;
- Contaminated land;
- Tree planting;
- Noise and nuisance; and
- Areas of Opportunity.

- Targets make reference to the Biodiversity Action Plan and the AONB Management plans

Wiltshire Local Transport Plan 2006/07-2010/11
"Meeting local transport needs more effectively through improved access to jobs and services, particularly for those most in need, in ways which are sustainable: improved public transport; reduced problems of congestion, pollution and safety".
Objectives, Targets and Indicators

In terms of producing a good LTP, the Government's guidance puts emphasis on four key themes:

- setting transport in a wider context
- locally relevant targets
- identifying the best value for money solutions to deliver the above targets
- setting indicators and trajectories

As well as putting forward local strategies, policies and targets, the LTP also serves as the means of obtaining the three elements of transport funding:

- major schemes (+£5 million cost)
- integrated transport block
- capital maintenance

Swindon Local Transport Plan 2006-2011
Swindon Borough Council has high aspirations for Swindon to be a leading regional centre. Transport is a vital element of the Council's vision because it provides access to, and helps widen opportunities for, work, education, health care, healthy food and other important elements which enhance quality of life.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
Swindon Borough council's second Local Transport Plan contains three major elements: a) work to maximise existing junction efficiency: computer controlled Urban Traffic Management Systems, Variable Message Signs (for example, to ensure drivers take the most direct route to the nearest car park, which will also ensure much more efficient use of those car parks). b) Work to maximise bus efficiency: real-time information network, new/updated bus station, selective vehicle detection at traffic signals and bus gates, traffic management schemes to achieve bus priority measures; and c) Work to raise awareness of opportunities for alternatives to driving alone: school travel plans, employer travel plans, development control and management, working with Swindon Primary Care Trust (PCT) to tackle obesity and create a culture of activity.

How the Waste Local Development Documents should address Spatial Development Policy

The WLDDs must take into account various Planning Policy Guidance Notes, and the emerging Planning Policy Statements, ensuring wherever possible that waste management facilities do not compromise the openness of green belt land, take into consideration its impacts on traffic through transportation of materials and personnel, and avoid adverse impacts on rural and urban communities (for example through maintaining a high-quality environment and providing local economic benefits). The Plan should encourage the use of renewable energy and also encourage the movement of waste up the hierarchy. Potential pollution risks from waste management facilities should be tackled in line with PPS23.

At a regional and local level, the Plan will need to consider the resource requirements imposed by the Wiltshire Structure Plan, the Swindon Borough Local Plan / LDDs and District Local Plans / LDDs, and the LTP.

Environmental Objectives within Local Plans to do with specific designated areas must also be taken into account. These include the New Forest National Park, AONBs, SACs, and Cotswold Water Park.

Relevant Objectives

- None (already covered by other objectives)

A.13 Other

Århus Convention
The Århus Convention establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective. The Convention provides for: ▪ The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public authorities. This can include information on the state of the environment, but also on policies or measures taken, or on the state of human health and safety where this can be affected by the state of the environment. Public authorities are obliged, under the Convention, to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession; ▪ The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making. Arrangements are to be made by public authorities to enable citizens and environmental organisations to comment on, for example, proposals for projects affecting the environment, or plans and programmes relating to the environment ▪ The right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general.
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
The Convention creates obligations in three fields or 'pillars': ▪ Public access to environmental information; ▪ Public participation in decision-making on matters related to the environment: provision; and ▪ Access to justice (i.e. administrative or judicial review proceedings) in environmental matters.

RSS SSA Appraisal Framework
This document highlights the framework for appraisal of the RSS
Objectives, Targets and Indicators
List of objectives that will be used to assess the sustainability of the RSS, from high level down to detailed level.

How the Waste Local Development Documents should address Other Policy

In line with the Aarhus Convention, public consultation and access to information supporting the decision-making process must be introduced in the procedures for the drawing up of the Plan in respects of matters covered by the legislation and Directives mentioned. The SEA Directive requires that public consultation is carried out on the Draft Plan and its accompanying Environmental Report.

The South West Regional Assembly believes that local level appraisals may be more efficiently and effectively carried out if LPAs adopt a similar framework of sustainability objectives as used in the SSA Appraisal Framework document, when undertaking their appraisals.

Relevant Objectives

The RSS SSA objectives have been taken into account in the selection of the SA/SEA objectives

APPENDIX B: WILTSHIRE AND SWINDON SEA/SA BASELINE INFORMATION

B.1 Introduction

Baseline data has been presented in two formats: in summary text form and a more detailed baseline data table. All data will be updated before the plan appraisal takes place. Sources are shown in the list at the end of the section and refer to the baseline documents used for the LTP, Minerals and Waste LDD SAs. Not all sources have been used for the Waste LDD scoping.

B.2 Population

Summary

At the 2001 Census the population of Wiltshire was 613,024, this showing a 10% increase from the previous census in 1991, whilst in comparison the South-West region showed a 6.9% increase over the same period. Provisional short term population projections for 2006 based on the 2001 census are Wiltshire: 451,100 and Swindon: 187,550.

The State of the Countryside in the South-West 2004 (Countryside Agency) reports that between the period 1992-2002 each of the region's 31 rural local authority area showed a rise in their population, with North Wiltshire and West Wiltshire showing the largest increases of over ten percent. The rise in population will have implications for waste management facilities especially for the management of household waste. The pertinent data are:

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Topic: Population					
Total number of people (NB: 1991 census figures for Swindon refer to what was the Thamesdown District of Wiltshire before Swindon became a unitary authority in 1997)	1,2,3,4, 7	(2001 Census) Swindon UA: 180,051 Wiltshire: 432,973 Wilts CC mid-year projections for Wiltshire (2007) 455,300 (2006) 452,000 (2005) 448,500	(2005 Regional Snapshot) South West: 5,068,000 (1991) South West: 4,609,424 Wiltshire: 393,621 Swindon: 170,850 (2001) Wiltshire: 432,973	In the period 1991-2001 population in: South West increased by over 300,000 Wiltshire: increased by 39,352. Swindon Borough: increased by 9,201 Provisional short term population projections for 2008 based on the 2001 census are: Wiltshire: 458,400 Swindon: 184,800	Population increasing in South West, Wiltshire and Swindon.
Aged 0 to 15	1,2	(2001 Census) Wiltshire: 88,636 (20.5%) Swindon UA: 37,747 (21%)	(2001) South West: 938,570 (19.0%) (1991) South West: 871,642 (18.9%) Wiltshire: 78,105 (19.8%) Swindon: 35,708 (20.9%)	In the period 1991-2001 the number of 0-15 year olds in the South West, Wiltshire, and Swindon, increased, and the proportion of this age bracket also increased slightly.	
Aged 16 to 74	1,2	(2001 Census) Wiltshire: 310,124 (71.6%) Swindon UA:	(2001) South West: 3,534,458 (71.7%) (1991)	In the period 1991-2001 the number of 16-75 year olds in the South West, Wiltshire and	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		131,072 (72.8%)	South West: 3,251,506 Wiltshire: 286,728 (72.8%) Swindon: 125,916 (73.7%)	Swindon, increased, but the overall proportion of this age bracket decreased	
Aged 75 and over	1,2,	(2001 Census) Wiltshire: 34,213 (7.9%) Swindon UA: 11,232 (6.2%) Wilts CC Figures for Wiltshire (2004) 36,080 (2003) 35,480 (2002) 34,920	(2001) South West: 455,406 (9.3%) (1991) South West: 486,294 (10.6%) Wiltshire: 28,751 (7.3%) Swindon: 9,055 (5.3%)	Between 1991 and 2001, the number and proportion of the population aged 75 and over, has increased in both Swindon and Wiltshire, but has decreased in the South West. Nevertheless, Wiltshire and Swindon still had a lower proportion of people aged 75 and over, then the South West on average (in 2001).	80-84 year old numbers will increase by 2016 by 22%. 85-89 year old numbers will increase by 2016 by 28%, and 90+ numbers will increase by 16%
Density (number of people per hectare)	1,2	(2001) Wiltshire: 1.3 Swindon UA: 7.8	(2001) South West: 2.1 (1991) South West: 1.93 Wiltshire 1.62	Density in South West increased between 1991-2001 1991 and 2001 figures are not comparable due to Swindon being separated from Wiltshire in between the two censuses.	Wiltshire figures for 1991 include Swindon, but 2001 figure excludes Swindon.
Ethnic group (white, with the largest minority	1	(2001) **Wiltshire**:	(2001) **South West**:	The percentage of non-white residents in the	Swindon UA has a greater percentage of non-white ethnic

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
ethnic group in italics)		425,983 (98.4%) *999 (0.2%) mixed white and black Caribbean* **Swindon UA**: 171,409 (95.2%) *2,283 (1.3%) Indian*	4,815,316 (97.7%) *16,394 (0.3%) Indian* (1991) **South west**: 98.64% *0.47% (black)* **Wiltshire**: 99.32% *0.54% (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi)*	South West has increased in the period 1991-2001, but cannot determine trend for Wiltshire because data is not comparable as Wiltshire 1991 figures include Swindon.	groups than Wiltshire or the South West as a whole. 1991 census data not available for Swindon: unable to identify trend Swindon has a higher proportion of non-white residents than Wiltshire and the South West, so may have potential for associated (multicultural) benefits or issues.

B.3 Human Health

Summary

One of the aims of the Wiltshire Community Strategy (Creating a County Fit for our Children) is for Wiltshire "to become the healthiest county in which to live by 2012". Currently Wiltshire has a lower Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) than the national average for six of the seven major causes of death, although for road traffic accidents (which is reported separately) Wiltshire is significantly higher than average. 6.6% of Wiltshire residents described their health as 'not good' in the 2001 census (South-West 8.5%), with Wiltshire also recording a lower proportion of 'people experiencing a limiting long-term illness' than the South-West. However the trend for this second indicator has shown an increase in both Wiltshire and the South-West.

The Ambient Noise Strategy in England is currently being developed in response to the Rural White Paper 2000, and as part of this the Noise Mapping England Project has been set up to determine the number of people affected by different levels of ambient noise, the source of that noise (i.e. road, rail, air and industry) and the locations of the people affected.

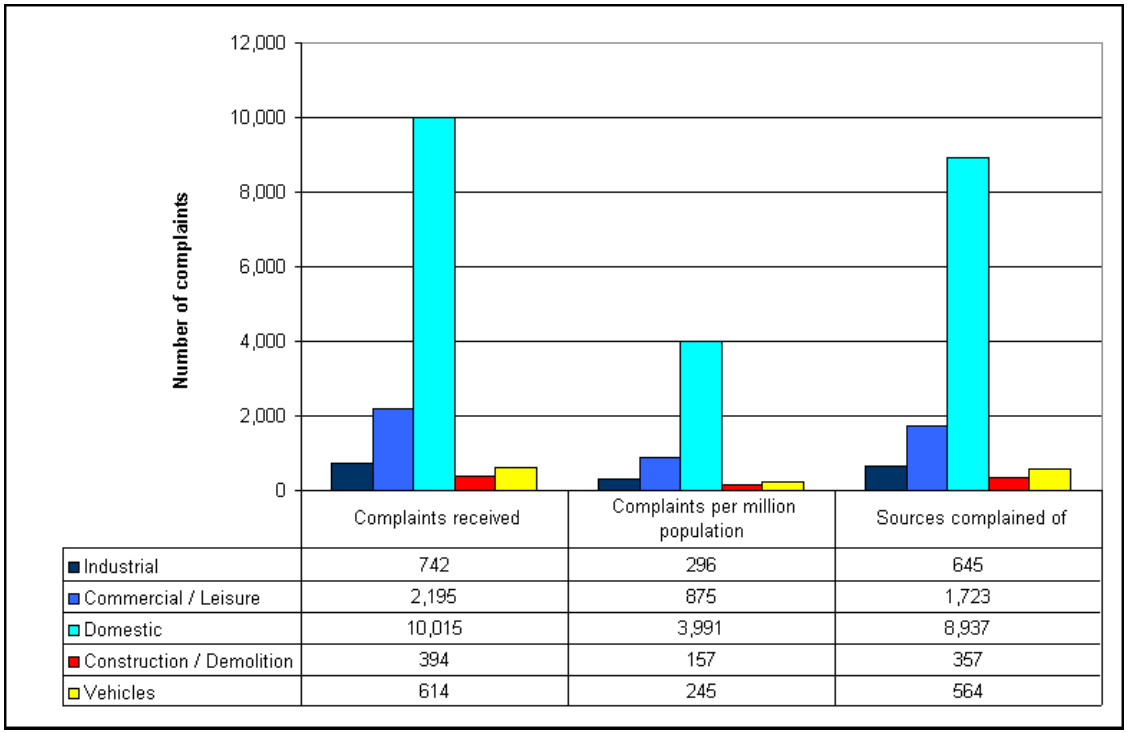
The objectives of the Noise Mapping England Project[1] are:

- To calculate noise levels and produce noise maps across England which determine noise exposure data, identify relatively quiet areas and noise 'hotspots' and provide information to assess the relationship between noise and other policy areas;
- To use the information obtained to help develop the National Ambient Noise Strategy; and
- To gain knowledge which will assist in the implementation of the Environmental Noise Directive, e.g. on the location, acquisition and accuracy of input data.

Noise maps have been created which show calculated levels of road traffic noise across the Greater London area, however mapping has yet to be published for other geographical areas or other noise sources, and there is therefore no information specific to Wiltshire.

Some studies have been carried out at a regional level, and the figure below summarises the results of noise complaints that have been received in a portion of the South-West region. It can be seen that noise complaints received due to industry, whilst low in relation to some of the other sources, are not insignificant.

[1] www.noisemapping.org



	Complaints received	Complaints per million population	Sources complained of
Industrial	742	296	645
Commercial / Leisure	2,195	875	1,723
Domestic	10,015	3,991	8,937
Construction / Demolition	394	157	357
Vehicles	614	245	564

Noise complaints in part of the South West Region (Somerset, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Swindon, South Gloucestershire, City of Bristol, North Somerset and Bath and North East Somerset): 2002 / 2003 (Source: Chartered Institute of Environmental Health by personal communication (2004) as cited at www.swenvo.org.uk)

The pertinent data are:

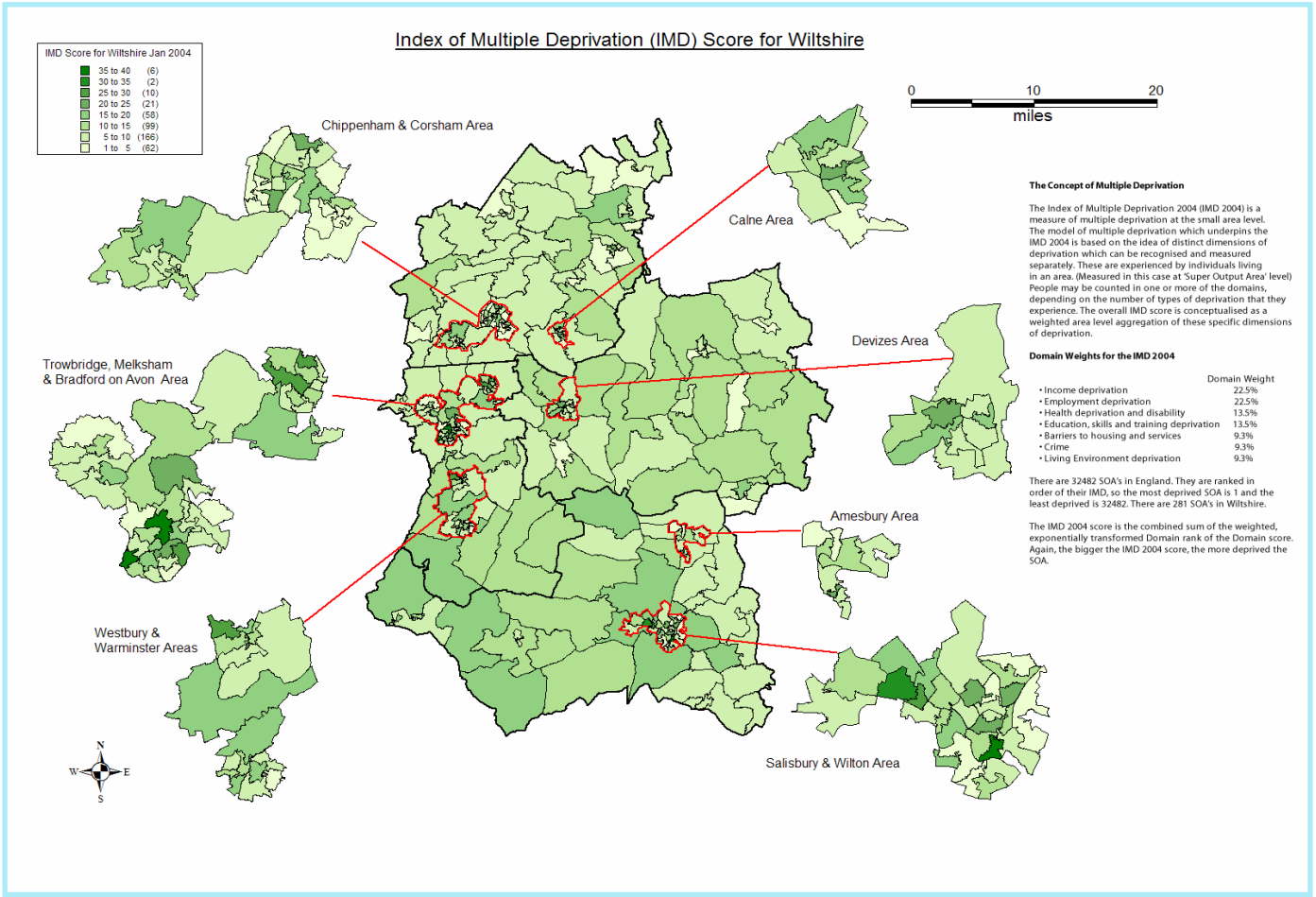
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Topic: Human Health					
Number of people experiencing a limiting long-term illness	1	(2001) Wiltshire: 65,261 (15.1%) Swindon UA: 27,476 (15.3%)	South West (2001): 892,034 (18.1%) (1991) South West: 11.63% Wiltshire: 9.88%	Long term illness in Wiltshire and the South West has increased in the period 1991-2001. Cannot determine trend for Wiltshire since 1991 Wiltshire data includes Swindon.	Wiltshire and Swindon have a lower percentage of people with long term illness than the South West as a whole.
General health 'not good'	1	(2001) Wiltshire: 28,704 (6.6%) Swindon UA: 13,780 (7.7%)	(2001) South West: 419,407 (8.5%)		1991 census data requested but not received to date: unable to identify trend.
Life expectancy	1,2	Wiltshire 2003: Female = 81 years, Male = 76.7	(1997-1999) Swindon UA: F= 79.55 M = 75.36 South West: F= 81.25 M = 76.46		Data not comparable, unable to identify trend.
Infant Mortality	5, 7	Wiltshire 2003: 5 deaths per 1000 live births	England 2003: 5.6 deaths per 1,000 live births Wiltshire 1999: 3.5 deaths per 1,000 live births	Infant mortality in Wiltshire has increased in the period 1999-2003.	Wiltshire has a lower infant mortality rate than the national average.

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">The most common causes of death in Wiltshire (Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) - summary measure of a community's mortality, taking account of the age and sex structure of the population. The SMR of England and Wales = 100. Areas with less than 100, have fewer deaths than would be expected, those with more, have a greater number) (actual average per year is given in brackets)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs)</td><td>5</td><td colspan="3"><table>
<tr><th>SMR Category</th><th>Wiltshire 2003 SMR</th><th>Wiltshire 2003 Average</th></tr>
<tr><td>Coronary heart disease</td><td>91.1</td><td>866</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stroke</td><td>91.8</td><td>476</td></tr>
<tr><td>All cancers</td><td>87.4</td><td>1,032</td></tr>
<tr><td>… lung cancer</td><td>71.3</td><td>176</td></tr>
<tr><td>… colorectal cancer</td><td>97.1</td><td>124</td></tr>
<tr><td>… breast cancer</td><td>100.9</td><td>101</td></tr>
<tr><td>… prostate cancer</td><td>97.4</td><td>79</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Wiltshire experiences fewer deaths than would be expected against the national average, for all of the causes, except for breast cancer and road traffic accidents.

Gaps - Trends, Swindon data, and illnesses per social grouping</td></tr>
</table>

B.4 Social Exclusion

Of the 149 county and unitary authorities in England, Wiltshire is ranked as the 139th least deprived in the 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The indices also show that between 2000 and 2004 the Wiltshire Districts have all become less deprived in relation to other districts and unitary authorities in England. North Wiltshire is the least deprived district in the county, featuring in the top 10 least deprived districts in England based on the average score for all the wards. However there are pockets of deprivation in the county which are masked by the overall prosperity of the districts, and both Trowbridge and Salisbury contain areas which are in the 20% most deprived in England.



The pertinent data are:

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Topic: Social Exclusion					
IMD Extent (proportion of a district's population living in the most deprived Super Output Areas (SOAs) of the country)	8,9,3	2004: Kennet: 0% North Wiltshire: 0% Salisbury: 0.01% West Wiltshire: 2% Swindon: 13%	2000: Kennet: 0% North Wiltshire: 00 Salisbury: 0% West Wiltshire: 00 Swindon: 9.63%	The IMD Extent has increased (more people living in SOAs) in West Wiltshire and Swindon between 2000 and 2004	Swindon has the highest percentage of people living in SOAs in comparison with Wiltshire and the South West.
IMD Extent Rank (ranking of IMD extent, on national scale. A Rank of 1 is the most deprived, and 354 the least deprived) NB: some ranks are duplicated due to identical scores for this category	8,9,3	2004: Kennet: 298 North Wiltshire: 298 Salisbury: 242 West Wiltshire: 232 Swindon: 132	2000: Kennet: 158 North Wiltshire: 158 Salisbury: 158 West Wiltshire: 158 Swindon: 106	The IMD Extent rank for Swindon, North and West Wiltshire, Kennet and Salisbury, has increased (meaning these wards are now less deprived in comparison with others countrywide)	Assuming compatible methodologies between study years, this indicator has improved since 2000 in each area. Swindon remains the most deprived on this indicator.
Children living in poverty	5	In nearly 20% of Wiltshire wards one quarter of children are living in poverty. The worse affected wards are (2000): Bemerton (Salisbury),			

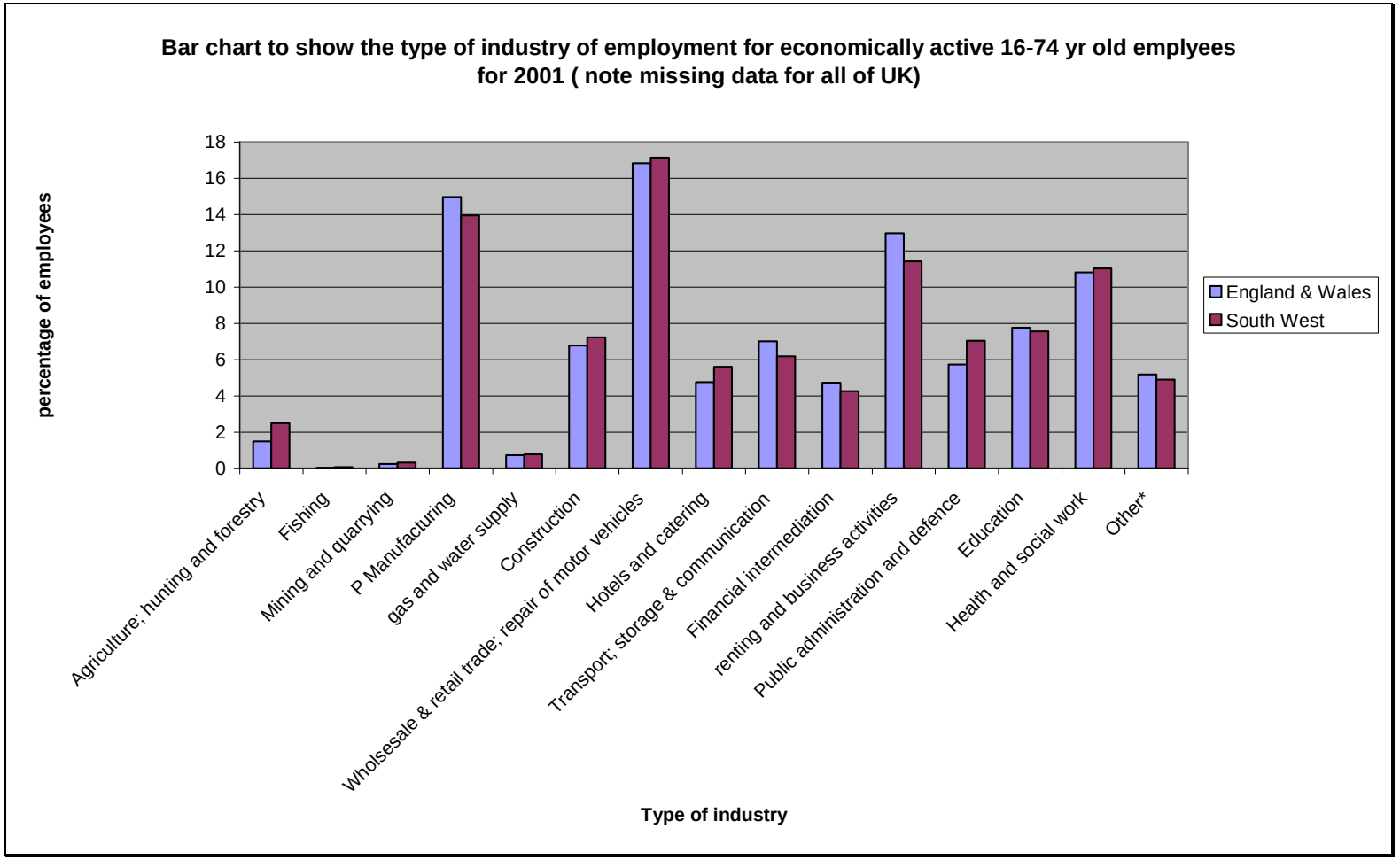
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		Westbury with Storridge, Warminster West, John of Gaunt (Trowbridge) and Amesbury.			

B.5 Employment and Transport

Summary

There has been a decline in manufacturing employment in Wiltshire from 20% in 1998 to 15.5% in 2001. The two largest employment sectors are 'public administration, education and health' (25.0%) and 'distribution, hotels and restaurants' (24.8%). Wiltshire County Council is the largest civilian employer with approximately 7,000 staff across the county, and the military also have a large presence, particularly in the south of the county.

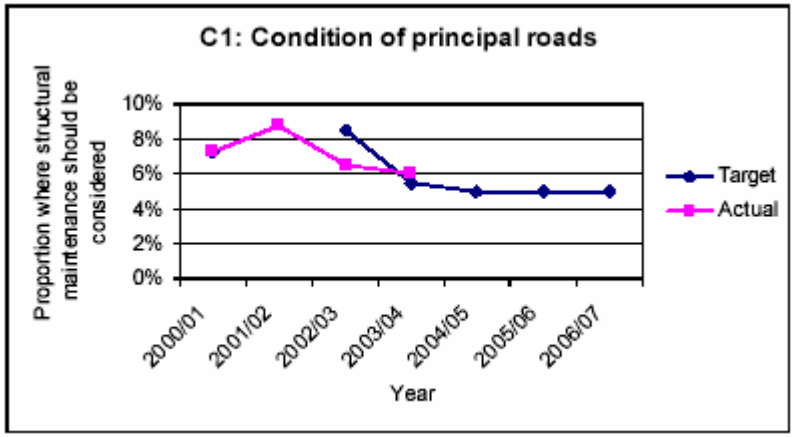
Unemployment rates showed a decline from the 2001 census (1.97%) to June 2003 when the figure stood at 2,790 (1.1%). This compares favourably to regional and national comparators (2001 census – South West 2.57%, England 3.35%)

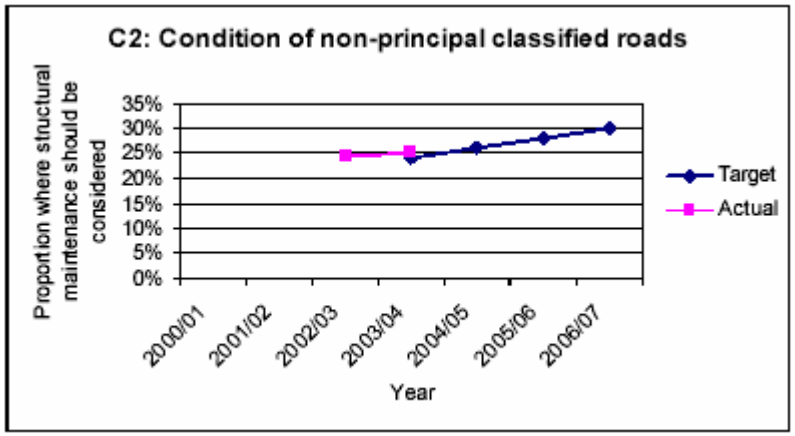


(Source: National Statistics Online Census 2001 – www.nationalstatistics.gov.uk)

In Wiltshire more people use the car to travel to work than the South West or England as a whole. Over 100 automatic counters counting at least 4 (quarterly) weeks per year are used to provide data on interurban traffic. In Wiltshire as a whole, traffic is currently growing more slowly than the target of 8.3%.

In terms of road condition, the graphs below taken from the 2004 APR show the condition of principal and non principal roads.

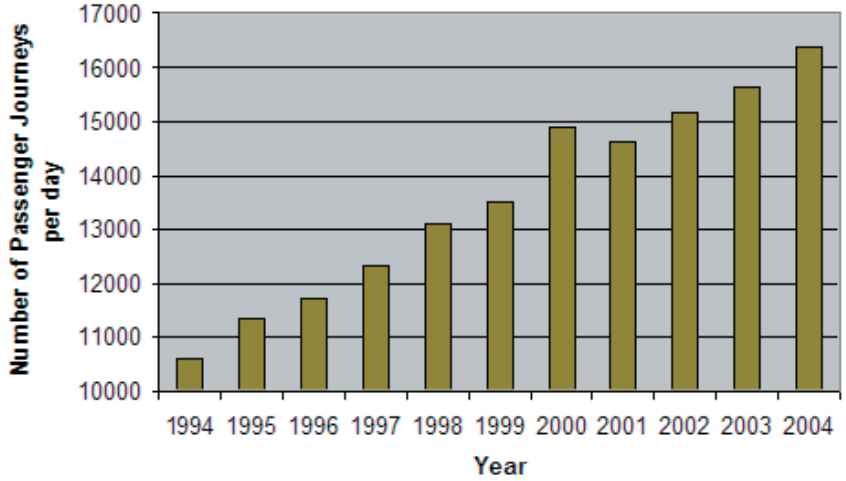




<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Topic: Economy and Employment</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wiltshire employment structure 2001</td><td>5</td><td colspan="3"><table>
<tr><th>Sector</th><th>Total</th><th>Percentage</th></tr>
<tr><td>Public administration, education and health</td><td>44,500</td><td>25.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Distribution, hotels and restaurants</td><td>44,000</td><td>24.8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Banking, finance, insurance etc.</td><td>36,500</td><td>20.6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Manufacturing</td><td>27,600</td><td>15.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Construction</td><td>8,800</td><td>5.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other services</td><td>7,700</td><td>4.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transport and communications</td><td>7,300</td><td>4.1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Agriculture (probably an underestimate)</td><td>900</td><td>0.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy and water</td><td>500</td><td>0.3%</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Manufacturing employment has declined from 20% in 1998 to 15.5% in 2001.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gross Value Added (GVA) per head.</td><td>1</td><td colspan="3"><table>
<tr><th>Area</th><th colspan="2">GVA £ per head</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>2000</th><th>2002</th></tr>
<tr><td>Swindon</td><td>22,433</td><td>24,113</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wiltshire</td><td>12,640</td><td>13,861</td></tr>
<tr><td>South West</td><td>12,902</td><td>14,286</td></tr>
<tr><td>UK</td><td>13,867</td><td>15,273</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Results show that the GVA £ per head for Swindon is almost double that of Wiltshire and is almost double the UK and South West average. The GVA £ per head across all areas shows a positive trend.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td>Claimant unemployed</td><td>7</td><td colspan="3"><table>
<tr><th>Area</th><th>% of economically active 17-74yr old employees unemployed</th></tr>
<tr><td>Wiltshire</td><td>1.97</td></tr>
<tr><td>Swindon</td><td>2.46</td></tr>
<tr><td>South West</td><td>2.57</td></tr>
<tr><td>England</td><td>3.35</td></tr>
</table></td><td>The table highlights that both Wiltshire and Swindon are below the national average of those unemployed.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Topic: Transport</td></tr>
<tr><td>Distance Travelled to work. (km) (Distance travelled to work, calculated for the 2001 census)</td><td>1</td><td colspan="3"><table>
<tr><th>Distance</th><th>% of people in the Swindon</th><th>% of people in Wiltshire</th><th>% of people in the South West</th><th>% of people in England and Wales</th></tr>
<tr><td>Works mainly at or from home</td><td>7.1</td><td>11.1</td><td>11</td><td>9.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Less than 2km</td><td>24.1</td><td>25.1</td><td>24.1</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td>2km to less than 5km</td><td>35.1</td><td>11.4</td><td>19.1</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td>5km to less than 10km</td><td>15.8</td><td>14</td><td>15.6</td><td>18.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>10km to less than 20km</td><td>3.9</td><td>16.3</td><td>13.4</td><td>15.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>20km to less than 30km</td><td>1.8</td><td>6.6</td><td>4.3</td><td>5.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>30km to less than 40km</td><td>1.5</td><td>3.7</td><td>2</td><td>2.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>40km to less than 60km</td><td>2.9</td><td>2.3</td><td>1.8</td><td>2.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>60km and over</td><td>3.6</td><td>4.3</td><td>3.2</td><td>2.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>No fixed place of work</td><td>3.7</td><td>4.8</td><td>5</td><td>4.4</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Results show that a higher percentage of people in Swindon travel between 2km-5km to work, in Wiltshire a higher percentage of the population travel less than 2km to work and for the whole of the South West a higher percentage of people travel less than 2 km.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Working outside the UK</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Working at offshore installation</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.1</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Mode of travel to work</td><td>1</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Mode</th><th>% of people from Swindon</th><th>% of people from Wiltshire</th><th>% of people in the South West</th><th>% of people in E&W</th></tr>
<tr><td>Driver in a car or van</td><td>59.0</td><td>60.5</td><td>58.8</td><td>55.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Passenger in a car or van</td><td>7.3</td><td>6.0</td><td>6.3</td><td>6.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bus, mini-bus, or coach</td><td>7.7</td><td>2.8</td><td>5.1</td><td>7.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Train</td><td>0.9</td><td>1.7</td><td>0.9</td><td>4.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Underground, metro, light rail or tram</td><td>0.04</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.1</td><td>3.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Motorcycle, scooter or moped</td><td>1.8</td><td>1.2</td><td>1.5</td><td>1.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Taxi</td><td>0.6</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bicycle</td><td>5.1</td><td>3.6</td><td>3.3</td><td>2.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Walk</td><td>10.3</td><td>12.2</td><td>12.2</td><td>10.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.5</td><td>0.6</td><td>0.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Work from home</td><td>7.1</td><td>11.1</td><td>11.0</td><td>9.2</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td>Growth in rail passenger journeys in Wiltshire 1994 - 2004</td><td>16</td><td colspan="3"> 

The graph shows a steady increase of rail passenger journeys from 1994 to 2004.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Wiltshire Killed and Seriously Injured Casualties (KSI) 2003 by Authority</td><td>16</td><td colspan="3"><table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Highway Authority</td><td colspan="4">Killed and Seriously Injured Casualties (KSI)</td></tr>
<tr><td>1994-98 Average</td><td>2003</td><td>% Change</td><td>2010 Target (40% Saving)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wiltshire CC</td><td>315</td><td>287</td><td>-9</td><td>189</td></tr>
<tr><td>Swindon BC</td><td>84</td><td>72</td><td>-14</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td>Highways Agency</td><td>88</td><td>76</td><td>-14</td><td>53</td></tr>
<tr><td>All Wiltshire</td><td>487</td><td>435</td><td>-11</td><td>292</td></tr>
<tr><td>Great Britain (2002)*</td><td>47.6</td><td>39.4</td><td>-17</td><td>28.6</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

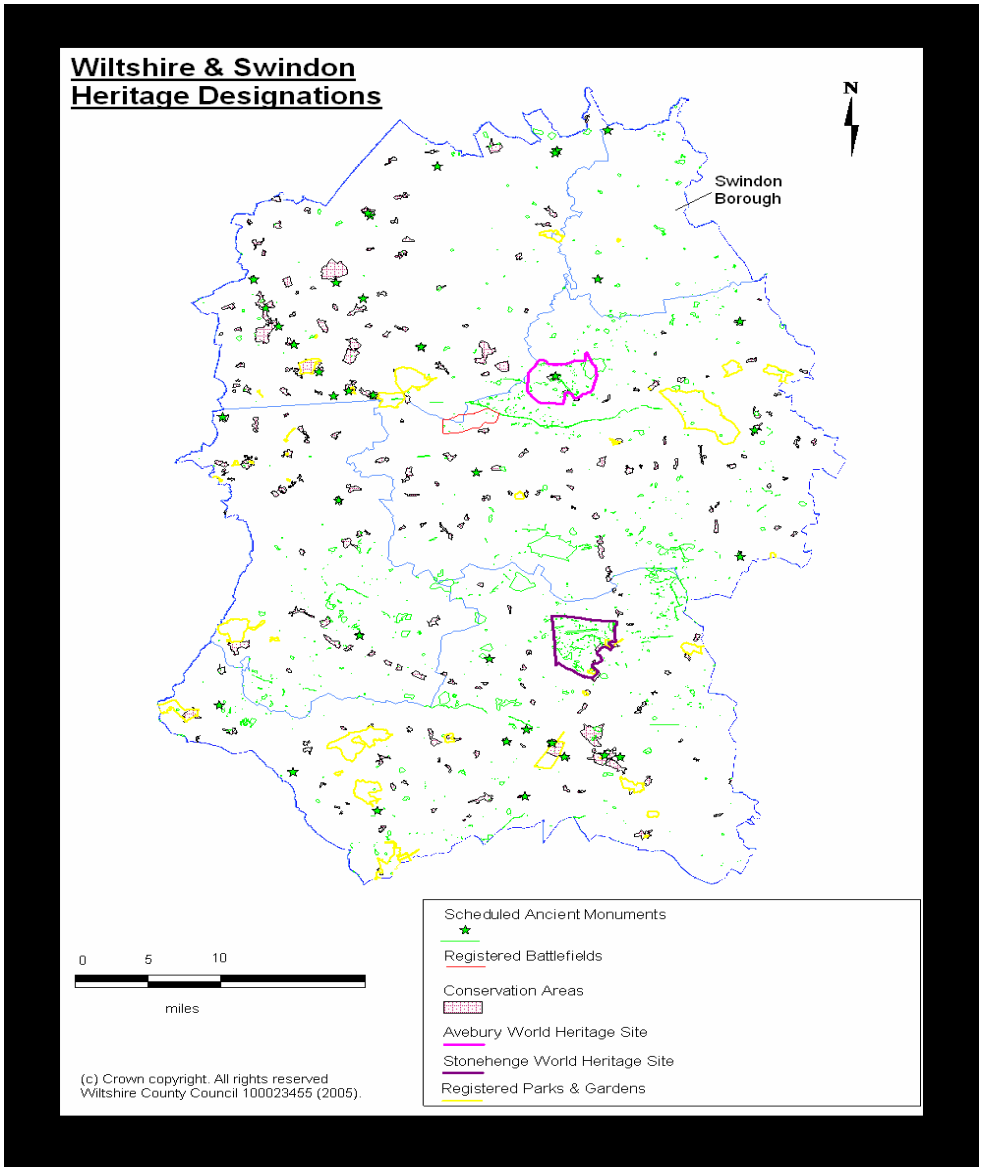
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		*GB casualties in thousands The All Wiltshire reduction in KSI casualties of 11% has fallen behind the National reduction, which stands at 17%. The current trend suggests that the target 250 will not quite be met.			

B.6 Cultural Heritage

Summary

Wiltshire contains a wealth of archaeological and architectural features, including the combined World Heritage Sites of Stonehenge and Avebury, Salisbury Cathedral, and the more recent industrial archaeological features such as Box Tunnel and the Kennet and Avon Canal. The county has 12 National Trust properties which attract large numbers of visitors.

The figure below shows the heritage sites in Wiltshire and Swindon:


Wiltshire & Swindon
Heritage Designations
N
Swindon
Borough
0
5
10
miles
(c) Crown copyright. All rights reserved
Wiltshire County Council 100023455 (2005).
Scheduled Ancient Monuments
Registered Battlefields
Conservation Areas
Avebury World Heritage Site
Stonehenge World Heritage Site
Registered Parks & Gardens

The Stonehenge World Heritage Site was designated in 1986, covers 2,600 hectares, and includes over 400 scheduled ancient monuments. The Avebury site includes the remains of the largest stone circle in the British Isles, as well as the largest prehistoric mound in Europe (Silbury Hill), whilst the stone circle at Stonehenge is the most sophisticated in the world and was erected between circa 3000BC and 1500BC.

The county contains nearly 20,000 archaeological sites of interest ranging from prehistoric through to Roman and medieval times. Recent archaeological projects and finds include Bradford on Avon Roman villa, All Cannings Cross, Silbury Hill, excavations at Boscombe Down, Amesbury, and the discovery of an inverted syphon running under the River Kennet at George Bridge near Marlborough.
Wiltshire also contains one of England's 43 Registered Historic Battlefields at Roundway Down, where the Royalists defeated the Parliamentarians during the Civil War in 1643.

There are also approximately 14,000 listed buildings, 10 Historic Parks and Gardens and more than 250 Conservation Areas. The number of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the English Heritage 'Buildings at Risk 2005' register stands at 28 (including two in Swindon). This remains the same as for 2004.

The pertinent data are:

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Topic: Cultural Heritage					
World Heritage Sites	18	Avebury and Stonehenge World Heritage Site Designated in 1987.		The Avebury World Heritage Site includes remains of the largest stone circle in the British Isles, the longest stone avenue (West Kennet), one of the longest Neolithic burial mounds (West Kennet long barrow) , one of the largest causewayed enclosures (Windmill Hill), and the largest prehistoric mound in Europe (Silbury Hill). The Stonehenge World Heritage Site is considered to be architecturally the most complex circle of Neolithic and early Bronze Age Britain.	
Number of listed buildings and monuments		Wiltshire and Swindon have			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		approximately 14,000 listed buildings. Grade I listed buildings include Salisbury Cathedral, Wilton House and Wardour Castle.			
Number of listed buildings and monuments	18	Wiltshire and Swindon have approximately 14,000 listed buildings. Grade I listed buildings include Salisbury Cathedral, Wilton House and Wardour Castle.			
Number of archaeological sites of interest	38	In Wiltshire there are approximately 4,500 sites of prehistoric remains, and over 14,000 sites of Roman and medieval remains, including 50 known Roman villa sites.			
Historic Battlefields	19	1 Historic Battlefield Site in Wiltshire. None in Swindon.	Battle of Roundway Down (1643) fought between Royalists and Parliamentarians in the English Civil War. Site is North of Devizes.		
Number of listed buildings and SAMs on English Heritage "At Risk" Register	19	Swindon UA :2 Wiltshire: 28	S-West: 170	No trend data	
Conservation Areas	34,32,38	Wiltshire and Swindon: > 250 conservation areas Swindon: 28			Wiltshire Structure Plan 2001 - 2011 gives priority for preserving and enhancing the

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		W.Wilts: 39			special character of 22 settlements.
Historic Parks and Gardens	34,32	Swindon: 3 W.Wilts: 7 (2 Grade I, 1 Grade II*, 4 Grade II)			

B.7 Water Resources

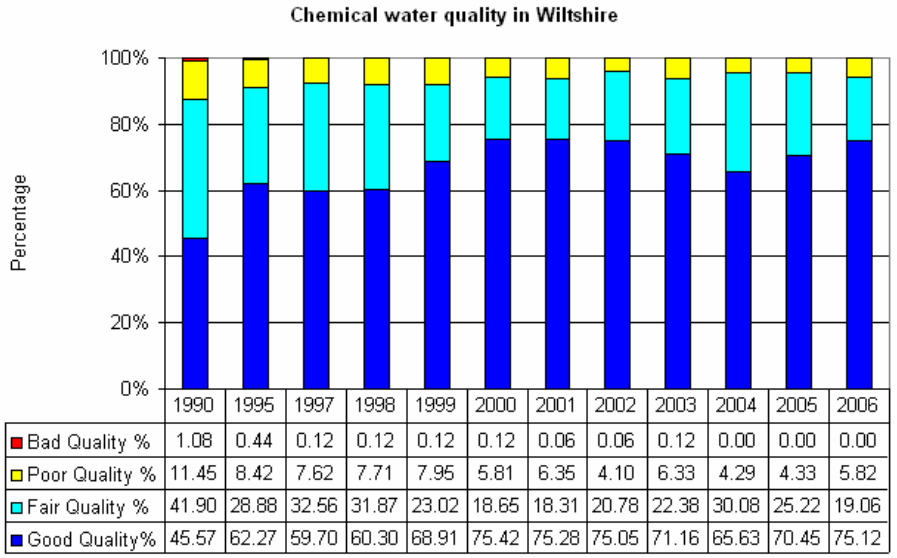
Summary

Similar to the South-West as a whole the chemical and biological river water quality in Wiltshire has shown a gradual improvement between 1995 and 2003, although there are some anomalies to this (e.g.; biological quality in Kennet has declined). The trends are also similar for the level of nitrates and phosphates, although once again there are exceptions. Salisbury District, which is dominated by the catchment of the Hampshire Avon, has the best results for biological and chemical river water quality of all the Wiltshire Districts, whereas for nitrates and phosphates the results are more mixed. Ogbourne in Wiltshire has been designated as a Nitrate Sensitive Area.

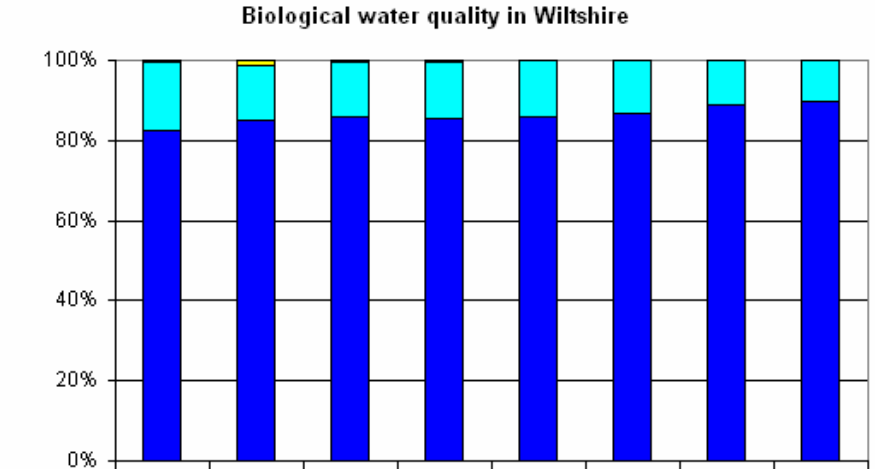
With regards to water quantity, there are issues relating to abstraction for public water supply causing low flows in rivers within four catchments in the Wessex Water region. This is affecting the fishery, appearance and biodiversity interest of the rivers concerned, with the Wylye and Malmesbury Avon being those affected within Wiltshire. As a result, the Low Flow Solutions Project has been set up; with Wessex Water, English Nature and the Environment Agency working with Ofwat to implement measures which aim reduce the problem of low flow during dry summer months. These include maximising the use of water supply from Bristol Water and seeking additional water from Wimbleball reservoir in Somerset, so that the low flow rivers are used as sources for abstraction only as a last resort. Environment Agency maps summarising the assessments of water availability for winter and summer both show that Wiltshire includes the majority of areas in the South-West where there is an unacceptable flow regime.

The pertinent data are:

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Topic: Water Resources					
Wiltshire & Swindon River Catchments	24	The Wiltshire & Swindon study area forms part of four river catchments, namely: ▪ The River Thames; ▪ The Bristol Avon; ▪ The Hampshire Avon; and ▪ The River Test.			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Chemical water quality in Wiltshire 1990 - 2006	3	 Source: Environment Agency (2007) 94.18% of rivers fell into the good or fair category in 2006. Although this was an increase of 6.7 percentage points on 1990, there has been a decline of 1.49 percentage points on 2005. In 2006 75.12% of all rivers monitored in the county fell into the good category. This shows an increase of 4.67 percentage points since 2005, although the figure for 2006 is still below the peak in 2000 of 75.42%.		

	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Bad Quality %	1.08	0.44	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
Poor Quality %	11.45	8.42	7.62	7.71	7.95	5.81	6.35	4.10	6.33	4.29	4.33	5.82
Fair Quality %	41.90	28.88	32.56	31.87	23.02	18.65	18.31	20.78	22.38	30.08	25.22	19.06
Good Quality%	45.57	62.27	59.70	60.30	68.91	75.42	75.28	75.05	71.16	65.63	70.45	75.12

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		Since 2003 there has been no incidence of bad water quality in Wiltshire. There was however a slight increase of 1.49 percentage points of rivers falling into the poor water quality category, from 4.33% in 2005 to 5.82% in 2006.			
Biological water quality in Wiltshire 1990 - 2006	3	 Source: Environment Agency (2007)			

	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Bad %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00
Poor %	0.28	1.20	0.37	0.37	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
Fair %	17.17	13.73	13.84	14.09	13.81	13.24	11.00	10.14
Good %	82.55	85.07	85.79	85.54	86.05	86.63	89.00	89.86

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="3">Since 2005 100% of monitored rivers in Wiltshire fell into the good or fair category for biological water quality.

In 2006 89.86% of monitored rivers fell into the good category, an improvement of 7.31% since 1990.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>River water phosphate levels</td><td>20</td><td colspan="3"><table>
<tr><td>Phosphate</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1995</td><td>2000</td><td>2003</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>%High</td><td>%High</td><td>%High</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kennet</td><td>N/A</td><td>89.5</td><td>62.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>N.Wilts</td><td>N/A</td><td>74.2</td><td>75.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Salisbury</td><td>40</td><td>69.3</td><td>63.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Swindon</td><td>N/A</td><td>95.13</td><td>82</td></tr>
<tr><td>W. Wilts</td><td>N/A</td><td>84.9</td><td>91.5</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>S-West</td><td>46.4</td><td>44.3</td><td>46.6</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Trends generally improving between 2000 and 2003 with the exception of West Wiltshire.</td></tr>
<tr><td>River water nitrate levels</td><td>20</td><td colspan="3"><table>
<tr><td>Nitrate</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1995</td><td>2000</td><td>2003</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>%High</td><td>%High</td><td>%High</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kennet</td><td>N/A</td><td>71.7</td><td>80.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>N.Wilts</td><td>N/A</td><td>95.4</td><td>85</td></tr>
<tr><td>Salisbury</td><td>29.7</td><td>86.2</td><td>90.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Swindon</td><td>N/A</td><td>75.3</td><td>62.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>W. Wilts</td><td>N/A</td><td>79.9</td><td>77.6</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>S-West</td><td>50.1</td><td>51.3</td><td>48.3</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Mixed trends.

Kennet and Salisbury seeing increases in nitrates.

North Wiltshire, West Wiltshire and Swindon seeing decreases.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td>Water Availability</td><td>60</td><td colspan="4">Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies Relevant to Plan Area
<table>
<tr><th>CAMS</th><th>District/Borough</th><th>River/Groundwater Unit</th><th>Status (2007)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Bristol Avon</td><td>A significant part of North Wilts and part of West Wilts</td><td>Bristol Avon
Sherston Avon
By Brook
Semington Brook</td><td>No Water Available
No Water Available
No Water Available
No Water Available</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dorset Stour</td><td>Salisbury District (part of, around Mere)</td><td>Mere (River Shreen)</td><td>Over Licensed</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cotswold</td><td>North Wilts (northern part of)</td><td>River Churn
River Colne
River Leach
River Thames</td><td>No Water Available</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hampshire Avon</td><td>Kennet, West Wilts (southern part of), Salisbury Council</td><td>Upper Avon
River Bourne
River Wyle</td><td>Over Licensed
Over Licensed
Over Abstracted</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kennet & Pang</td><td>Kennet (Eastern part of)</td><td>Upper Kennet</td><td>Over Abstracted</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vale of White Horse</td><td>Swindon Borough</td><td>River Ray
River Cole</td><td>No Water Available
No Water Available</td></tr>
</table>
Water Available - Water available for new licence abstractions during the whole year.

No Water Available - Water available for new abstractions during higher flows but conditions on the licence issued will stop or limit the abstraction during low flows.

Over Licensed - If all abstraction licence holders abstract their full legal limit during low flows, the current amount of abstraction licences may cause an environmental impact.</td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		Over Abstracted - At recent actual abstraction levels there may be an impact on the environment during low flows.			
Flood Risk	24	Fluvial flooding is the primary source of flooding within Wiltshire as the settlement pattern has been partly shaped by the watercourses, which has resulted in major towns being located on or nearby rivers. 26 of the 57 potential waste site allocations considered within the MWDF have a percentage of their area located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 or are located less than 20 metres from Flood Zone 2.			

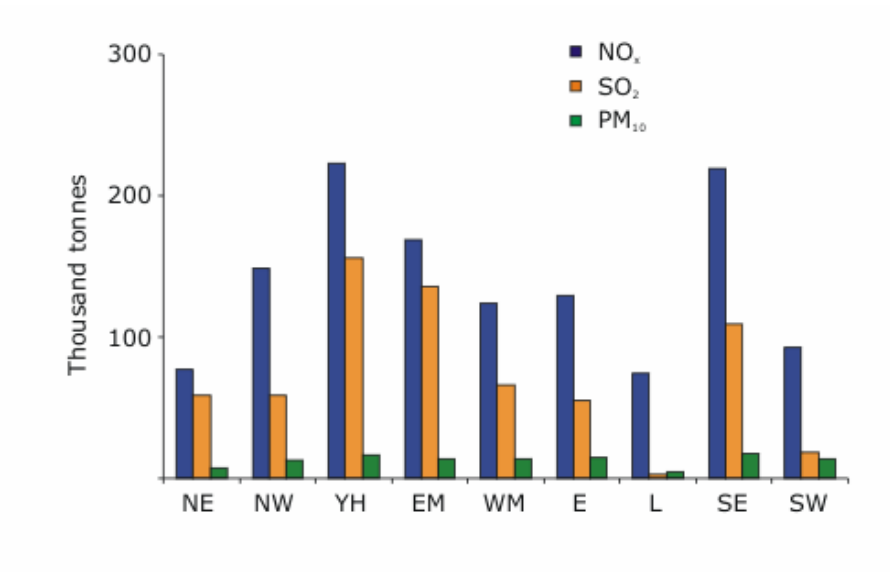
B.8 Air Quality

Summary

Seven Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) have been declared in Wiltshire, with five of these being on individual stretches of roads in Salisbury, and the remaining two being in Westbury and Bradford on Avon (West Wiltshire). In Salisbury there have been recent changes to the locations of the AQMAs, with the Wilton Road AQMA being revoked, and an additional central Salisbury AQMA being declared in Exeter Street. Whereas the Salisbury and Westbury AQMAs have been notified on the basis of high NO_2, the Bradford on Avon AQMA has also been notified for particulates (PM_{10}).

There are no automatic air monitoring sites within the county, the nearest sites being at Bath, Bristol, Somerton and Bournemouth.
In order to assist local authorities in the review and assessment of their local air quality, Defra has produced data which provides estimates of background annual mean air pollutant concentrations at a 1 km x 1 km grid resolution. These estimates are available for the year 2001 for NOx, NO_2, PM_{10}, PM_{10} secondary, SO_2, Benzene, CO and 1,3-butadiene. Projected concentrations are also available for: NOx (2005, 2010), NO_2 (2005, 2010), PM_{10} (2004, 2010), Benzene (2003, 2010), and 1,3-butadiene (2003). The predicted trends for all four districts in Wiltshire show reductions for all the pollutants.

The pertinent data are:

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Topic: Air Quality					
Estimated emissions from each region, 2004	17	 Source: Defra In 2004 the South West emitted 93,100 tonnes of nitrogen oxides (NOx), 18,500 tonnes of sulphur dioxide (SO2) and 14,200 tonnes of particulates (PM10). This accounted for 7 per cent of the total England and Wales NOx emissions, 2 per cent of the total SO2 emissions, and 11 per cent of all PM10s.			

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td>Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)</td><td>21</td><td colspan="2"><u>7 AQMAs declared</u> <u>(Reason)</u>

West Wiltshire DC –
• Westbury. (NO_2) (Sections of Haynes Rd & Warminster Rd); and
• Bradford on Avon (NO_2 & PM_{10}) (Masons Lane, Market St, Silver St, St Margaret’s St.).

Salisbury DC –
• Brown St. (NO_2);
• Fisherton St. (NO_2);
• Milford St. (NO_2);
• Minster St. (NO_2); and
• Wilton (NO_2).</td><td></td><td>Note no AQMAs declared in Swindon, Kennet, or North Wiltshire</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimated background Air Pollution Data

Figures derived by calculating the average of the predictions for all sites in each of the districts (962 Kennet, 763 N.Wilts, 1,000 Salisbury, 520 W.Wilts, and 235 Swindon)</td><td>22</td><td colspan="4">
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Pollutant</th><th colspan="3">Kennet</th><th colspan="3">North Wiltshire</th><th colspan="3">Salisbury</th><th colspan="3">West Wiltshire</th><th colspan="3">Swindon</th></tr>
<tr><th>2001</th><th>2005</th><th>2010</th><th>2001</th><th>2005</th><th>2010</th><th>2001</th><th>2005</th><th>2010</th><th>2001</th><th>2005</th><th>2010</th><th>2001</th><th>2005</th><th>2010</th></tr>
<tr><td>NOX</td><td>19.4</td><td>16.5</td><td>13.1</td><td>26.8</td><td>22.3</td><td>17.4</td><td>16.9</td><td>14.3</td><td>11.5</td><td>21.4</td><td>18.6</td><td>14.7</td><td>35.8</td><td>29.5</td><td>22.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>NO2</td><td>14.6</td><td>12.8</td><td>10.3</td><td>18.5</td><td>16.3</td><td>13.4</td><td>13.1</td><td>11.2</td><td>9.0</td><td>15.7</td><td>14.0</td><td>11.4</td><td>22.6</td><td>19.8</td><td>16.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>PM10</td><td>17.4</td><td>16.8</td><td>15.7</td><td>17.9</td><td>17.2</td><td>16.0</td><td>17.4</td><td>16.8</td><td>15.6</td><td>18.1</td><td>17.4</td><td>16.2</td><td>18.6</td><td>17.9</td><td>16.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>SO2</td><td>2.18</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2.10</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2.08</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>3.17</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2.48</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Benzene</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.2</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>8</td><td>6</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>7</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>7</td><td>5</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>CO</td><td>0.2</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>0.22</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>0.19</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>0.21</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>0.27</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>1,3-butadine*</td><td>0.08</td><td>0.07</td><td>-</td><td>0.11</td><td>0.09</td><td>-</td><td>0.07</td><td>0.06</td><td>-</td><td>0.10</td><td>0.09</td><td>-</td><td>0.15</td><td>0.13</td><td>-</td></tr>
</table>
* Figures for 1,3-butadine in the 2005 column relate to 2003.

Units: NOx (ugm-3 as NO2 annual mean); NO2 (ugm-3 annual mean); PM10 (ugm-3 grav. annual mean); S02 (ugm-3 annual mean); Benzene (ugm-3 annual mean); CO (mgm-3 annual mean); 1,3-butadine (ugm-3 annual mean)

Wiltshire figure averages are all lower than Swindon. More detailed analysis needs to be carried out to determine the hotspots within the Wiltshire districts based on the grid references provided with the data-sets.
</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Automatic air monitoring sites</td><td>23</td><td>Nearest automatic air monitoring sites in the South-West are in Bath, Bristol, Somerton, and Bournemouth.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Pollutant levels (in annual tonnes) for Council locations (2001) and source of pollutants</td><td>25</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Pollutant</th><th>Wiltshire 2001</th><th>Swindon 2001</th></tr>
<tr><td>1,3-Butadiene</td><td>0.24</td><td>0.31</td></tr>
<tr><td>Benzene</td><td>1.1</td><td>1.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Carbon monoxide</td><td>254</td><td>322</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lead</td><td>5.8</td><td>1.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nitrogen</td><td>54</td><td>55</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Note the locations used to collect this information are the Swindon Borough Council and Wiltshire County Council office post codes (SN1 2JN and BA14 8JN)</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>oxides</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th>Area</th><th>Main pollutant Sectors</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Wiltshire</td><td>Road Transport</td></tr>
<tr><td>Combustion in commercial, institutions, residential and agricultural sectors</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Swindon</td><td>Road Transport</td></tr>
<tr><td>Combustion in commercial, institutions, residential and agricultural sectors</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Transport/machinery</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Benzene</td><td>26</td><td></td><td><u>National target</u>
Running annual mean to be below 16.25ug/m^3 by 31/12/2003</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>1,3-Butadiene</td><td>26</td><td></td><td><u>National target</u>
Running annual mean to be below 2.25ug/m^3 by 31/12/2003</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Carbon monoxide</td><td>26</td><td></td><td><u>National target</u>
Running 8 hour mean to be below 10.0ug/m^3 by 31/12/2003</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Lead</td><td>26</td><td>No data found for Swindon and Wiltshire</td><td><u>National target</u>
Annual mean to be below 0.5ug/m^3 by 2004 and below 0.25ug/m^3 by 31/12/2008</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Nitrogen dioxide</td><td>26</td><td></td><td><u>National target</u>
1 hour mean not to exceed 200ug/m^3 more than 18 times per year by 31/12/2005. Annual mean to be below 40ug/m^3 by 31/12/2005.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>27</td><td>Swindon 2000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		annual mean values site 1 = 33.1ug/m^3 Site 14 = 48.7 ug/m^3 Swindon 2001 annual mean results site 1 = 30.73ug/m^3 Site 14 = 43.33ug/m^3			
PM10	26		PM10 target: Annual mean less than 40 ug/m^3 by 31/12/2004 No more than 35 days where daily mean >=50 ug/m^3 by 2004.		
	27	Swindon 2001 number of days exceeding 50ug/m^3 = 23 (from 15th Aug – Dec) 2004 number of days exceeding			

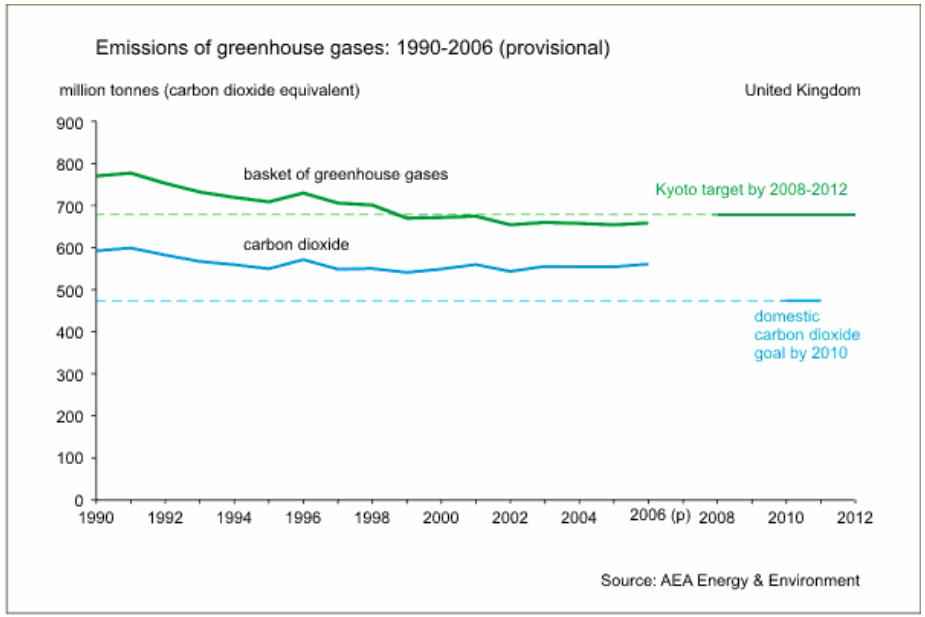
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		50ug/m^3 – 6 (Jan and Feb)			
Sulphur dioxide	26		<u>National target</u> 15 minute mean not to exceed 266ug/m^3 more than 35 times per year by 31/12 2005 1 hour mean not to exceed 350ug/m^3 more than 24 times per year by 31/12/2004 24 hour mean not to exceed 125ug/m^3 more than 3 times per year by 31/12/2004.		
	27	Swindon = 1990/91 = 20ug/m^3 Swindon = 2002 = 7ug/m^3			

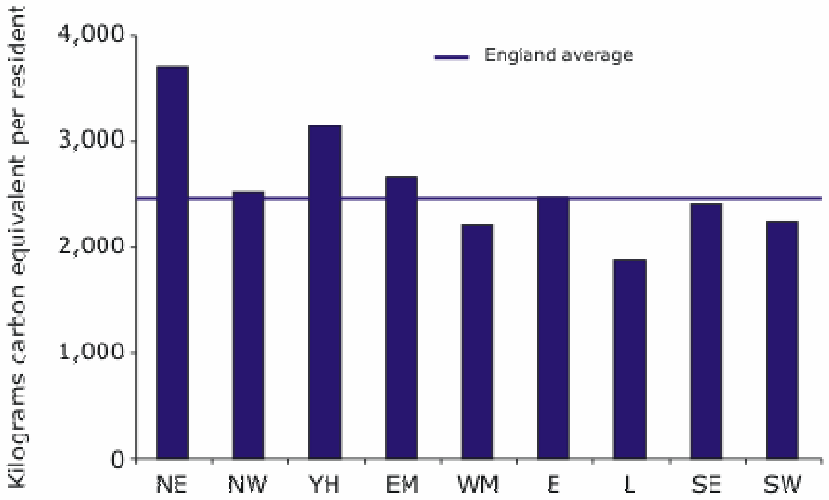
B.9 Climatic Factors
Summary

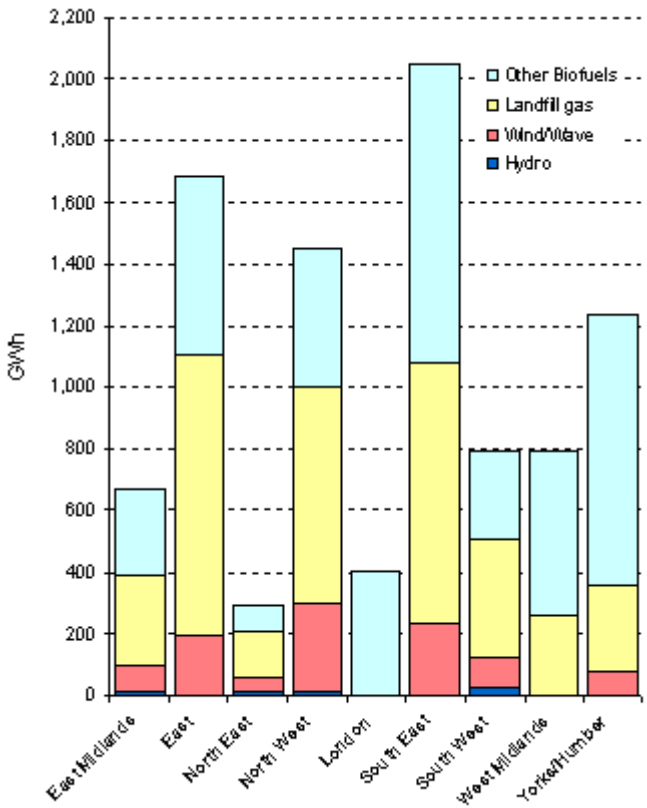
The UK Climate Impacts Programme has identified that global temperature has risen by 0.6^{o}C since the beginning of the twentieth century, and that over the last 30 years winters have been getting warmer and summers drier. In the South-West, 8 of the 10 warmest years since 1855 have occurred since 1990.

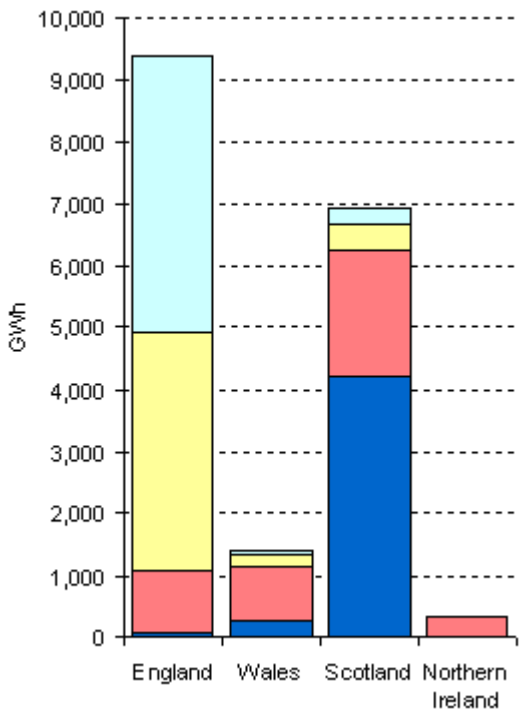
Global climate change, which is predominantly the result of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) caused by human activity, is a long-term but serious concern. The transport system is now the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the UK, and has shown a steady increase since 1990, unlike the industrial and domestic sectors which now have emissions lower than the 1990 base year (Sustainable Development Indicators, 2005).

The pertinent data are:

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Topic: Climatic Factors					
Emissions of Greenhouse Gases: 1990 – 2006 (provisional)	28	 Emissions of the 'basket' of six greenhouse gases fell by 15.3 per cent between the base year and 2005. Emissions of carbon dioxide fell by 6.4 per cent between 1990 and 2005.			Target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% from 1990 levels by 2008-12. The UK aims to move beyond its Kyoto target towards its goal of reducing emissions of carbon dioxide by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010, and to put itself on a path to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 60 per cent by 2050. (Defra)

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Total carbon dioxide emissions per head, 2004	17	 Source: Defra, DTI, netcen The South West emitted 11.9 million tonnes carbon equivalent of carbon dioxide (CO2) in 2004; the third lowest amount of the regions. This equated to 2.4 tonnes per resident; below the average rate for England.		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Electricity generated from renewable sources (2006)	54	Generation by English Region, 2006  			The first graph demonstrates that the east generated more electricity from renewable sources in 2006 compared to other regions England. The second graph demonstrates that England generated more electricity from renewable sources in 2006 compared to Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Approximately 50% of the renewable electricity in the SW comes from landfill gas.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		Generation by English Country, 2006 			

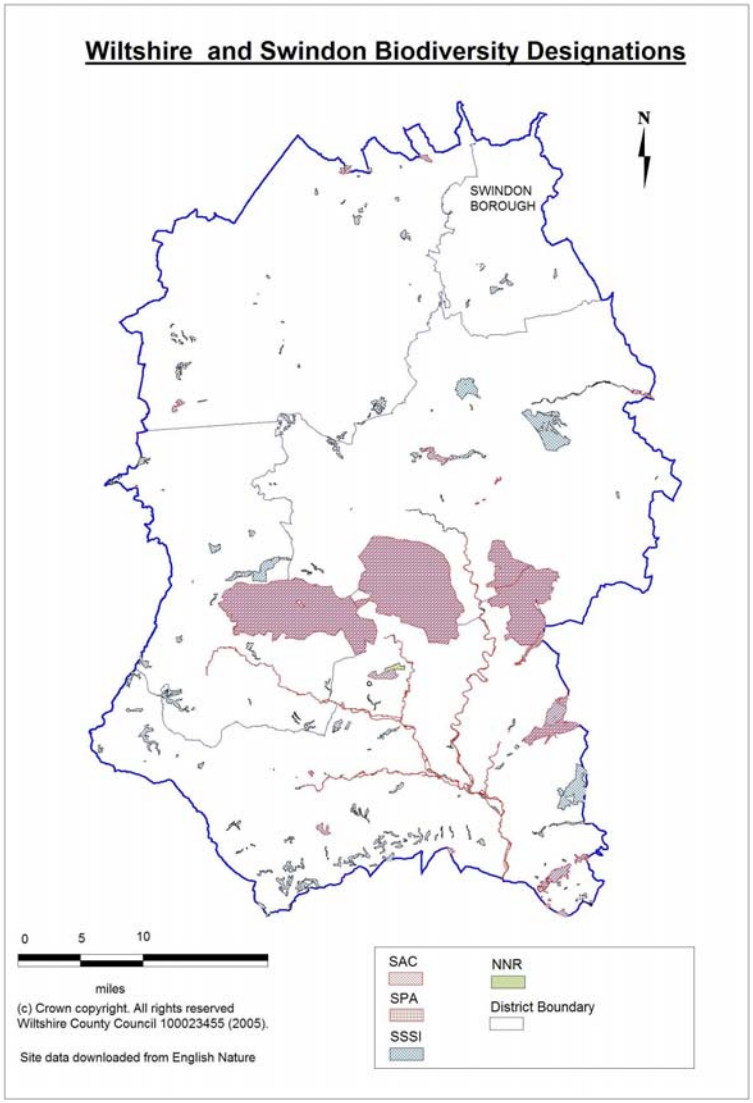
B.10 Biodiversity

Summary

European Designations

Wiltshire is an important area for biodiversity, and contains either in full or part, 10 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and 2 Special Protection Areas (SPA), these being areas of European designation. The primary reasons for the selection of these sites are as follows (Source: Joint Nature Conservation Committee).

The figure below shows the designations within the plan area:


Wiltshire and Swindon Biodiversity Designations
N
SWINDON BOROUGH
0
5
10
miles
(c) Crown copyright. All rights reserved Wiltshire County Council 100023455 (2005).
Site data downloaded from English Nature
SAC
SPA
SSSI
NNR
District Boundary

Site and Area	Primary Reason/s for Designation (Habitats and/or Species)
Salisbury Plain SAC and SPA. Area: SAC: 21,466ha. SPA: 19,715ha	Salisbury Plain represents the best remaining example in the UK of lowland juniper scrub on chalk. Salisbury Plain in central southern England is believed to be the largest surviving semi-natural dry grassland within the EU and is therefore the most important site for this habitat in the UK. This site probably contains the largest area of 6210 semi-natural dry grassland in the Atlantic Biogeographical Region. Salisbury Plain represents marsh fritillary in chalk grassland in central southern England, and contains a cluster of large sub-populations where the species breeds on dry calcareous grassland. Salisbury Plain SPA is important for breeding populations of Stone Curlew and over-wintering populations of Hen Harrier. Other designation features include quail and hobby.
Porton Down SPA Area: 1,237ha	Porton Down SPA is important for downland breeding birds and supports important numbers of Stone Curlew.
River Avon SAC Area: 490ha	The Avon in southern England is a large, lowland river system that includes sections running through chalk and clay, with transitions between the two. Five aquatic *Ranunculus* species occur in the river system, but stream water-crowfoot and river water-crowfoot are the main dominants. There is an extensive population of Desmoulin's whorl snail along about 20 km of the margins and associated wetlands of the Rivers Avon, Bourne and Wylye. The Avon represents sea lamprey in a high-quality river in the southern part of its range. The Avon is a high-quality river that represents the southern part of the range of brook lamprey. The Avon in southern England represents a south coast chalk river supporting Atlantic salmon. There has been limited modification of the river course by comparison with many other southern lowland rivers in England. The Avon represents bullhead in a calcareous, relatively unmodified river in the southern part of its range in England.
Bath and Bradford upon	This site in southern England includes the hibernation sites associated with 15% of the UK greater horseshoe bat population and is selected on the basis of the importance of this exceptionally large over-wintering

Site and Area	Primary Reason/s for Designation (Habitats and/or Species)
Avon Bats SAC Area: 108ha	population Another designation feature is the presence of the lesser horseshoe bat. Small numbers of Bechstein's bats have been recorded hibernating in abandoned mines in this area, though maternity sites remain unknown
Pewsey Downs SAC Area: 154ha	This site is situated on the southern edge of the Marlborough Downs on the Wiltshire chalk and consists largely of semi-natural dry grassland. It contains a large population of the nationally scarce burnt orchid. The uncommon green-winged orchid, autumn lady's-tresses and frog orchid are also present, together with a rich assemblage of more widespread species, including bee orchid, fragrant orchid and pyramidal orchid. Pewsey Downs is one of three sites selected in the central part of the range for early gentian. It holds a very significant population of hundreds of thousands of plants growing in high-quality chalk grassland
North Meadow and Clattinger Farm SAC Area: 105ha	North Meadow and Clattinger Farm in the Thames Valley in southern England is one of two sites representing lowland hay meadows near the centre of its UK range. This site represents an exceptional survival of the traditional pattern of management and so exhibits a high degree of conservation of structure and function. This site also contains a very high proportion (>90%) of the surviving UK population of fritillary, a species highly characteristic of damp lowland meadows in Europe and now rare throughout its range.
Great Yews SAC Area: 29ha	Great Yews represents yew woods in the south-west of the habitat's range. Although it is the smallest example of the habitat within the SAC series, it is important for the presence of about 300 old trees.
Prescombe Down SAC Area: 76ha	Prescombe Down is one of three sites selected in the central part of the range for early gentian. It holds very significant populations of hundreds of thousands of plants in high-quality chalk grassland that has been sympathetically managed for many years.
Chilmark quarries SAC Area: 10ha	This complex of abandoned stone mines provides suitable hibernation conditions for a range of bat species and has a long history of usage by greater horseshoe. One of the best areas in the UK for the lesser horseshoe bat. This complex of abandoned mines in central-southern England is regularly used by small numbers of barbastelle as a hibernation site.

Site and Area	Primary Reason/s for Designation (Habitats and/or Species)
	This complex of abandoned mines in central-southern England is regularly used as a hibernation site by small numbers of Bechstein's bat.
Kennet and Lambourn Floodplain SAC Area: 115ha	The cluster of sites selected in the Kennet and Lambourn valleys supports one of the most extensive known populations of Desmoulin's whorl snail in the UK and is one of two sites representing the species in the south-western part of its range in the important chalk stream habitat.
New Forest SAC Area: 29,254ha	The New Forest covers a small area in the south east of Wiltshire. It has been primarily designated as a SAC for a variety of habitat types and species including • Hatchet Pond oligotrophic waterbody • Vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea. • Most extensive stands of lowland northern Atlantic wet heaths in southern England. • Largest area of lowland heathland in the UK. It is particularly important for the diversity of its habitats and the range of rare and scarce species which it supports. • Molinia meadows in southern England. • Largest area in England of Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion, in complex habitat mosaics associated primarily with the extensive valley bogs of this site. • Largest area of mature, semi-natural beech woodland in Britain and represents Atlantic acidophilous beech forests in the most southerly part of the habitat's UK range. • Largest area of mature, semi-natural beech woodland in Britain • Representative of old acidophilous oak woods in the southern part of its UK range. It is the most extensive area of active wood-pasture with old oak and beech in north-west Europe and has outstanding invertebrate and lichen populations. • Contains many streams and some small rivers that are less affected by drainage and canalisation than those in any other comparable area in the lowlands of England. • Outstanding locality for southern damselfly, with several population centres and strong populations estimated to be in the hundreds or thousands of individuals and with a long history of records • The New Forest represents stag beetle in its Hampshire/Sussex population centre, and is a major stronghold for the species in the UK. The forest is one of the most important sites in the UK for fauna associated with rotting wood, and was identified as of potential international importance for its saproxylic invertebrate fauna by the Council of Europe (Speight 1989).

To demonstrate the importance of Salisbury Plain on an international scale as the largest area of flower rich chalk grassland in North West Europe the European Commission (EC) have agreed to contribute 50% of the total project cost for a major four-year restoration project called the Salisbury Plain LIFE Project, which is being led by English Nature,. The project began in September 2001 and has the objective to improve the conservation management at four sites:

- Salisbury Plain;
- Porton Down;
- Parsonage Down National Nature Reserve (NNR); and
- Pewsey Downs National Nature Reserve (NNR).

Another project underway which is receiving European funding is the River Avon SAC LIFE project. This is part of the “Life in UK Rivers” programme which is developing conservation strategies on seven UK SAC rivers. The strategy for the River Avon will guide the management of the river over the next ten years.

The River Avon SAC Conservation Strategy details several building developments and road schemes proposed within the Avon SAC catchment. The potential impacts on the SAC from these developments are pollution of the river system during construction, runoff during operation/usage, indirect pressures on the river if floodplain dynamics are altered, increased demand on water resources in the area, increased need for sewage disposal, and fragmentation of habitat.

National and Local Designations

Of national importance there are 136 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and 7 National Nature Reserves (NNRs), whilst at a local level the county has 7 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs). In addition there are 42 Regionally Important Geological or Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) and approximately 1,500 County Wildlife Sites (CWS) (both figures are for Wiltshire & Swindon).

English Nature reports on the condition of SSSIs, grading them into six categories. The Government has set a Public Service Agreement for 95% of SSSI to be in the top two categories by 2010. The current figure for Wiltshire is 86.95% which shows an improvement over the 77.49% reported on the English Nature website in March 2005, prior to some of the site condition information being updated.

County: Wiltshire May 2005

% Area meeting PSA target	% Area favourable	% Area unfavourable recovering	% Area unfavourable no change	% Area unfavourable declining	% Area destroyed / part destroyed
86.95%	53.37%	33.58%	5.25%	7.80%	0.00%

Other Biodiversity

The Wiltshire Biological Action Plan (BAP) includes nine habitat action plans and one species action plan (bats). Of the habitats within Wiltshire, chalk grassland is one of the most important, with the county holding over 50% of the UK's resource of flower rich chalk grassland.

Despite the dominance of chalk down-land in certain areas of the county, Wiltshire has a wide variety of habitat types, and it encompasses parts of nine of the English Nature Natural Areas, these being bio-geographic zones which reflect the geological foundation, natural systems and processes, and wildlife within the area.

A Regional Nature Map is currently under development which identifies areas of opportunity for habitat creation at a landscape level. For the LTP SEA this map provides context to help guide potential habitat creation enhancement and creation opportunities.

The pertinent data are:

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Topic: Biodiversity					
Special Areas for Conservation (SAC)	31	10 SACs in Wiltshire & Swindon • Bath and Bradford on Avon Bats • Chilmark Quarries • Great Yews • Kennet and Lambourn Floodplain • New Forest • North Meadow and Clattinger farm • Pewsey Downs • Prescombe Down			Wiltshire holds over 50% of the UK's resource of flower rich chalk grassland. (CCFC 2004)

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		• River Avon • Salisbury Plain			
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	31,5	2 SPAs in Wiltshire & Swindon • Salisbury Plain • Porton Down			Salisbury Plain is the largest area of chalk grassland in NW Europe. (Over 41% of the total)
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	31	136 SSSIs <u>May 2005</u> % Area Favourable: 53.37% Unfavourable recovering: 33.58 Unfavourable no change: 5.25% Unfavourable declining : 7.8% Destroyed/part destroyed: 0%	<u>March 2005</u> % Area Favourable: 52.93% Unfavourable recovering: 24.56% Unfavourable no change: 6.32% Unfavourable declining : 16.19% Destroyed/part destroyed: 0%	English Nature target to have 95% of SSSI in Favourable or Unfavourable Recovering categories by 2010. Currently there is a positive trend	% area meeting PSA target: 77.49%. 9 SSSIs in Swindon
National Nature Reserves (NNR)	31	7 NNRs in Wiltshire and Swindon • Fyfield Down - Kennet • Langley Wood and Homan's Copse - Salisbury • North Meadow, Cricklade (Spotlight reserve) – N.Wilts • Parsonage Down - Salisbury • Pewsey Downs - Kennet • Prescombe Down - Salisbury			

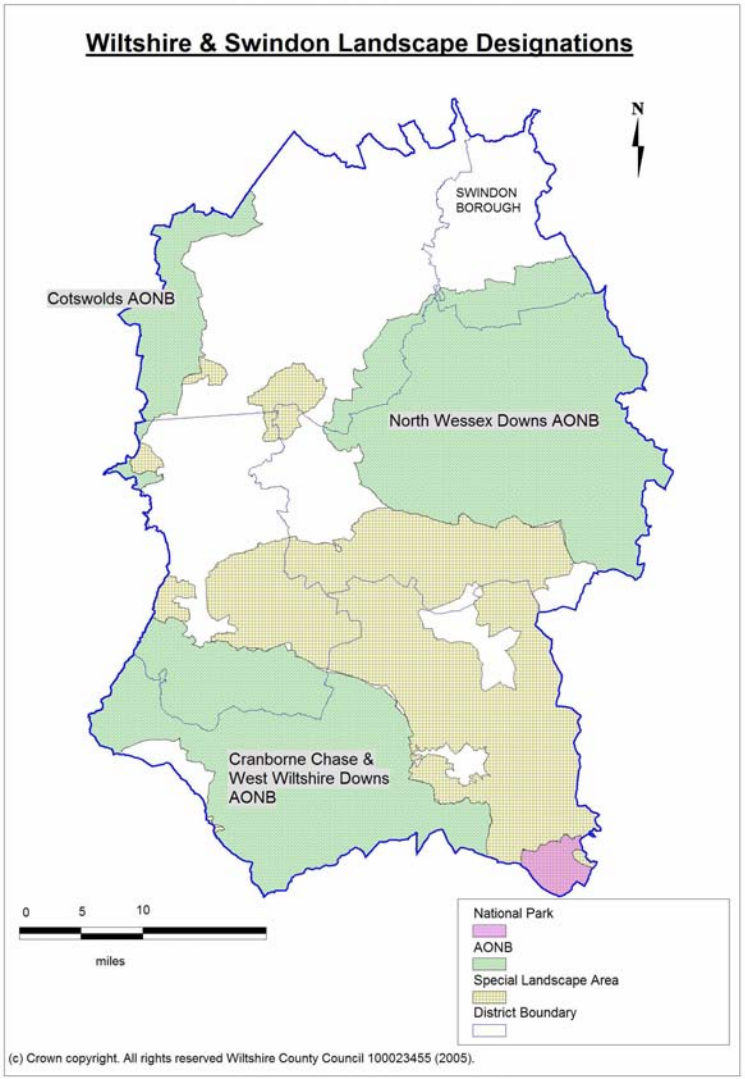
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		• Wylye & Church Dean Downs - Salisbury			
Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	31,34	4 LNRs in Swindon • Coate Water • Seven Fields • Stanton Park • Barbary Castle 8 LNRs in Wiltshire • Avon Valley - Salisbury • Bemerton Heath and Barnard's Folly - Salisbury • Drews Pond Wood - Kennet • Flouse Hole - Salisbury • Oakfrith Wood - Kennet • Scotchel Nature Reserve - Kennet • Smallbrook Meadows – W.Wilts • Corston Quarry and Pond			Radnor Street Cemetery (Swindon) is likely to be designated as an LNR.
County Wildlife Sites	32	Approximately 1,500 in Swindon and Wiltshire			
Areas of High Ecological Value (AHEVs)	32,38	W.Wilts: 6 sites Wiltshire and Swindon total: 19 sites.			
Regionally Important Geological or Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)		60 RIGS in Wiltshire and Swindon			
Protected Verges	33	Wiltshire has 50 Verges which are protected for wildlife:			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		• Kennet – 7 • N.Wilts – 17 • Salisbury – 20 • W.Wilts - 6			
EN Natural Areas	31	Wiltshire is covered by the following English Nature Natural Areas: • Cotswolds • Thames and Avon Vales • Mid-Vale Ridge (very small area) • Berkshire and Marlborough Downs • London Basin (very small area) • Hampshire Downs • South Wessex Downs • Wessex Vales • New Forest Swindon is covered by: • Thames and Avon Vales • Mid-Vale Ridge • Berkshire and Marlborough Downs			
Swindon 'Country Wildlife Sites'	34	88 Country Wildlife Sites in Swindon.			
	34,35	Great Western Community Forest – 36,260 Ha around Swindon extending into	UK: 7.7% (Europe 30%)		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		Wiltshire and Oxfordshire. Swindon 4% woodland Wiltshire 7%			
English Nature is leading a major four-year restoration project, which began in September 2001, called the Salisbury Plain LIFE Project to improve the conservation management at four sites: **Salisbury Plain, Porton Down, Parsonage Down National Nature Reserve (NNR) and Pewsey Downs National Nature Reserve (NNR).** The European Commission (EC) have agreed to contribute 50% of the total project cost of £2,130,000 and the other 50% is matched partner funding from Headquarters Army Training Estate (HQ ATE), Defence Estates (DE), English Nature, Defence Science Technology Laboratory (DSTL formerly DERA), the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), Butterfly Conservation (BC) and the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (CEH). Three Biodiversity Action Plans exist for the area – Wilshire, Swindon, and Cotswold Water Park. (See Review of PPPs for a summary)					

B.11 Landscape

In common with the cultural heritage and biodiversity topics, Wiltshire's landscape is also one of great importance on a national scale. The south-east tip of the county has been included in part of the recently designated New Forest National Park. Also, three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) cover 43% of the county (Cotswolds, North Wessex Downs, and Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs). The figure below shows the location and extent of these AONBs.


Wiltshire & Swindon Landscape Designations
N
SWINDON BOROUGH
Cotswolds AONB
North Wessex Downs AONB
Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB
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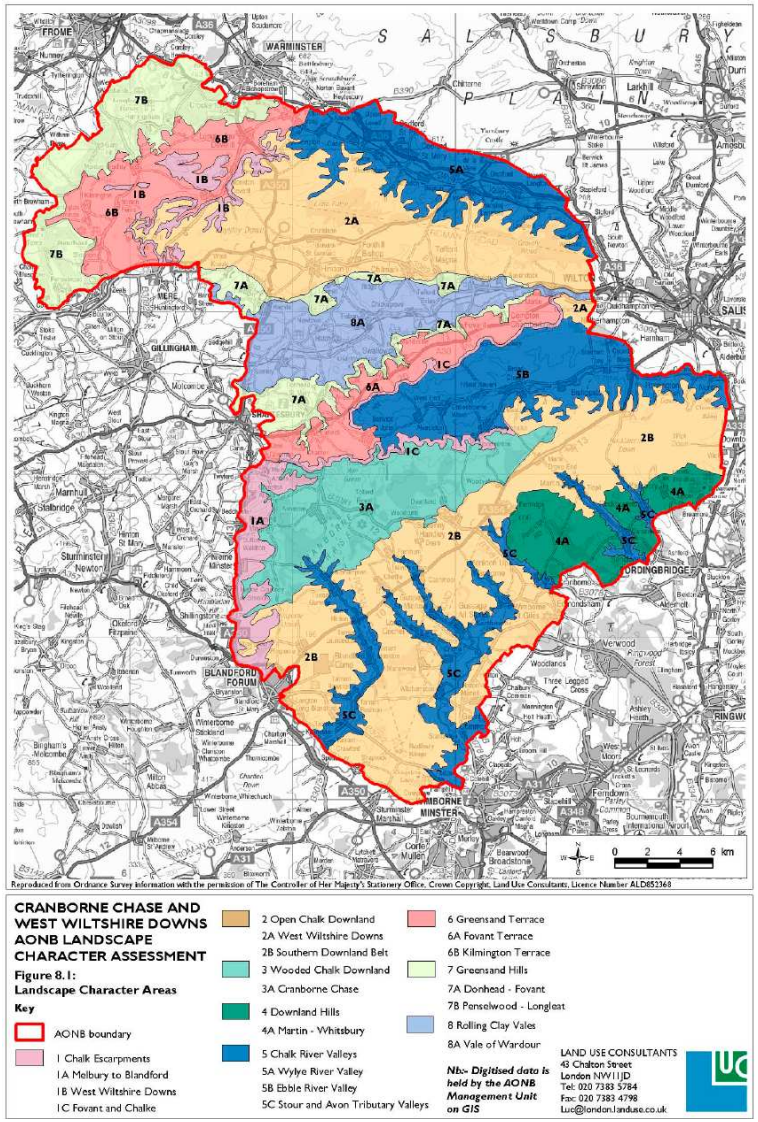
National Park
AONB
Special Landscape Area
District Boundary
(c) Crown copyright. All rights reserved Wiltshire County Council 100023455 (2005).

Cotswolds AONB – The Cotswolds became an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in 1966, and is the largest in England and Wales covering an area of 790 sq miles extending into parts of Somerset, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire. Limestone gives the Cotswolds it's distinctive, unified appearance, visible in the buildings and walls which blend in with their surroundings. The Cotswolds has a diverse landscape with limestone grasslands contrasting with ancient beech woodlands and intimate valleys.

North Wessex Downs AONB – designated in 1972, it is the largest AONB in South East England and the third largest nationally, covering parts of Wiltshire, Hampshire and Oxfordshire. Although the North Wessex Downs has chalk downlands at its backbone, the AONB is made up of a variety of landscape types which range from open downland, river valleys and vales, and wooded plateau.

Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB – covering 379 square miles this AONB is the sixth largest in the country, and is part of the extensive chalk belt which stretches across Southern England. Chalk uplands dominate, and the AONB is made up of the rolling scenery of the West Wiltshire Downs separated from the wooded chalk landscape of Cranborne Chase by the Vale of Wardour. Nearly half of the area lies within Salisbury District, with the remainder stretching into parts of West Wiltshire District, Dorset, Hampshire and Somerset. The Landscape Character Areas for this AONB are shown on the plan below:



Source: http://www.ccwwdaonb.org.uk/pdfs/lca/8_Landscape_Character_AONB.pdf

The landscape of the county is anything but uniform, with 11 of the Countryside Agency Landscape Character Areas featuring to a greater or lesser extent within the county border. This national classification takes a broad brush approach to defining landscape character within England. Within Wiltshire a county wide landscape classification has just been completed in draft (see http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/mainindex/environment/countryside/environmentcountrysidelandscape/environmentcountrysidelandscapecharacterassessment/environment-wiltshire_landscape_character_assessment_draft_document.htm).

The LCA divides Wiltshire into 16 character types. These are:

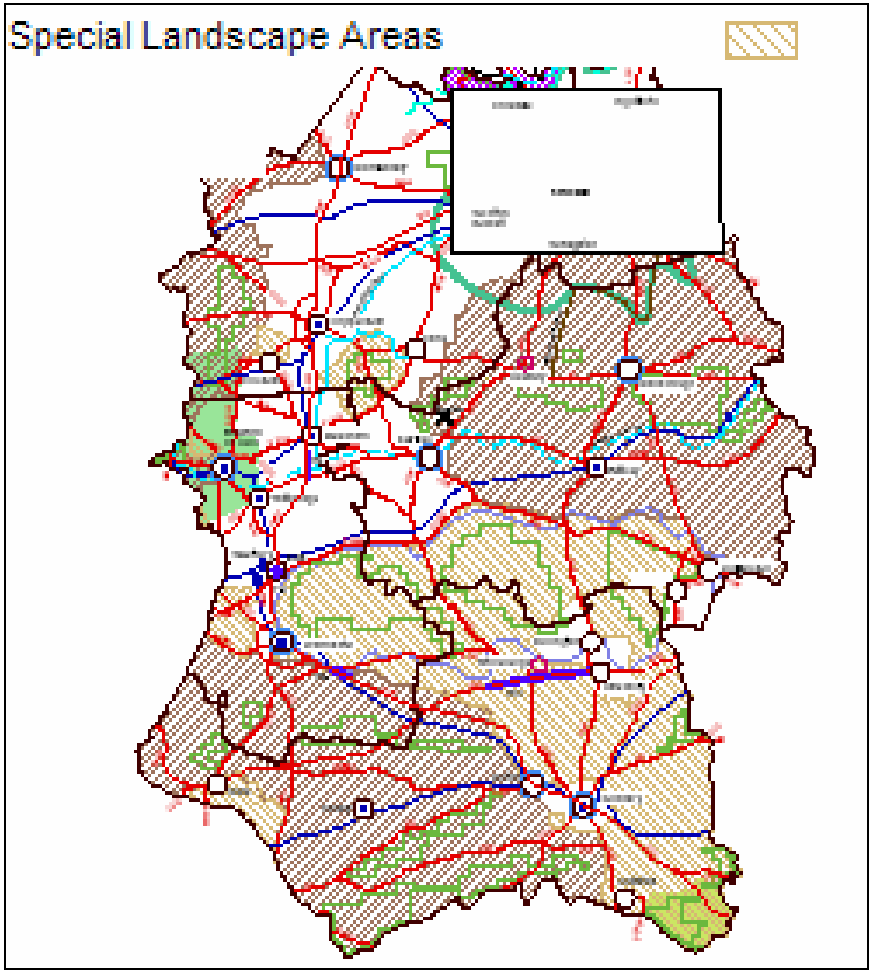
Type 1: Open Downland
Type 2: Wooded Downland
Type 3: High Chalk Plain
Type 4: Low Chalk Plain
Type 5: Chalk River Valley
Type 6: Greensand Terrace
Type 7: Wooded Greensand Hills
Type 8: Limestone Ridge Type
Type 9: Limestone Wold
Type 10: Limestone Valleys
Type 11: Rolling Clay Lowland
Type 12: Open Clay Vale
Type 13: Wooded Clay Vale
Type 14: Forest-Heathland Mosaic
Type 15: Greensand Vale
Type 16: Limestone Lowlands

Each of the generic landscape types has a distinct and relatively homogenous character with similar physical and cultural attributes, including geology, landform, land cover, biodiversity and historical evolution. The main character areas that have been affected by mineral development are:

- Type 12: Open Clay Vale - there has been extensive quarrying of sand, gravel and some clay (deriving from the Jurassic Limestone of the Cotswolds Hills) in area *12A: Thames Open Clay Vale.* These pits flooded and the lime rich waters have formed the Marl lakes of the Cotswold Water Park;
- Type 10: Limestone Valleys – where there is some small scale quarrying activity; and
- Type 13: Wooded Clay Vale and Type 16: Limestone Lowlands where old quarries form high scientific interest for geological reasons.

Special Landscape Areas

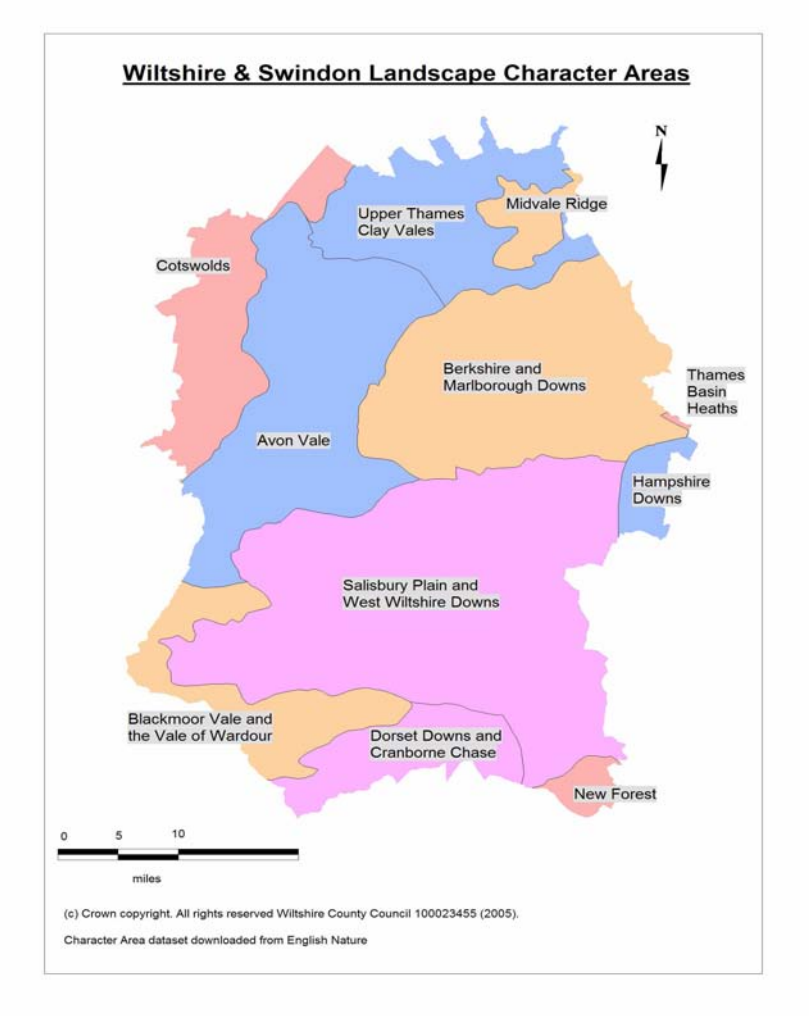
Special Landscape Areas (SLA) are landscapes of County Importance. SLA is a non-statutory designation protected through County Structure Plan and Local Plan policy. 5 areas have been designated.



(**Source:** Wiltshire Structure Plan Key Diagram)

Trends in Landscape Character

The figure below shows the landscape character of the area:



Results from the Countryside Agency "Countryside Quality Counts" reports show changes in the character of the landscape character areas over the period 1990 to 1998. Changes were classified using the following categories:

- Marked changes consistent with character;
- Marked changes inconsistent with character;
- Some changes inconsistent with character;
- Limited changes but consistent with maintaining character; and
- Small or limited changes consistent with character.

The overall results are shown below:
Character Area with statement of overall change.
Marked changes inconsistent with character

- Avon Vale
- Blackmoor Vale and the Vale of Wardour
- Dorset Downs and Cranbourne Chase
- Salisbury Plain and West Wiltshire Downs
- Upper Thames Clay Vales

Some changes inconsistent with character

- Berkshire and Marlborough Downs
- Hampshire Downs
- Mid-Vale Ridge (very small area in Wiltshire)
- New Forest
- Thames Basin Heath (very small area in Wiltshire)

Limited changes but consistent with maintaining character

- Cotswolds

A review of the reports to determine the reasons for change identified transport related pressures in several of the character area profiles. Those which relate to Wiltshire are as follows:

Berkshire and Marlborough Downs

- *Pressure for new roads and improvements to existing roads*
- *Pressure for new motorway services, petrol stations & other associated developments on major routes*
- *Recreational pressures from conflicting interest between walkers, motor-cyclists and off-road vehicles on downland tracks.*

Blackmoor Vale and the Vale of Wardour
- *Improvements to the A303 and A30 could have a significant effect on the landscape*

Cotswolds
- *There is pressure for facilities at tourist honeypots, with associated congestion, erosion of footpaths, bridleways and viewing point.*

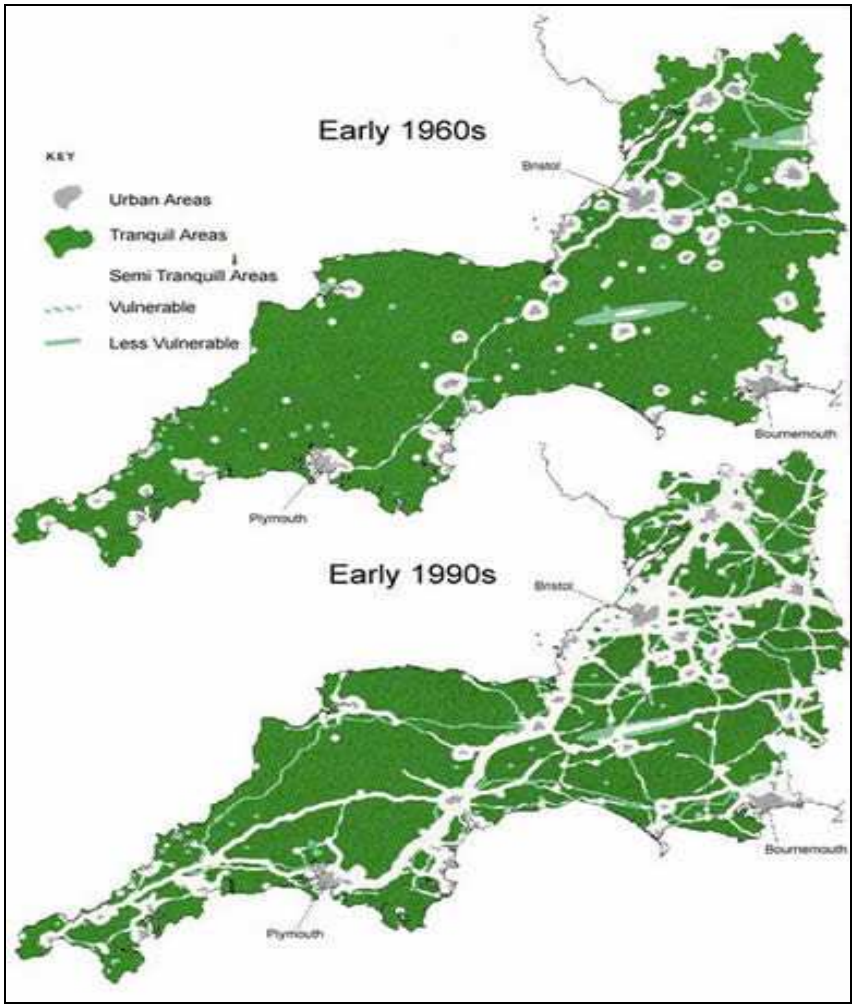
Dorset Downs and Cranbourne Chase
- *Several major roads pass through the area. The associated earthworks, lighting and signs are likely be particularly prominent in such open landscape*

New Forest
- *In recent decades the area has grown enormously in popularity as a place to visit for recreation. Volumes of traffic and numbers of visitors have steadily increased, as have the facilities to provide for them. This has resulted in minor but widespread changes, for instance through signs, waymarking, gates and car parks which tend to clutter the area.*

Salisbury Plain and West Wiltshire Downs
- *There are several trunk roads across the Plain and the A303 runs directly past Stonehenge. There are strong pressures to upgrade the road to dual carriageway at this point and other road improvements could have significant impacts.*

(Source: Countryside Quality Counts. Countryside Agency).

Part of the appeal of the rural nature of Wiltshire, particularly within the AONBs, is the tranquillity provided in these locations. County level data is not available for tranquillity, but at a regional scale the map below shows how the area of tranquillity decreased from the early 1960s through to the early 1990s.



(**Source**: CPRE and Countryside Agency 1995 cited at www.swenvo.org)

The pertinent data are:

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Topic: Landscape and Townscape					
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	51/52	Approximately 43% of Wiltshire lies within an AONB The North Wessex Downs AONB covers a large area of Kennet, the southern portion of Swindon, and the far south-east of North Wiltshire. The Cotswolds AONB covers the western extreme of North Wiltshire and the north-west tip of West Wiltshire. The Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB covers a large area of Salisbury district and the southern portion of West Wiltshire.		53% of Dorset's total land area 21% of the surface area of Hampshire is AONB designated	See Review of other Plans and Programmes for a summary of the AONB Action Plans
National Parks		The status of the New Forest as a new National Park was confirmed on 1 March 2005.			A National Park Authority to manage the Park was established on 1 April 2005 with a limited range of statutory powers and functions. It will become fully operational on 1 April 2006.
Quiet Lanes	36	Pewsey Vale Quiet Lanes Network introduced in July 2004.			
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	38	South Wessex Downs Avon Valley			

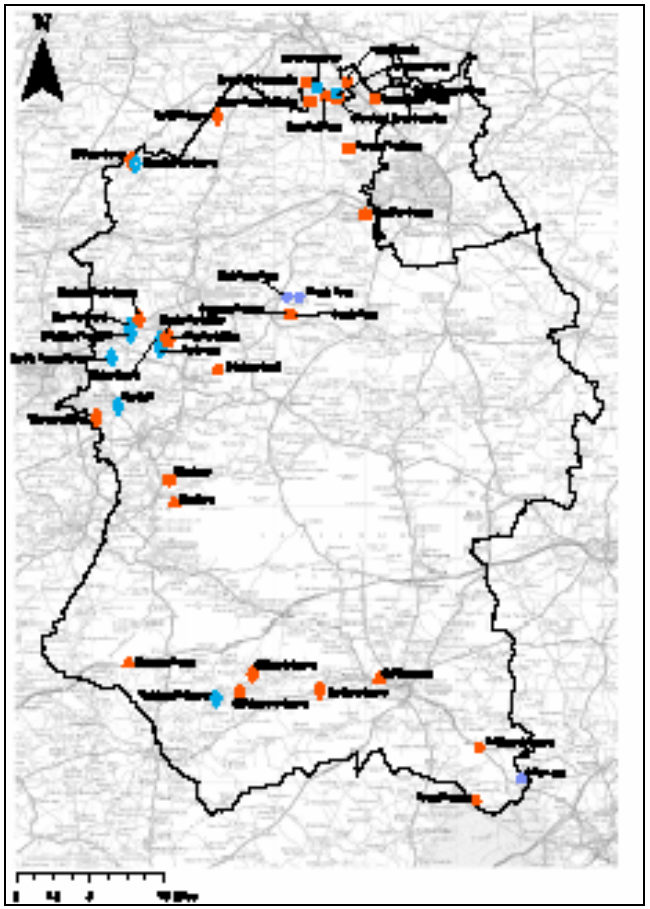
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Landscape Character	37, 34	Swindon is covered by the following Countryside Agency Landscape Character Areas: • Mid Vale Ridge • Upper Thames Clay Vales • Berkshire and Marlborough Downs 8 Character Areas defined for Swindon in SPG 'Landscape Character Areas': • High Downs • Downs Plain • Scarp • Wroughton Vale • Lydiard Ridge • Midvale Ridge • Vale of White Horse • Thames Vale			
		Wiltshire is covered by the following Countryside Agency Landscape Character Areas: • Cotswolds • Avon Vale • Mid-Vale Ridge (very small area) • Upper Thames Clay Vales • Berkshire and Marlborough Downs • Thames Basin Heath (very small area) • Hampshire Downs • Salisbury Plain and West Wiltshire Downs • Blackmoor Vale and the Vale of Wardour • Dorset Downs and Cranbourne Chase			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		• New Forest			

B.12 Soil and Minerals

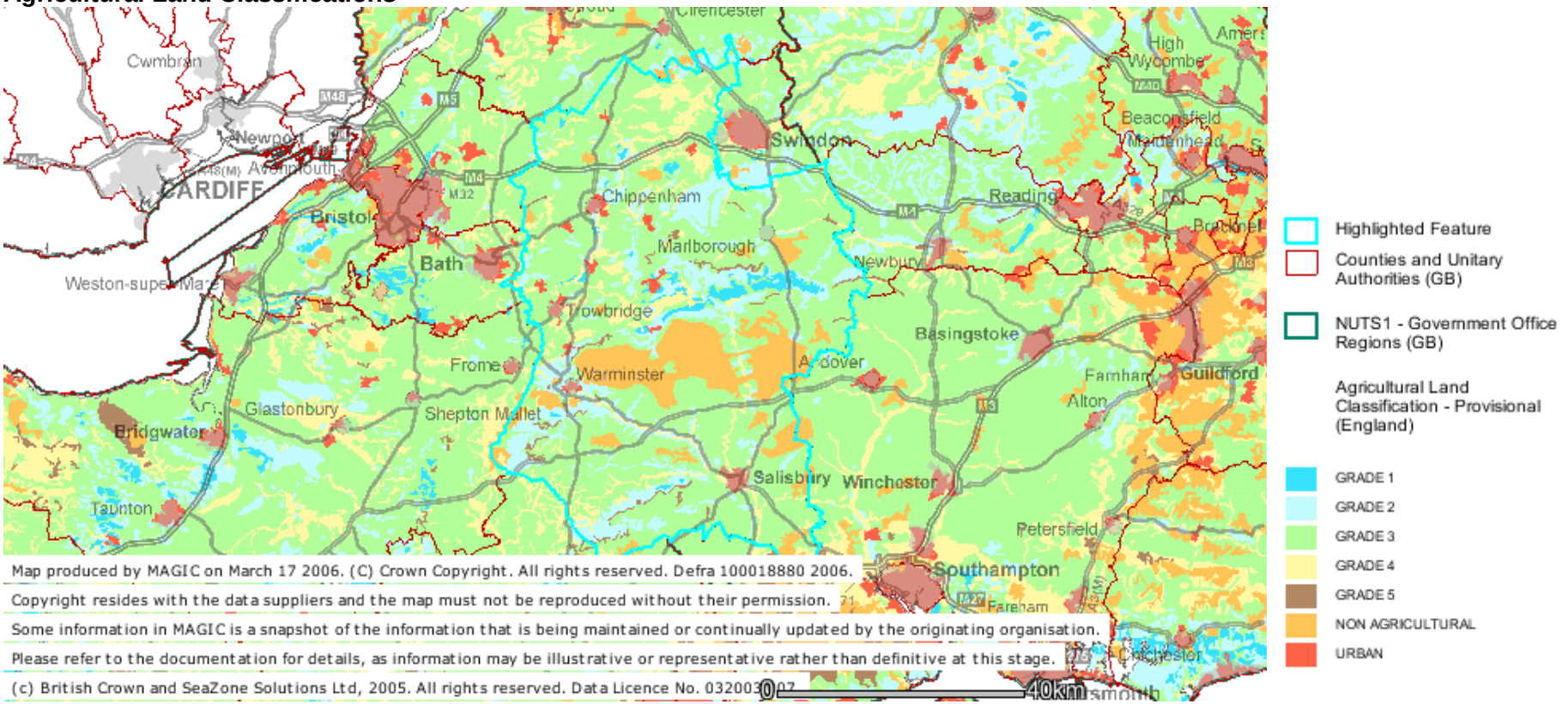
Summary

There are currently 23 active mineral workings in Wiltshire and Swindon and currently none in Swindon. Of these, 6 produce sand and gravel, 4 produce building sand, 2 produce chalk, 3 extract clay and 8 produce building stone (limestone and small amounts of sandstone). The County also has 10 Dormant (sand and gravel / building sand / crushed rock) and 5 temporarily inactive (sand and gravel / building sand / crushed rock / chalk) quarries. The majority of these are open-cast but some take the form of extensive underground mine complexes. These sites are shown in the map below.



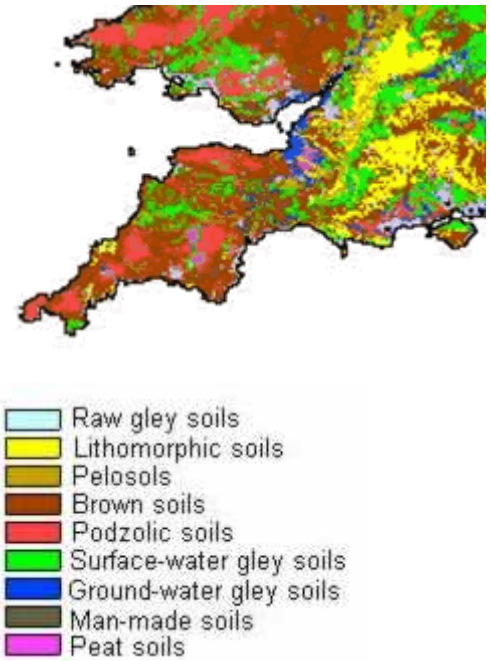
The highest concentration of current impacts is concentrated in the Cotswold Water Park where the main aggregates sites are located. The Cotswold Water Park has been quarried for sand and gravel for over sixty years with varying ecological impacts. Despite this, the Water Park is still of national nature conservation importance for wintering & breeding wetland birds and must be protected in the future. The challenge, in planning terms, is how to develop the area and improve upon the habitats and opportunities that exist through positive planning measures and collective aspirations. The other main impacts of aggregate extraction are due to the relative concentration of sites and include community impacts such as HGV traffic (mud on roads in winter), dust (summer) and noise

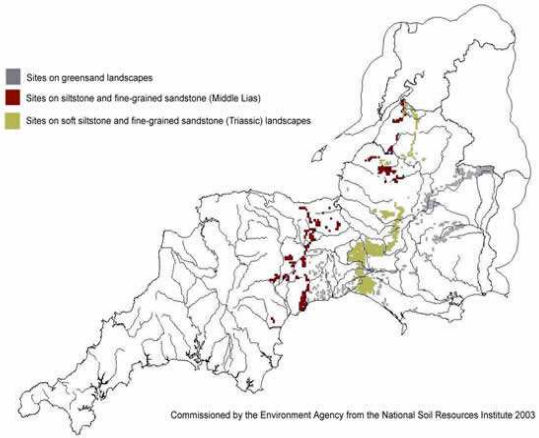
Agricultural Land Classifications



Source: www.magic.gov.uk

The pertinent data are:

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Topic: Soil and Minerals					
South West map showing major soil groups	39	 Source: National Soil Resources Institute			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Distribution of vulnerable soils in the South West	37	 Source: National Soil Resources Institute			These areas of the Southwest soils have an inherent vulnerability to structural problems and are easily sealed by heavy rain causing local flooding, mud on roads and damage to property. This also causes water pollution as sediment and pollutants enters rivers affecting river habitats and spawning grounds for salmon, trout and other aquatic wildlife. Incidents associated with soil structure problems increased in recent years, and this would also be made worse through the predicted changing weather patterns associated with climate change with climate change.
Mining and Quarrying in Wiltshire	40	Most of the sites produce material that is used as aggregate in the construction industry, although there is some quarrying for Bath Stone and Portland		Historically, there have been numerous small-scale mineral workings in Wiltshire, serving local markets. In more recent years, there has been a shift towards fewer, larger sites	It is expected that there will be further large-scale mineral operations here in the future.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		Stone from the 'Stone Belt' in the north west and south west of the County. There are currently 23 active mineral workings in Wiltshire and currently none in Swindon. Of these, 6 produce sand and gravel, 4 produce building sand, 2 produce chalk, 3 extract clay and 8 produce building stone (limestone and small amounts of sandstone). The County also has 10 Dormant (sand and gravel / building sand / crushed rock) and 5 temporarily inactive (sand and gravel / building sand / crushed rock / chalk) quarries. The majority of these are open-cast but some take the		serving wider markets. Swindon Borough has seen comparatively little mineral working in the past and, at present has no permitted mineral extraction sites.	

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>form of extensive underground mine complexes.

The Upper Thames Valley has been particularly intensively and widely worked for sand and gravel, and as a result the area has the largest concentration of gravel pit lakes in Britain.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Agricultural Land Use</td><td>38</td><td>Wiltshire & Swindon
<table><tr><th>Agricultural Use</th><th>Area in hectares</th></tr><tr><td>Cropping</td><td>122,201</td></tr><tr><td>Grassland</td><td>97,255</td></tr><tr><td>Rough Grassland</td><td>16,921</td></tr><tr><td>Woodlands on Agricultural Holdings</td><td>8,155</td></tr><tr><td>Set aside</td><td>17,300</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>6,456</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>268,759</td></tr></table>Source: June 1999 Agricultural and</td><td></td><td>No trend data</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		Horticultural Census England and Wales, Regions and Counties.			
Sand and Gravel - soft sand	41	Most county extractions from Lower Greensand east of Calne, Brickworth Quarry near Whiteparish, with traditional workings from Bagshot Sands at Pound Bottom east of Redlynch			Extraction concentrated in a few areas/sites
Sand and Gravel – sharp sand and gravel	40	Currently produced from 6 sites in Cotswold Water Park in the Upper Thames Valley			Deposits exist in the valleys of the Bristol Avon, Wylye and Salisbury Avon but the MPAs have no data on proven resources.
Stone	40	Bath Stone produced from a series of mines in the Gastard / Corsham area and Westwood. Traditional stone tiles are produced from a small open-cast quarry at Chedglow (near			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		Malmesbury); Crushed (limestone) rock produced from Knockdown Quarry near Sherston; Portland Stone produced at Chilmark Mine and Chicksgrove Quarry. Greensand dimension stone produced from a small quarry near Fovant (Old Hurdcott Quarry)			
Clay	40	Most extensive working at Westbury			
Chalk	40	Greatest production at Westbury; a rarely occurring chalk marketed in UK and internationally is produced from Quidhampton near Salisbury		In recent years number of chalk pits declined and now few larger quarries produce chalk.	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Fullers Earth	40	Occurrence is extremely restricted therefore no active & permitted sites.		Were workings on Wiltshire- Bath and North East Somerset boundary	Resource is valuable and versatile raw material.
Iron Stone	40			Past quarrying at Seend and Westbury.	Outcrops limited and extraction during next plan period is not envisaged.
Hydrocarbons	40	Extensive exploration revealed no workable oil and gas.			Pressure for further exploration cannot be ruled out in future.
National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, for the period 2001-2016 (MPG6) June 2003	42	The South West will have to provide 106 mt of sand and gravel and 453mt of crushed rock over the period. This assumes 121mt of alternative materials will be found.	These figures represent a 19% nationally in the amount of primary material needed. However, in the SW there will be great pressure to deliver the levels of sand and gravel needed.	See sub regional apportionments below	The government envisage these figures being used in the preparation of forthcoming Minerals Local Development Documents, and the Regional Spatial Strategy.
Plan area's permitted reserves	42	• Reserves of Sharp sand and gravel at the start of the adopted plan period (1992) = 9.04 million tonnes which, at the time provided sufficient supply potential to last eight years. • Since 1992 additional reserves have been		Much of the sharp sand and gravel resource in the Plan Area is highly constrained by environmental designations, is very close to settlements where mineral extraction may affect amenity or is restricted to locations with very poor access. Other important constraints include the need to avoid the pollution of water	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		granted and these have been further supplemented by allocations (Preferred Areas) in the Plan. The Plan's approach to landbank maintenance is geared towards ensuring Wiltshire / Swindon have sufficient supplies of soft sand soft **and** sharp sand and gravel. This effectively means that separate landbanks are maintained for these two broad aggregate types. However at the Regional level, the South West Regional Aggregates Working Party treat Wiltshire and Swindon's landbank as a global resource. At 31 December 2003 Wiltshire and Swindon's global sand and gravel landbank equalled: **10.96 mt** At current rates of extraction (average of the last three years production) the landbank would be sufficient to last 7.51 years. However if Wiltshire and Swindon's revised annualised production rate (1.85 mt per annum) is applied the landbank would only be sufficient to last 5.92 years. *Note: Production / reserves figures for 2004 remain confidential at the time of producing this report.*		resources, the widespread loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and ensuring that there is no increase in the risk of flooding.' Useful information would include: • number and area of new sites being worked • indicators of biodiversity loss, and remediation • area and quality of habitat loss and loss of agricultural land • indicators of social impacts (traffic, nuisance, visual, and loss of amenity space) • economic costs/benefits	
	43	At the national level, the new guidelines are		In June 2003, ODPM published draft revisions to	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		19% below previous MPG6 requirements due to the national requirement of 23% recycling of the total demand from aggregates. This varies on a local scale, however.		national and regional guidelines for the provision of aggregate minerals for the 16 year period, 2001-2016. The government envisage these figures being used in the preparation of forthcoming Minerals Local Development Documents, and the Regional Spatial Strategy.	
Dorset/Wiltshire Projected figures by South West RAWP, crushed rock	43	**Dorset & Wiltshire** 5 year average production 1997-2001 (percentage of overall regional production 1997-2001): 1.7% Permitted Reserves 2001: 48.5 million tonnes Between 2001 and 2016, Dorset & Wiltshire are expected to produce 7.7 million tonnes. Dorset & Wiltshire surplus: 40.8 million tonnes Between 2001 and 2016, 0.48 million tonnes are expected to be produced by Dorset & Wiltshire ('annual expression')			The reduction in the overall requirement of crushed rock from the South West has resulted in there being sufficient permitted reserves to meet forecasts. Wiltshire can effectively be discounted from the crushed rock equation as the majority of production comes from Dorset
Wiltshire Projected figures by South West RAWP, sand and gravel	43	**Wiltshire** 5 year average production 1997-2001 (percentage of overall regional production 1997-2001): 27.98% Permitted Reserves 2001: 11.26 million tonnes		Is likely to require new sites. The Wiltshire Minerals Forum has indicated that the following areas should be investigated.	• 'All MPAs in the Region will have to identify significant quantities of resource to meet shortfalls, and Wiltshire will face the greatest challenge in meeting sand and gravel

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		Between 2001 and 2016, Wiltshire are expected to produce 29.66 million tonnes. Wiltshire shortfall: 18.4 million tonnes Between 2001 and 2016, 1.85 million tonnes are expected to be produced by Wiltshire ('annual expression') Largest area of sand a gravel working in Wiltshire and Swindon is in the Cotswold Water Park.		1. The Alluvium and Valley Gravel deposits associated with the Upper Thames and Bristol Avon; and the Upper Greensand deposits around Calne / Compton Bassett. 2. The Upper Greensand / London Clay and Reading Beds sequence deposits associated with land around the Devizes area and further east around the Little Bedwyn / Great Bedwyn area of Kennet District; and the London Clay and Reading Beds / Bracklesham and Bagshot Beds sequences around the edges of the New Forest National Park and the Whiteparish area.	requirements if current proposals are ratified by the government following sub-regional apportionment exercise.' • Officers from Wiltshire believe this method of meeting forecasts (i.e. assuming the previous production patterns can be projected forward to 2016) is inequitable and unsustainable, but the SWRAWP have concluded that MPAs ought to test the assumptions through the reviews of local plans

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
				3. The Alluvium and Valley Gravel deposits associated with the tributaries of the Salisbury Avon; and the London Clay and Reading Beds sequence east of Whiteparish (if commercially exploitable). 4. The London Clay and Reading Beds / Bracklesham and Bagshot Beds within the New Forest National Park	
Sales of land – won sand and gravel from Annual Minerals Surveys, 1985 to 2003	45	**Wiltshire:** **1997 – 1.159 million tonnes** **2001 – 1.410 million tonnes**	South West: 1997 – 4.521 million tonnes 2001 – 5.274 million tonnes		• In south west sand and gravel production has been steadily rising over the last decade
Production trends	44			Past production/sales show overall production steadily risen 1991-2002 (no active sites in Swindon). Note: This increase does not	Total shortfall 1991 – 2002 (diff. between 1994 MPG6 requirements and 'actual supply'): 3.3 million tonnes

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>account for 1994 MPG6 targets for provision being met.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Predicted 2016 Supply Shortfalls (based on past supply patterns)</td><td>43</td><td>Revised shortfalls:
Sharp sand and gravel- 12.61 mt
Soft sand – 3.1 mt</td><td></td><td></td><td>These shortfalls need to be addressed</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wiltshire & Swindon Supply Scenarios 2001 - 2016</td><td>44</td><td>Wiltshire & Swindon:
Undifferentiated Sand and Gravel Landbank Projections
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Million tonnes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sand and Gravel Landbank as at 2001 (mt)</td><td>11.65</td></tr>
<tr><td>Old MPG6 Production Rate (1)</td><td>1.35</td></tr>
<tr><td>Actual production rate over last 5 years (2)</td><td>1.25</td></tr>
<tr><td>Landbank in Years as an expression of (1)</td><td>6.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Landbank in Years as an expression of (2)</td><td>9.3</td></tr>
</table>
Wiltshire & Swindon:
Sharp Sand and Gravel Landbank Projections</td><td></td><td>At current production rates supplies of sharp sand and gravel will last until 2011.

At current production rates supplies of soft sand will last until 2015.</td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints

	Million tonnes
Sand and Gravel Landbank as at 2001 (mt)	7.92
Old MPG6 Production Rate (1)	1.038
Actual production rate over last 5 years (2)	0.964
Landbank in Years as an expression of (1)	7.6
Landbank in Years as an expression of (2)	8.2

Wiltshire & Swindon:
Soft Sand Landbank Projections

	Million tonnes
Sand and Gravel Landbank as at 2001 (mt)	3.73
Old MPG6 Production Rate (1)	0.31
Actual production rate over last 5 years (2)	0.285
Landbank in Years as an expression of (1)	12.0
Landbank in Years as an expression of (2)	13.1

(as at 31 Dec 2001/ 1st Jan 2002)

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Annual Sales / Production of Aggregates	46			Mineral Type: 1991: Sharp sand and gravel 707254; Soft sand 146741; Total 853995. 2003: Sharp sand and gravel 1203422; Soft sand 365916; Total 1569338	
Production areas as % of Total Supply	46			1991: Cotswold Water Park 83%; Calne/ Compton Bassett 17%; South Wiltshire 0%. 2003: Cotswold Water Park 77%; Calne/ Compton Bassett 16%; South Wiltshire 7%	
% change from 2001 actual output required to meet new apportionment expectations	45	Devon & Wiltshire: Crushed rock +9.38% Wiltshire: Sand and Gravel +27.84%	South West: Crushed rock +5.37% Sand and Gravel +24.75%		Note additions to actual outputs required to meet new apportionment
Preferred areas for Sharp	41	Wiltshire & Swindon:			Some of the preferred areas

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sand and Gravel Extraction</td><td></td><td colspan="2"><table>
<tr><td>Preferred Area</td><td>Area (ha)</td><td>Resource (million tonnes)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Land east of Latton</td><td>59</td><td>1.4 (+0.1 archaeological area)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Alex Farm</td><td>56</td><td>1.1 (+0.3 archaeological area)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Land north west of Water Eaton House</td><td>65</td><td>0.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Land north of Latton</td><td>29</td><td>0.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>421</td><td>7.7 (+0.4 archaeological area)</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td><td>for extraction of sharp sand and gravel have constraints (archaeological). Resources available within preferred areas unlikely to meet requirements, therefore lesser preferred areas with more constraints may have to be identified for working</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimated production of recycled aggregate from crushed hard construction, demolition and excavation arising in the South West in 2003</td><td>45</td><td>Wiltshire and Swindon: Recycled aggregate produced –699,000tonnes; Recycled aggregate per person in sub-region, 1,140kg.</td><td>South west: Recycled aggregate produced –4,473,000 tonnes; Recycled aggregate per person in sub-region, 980kg.</td><td></td><td>Production of recycled aggregate may need to be increased to enable county to meet production requirements.</td></tr>
</table>

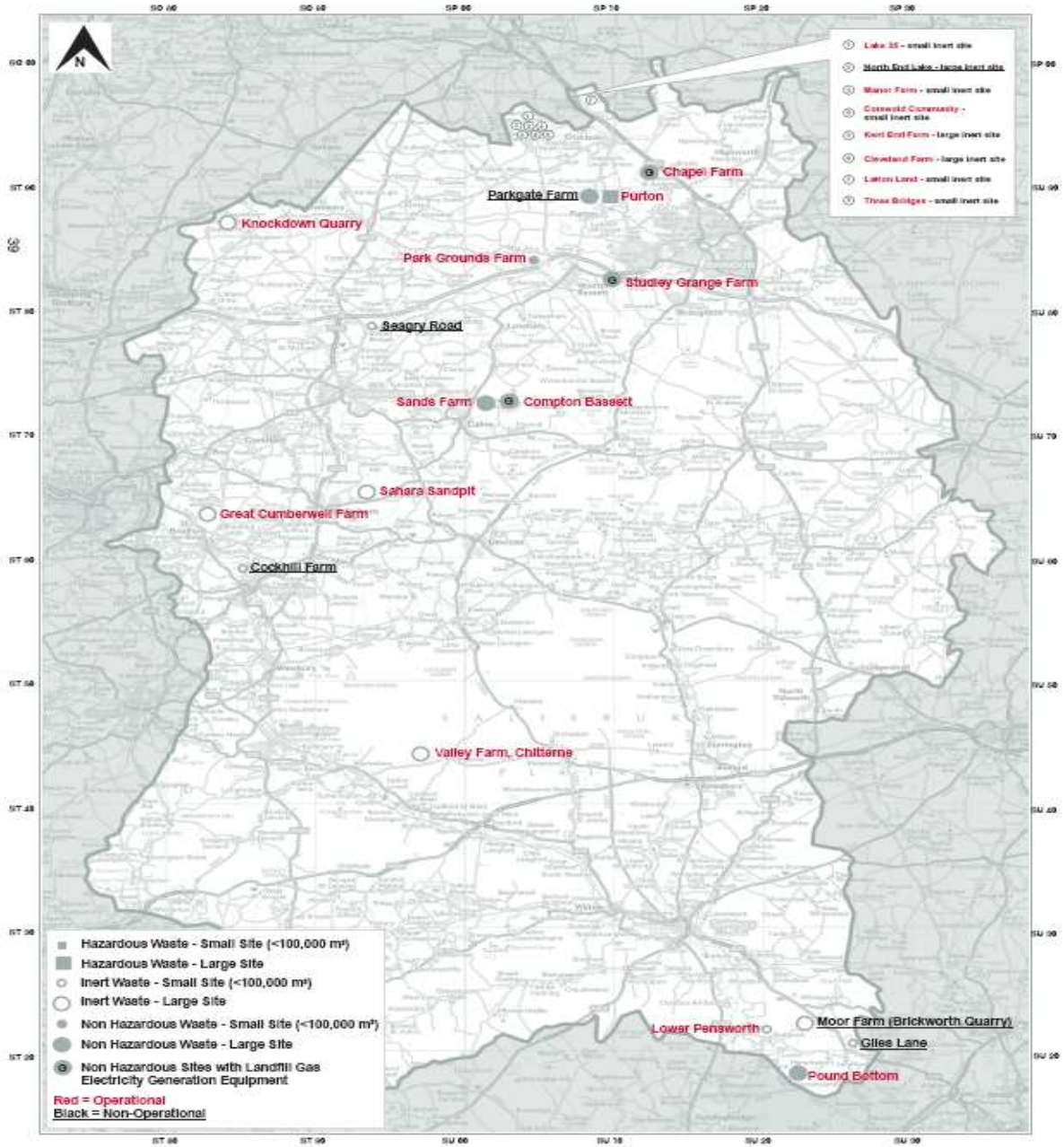
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Wiltshire & Swindon Supply Scenarios 2001 – 2016'	45	• Only 8 sand and gravel sites active in Wiltshire in 2001, but scale of operations was large, especially in Cotswold Water Park in upper Thames Valley, where 80% of this production is located. • Stock of permitted reserves of soft sand and sharp sand and gravel has a total of 11.66 million tonnes, with a combined output of 1.39 million tonnes in 2001, giving a projected lifetime of 8 years. With an expected shortfall of 18 million tonnes by 2016. • Similar economic resources within Wiltshire are only 4.2 million tonnes, and all lie in sensitive river valley landscapes and their exploitation would clearly have at least local environmental impacts.			
Wiltshire & Swindon Supply Scenarios 2001 – 2016'	45	• Recommended that the MPAs should review known and potential sand and gravel resources in Dorset, Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, and a detailed assessment of the extent to which these could be worked, using best practice mitigation techniques, without adverse effects on environmental designations, other major planning restrictions, and the risk of birdstrike to MOD facilities. • Once completed it will be possible to define all of the policy initiatives required to stimulate the preferred supply pattern			
Apportionment of Regional Aggregates Guidelines– Implications for Wiltshire and Swindon	43	• The government advice that 'the RPB should consult its constituent MPAs and RAWP to determine whether the regional guidelines can be met at acceptable environmental cost. The likely environmental impacts of any additional extraction should be assessed in relation to the ability of the aggregate producing areas to absorb such impacts, especially impacts on areas of international and national landscape or conservation designations, and the impacts on the populations affected.' • SBC/WCC are concerned that the proposed sub-regional apportionment figure is too high and hence potentially unachievable within the context of 'the apparent lack of mineral resource and environmental constraints in the Plan area' • SCC/WCC think there is little evidence that the industry or the aggregate markets are prepared to meet the proposed forecast requirements • From a purely geological perspective, Wiltshire and Swindon may have enough mineral resources to meet requirements, but a number of environmental factors are considered likely to exert constraints, such as the SAC designation affecting the Salisbury Avon system, and all other major river systems in the plan area through a combination of national and local level designations. • The requirement for Wiltshire and Swindon to identify resources to maintain its supply of 28% of the Region's overall sand and gravel needs, 'is considered… an untested but potentially unreasonable			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		and unsustainable burden upon the environment of Wiltshire and Swindon'.			
Principal Issues According to MPA	47	Principal issue on minerals is future aggregates production. WCC can no longer meet their RAWP apportionment from their traditional supply area – Cotswold Water Park. They are aware that other sharp sand and gravel reserves exist in the Bristol /Avon valley system and the Salisbury /Avon valley system but these areas have more environmental constraints. There are no major issues associated with other minerals including building stone and cement other than the potential for building stone operations in the south of the county to impact on AONB.			
Data Gaps	47	Wiltshire County Council at this stage unable to provide the following information: **Amenity** ▪ Number of complaints in respect of active mineral workings Number of enforcement cases in respect of mineral developments (although the figure is less than 5) ▪ The number of properties in the vicinity of active, dormant or proposed mineral sites. **Safeguarding** ▪ Digital data on Mineral Consultation Areas			

B.13 Waste

Overall waste production in Wiltshire and Swindon has shown a steady increase in recent years. Municipal waste levels are expected to grow at a rate of 4% for Wiltshire, and 3% for Swindon. Based on these projections, it is expected that there will be a shortfall in landfill capacity, as well as recovery rates, although trends in household recycling have shown improvement, reaching approximately 19% in 2002/03. This must be improved upon in order to meet the DEFRA target of 26% by 2004. New waste management facilities must be created in order to meet future requirements for waste recovery rates as well as disposal capacity.

Location of Landfill/ Landraise Sites in Wiltshire and Swindon at September 2004


Chapel Farm
Parkgate Farm
Purton
Knockdown Quarry
Park Grounds Farm
Studley Grange Farm
Seagry Road
Sands Farm
Compton Bassett
Sahara Sandpit
Great Cumberwell Farm
Cockhill Farm
Valley Farm, Chiltern
Lower Pensworth
Moor Farm (Brickworth Quarry)
Giles Lane
Pound Bottom
Hazardous Waste - Small Site (<100,000 m³)
Hazardous Waste - Large Site
Inert Waste - Small Site (<100,000 m³)
Inert Waste - Large Site
Non Hazardous Waste - Small Site (<100,000 m³)
Non Hazardous Waste - Large Site
Non Hazardous Sites with Landfill Gas Electricity Generation Equipment
Red = Operational
Black = Non-Operational

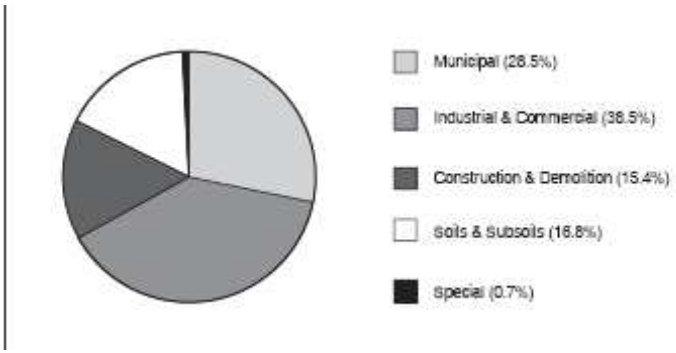
The pertinent data are:

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Topic: Waste					
Municipal waste arisings - total tonnes (of which household waste)	47	2001/02 Wilts = 233 937 (216 255) Swindon = 82 386 (79 139) Total = 316 323 (295 170) 2002/03 Wilts= 253 218 (224 325) Swindon= 92 864 (89 100)		Growth on previous year: 2001/2002= Wilts= +2.9% (+4.0%) Swindon= +2.1% (+1.6%) 2002/2003= Wilts= 7.9% (+3.7%) Swindon= +12.7% (+12.6%)	Waste growth has been increasing, as seen in the percentage growths from 2002/2003 on the previous year. Swindon experienced higher growth rates in this period, although the growth rate from the year previous to 2001/2002 showed Wiltshire to be the area with higher growth. Wiltshire Strategic Board is championing a project to make Wiltshire the most waste efficient county by 2012. (CCFC 2004)
Industrial and Commercial Wastes-total tonnes	56		South West 1999 Estimated total 6,807,000 construction and demolition and soil wastes. Estimated 48% recovered. 22% disposed to landfill. 30% managed at sites		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
			exempt from waste management licensing (e.g. agricultural improvements)		
Types of industrial and commercial wastes produced (tonnes)	56		1998/99 **Industrial Wastes** • Inert/Construction and Demolition = 20,000 • Paper and Card = 37,000 • Food = 30,000 • General Industrial and Commercial = 120,000 • Other General and Biodegradable = 76,000 • Metals and Scrap Equipment = 38,000 • Contaminated General = 20,000 • Mineral Wastes and Residues =6,000 • Chemical and Other = 48,000 • Industry *Total=395,000* **Commercial Wastes** • Inert/Construction and Demolition = 2000 • Paper and Card = 33,000 • Food = 5000 • General Industrial and Commercial = 210,000		• Latest data? • Trends?

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2">• Other General and Biodegradable = 23,000
• Metals and Scrap Equipment = 7000
• Contaminated General = 9000
• Mineral Wastes and Residues = 0
• Chemical and Other = 5000
• Commerce Total = 294,000
Total = 689,000</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Waste Type
(to disposal)</td><td>56</td><td></td><td colspan="2">1996/97: 218,000
1997/98 : 231,000
1998/1999 : 278,000
1999/2000: 298,000
2000/2001: 319,000</td><td>Increase</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recorded Deposits by Waste Stream in Wiltshire and Swindon 1996/7 – 2000/1</td><td>56</td><td colspan="4">
<table>
<tr><th>Waste Type (to disposal)</th><th>1996/7</th><th>1997/8</th><th>1998/9</th><th>1999/00</th><th>2000/1</th><th>Trend</th></tr>
<tr><td>Municipal</td><td>218,000</td><td>231,000</td><td>278,000</td><td>298,000</td><td>319,000</td><td>Increasing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Industrial & Commercial</td><td>406,000</td><td>343,000</td><td>374,000</td><td>485,000</td><td>537,000</td><td>Increasing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Construction and</td><td>107,000</td><td>81,000</td><td>150,000</td><td>248,000</td><td>193,000</td><td>Fluctuating pattern</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		Demolition/Inerts			
		Soils and Sub-soils 328,000 | 264,000 | 163,000 | ? | ?			Trend unknown
		Special 22,000 | 112,000 | 7,000 | 49,000 | 47,000			Trend unknown
		Sewage 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0			
		TOTAL 1,081,000 | 1,031,000 | 972,000 | 1,080,000 | 1,096,000			Trend stable/increasing
Agricultural Wastes (tonnes)	56		= 10% of South West as a whole.	1998: 1,614,000 - 94% comprised animal matter from the housing of livestock.	Trend unknown
Recorded deposits by waste stream in Wiltshire and Swindon 1996/7- 2000/1					
Municipal	47	**1996/7** | **1997/8** | **1998/9** | **1999/00** | **2000/1** 218,000 | 231,000 | 278,000 | 298,000 | 319,000			Trend = predicted to increase
Industrial and Commercial	47	**1996/7** | **1997/8** | **1998/9** | **1999/00** | **2000/1** 406,000 | 343,000 | 374,000 | 485,000 | 537,000			Trend = predicted to decrease slightly

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td>Construction and Demolition</td><td>47</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>1996/7</th><th>1997/8</th><th>1998/9</th><th>1999/00</th><th>2000/1</th></tr>
<tr><td>107,000</td><td>81,000</td><td>150,000</td><td>248,000</td><td>193,000</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td>Trend = predicted to decrease</td></tr>
<tr><td>Soils and Subsoils</td><td>47</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>1996/7</th><th>1997/8</th><th>1998/9</th><th>1999/00</th><th>2000/1</th></tr>
<tr><td>328,000</td><td>264,000</td><td>163,000</td><td>?</td><td>?</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td>Trend = predicted to decrease slightly</td></tr>
<tr><td>Special</td><td>47</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>1996/7</th><th>1997/8</th><th>1998/9</th><th>1999/00</th><th>2000/1</th></tr>
<tr><td>22,000</td><td>112,000</td><td>7,000</td><td>49,000</td><td>47,000</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td>Trend = predicted stasis</td></tr>
<tr><td>Percentage Composition of Waste Disposals in Wiltshire and Swindon 1998/99</td><td>47</td><td colspan="3"> 
</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Imports and Exports</td><td>47</td><td>Currently, 80% of commercial and industrial wastes are dealt with in the plan area. The remainder is</td><td></td><td></td><td>There is currently a lack of specific data detailing the exact in and out movements of waste for the County.</td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		sent to the South East of England. There have been substantial in-movements of waste from Hampshire, mainly due to the location of the landfill sites in proximity to the county. In 1998/99, just over 20% of all wastes disposed if in Wiltshire and Swindon were imported into the area			
	56	110,000 tonnes of industrial and commercial waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon is exported (1998/1999).		• 1998/99: 208,000 tonnes (just over 20% of all wastes disposed of in Wiltshire and Swindon) of waste was imported into the Plan area. • Some special waste is exported, but the	• Data is not complete with regard to imports and exports of different waste streams. • Wiltshire and Swindon consider themselves likely to be self-sufficient with regard to disposal of *municipal waste*.

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>quantity is unknown.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Municipal waste in Plan area sent to landfill/land raise</td><td>56</td><td>78% (81% Swindon) (2002/3)
87% (2001/0)</td><td></td><td></td><td>• Trends?
▪ Dates of data?</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Estimated construction and demolition, landfill disposal capacity (Wiltshire and Swindon) (cubic metres)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Construction and demolition waste</td><td>56</td><td>2000: 1,200,000*; 1,535,000 (max.) – 1,286,000 (min) @ 2003</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Soils and subsoils waste</td><td></td><td>Not given</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Arisings 1999/2001/2003 (million tonnes)</td><td>57</td><td colspan="3"><table>
<tr><th>All management methods</th><th>1999</th><th>2001</th><th>2003</th></tr>
<tr><td>Used as Recycled Aggregate</td><td>2.203</td><td>2.8</td><td>4.473</td></tr>
<tr><td>Used as Recycled Soils</td><td>0.274</td><td>0.78</td><td>0.617</td></tr>
<tr><td>Used for Landfill Engineering or Restoration</td><td>0.797</td><td>0.85</td><td>0.672</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

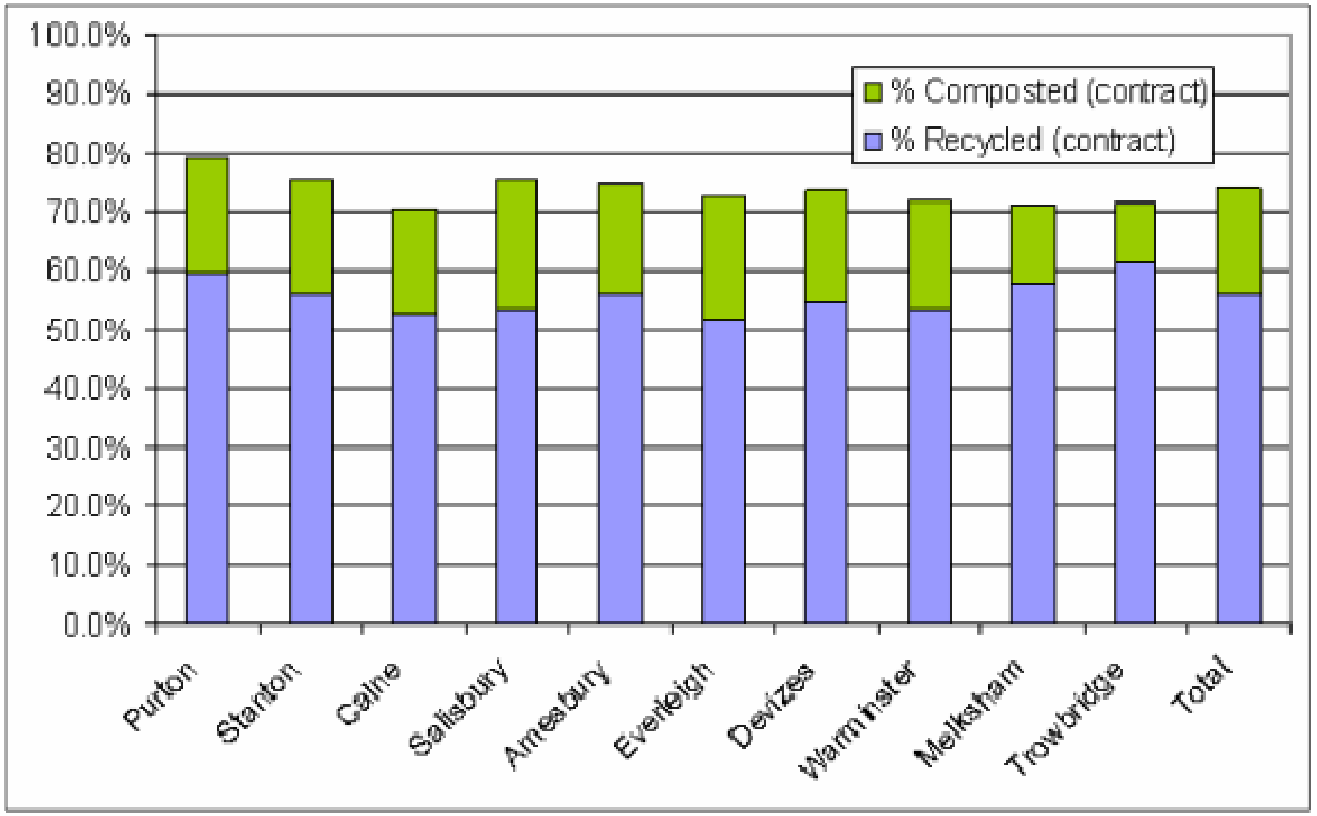
<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Used to Backfill Quarry Voids</td><td>(not recorded)</td><td>1.38</td><td>0.959</td></tr>
<tr><td>Spread on Exempt Sites</td><td>0.052</td><td>6.33</td><td>2.412</td></tr>
<tr><td>Disposed of to Landfill</td><td>1.481</td><td>0.48</td><td>0.875</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Arisings</td><td>6.807</td><td>12.62</td><td>10.007</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Arisings in Wiltshire and Swindon 2003 (million tonnes) (estimated)</td><td>57</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>All Management Methods</td><td>Tonnage (million tonnes)</td><td>Tonnage as a % of Total</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recycled aggregates &soils</td><td>1.087</td><td>68%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Landfill Engineering &Restoration</td><td>0.112</td><td>7%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Road Planings</td><td>0.030</td><td>1.9%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Disposal to landfills, quarries & license exempt sites</td><td>0.370</td><td>23.1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>1.599</td><td>100%</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Household waste recycled and composted (tonnes)</td><td>47</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>1998/1999</td><td>Household Recycling/ Composting</td><td>Recycling %</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wiltshire</td><td>23,498</td><td>12.6</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td>Recycling and composting have been the only recovery options for household waste</td></tr>
</table>

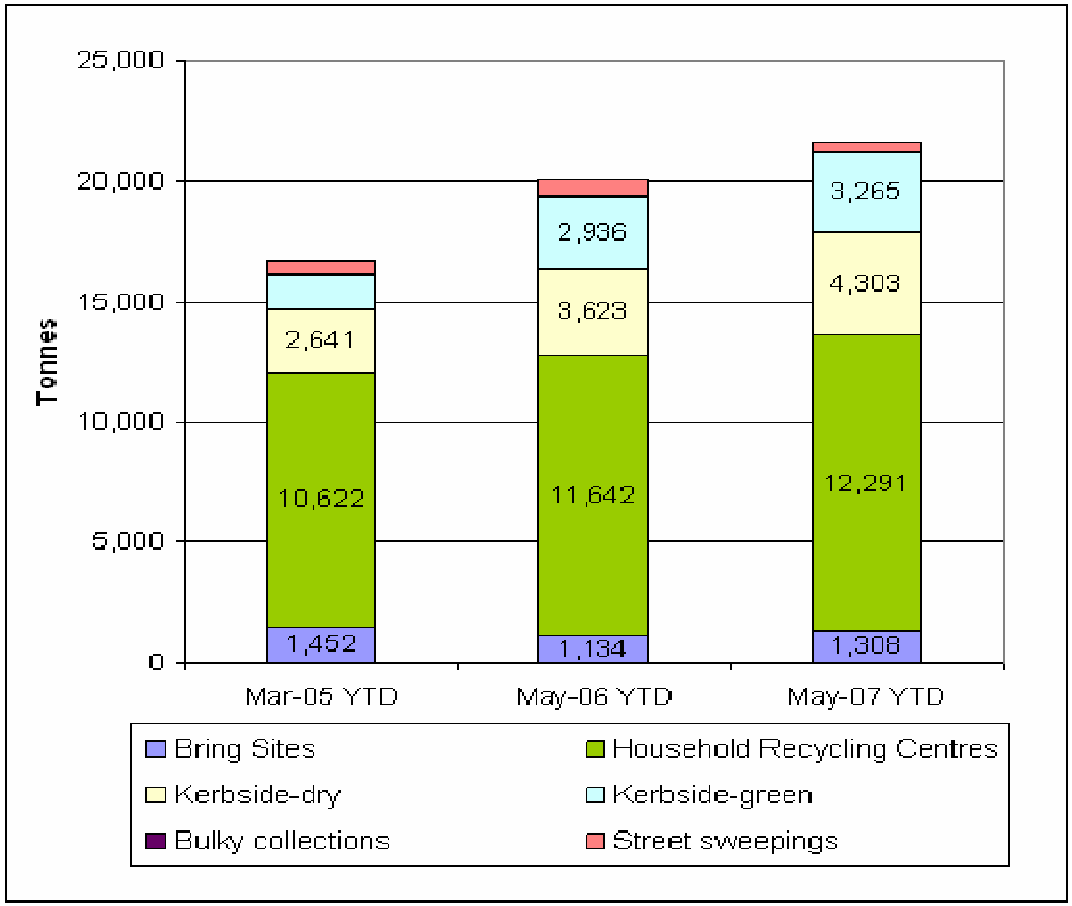
<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Swindon</td><td>10,884</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>34,382</td><td>13.3</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th>2000/2001</th><th>Household Recycling/ Composting</th><th>Recycling %</th></tr>
<tr><td>Wiltshire</td><td>34 039</td><td>16</td></tr>
<tr><td>Swindon</td><td>10 902</td><td>14</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>44 941</td><td>15.7</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th>2002/2003</th><th>Household Recycling/ Composting</th><th>Recycling %</th></tr>
<tr><td>Wiltshire</td><td>43 406</td><td>19.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Swindon</td><td>16 929</td><td>19</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>60 335</td><td>19</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td>The Wiltshire County Council target for recycling 2004/05 was 27.5%. The actual percentage achieved was 27%. This shows a good performance in terms of targets, and compared to previous years’ achievements.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wiltshire</td><td>56</td><td>20.2% of waste recycled in 2002/03 (5.6% of this was composted)
2004/05: 27%</td><td>Gloucestershire County: 12% (1998/1999) to 24% (2004/05)
Dorset County Average (1997/98): 31%</td><td>1998/99: 23,498 (recycling = 12.6%)
1999/00: 30,455 (recycling = 15%)
2000/01: 34,039 (recycling = 16)

Trend indicates increase</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

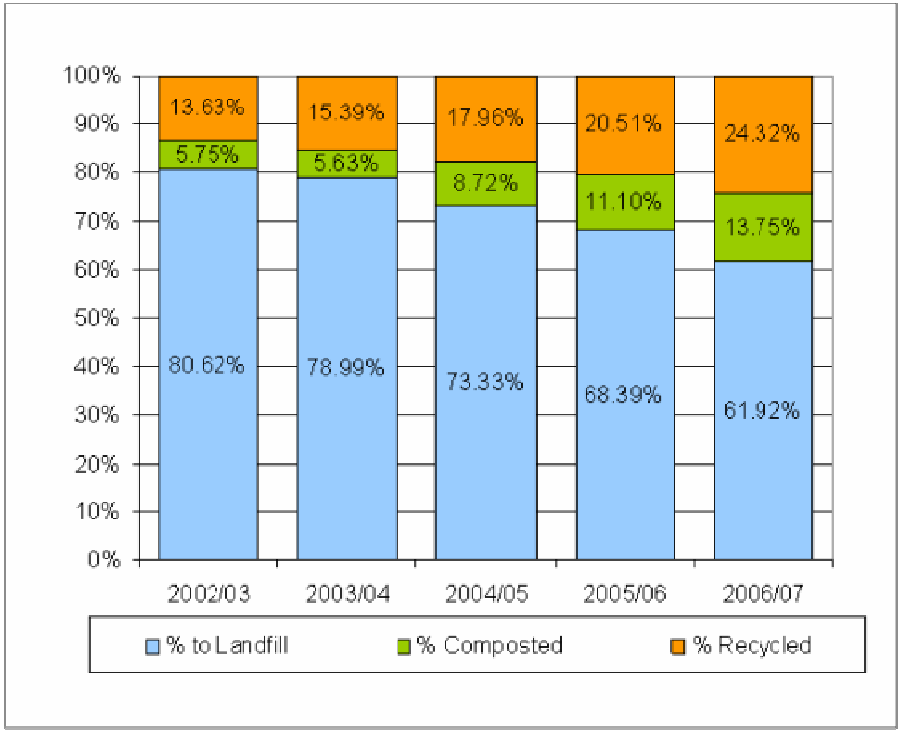
<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td>Swindon</td><td>59</td><td colspan="3">
<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">Table 1. Waste generation in Swindon</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Household waste
Tonnes (2005/2006)</td><td colspan="2">Other municipal waste
Tonnes (2005/2006)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recycled (bring sites)</td><td colspan="2">2,733</td><td colspan="2">0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recycled (collection)</td><td colspan="2">7323</td><td colspan="2">0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recycled (House Waste Recycling Centre)</td><td colspan="2">6348</td><td colspan="2">4080</td></tr>
<tr><td>Composted (House, collection, Waste Recycling Centre & parks waste)</td><td colspan="2">6083</td><td colspan="2">0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Incinerated (Clinical)</td><td colspan="2">36</td><td colspan="2">0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Landfilled (House Waste Recycling Centre)</td><td colspan="2">9139</td><td colspan="2">0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Landfilled (household collection & bulky waste)</td><td colspan="2">50867</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Landfilled (Trade & Internal waste)</td><td colspan="2">0</td><td colspan="2">5273</td></tr>
<tr><td>Totals:</td><td colspan="2">Household waste</td><td colspan="2">Municipal waste:</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Tonnes</td><td>%</td><td>Tonnes</td><td>%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recycled</td><td>16,404</td><td>20%</td><td>20,483</td><td>22%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Composted</td><td></td><td>7%</td><td>6,083</td><td>7%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Landfilled</td><td>60,005</td><td>73%</td><td>65,279</td><td>71%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Incinerated</td><td>36</td><td>0%</td><td>36</td><td>0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total waste arising</td><td>85,528</td><td>100%</td><td>91,881</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall recycling rate (%)</td><td></td><td>27%</td><td></td><td>29%</td></tr>
</table>
Source: The Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Swindon 2006 to 2020.
</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>56</td><td></td><td>Currently 75% of the Uk’s municipal waste is sent to landfill. 9% is</td><td>1998/99: 34,382 (recycling = 13.3%)
1999/2000: 42,064 (recycling = 15%)</td><td>Gap - There is limited information regarding current throughputs or maximum capacities of waste</td></tr>
</table>

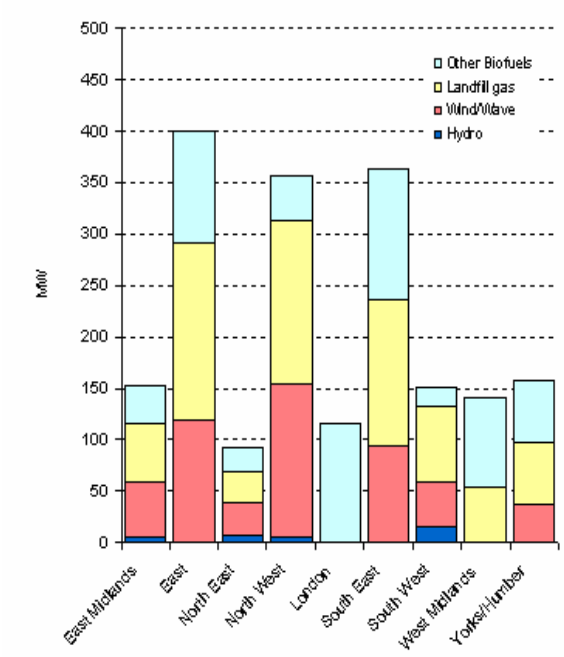
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
			incinerated and only 16% is recycled. In comparison recycling rates of 30 – 60% are common in other European countries	2000/01: 44,941 (recycling =15 .7%)	management facilities.
Household Recycling Centre (HRC) recycling rates, 2006/07	15				

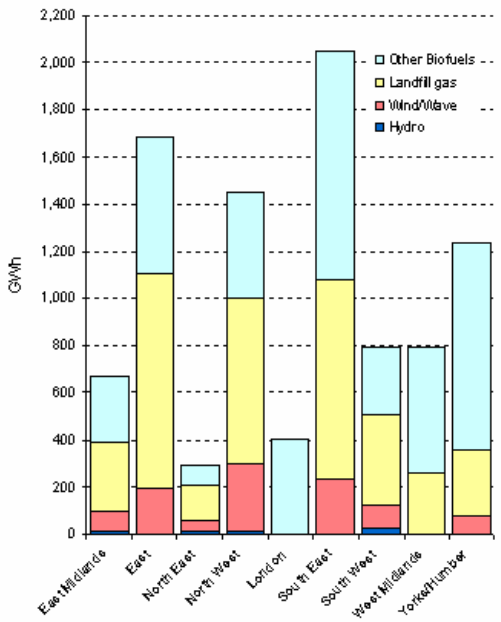
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		 (Source: WCC/Hills Waste Solutions Ltd.) Shows the percentage of the total waste taken to Wiltshire's 10 HRCs during 2006/07, which has either been recycled or sent for composting. These figures include the recycling of soil and rubble.		

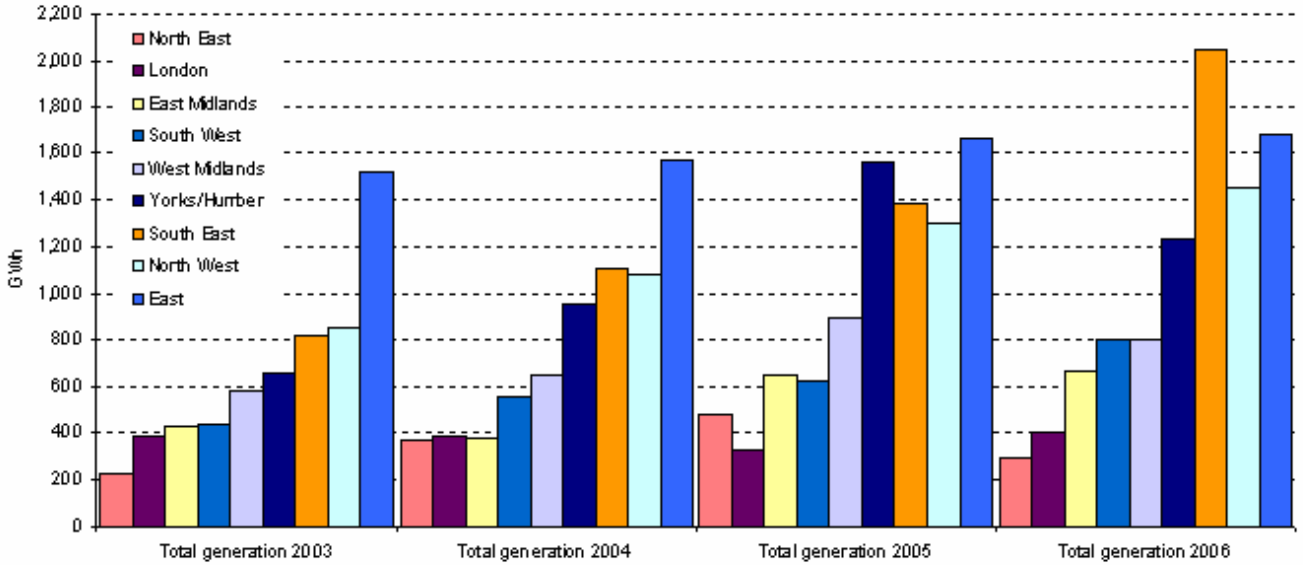
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Sources of Recycling	15	 Shows the tonnages of recycling in Wiltshire between April and March for the last 3 financial years.		

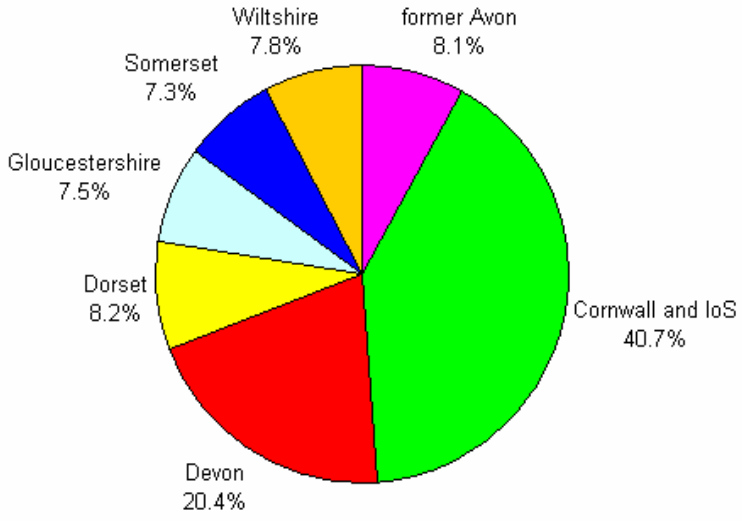
<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td>Recycling Tonnage Breakdown</td><td>15</td><td colspan="4">
<table>
<tr><th>Source</th><th>Mar-05 YTD</th><th>Mar-06 YTD</th><th>Mar-07 YTD</th></tr>
<tr><td>Bring site</td><td>9,834</td><td>8,256</td><td>7,323</td></tr>
<tr><td>HRCs BVPI Recycled</td><td>16,196</td><td>18,718</td><td>23,055</td></tr>
<tr><td>HRCs BVPI Compost</td><td>14,853</td><td>13,919</td><td>13,083</td></tr>
<tr><td>HRCs Non BVPI</td><td>16,299</td><td>17,324</td><td>17,333</td></tr>
<tr><td>K/S (dry)</td><td>14,275</td><td>18,843</td><td>24,778</td></tr>
<tr><td>K/S (green)</td><td>2,373</td><td>8,121</td><td>14,559</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulky collections</td><td>808</td><td>359</td><td>303</td></tr>
<tr><td>Street sweepings</td><td>2,176</td><td>2,937</td><td>3,662</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>76,814</td><td>88,477</td><td>104,096</td></tr>
</table>
Shows the tonnages of recycling in Wiltshire between April and March for the last 3 financial years.
</td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Management of Household Waste 2002-2007 (as a percentage)	15	 The graph shows how the how the management of Wiltshire's household waste has changed over the last 5 years, with an increasing percentage of the waste being recycled or composted. (Recycle for Wiltshire 10/01/08)		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Renewable Energy Capacity by English Region (2006)	54/30			County target for Wiltshire of 65-85MW of renewable electricity generating capacity by 2010, which is the equivalent to supplying between 73,750 and 87,000 homes. The total renewable energy capacity of Wiltshire and Swindon at the current time is approximately 8 MW; this is approximately 7.5% of the renewable electricity generated in the South West.	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Generation by English Region (2006)	54/30			The graph demonstrates that the South East generated more electricity from renewable sources in 2006 compared to other regions England. Approximately 50% of the renewable electricity in the SW comes from landfill gas.	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Trends in generation from renewables by English Region (2006)	54				

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th colspan="3">Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td>Total renewable energy generated in the South West according to county in 2006</td><td>3/30</td><td colspan="3"> 

Source: Regen SW (2005)</td><td></td><td></td><td>Key challenges to the appropriate development of renewable energy were identified by Wiltshire Renewable Energy Forum as:

1. Improving awareness, information and support at all levels.
2. National and local government policy and submitting successful planning applications
3. Landscape and the built environment
4. Financial issues
5. Lack of local expertise
6. Electricity infrastructure constraints</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consumption of remaining landfill capacity Wiltshire and Swindon 2005-2021</td><td>47</td><td colspan="5"><table>
<tr><th>Waste Type</th><th>Waste to Landfill 2005-2021 (m³)</th><th>Remaining Capacity 2005-2021</th><th>Shortfall at 2021</th><th>Estimated capacity expiry date</th></tr>
<tr><td>Non-Hazardous</td><td>12,940,000</td><td>6,576,000 m³</td><td>-6,364,000</td><td>2013*</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inert</td><td>5,200,000</td><td>2,670,000 m³</td><td>-2,530,000</td><td>2013</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hazardous</td><td>560,000</td><td><15,000 m³</td><td>-545,000</td><td>2005</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>18,700,000</td><td>9,261,000m³</td><td>-9,439,000</td><td>2013</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Industrial and Commercial Waste diverted from</td><td>56</td><td colspan="5"></td><td>• Latest data?
• Trends?</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td>landfill (Wiltshire and Swindon) (tonnage diverted)
1998/99</td><td></td><td colspan="3"><table>
<tr><th>Diversion Type</th><th>Industrial Waste</th><th>Commercial Waste</th></tr>
<tr><td>Land recovery</td><td>1,000</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reused</td><td>18,000</td><td>5,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recycled</td><td>154,000</td><td>64,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Thermal</td><td>14,000</td><td>4,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transfer</td><td>9,000</td><td>7,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Treatment</td><td>21,000</td><td>5,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unrecorded</td><td>2,000</td><td>23,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>219,000</td><td>108,000</td></tr>
</table></td><td>• % data
• Market information for recovered materials?</td></tr>
<tr><td>Industrial/ commercial /other wastes</td><td>56</td><td></td><td>Needs to ensure provision for 15% reduction to landfill, by 2005 (= 56,000 tonnes)</td><td></td><td>• Wiltshire and Swindon believe they have enough capacity for industrial and commercial waste during the plan period.
• Wiltshire and Swindon consider they have adequate landfill available for construction and demolition, and soils and sub-soils waste over the plan period.
• Wiltshire and Swindon identify the need for at least two strategic materials recovery facilities, three in vessel composting/anaerobic digestive facilities, additional green waste composting, and</td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
					several smaller scale energy-from-waste plants.
Construction and demolition of waste diverted from landfill (Wiltshire and Swindon) (tonnage diverted)	53/56/57/58		48% of construction and demolition and soil wastes produced in the South West = recovered as a recycled aggregate or soil, or beneficially reused on landfill sites (date unknown). 51% of construction, demolition and excavation wastes produced in the south west region were recovered through recycling in 2003 This compares favourably to the figure of 28% for 2001.		• There is a ***Data Gap*** regarding the recovery and recycling/re use of construction and demolition wastes.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints

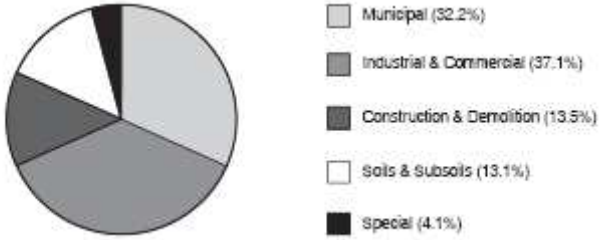
Wiltshire Recovery & Recycling/ Composting Targets (tonnes)

47

Target Year	Municipal Waste Arisings (4% growth p.a)	Household Waste Arisings (4% growth p.a)	Total Municipal Waste to be Recovered	Of which household Waste Recycled/ Composted	Of which is Municipal Waste Recovery inc. EfW	Residual Municipal Waste Disposed to Landfill
1998/99	206 498	186 197	No target	23 498 (12.6%)	N/A	183 000
1999/00	221 859	205 169	No target	30 455 (15%)	N/A	191 404
2000/01	227 087	207 580	No target	34 039 (16%)	N/A	193 048
2001/02	233 937	216 255	No target	33 520 (15.5%)	N/A	200 417
2002/03	253 218	224 325	(55 178) No target	43 406 (19.3%)	11 772	198 040
2003/04	263 347	233 298	No target	46 660 (20%)	N/A	216 687
2005/06	284 836	252 335	113 934 (40%)	83 271 (33%)	30 663	170 902
2010/11	246 546	307 004	155 946 (45%)	101 311 (33%)	54 635	190 600
2015/16	421 627	373 518	282 490 (67%)	123 261 (33%)	159 229	139 137

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th colspan="7">Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="11">Swindon Recovery and Recycling /Composting targets (tonnes)</td><td rowspan="11">47</td><td>Target Year</td><td>Municipal Waste Arisings (3% growth p.a)</td><td>Household Waste Arisings (3% growth p.a)</td><td>Total Municipal Waste to be Recovered</td><td>Of which household Waste Recycled/ Composted</td><td>Of which is Municipal Waste Recovery inc. EfW</td><td>Residual Municipal Waste Disposed to Landfill</td><td rowspan="11"></td><td rowspan="11"></td><td rowspan="11"></td></tr>
<tr><td>1998/99</td><td>74 842</td><td>72 563</td><td>No target</td><td>10 884 (15%)</td><td>N/A</td><td>63 958</td></tr>
<tr><td>1999/00</td><td>81 008</td><td>77 392</td><td>No target</td><td>11 609 (15%)</td><td>N/A</td><td>69 399</td></tr>
<tr><td>2000/01</td><td>80 692</td><td>77 870</td><td>No target</td><td>10 902 (14%)</td><td>N/A</td><td>69 790</td></tr>
<tr><td>2001/02</td><td>82 386</td><td>79 139</td><td>No target</td><td>10 526 (13.3%)</td><td>N/A</td><td>71 860</td></tr>
<tr><td>2002/03</td><td>92 864</td><td>89 100</td><td>No target</td><td>16 929 (19%)</td><td>N/A</td><td>75 935</td></tr>
<tr><td>2003/04</td><td>95 650</td><td>91 773</td><td>No target</td><td>27 532 (30%)</td><td>N/A</td><td>68 118</td></tr>
<tr><td>2005/06</td><td>101 475</td><td>97 362</td><td>40 590(40 %)</td><td>35 050 (36%)</td><td>5 540</td><td>60 885</td></tr>
<tr><td>2010/11</td><td>117 637</td><td>112 869</td><td>52 937 (45%)</td><td>40 633 (36%)</td><td>12 304</td><td>64 700</td></tr>
<tr><td>2015/16</td><td>136 374</td><td>130 846</td><td>91 371 (67%)</td><td>47 105 (36%)</td><td>44 266</td><td>45 003</td></tr>
<tr><td>Special/ Hazardous Wastes legislation</td><td>47</td><td colspan="7">Special/ Hazardous</td><td></td><td>The Regional Waste Vision states that by</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>wastes will be subject to new controls as the Landfill Directive seeks to end the disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes at the same site (co-disposal) by 2004</td><td></td><td>2020:
Waste streams that are hazardous or costly to recycle will be phased out and replaced by new clean materials that can be reused/ recycled effectively.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hazardous waste Arisings and Disposals Wiltshire & Swindon 1999 – 2003 (tonnes)</td><td>47</td><td colspan="3">
<table>
<tr><td>Hazardous Waste</td><td>1999</td><td>2000</td><td>2001</td><td>2002</td><td>2003</td></tr>
<tr><td>Arisings</td><td>28,000t</td><td>38,000 t</td><td>23,000 t</td><td>35,000 t</td><td>31,000 t</td></tr>
<tr><td>Disposals</td><td>7,000 t</td><td>49,000 t</td><td>47,000 t</td><td>74,000 t</td><td>77,000 t</td></tr>
</table>
Each year more than 5.2 million tonnes of hazardous waste is produced in England and Wales – largely by the construction, chemicals, electronics and lubricant oil industries.
Hazardous waste is growing by an estimated 8 per cent a year.
Landfilling of hazardous waste dropped by just 6 per cent between 1998-9 and 2000, with 40 per cent still being sent to landfill.
In 2000, 40 per cent of hazardous waste was landfilled, 30 per cent received some form of treatment, 19 per cent was recycled or re-used, 3 per cent was incinerated and 8 per cent was recorded as transferred (short term).
</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td>Percentage Composition of Wastes to be Managed in the Plan area 1998/99-2010/11</td><td>47</td><td colspan="3"> 
</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Future Potential Waste Management Facilities</td><td>47</td><td colspan="3"><table>
<tr><th>District/ Borough</th><th>Number of Site proposed to be allocated</th><th>Strategic Sites</th><th>Local Sites</th></tr>
<tr><td>Kennet District</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>North Wiltshire District</td><td>14</td><td>9</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Salisbury District</td><td>12</td><td>4</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Swindon Borough</td><td>10</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>West Wiltshire District</td><td>11</td><td>5(6)</td><td>6(5)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>55</td><td>23(24)</td><td>32(31)</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sites in Wiltshire and Swindon that have consent or that have applied for consent to manage hazardous waste</td><td>47</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Site Name</td><td>Location</td><td>Method</td><td>Status</td></tr>
<tr><td>Waste Matters</td><td>Brook Lane, Westbury</td><td>Solvent waste recycling and transfer</td><td>Permitted and licensed</td></tr>
<tr><td>Purton Landfill</td><td>Mopes Lane, Purton</td><td>Hazardous waste landfill</td><td>Permitted and licensed (IPPC)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pound Bottom</td><td>Redlynch</td><td>Landfill of Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste (asbestos)</td><td>Permitted and licensed (IPPC)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Studley Grange</td><td>Lydiard Tregoze</td><td>Landfill of Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste (asbestos)</td><td>Permitted and licensed (IPPC)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Parkgate</td><td>Mopes Lane,</td><td>Hazardous waste landfill</td><td>Planning application</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Key to data sources

1. National Statistics Online Census 2001 – www.nationalstatistics.gov.uk
2. Census 1991 (Obtained from the Office of National Statistics by request)
3. South West Observatory – www.swo.org.uk
4. Wiltshire County Council, Department of Environmental Services. April 2005.
5. Creating a Country Fit for Our Children: A Strategy for Wiltshire 2004-2014 – http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/macnn/strategy_for_wiltshire._07_-_a_strategy_for_wiltshire_-_strategy.pdf
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7. Wiltshire and Swindon Intelligence Network – www.intelligencenetwork.org.uk
8. Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 – www.odpm.gov.uk/odpm/SOA/LAsummaries2004.xls
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10. Crime in England and Wales 2003/2004: South West Region
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12. BBC News Online: In depth – House Prices – http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/spl/hi/in_depth/uk_house_prices/counties/html/county103.stm?f
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16. Wiltshire County Council Local Transport Plan 2006/7 – 2010/11
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19. English Heritage (EH)
20. Defra
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22. http://www.airquality.co.uk/archive/laqm/laqm.php
23. http://www.airquality.co.uk/archive/detailed_zone.php?zone_id=11
24. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Level 1) Final Report, Wiltshire County & Swindon Borough Council – Joint Minerals & Waste Development Framework. Dec 2007 (Scott Wilson)
25. www.naei.org.uk/emissions
26. The Air Quality Strategy for England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales (2000)
27. Swindon Borough Council Local Air Quality Management 2004 Progress report (2004)
28. Defra - e-Digest Statistics about: Climate Change http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globatmos/gagccukem.htm (accessed 15/01/08)
29. http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/publicsector/localauth/heca95/index.htm
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32. Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Records Centre
33. Wiltshire County Council. Environmental Services.
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36. Wiltshire County Council website – www.wiltshire.gov.uk
37. Countryside Agency
38. Sustainability Appraisal of Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan. Scoping Report. August 2001. (Entec)
39. South West Observatory Environment. State of the Soils http://www.swenvo.org.uk/environment/sec5_land_soil.asp (accessed 01/06/05)
40. 'Wiltshire and Swindon Mineral Local Plan: Deposit Draft (January 1999)' and 'Wiltshire and Swindon Mineral Local Plan: Proposed Changes (December,1999), Wiltshire County Council and Swindon Borough Council
41. Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Local Plan Review, 'Topic Paper: Overview of Minerals Development and Mineral Products in Wiltshire and Swindon', Wiltshire County Council and Swindon Borough Council
42. Adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals and Local Plan (adopted 2001)

43. Wiltshire County Council Agenda Item Cabinet Sixth of February 2004: South West Regional Assembly Consultation on the Apportionment of Regional Aggregates Guidelines to Mineral Planning Authorities – Implications for Wiltshire and Swindon in terms of long – term Strategic Minerals Planning and Reviewing the Adopted Minerals Local Plan.
44. Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Local Plan Review, 'Topic paper: How much aggregate will Wiltshire and Swindon need to provide during the next plan period', Wiltshire County Council and Swindon Borough Council
45. 'Wiltshire & Swindon Supply Scenarios 2001 – 2016' from Wiltshire County Council (undated)
46. Information provided by Wiltshire County Council Minerals Policy Team (unpublished documentation)
47. Adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011. March 2005. Wiltshire County Council/ Swindon Borough Council.
48. http://www.adamshendry.co.uk/images/forum/waste_forum/documents/meeting3/Topic%20Paper5%20.pdf
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51. http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm
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53. Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Development Framework Forum
54. http://www.restats.org.uk
55. http://www.swea.co.uk
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57. Wiltshire County Council and Swindon Borough Council, 2004. *The Arisings, Management and Disposal of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Wastes in Wiltshire and Swindon*, Discussion Draft for the Minerals Development Forum
58. ODPM
59. Managing Swindon's Waste for Future Generations: The Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Swindon 2006 to 2020 –
60. Wiltshire & Swindon Minerals and Waste Development Framework (March 2008) *Evidence Base Part A: Spatial Context*.

APPENDIX C: SUMMARY OF RESPONSES TO CONSULTATION

Part 1: COMMENTS ON CONSULTATION RESPONSES TO SA/SEA SCOPING REPORT FOR THE WILTSHIRE AND SWINDON WASTE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS

Key	Consultation responses relating specifically to Development Control DPD highlighted in Grey

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
GOSW	Looked at in light of 'Sustainability Appraisal of RSS and LDD' (ODPM Nov 2005). ▪ The main document would benefit from further explanation as to how the objectives were chosen and the reasons for eliminating issues from further consideration. ▪ Make explicit what technical, procedural or other difficulties have been encountered, and assumptions or uncertainties identified. ▪ Not clear as to how the four statutory consultees have been involved in procedure.	▪ Section 4.1 of the Scoping report details the process whereby objectives were developed. ▪ Difficulties, assumptions and uncertainties encountered throughout the process will be addressed in the draft SA Report. ▪ Consultation approach to be addressed in SA report.
Campaign to Protect Rural England	**Q1**. Not clear why options 1 and 2 are listed. (is it to provide a benchmark from which to show how much more sustainable the other options could be? **Q2.** Waste types could be logged at the waste management centres. **Q3.** PP Review missing: Transport to include alternatives to road haulage (rail and water); ▪ Swindon- should be able to recover waste and deal with hazardous within the borough- not export to N Wilts ▪ The effect of waste contracts on the plan needs to be considered- should these be secret? Effect of licensing also	Q1. Comments noted, however this is an issue for the WDF itself, not the SA Scoping report. Q2. Noted. As above. Q3. (transport) Agreed. Changes have been made to SA framework to reflect this. ▪ Noted, however these are issues for the WLDDs themselves, not the SA Scoping report.

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	▪ How will hazardous waste be pre-treated and where? **Q4**. Why is growth for Wilts waste 4% and 3% for Swindon when Swindon pop growth is bigger? ▪ Should restrict daily number of lorries bringing waste to a site	Q4. Noted, however these are issues for the WLDDs themselves, not the SA Scoping report.
	Q5.Additional problems, issues or opportunities that need to be considered: Are the waste contracts too long term? What about new technologies being developed? (waste contracts may soon appear outdated)	Q5. Noted, however these are issues for the WLDDs themselves, not the SA Scoping report.
	Q6. 2021 is a long time- there needs to be the ability to react to changes, e.g. climate change and energy requirements.	Q6. Noted and agreed
	Q7. Alternatives- combining stringent targets for minimisation and recycling	Q7. Noted.
	Q8. Prefer Option 7 (will give more consideration to Option 4 by 27 Jan)	Q8. Noted.
	Q9. SA Framework- ▪ A, second bullet point ▪ E4 meaning not clear- typo? ▪ Conflict between D3 and E3 re brownfield land ▪ C) emphasis on road transport- no mention of rail and water. Sustainable transport options should be insisted upon, proximity principle adhered to not merely 'where feasible'. ▪ e) restoration should be considered at the planning application stage as stated in the longer document on page 37, and not as in the summary, early in the development. ▪ i) the risk of flooding must be avoided not just reduced.	Q9. ▪ Changed ▪ Changes ▪ Noted. Agreed. Known inherent policy conflict. ▪ C)- agreed. Sub-objective added. Proximity principle- noted- but not always feasible due to viability/economies of scale. ▪ E)- agreed. ▪ I)- risk management can only consider minimisation, not avoidance.
	Q10. SA/SEA targets suggestions: ▪ reduce the number of lorries carrying waste ▪ drastically reduce the number of long distance lorries	Q10. Target suggestions noted with thanks. To be considered at monitoring stage. (except: packing laws: agreed, but beyond scope)

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	▪ all waste to be sorted at source ▪ increase the recycling and composting targets ▪ Progress towards minimisation ▪ Changes in the packaging laws **Q11** Additional methodology: show how response of consultees have had an effect **Q12**. Would like to be involved in stage B and D and to know the results of C and E.	Q11. Already addressed as per government guidance. Q12. noted, will be recorded in draft and final SA Report.
English Heritage	No comments, unlikely to have significant implications for the historic environment.	
Cotswolds Conservation Board	No adverse comments to make. 'The report is well researched and contains a number of helpful references to the Cotswolds AONB and in particular the statutory Management Plans of all the AONBs in Wiltshire.'	
Countryside Agency	No Comments –but provide a list of resources that may assist with the consideration of issues and establishment of baseline information against which to measure changes.	Noted.
Lydiard Tregoze Parish Council	Requested a copy of the full report for comment (sent 19 Dec 2005)	Noted.
Devizes Town Council	Will be responding after committee meeting on 10 January	
Milton Lilbourne Parish Council	**Q1.** With a proposed 20,000 plus new houses planned for Swindon alone, you will certainly need to plan Option 2 carefully **Q4/5** What, if any, arrangements will be made for any slaughter and disposal of herds of cattle and pigs and flocks of sheep, should there be another serious outbreak of FMD, or 'mad cow disease', rabies or, possible avian flu. Surely there must be no further incidences of burying diseased cows on Pewsey's Everleigh waste tip (circa 1992)	Noted, but are issues for WLDDs not SA Scoping Report. Noted. An issue for the Waste strategy not the SA.

<table>
<tr><th>Organisation</th><th>Consultation Response</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Q8 Option 2 and/or Option 5 preferred
Q9 Yes
Q10 Biodiversity enhanced, especially with North Wessex Downs, AONB and conservation areas
Q12 Keep us informed of progress with non-technical summaries only please.</td><td>Noted.
Noted
Noted

Noted.</td></tr>
<tr><td>WRAP Waste and Resources Action Programme</td><td>

Overall- too much emphasis on waste disposal and recovery. A more holistic focus should be developed to consider waste as a resource. The plan should include provision for reprocessing infrastructure as well as recovery and disposal facilities.
Welcome inclusion of Option 7; waste minimisation and elimination in the alternative options to be considered in the report. Preferred option.
Option 7 is the option most likely to enable Swindon and Wiltshire to achieve SEA Objective A11: to become the most waste efficient county by 2012.
The following amendments/ clarifications are suggested:

<table>
<tr><th>Objective</th><th>Original Objective</th><th>Proposed Amendment</th></tr>
<tr><td>A2</td><td>Ensure waste disposal facilities reflect the changes and growth in the economic structure of the plan area</td><td>Ensure waste <u>management facilities- for recovery and disposal</u>- reflect the changes and growth in the economic structure of the plan area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>A4</td><td>Promote implementation of</td><td><u>Provide the necessary facilities</u></td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Bullet points noted.

Noted

Noted

Table:

A2- change agreed. Disposal changed to management.

Not within remit of plan to ‘provide’ facilities.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Organisation</th><th>Consultation Response</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>the waste hierarchy</td><td>in support of the waste hierarchy.</td></tr>
<tr><td>A7</td><td>To improve and encourage alternative means of waste disposal, including recycling and composting</td><td>To improve and encourage alternative means of waste management, including recycling and composting and <u>ensure that facilities are provided to support this.</u></td></tr>
<tr><td>A11</td><td>To become the most waste efficient county by 2012</td><td>Requires clarification of what is meant by ‘waste efficient’</td></tr>
</table>

Unclear how the WLDD and SEA will be able to directly deliver the following waste objectives as they relate to much wider issues:

A3: promote waste minimisation through design wherever possible
A5: Integrate principles of the waste hierarchy with design principles

Section on Mechanical Biological Treatment in Table 11:
Disadvantages:

The first ‘security of recyclable/ digestate/ biofuels/ energy recovery processes and markets’ needs more explanation
To add: the outputs of MBT plants are likely to be of low quality. The organic fraction will only qualify as a low grade soil conditioner, not fully recovered compost. The quality of other recyclable outputs is

</td><td>Providing facilities is not within the remit of the WLDDs

A11- agreed, issue for WLDDs.

A3 and A5- agreed, but issues for the LDF.

Comments on table 11: Noted.

Agreed. Point deleted and encompasses within different point.

Agreed. Added.</td></tr>
</table>

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	likely to be low and there are limited markets for these outputs in the UK. (gives ref) ▪ Unclear from scoping what the timescales for delivery are likely to be.	 Issue for the Plan not the SA.
Thames Water	▪ A key sustainability issue should be for new development to be co-ordinated with the infrastructure it demands and to take into account the capacity of existing infrastructure. ▪ The section on Water Pollution and Flooding is supported in principle, but it is considered that is also needs to be expanded to refer to water supply and waste water issues as mentioned in the Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016 Alteration, Examination in Public. The Panel Report states at para 1.21: "*However, there are concerns about strategic water resources to serve Swindon and adjoining areas in the SE Region and the need for new waste water treatment facilities, if development is to continue at past rates. Indeed, we heard at the EiP directly from Thames Water of their serious concerns on this very issue which will need to be addressed through the forthcoming RSS and subregional strategy. Also that. Because Swindon is located on headwaters, sewage treatment for a development of this scale would require new and as yet unavailable treatment technology to meet the necessary treatment standards."*	Agreed Noted and agreed. Issue added to report.
Wessex Water	**Q2**. Wessex Water hold data on the treatment of waste water **Q3.** Table 2 should include the following: International: The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive	Noted. Noted and added.

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	(Directive 91/271/EEC) National: The Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations (England and Wales) Regulations 1994 Regional: Any relevant catchment flood management plans prepared by the Environment Agency; and the Wessex Water Low Flows Project (see website) **Q4** Currently investigating the environmental effect on a total of 15 rivers and wetlands in the Wessex Water region (available 2008). **Q5**. ▪ Table 11- it should be noted that the list is not exhaustive and that the treatment of domestic and industrial waste can involve additional processes. ▪ The advantages and disadvantages are specific to the disposal of municipal and domestic solid waste. Many of the issues raised will not be applicable to waste water (sewage) treatment. ▪ Within table 12 the sustainability effects and issues for the plan are specific to the disposal of municipal and domestic solid waste. Many of the issues raised will not be applicable to waste water (sewage) treatment. ▪ Table 12 should recognise the potential for fly and other insect nuisance as a result of treatment and disposal of solid waste and sewage treatment. ▪ Table 12 Human Health Para 2- This paragraph should be removed from the document as it implies that this is an existing problem. Whilst it may be true that bathers suffer from gastrointestinal symptoms when using recreational waters contaminated with sewage: ▪ This is not a known environmental problem	Noted. Added to PP review to include the 2003 (amendment) regulations. Currently aren't any CFMPs for the Plan area. Low Flows Project already in Baseline- water resources section. Noted Noted. Q5. Table 12: agreed. To be checked and modified where appropriate. Added Paragraph removed.

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	experienced within the area under this study ▪ The discharge consents from sewage treatment works are approved and monitored by the Environment Agency. Without approval and compliance with the legally binding consent sewerage companies are not able to operate the sewage treatment facility. Whilst implicit in any planning application for a sewage treatment facility, approval of the discharge consent is outside of the planning application. ▪ Bathing in waters contaminated by all other forms of waste will also cause numerous health problems.	
	Q6. There does not appear to be any information of the timescale for assessments.	Q6. disagree
	Q7. Options only apply to solid waste. Should there be a growth in the area, there will be a requirement for additional waste water (sewage) treatment, likely to be within the study area.	Q7. additional objective added in to SA Framework under appraisal question 16
	Q9. The SA/SEA appraisal question in relation to minimising consumption of natural resources should be amended to read: ▪ Keep water consumption within consented abstraction limits and catchment management plans (taking account of climate change). Reference to the 'local carrying capacity' implies that all water abstracted locally is used locally. With an integrated supply network water companies are able to manage resources across regions. As such, water will transfer between local areas. In addition, the attached objectives should be amended to read: ▪ Minimise any adverse impacts on water resources	Q9. ▪ First bullet: RSS SSA Objective, can't be changed ▪ Second bullet: noted, to be changed

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	at all stages of waste disposal through effective site design and management ▪ Protect the quantity, quality and flow of surface and groundwater in accordance with relevant legislation ▪ Ensure that any changes do not cause unacceptable changes to the water environment, particularly water resources. In considering the above the individual and cumulative effect of waste treatment sites may need to be considered. **Q12.** As statutory consultees, Wessex Water wish to continue to play an active role in the preparation of planning documents.	▪ Third bullet: Modified to read: Protect and, where possible, improve the quantity, quality and flow of surface and groundwater. ▪ Fourth bullet: Disagree. Covered by other objectives ▪ Cumulative effects covered by SEA regs Noted
Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB	▪ TYPO- No 'U' in Cranborne (e.g. p107 and 108). ▪ Table NTS2 – Section C- there would be concern about transportation of waste through the AONB impacting on tranquillity. In addition it is suggested that it would perhaps be appropriate to address reducing the need to transport waste. This could be through waste minimisation activities such as local reuse or local community composting. - Section E- greater emphasis needed on landscape integration , both in relation to site selection /design and site restoration/ management - Section F- would benefit from a more explicit and focused reference to landscape character. - Section G- issues relating to landscape character and integration apply to countryside. Especially relevant for activities on the edge of the AONB, which may impact on a landscape character area	Noted and amended where necessary. Noted and addressed. The need to reduce waste through the hierarchy is already addressed. Agreed. Added to table Noted. Covered in other sections. Repetition unnecessary.

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	that straddles the boundary or where a site intrudes in the setting of the AONB.	
	▪ This AONB has recently had cause to be concerned about the downstream impacts on the ground cover and hence landscape features of a development that could, potentially, alter the ground water regimes through decreased infiltration of surface water. It would, therefore, be worth considering such issues and making specific reference to SUDS and maintaining ground water infiltration.	Incorporated into objective 16 of the SA Framework Covered under Objective 19 of the SA Framework
	▪ The issue of dark night skies and light pollution was raised by the public for inclusion in the AONB management plan. The potential impacts of lighting at waste transfer, treatment, and disposal sites should be included.	Noted with thanks.
	▪ **Main Document-** 'May I congratulate your team on their work'	Noted.
	▪ Main doc- p6 AONB Management Plans, covering 11 local authorities, are more than local, 'subregional' is more appropriate.	Noted, included in table.
	▪ Table 3, p8, does not mention landscape character although this is an accepted concept included in planning considerations. Should be considered	Noted and incorporated.
	▪ Pages 34/35 should consider landscape character types and areas in additions to the items mentioned. Also important to identify and retain existing landscape features.	Noted.
	▪ Should explicitly consider landscape character on p45.	Noted. Considered that the level of detail provided is sufficient for the purposes of the SA/SEA.
	▪ Section C5 and D1.10- Landscapes should be considered in the same amount of detail as, for example, biodiversity.(PP REVIEW)	Noted. Aims added to baseline.

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	▪ Page 16 of Appendix C is too brief for this AONB and also misses out the fundamental point of conserving the natural beauty of a nationally important area. (The 7 aims of the Plan, together with the Action Plans and Targets are relevant to the SA) ▪ The Plan on page103 is not easy to understand. ▪ D1.10- there seems to be an inappropriate reliance on the very broad scale national character areas identified by the then Countryside Commission. (gives source fore more detailed local studies). ▪ On p107 there is reference to Appendix x- EDITING!	Noted. Plan enlarged for ease of use. More detailed information on the AONB added to baseline Noted and changed.
Wiltshire Wildlife Trust Limited	▪ Climate Change: More attention needs to be given to this crucial issue, particularly as the best option for waste disposal must take account of greenhouse emissions ▪ Table 11: Composting should mention the value and prevalence of home composting in Wiltshire (50% of Wiltshire households now compost at home) ▪ **Q1.** Waste disposal sites of every type have the potential to impact on Natura 2000 sites across the country. Impacts are especially likely to occur where groundwater flows are altered; this is already acknowledged as a possibility for the North Meadow and Clattinger Farm SAC and River Avon SAC. There are also potentially significant impacts on greenhouse gas emissions. It is vital that an appropriate assessment is undertaken, due to the long term nature of the Plan. ▪ **Q3.** Missing from PP Review: International- Water	Climate Change covered in SA Framework Noted and changed Noted and included International: Already included. Regional: Not available online and in the process of

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	Framework Directive (2000/60EC); Regional- Wessex Water BAP; Local- amend 'Swindon Local BAP (March Draft 2004) to read 'Swindon Biodiversity Action Plan (March 2005)'	being replaced (phase 3) Local: amended
	▪ **Table 4: Objectives of other plans- Biodiversity, fauna, flora and soil:**	Agreed and changed
	o This section must be amended to recognise that waste disposal facilities, other than landfill, have the potential to impact on biodiversity. These may include effects such as increase noise/ vibrations, deposition of dust, interruption of linear features used as flightlines and all types of pollution (including light pollution). We would suggest the wording is changed from mentioning 'landfill development' to referring to 'waste disposal and recovery development'.	Agreed but covered by other objectives
	o Include an objective to 'recover or dispose of waste without harming the environment' (adapted from PPS10)	Noted. Covered by other objectives
	o Include an objective to 'avoid development that would result in significant harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests' (adapted from PPS9)	Noted. The purpose of the review of plans and programmes is to achieve this.
	o Include an objective to 'ensure that waste local development documents, reflect, and are consistent with national, regional and local biodiversity priorities and objectives' (adapted from PPS9)	Noted.
	o Include an objective to 'avoid development which would cause harm to species of principle importance for the conservation of	

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	biodiversity in England or to their habitats' (adapter from PPS9)	Noted.
	▪ **Q4.** Figure 3 (p15) needs to be larger, if it is to be legible.	The SA Framework objective seeks to protect biodiversity of 'importance' on various scales, and not just designated sites.
	▪ Currently biodiversity baseline only refers to designated sites. Biodiversity is not static. SEA good practice requires that non-designated habitats of importance for protected species be identified, in order that wider biodiversity interests are taken into account.	Noted. Issue for the site allocations appraisal process.
	▪ Baseline data must be collected on non-designated habitats and protected/ notable species for the SA/SEA in order to ensure that biodiversity is properly recognised, and guidance followed. This collection of data may be best targeted at areas proposed for waste facilities. (can be requested from Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Records Centre).	
	▪ Other Comments Appendix D.1.9:	Noted and added.
	o Chilmark quarries SAC description should include its importance for the lesser horseshoe bat, as this is one of the best areas in the UK for this species	Noted and added to description
	o Similarly, the description for Bath and Bradford Avon SAC should also include reference to lesser horseshoe bats as a designation feature.	Noted and added.
	o Salisbury Plan SPA should refer to both quail and hobby as designation features.	Noted. The baseline data collection is continuous throughout the SA process.
	o The baseline for locally recognised sites will need regular review/update as new sites are regularly added.	Noted and changed
	▪ **Q5.** Table 12: Sustainability Issues: Biodiversity,	

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	fauna and fauna and soils: should be amended to include mention of the 1,500 locally designated Wildlife Sites (also known as SNCIs or Local Sites) in Wiltshire and Swindon. It should also be made clear in the Issues column that **all** ecologically designated sites are to be avoided. This section should also give more emphasis to the impacts on water (other than water quality) such as alteration of hydrology or potential for additional abstraction. Wiltshire contains internationally important river habitat (including the River Avon and tributaries SSSI and SAC, and the River Kennet SSSI), and this habitat is under extreme pressure.	
	▪ Also within the Issues column we suggest that collection of phase 1 data 'may be necessary' is amended to **must be collected** for the site selection and assessment. The SEA process is intended to achieve a high level of environmental protection and is and important tool for promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Opportunities to enhance biodiversity should be sought wherever possible.	Noted and changed.
	▪ Also in the above section amend 'changes in number of predators/prey' to 'changes in population dynamics, resulting in negative ecological effects'.	Noted and changed.
	▪ Material Assets (economic factors): this section needs to include both the negative impacts on the economy that result from environmental degradation and the positive impacts from appropriate and efficient waste disposal.	Agreed. Added to issues table.
	▪ **Q6.** Spatial Scope: the Trust agrees that the principal area of study needs to be Wiltshire and	The collection of information about the wider context of the Plan area has been collated where available.

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	Swindon. However, in view of the fact that effects on rivers for example can be felt further afield, the area of study will need to be broader.	Noted.
	▪ **Q8.** The Trust believes that the most environmentally friendly and sustainable option if Strategic Option 7: Waste elimination and minimisation. We are especially encourages that this option addresses resource management, as well as waste management. However, we do believe that some revision to the wording of this target is necessary. The proximity principle must be mentioned, and should be a priority in relation to all aspects of waste elimination. For example, home composting can eliminate the transport of large amounts of waste and produces less methane (A potent greenhouse gas) than centralised composting and should therefore be given priority attention and support. The Trust believes that, in order to meet the Wiltshire Strategic Board's target of becoming the most waste efficient county in England by 2014, Strategic Option 7 offers the only true solution. The success of this option will depend on the effort directed at moving waste management up the waste management hierarchy, particularly by influencing consumer patterns and behaviour, good manufacturing and resource consumption.	
	▪ **Q9.** Table 13: SA/SEA Objectives: Appraisal question: Protect habitats and species- amend to read 'Avoid effects of development on protected or notable species, including UK BAP priority species'.	Can't amend – RSS SSA Appraisal question. Covered under SA objectives.
	▪ SA/SEA Indicators- the Trust is concerned that the	Noted. Indicators in Scoping Report are intended as

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	Indicators suggested in Table 13 appear to be yes/no questions, rather than true indicators, which must be quantifiable. **We would strongly suggest that these be reconsidered, as we do not consider that, at present, they reflect the guidance given by the ODPM.** (The SEA Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities, Oct 2003). If the suggested indicators are used, we do not believe it will be possible to accurately determine the likely significant biodiversity impacts of the Waste LDF.	decision-aiding questions. More quantifiable indicators to be included in SA Report for future monitoring.
	▪ **Q10.** Useful targets would include the following: o No harm caused to internationally designated sites o No harm caused to nationally designated sites o No harm caused to locally designated sites o No detrimental effect on recognised sites o No harm caused to protected or notable species, including BAP species o Above species to be maintained at favourable conservation status within their natural range o Make a positive contribution to BAP targets	Noted for SA Report
	▪ **Q12.** Keen to remain closely involved in the process, and be consulted on the various stages identified. In the future, the Trust would like to request that only one paper copy of consultation documents is sent, addressed to Amanda Miller, who will coordinate the Trust's response including close liaison with Eleanor Noel-Johnson as appropriate.	Noted.
English Nature	▪ **Q1**.Given the uncertainty of future plans or	

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	projects which may impact on the *Natura 2000* series within Wiltshire, it is difficult to determine whether an appropriate assessment is needed at this stage. However, the report suggests there may be a possibility of impact upon two *Natura 2000* sites, and we have the following comments in respect to these:	
	▪ **River Avon SAC-**	Noted and included where appropriate.
	o the nature conservation importance of the river system arised from the range and diversity of riparian habitats and associated species. The SAC qualifying features include one habitat (the watercourse characterised by floating *Ranunculus* (water crowfoot) and *Callitricho* (starwort) vegetation) and five species (brook and sea lamprey, bullhead, salmon and Desmoulin's whorl snail). All are dependent upon the maintenance of high water quality and sympathetic habitat management.	Noted. Already covered by other objectives
	o Table 3, page 8 under Issue:' Biodiversity, fauna, flora and soil' the sentence starting 'The River Avon SAC Conservation Strategy should be consulted…' should indicate that landfill developments may impact on the River Avon SAC when situated outside of the boundary of the SAC as well as within.	Noted and included where appropriate
	o Potential hazards to the River Avon SAC are identified as siltation, nutrient enrichment, toxic contamination, physical changes, disturbance and groundwater	

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	flows. Pollution is a risk due to run-off from a development site.	Noted and included where appropriate
	▪ **North Meadow and Clattinger Farm SAC** o The SAC qualifying feature for this site is the lowland hay meadows for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. If ground water flow to the SAC is likely to be affected an appropriate assessment will be needed. Significant effects may occur even if the site is located some distance away from the SAC, and therefore an appropriate assessment will be needed.	Noted. The SA considers the targets and objectives of the relevant Biodiversity Action Plans, therefore including any relevant protected species populations that need to be considered.
	▪ **Q4.** Appendix D does not mention other wider countryside issues, in particular declining protected species populations in Wiltshire. In many developments protected species are often adversely impacted, and they must be taken in to consideration in relation to new sites. The Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Records Centre should be consulted with regards to protected species records.	Noted.
	▪ **Q5. Issues Column** o We endorse the suggestion in the Biodiversity, Flora and Faun and Soil section of table 12, that AONBs need to be protected and development in these areas avoided. It must be made clear in the Issues column that **all** ecologically designated sites are to be avoided.	Agreed and included Agreed and included

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	o The second point in the Issues column must state that phase 1 data **must** be collected for the site selection and assessment rather than 'may be necessary'. o These comments also relate to the Water section of table 12, in particular any possible impacts on the River Avon SAC, River Avon System SSSI and River Kennet SSSI must be mitigated for if the can not be avoided or where there are no alternative solutions. ▪ **Q8.** Option 4, aimed at increasing the recovery of value from waste. We recognise the need for an increase in waste management in the county and would look for the option with less impact on the environment, and which also would use less land space creating further habitat loss. ▪ **Q9.** Table 13- suggest the addition of an objective that strengthens regional biodiversity partnerships and information with an indicator which includes the establishment of active partnerships and mechanisms for information gathering and sharing. ▪ **Q10.** The Plan must ensure that targets that have already been set in other processes (eg BAP targets, PSA targets for designated sites to be infavourable or unfavourable recovering) are not compromised.	Noted. Not within scope of the WLDDs. Noted
South West Regional	▪ Acknowledgement of consultation	

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
Assembly		
Wiltshire County Ecologist (WCC)	▪ Suggestions for potential targets and indicators and comments on objectives.	Noted for SA Report monitoring
	▪ Not recognised in the objectives that impacts on internationally designated sites in particular (but also nationally designated sites) cannot be permitted unless certain stringent tests are met- the objectives should be amended to state that impacts on these sites should not be permitted (rather than avoided)	Noted. Sometimes development in protected areas cannot be avoided.
	▪ The objectives could be slightly more up-beat about biodiversity gain associated with waste development. Aim should be to maintain, enhance, restore or add. The last objectives could be amended to maximise the potential for biodiversity gain associated with all waste development	Noted and changed.
	▪ Concept of mitigation and compensation where harm cannot be avoided needs to be built into the objectives	Noted. The objective to maximise biodiversity gain with development addresses this point.
	▪ Objective required that refers to the need to prevent fragmentation and isolation of habitats through the provision of enhanced and ecologically coherent networks of natural habitats.- Habitats Regulations and RSS	Covered by a decision aiding question, as well as the consideration of the need for appropriate assessment.
	▪ Conflict between development on brownfield land and ecological interests.	Noted. Agreed. Known inherent policy conflict
	▪ No objectives to ensure hydrological regime remains unaffected.	Objective added to ensure groundwater flow impacts and adverse impacts on water resources are avoided.
	▪ First Indicator should be amended to read 'include actions that cause habitat fragmentation…' (i.e. not 'changes in habitat fragmentation'). The reference to international and national sites should be removed from this indicator (see below)	Comments on Indicators to be included with monitoring strategy in SA Report.

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	▪ Separate indicators are required to measure a) impacts on international and locally designated sites; b) impacts on locally designated sites; c) impacts on BAP habitats; d) impacts on protected and/ or notable species (And see table above)- as per, and linked to, the objectives. Each indicator currently measures several different aspects and they should be separated for the purposes of clarity. Note that impacts could include direct habitat loss, fragmentation of habitats or other indirect impacts (including changes in hydrology) ▪ Indicator 3 doesn't make sense.	

Part 2: COMMENTS ON CONSULTATION RESPONSES TO SA/SEA PREFERRED OPTIONS REPORT FOR THE WILTSHIRE AND SWINDON WASTE CORE STRATEGY

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
Gloucestershire County Council	**Waste Core Strategy SA Report** The report appears to be very thorough and comprehensive covering the requirements of the SEA Directive.	Noted with thanks.
	It is positive to note that the issue of the potential need for Appropriate Assessment has been raised at this stage (Page 12)	Noted. Refer to Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Report.
	Waste DC Policies SA Report The requirements of the SEA Directive appear to have been met and Gloucestershire County Council has no further comments at this stage.	Noted.
Wiltshire County Council-County Ecologist	**Core Strategy Preferred Options SA Report** **Baseline for Biodiversity (paragraphs 4.16 to 4.17)** 4.17 contains the following inaccuracies: ▪ There are 8 National Nature Reserves in Wiltshire ▪ There are at least 11 Local Nature Reserves within Wiltshire and Swindon (the latest figures should be checked)	Data reflects information available at: www.english-nature.org.uk/special/nnr/nnr_search.asp
	A better context and description of key habitats within Wiltshire is required.	This information is included in the baseline that was provided with the scoping report. The baseline has now been appended to the SA report.
	A brief description should be provided of important	This information is included in the baseline

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	habitats and species within the Wiltshire, Swindon and CWP BAPs and the areas that are important for these habitats.	appended to the revised SA report.
	The SA should describe/provide an overview of the important biodiversity features in Wiltshire.	As above.
	When describing the biodiversity baseline of Wiltshire, more reference should be made to the South West Regional Nature Map within the draft RSS. This map should be incorporated into the baseline.	Level of detail considered appropriate to SA/SEA.
	Sustainability Issues (Table 12) Suggested Additions Supports the biodiversity issues for the plan documented in the table	Noted.
	Over abstraction has been identified as an issue for River Avon SAC and River Kennet SSSI. In addition agricultural land has resulted in diffuse pollution for many rivers and subsequent problems from siltation and nutrient enrichment.	Agreed- addressed in SA objectives.
	Over the last century, there have been substantial losses in biodiversity in Wiltshire, predominantly due to agricultural improvement but also due to development and issues such as water abstraction. The resulting situation is islands of biodiversity rich habitat in a fragmented landscape. This means that habitats and species are less able to adapt to impacts. Fragmentation of these habitats will not allow species to move through the landscape and adapt to climate change.	Noted. This information will be useful in assessing the Site Specific Allocations.
	SA Framework for Wiltshire Waste Development Framework (Table 13) Endorses the SA/SEA objectives in table 12 however an additional link between biodiversity and climate change	Noted. SA Framework amended accordingly with new decision-aiding question and amendments to existing questions.

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	should be provided. Identifies decision-aiding questions for biodiversity set out in the SA framework as confusing and require alterations as follows: ▪ Currently questions address several biodiversity resources/issues that have been mixed up. Separate questions are required to measure a) impacts on internationally and nationally designated sites b) impacts on locally designated sites c) impacts on BAP sites d) impacts on protected and/or notable species e) impacts on geodiversity. Each question currently measures several different aspects and they should be separated for clarity. ▪ The concept of favourable conservation status for populations should be utilised rather than 'species lifestyles'.	The format of the remaining decision-aiding questions (relating to biodiversity) were developed as a result of consultation at scoping stage, and are considered appropriate.
	Preferred Options Assessments (Section 6 and Appendix 9) Following on from above, not convinced significant biodiversity impacts have been picked up by the appraisal. For example: - paragraph 2.23 identifies that there may be some impact on Natura 2000 sites but no such potential impact has been picked up in the appraisal table for appendices C and D - Appendix D identifies a potential conflict between SA objective to protect habitats and species and key objective 6 of the core strategy, however no explanation of this potential conflict has been provided. - A number of core strategy policies have not been	Revised assessment has considered these matters, and concerns also addressed through undertaking a HRA Screening Assessment. As explained in the assessment, some SA

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	assessed against the full range of SA objectives. For example SA objective 9 has not been used in the appraisal of four chapters with the core strategy.	objectives have been excluded from certain policy assessments as they were not considered relevant to the topic.
	Implementation and Monitoring – Proposed targets under objective 9 Targets should be identified that can be attained by the Waste LDF. Recommend that the first three targets are altered to reflect the contributions that can be made by the Waste LDF (See proposed targets suggested for the scoping report). A quantitative target for the creation of BAP habitat linked to waste development would be welcomed.	Noted. This is addressed in the Monitoring Strategy in Section 8 of the report.
	The final target should be changed to read 100% of waste management proposals to achieve a net gain in biodiversity (in accordance with PPS9).	Noted, however, this is an aspirational target, and is not considered realistic for all facilities.
	Recommend that indicators 1 and 3 are not SMART and cannot be measured	Noted. Further refinement of monitoring indicators will occur at submission stage & through AMR, where detailed consideration will be given as to how to monitor impacts.
	Final comment Chapter 14 of the Core Strategy DPD Preferred Options report advocates developing a rigorous set of biodiversity targets and indicators. Paragraph 7.5 of the SA Report states that plan monitoring and SA monitoring should be undertaken concurrently using the same indicators where possible. WCC, EN and WWT have worked up a joint set of proposed linked targets and indicators and these were included with the consultation response. It is recommend that these are used as a basis to fulfil the requirements for combined local output and SA indicators.	Noted. These should be considered in detail during the development of the AMR.

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	Development Control Policies DPD Comments provided in relation to WDC9, WDC10, WDC15.	Comments provided relate to policies themselves and not Sustainability Appraisal.
English Nature	**Core Strategy Preferred Options SA** Overall English Nature supports the decisions made through the SA process. However, the Document could be set out more clearly to allow the reader to get to the heart of potential sustainability issues. Although the SA provides a good record of the process undertaken, and decisions made, the rationale behind these decisions is less clear. English Nature would like to see greater detail as to the sustainability implications of the policies and how these have been addressed through the plan making process. English Nature also wishes to raise concerns in relation to the timing of Appropriate Assessment of the Plan.	Agreed. An updated Non Technical Summary and SA report addresses this matter. Refer HRA Screening Report.
	Core Strategy Preferred Options SA Non – technical summary The NTS would be more useful if there was a more detailed summary of the key sustainability issues was included at the outset.	Agreed. NTS has been updated and now includes more detail.
	The NTS should clearly explain how SEA sits alongside the requirement for sustainability appraisal, and how the document addresses the requirements of both.	Agreed. Amended.
	Paragraphs 2.22 to 2.24 Appropriate Assessment	

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	English Nature welcomes the fact that the SA report acknowledges the need to determine whether an Appropriate Assessment is required.	Noted.
	It is important that the Core Strategy (and the development control policies) fully reflect the need to protect SACs and SPAs. English Nature therefore recommends that a screening study of both the Core strategy and Development Control Polices is undertaken to determine whether a full Appropriate Assessment will be required. This should be commenced as soon as possible.	Agreed. Refer HRA Screening Assessment accompanying this consultation.
	In addition to the sites listed under paragraph 2.24, the River Avon SAC should also be included. This is because an impact on the River Avon may result from development occurring beyond the boundary of the SAC as it is sensitive to changes in ground water. Also, the reference to the Salisbury Avon Valley currently appears to relate to ground water and not specifically Natura 2000 sites, details should be given as to which Natura 2000 sites might be affected.	Agreed. This matter is addressed in the HRA Screening Assessment accompanying this consultation.

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	Review of Relevant Plans and Programmes: Paragraph 4.25 provides a good summary of issues but the areas mentioned are not the only areas that may be affected by water abstraction. A specific mention of the River Kennet SSSI should be included. A full list of relevant plans and programmes reviewed should be included with the SA Report Although paragraph 4.6 highlights some of the nature conservation designations that might be affected by waste management development, it should be noted that this list is not exhaustive and other sites might also be affected	Agreed, amended. Refer Appendix F-G. Refer HRA Screening Report.
	Sustainability Impacts of Waste Management Facilities English Nature feels that the inclusion of generic sustainability issues associated with different types of waste management facilities is very useful. Further information on the implications of these issues for the plan would also be useful.	Noted. However, level of detail considered appropriate for strategic nature of SA.
	Table 12 Sustainability Issues: Hydrology should also be listed under potential sustainability effects, especially with regard for the River Avon SAC.	Noted. To be addressed in Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA)
	English Nature supports the acknowledgement that waste management facilities can impact upon nature conservation sites well beyond their boundaries and	Noted. Refer HRA

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	believes that these issues should be assessed further through the Appropriate Assessment screening Process	
	Table 13 SA Framework for Wiltshire Waste Development Framework English Nature supports SA/SEA Objectives for protecting habitats and species.	Noted.
	Table 14 Sustainability Indicators & Targets Target 16 relates to water consumption. However, one of the targets and both the potential indicators relate to water quality, whilst this is important, this entry in the table does not fully cover water consumption.	Noted. Is addressed in SA Framework.
	Section 5 Core Strategy Options: The section should be expanded further to detail the rationale behind the decisions made	Noted. Considered to be appropriately addressed.
	Section 6 Core Strategy Preferred Options: This chapter provides a useful factual statement of how the plan has changed, but does not discuss the sustainability grounds for the decisions made.	Sustainability grounds are provided in the detailed assessment- Chapter 6 provides a summary of this.
	Appendix D – SA of Core Strategy Preferred Options Document: It would be useful for the tables relating to chapter 4 and 5 to provide the SA objectives in full.	Noted. Presentation issue, this was not undertaken as it would make the assessment tables large and less user-friendly.
	It would also be useful for these tables to detail how the Vision and Time Period options perform against each of	Noted. Amended for vision in Revised Preferred Options Assessment. No longer a policy on time

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	the SA objectives, need to be expanded to include justification of the level of compatibility.	period.
	Justification of the level of compatibility between the SA objectives and the policies in chapters 6, 7, 9 and 10 need to be expanded. These tables provide details of the 'nature of the sustainability effect' but are not related back to the first part of the tables addressing 'compatibility analysis'; information should be provided to demonstrate why each part of every policy is considered to have either positive, neutral or negative effect against the SA Framework.	Addressed in Revised Preferred Options Assessment. Details provided in Appendix E.
	It is difficult to work out which of the tables relate to which chapter of the core strategy, and which elements of that chapter have been appraised as not every table has a heading and explanation. There also appears to be inconsistencies in the way each chapter has been appraised	Noted. However Revised Preferred Option no longer has chapters. The Revised Preferred Option Assessment has taken a more uniform approach.
	A number of Policies have been assessed against the full range of SA Objective. Clear rationale needs to be given as to why this has not been done.	Noted. However only relevant objectives have been assessed for each policy.
	Comments provided into related to DC policies. Comments provided on baseline and methodology of Core Strategy also apply to DC SA. Where policies have not been assessed against the full SA framework an explanation is required as to why certain objectives have been omitted. No consideration of habitats and species protection (SA Objective 9) under appraisal of WDC1. There are benefits associated with protecting amenity, habitats and species	Not relevant to SA. Noted Noted and carried forward to subsequent appraisal as appropriate.

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	which should be highlighted. The assessment should explain how or why certain predicted effects might occur. EN feel that impacts on habitats and species should be considered for policies WDC3,6,7,11,12,16,17,18a,19a. DC4: Light and Emissions. Species sensitive to light and noise should be given consideration and not must impacts on specific designated sites.	 Noted, however /SEA focuses on strategic assessment. Comment reflects synergies between landscape protection and biodiversity interests. Issue raised more effectively addressed at site allocation level. Disagree. WDC 7, 11, 12, 16, 18 and 19 are assessed against SA Objective 9. Where the assessment has been deemed neutral or uncertain a reference to WDC1 is given that highlights the requirement for a formal EIA. For any policy that has not been assessed against Objective 9 it was decided that the link between the policy and that objective were lateral at best and would make for a an inaccurate assessment of effects. Agreed
The Countryside Agency	Due to limited staff and resources The Countryside Agency is unable to have detailed involvement in this SA/SEA. However, an extensive set of publications stating the agency's views and guidance's can be provided by request.	Noted. Relevant Countryside Agency documents consulted.

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
Wiltshire Wildlife Trust	**Vision (page 9)** Support the proposed Vision but are concerned that the reference to the proximity principal has been removed, referring instead to 'having regard to the principles of sustainable development'.	The terminology 'Proximity Principle' is no longer being used in the national and regional waste context, however the intent is now covered in revised policies WCS 1 & 2.
	Key Objectives Supportive of the proposed objectives and are pleased to see and wholly support the inclusion of objective 11 on climate change.	Noted.
	Table 4 – SEA topic areas and relevant SA objectives (page 19) Under the issues of 'biodiversity, fauna, flora and soil' the second objective needs to be reworded to state: 'avoid waste and recovery development **which would impact upon** identified sites of country/local importance, BAP habitats and other habitats of notable ecological value'. Otherwise the indirect impacts of waste disposal and recovery development are not taken into account.	Noted. This was amended previously.
	Table 13 SA Framework (page 53) point 9 protected species and habitats The decision-aiding questions do not seem to adequately evaluate whether County Wildlife Sites are affected or not. We suggest wording of the last question be amended to make it clear that designated sites include County Wildlife Sites.	Amended, so that County and local sites are not excluded.
	5.10 (page 60) We support the rewording of objective 3 to encourage enhancement of the environment.	Noted.

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	5.18 (page 61) Waste hierarchy We prefer option A which takes the waste hierarchy a step further and gives preference to recycling and composting over thermal waste recovery.	Noted.
	5.21 (page 62) With reference to the potential conflict it is imperative that the waste development control document addresses this issue thoroughly	Noted.
	5.24 (page 63) We support this approach	Noted.
	Page 66-67 We support the alterations contained in paragraph 6.8, 6.9, 6.12 and 6.13	Noted.
	6.29 (page 70) The Development Control DPD will need to address this thoroughly if ecologically inappropriate sites are to be protected and avoided.	Noted.
Wiltshire Friends of the Earth (with the support of The Air That We Breath Group)	**Core Strategy Preferred Options SA** The SA/SEA should assess the environmental, social and economic factors relating to sustainability in connection with the recycling, incineration with energy recovery and landfill targets. E.g. Compare the benefits (jobs, pollution, economics, social) that might accrue to society through the existing Wiltshire targets to maximised/higher targets, and contrast the benefits with the alternative benefits/disbenefits provided by incineration with energy recovery and landfill. This would make it become clear which waste management option offers the most sustainable approach. The SA/SEA should also analyse the benefits/disbenefits within each strategic option e.g. consider the most sustainable means of collection of materials (waste).	The SA Framework is well recognised as the most appropriate tool for addressing the full range of sustainability impacts of policies and options.

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	With respect to incineration with energy recovery the SA/SEA should evaluate the energy recovery technologies and processes available, and evaluate the ecological footprint. This analysis should also assess, from a sustainability perspective, the decision to build a MBT/Refuse Derived Fuel plant at Westbury to supply substitute fuel to the Lafage cement works, and the decision to transport residual municipal waste from Salisbury district to an incinerator at Slough in Berkshire.	Disagree. The nature of SA/SEA is strategic, detailed scrutiny of the technology involved in waste management is beyond the scope of the report. The decision to build individual facilties is an issue for the forthcoming Site Specific Allocations Report and not for the SA of the Core Strategy Preferred Options. The issue of self-sufficiency is addressed in the Revised Policy options document.
	Organic waste (garden and kitchen); the SA/SEA should evaluate the best means for collecting this material, the best means of treatment and the best end use of the material from the perspective of the ecological footprint.	Disagree. The SA/SEA is strategic and is not required to give detailed scrutiny of the methods and technologies for waste disposal. This is a matter for the County and Borough Municipal Waste Management Strategies.
	It is the opinion of Friends of the Earth that the SA/SEA of the Core Strategy Preferred Options is a seriously deficient document. It has not performed the sustainability appraisal with any rigour, and its conclusions are of little value. The kind of analysis that should be undertaken has been attached to the consultation response as appendices.	Disagree. The SA/SEA of the Core Strategy Preferred Options is compliant with the requirements of the SEA Directive and with the SA guidance issued by DCLG this is demonstrated in Section 2 of the SA report.

Part 3: COMMENTS ON CONSULTATION RESPONSES TO SA/SEA REVISED PREFERRED OPTIONS REPORT FOR THE WILTSHIRE AND SWINDON WASTE CORE STRATEGY

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
Wiltshire Wildlife Trust	Overall, we support the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA). There is a suggestion that Policy WDC7 could be strengthened to include sites of European importance. Whilst this goes against national policy guidance contained in PPS9, the Trust feels that, in order to account for off-site impacts on the interest features of European sites, they should be specifically mentioned within policy wording.	Noted
New Forest National Park Authority	The main report of the Sustainability Appraisal only makes reference to the now obsolete New Forest Heritage Area no the National Park, in the text on Salisbury District (paragraph 4.38). This should be updated to reflect the designation of the New Forest National Park and its statutory purposes which are to: i) conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage, ii) promotes understanding and enjoyment of the Park's special qualities. This is a requirement of section 62(2) of the Environment Act 1995 which places duty on all relevant authorities to have regard to the purposes of the National Parks. Authorities should ensure that adequate consideration has been given to potential impacts on the National Park. Whilst some of the Appraisal's appendices do include consideration of the impact on the National Park, this should be flagged up in the text of the main report.	Noted & Amended

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
Environment Agency	Appendix F: Sustainability Appraisal of 2007 Revised Preferred Options. This appendix includes reference to PPG25 Development and Flood Risk, rather than PPS25. the information in the 'Evidence and Reference' column should be amended and the appropriate objective re-assessed against PPS25, rather than PPG25.	Noted
Natural England	There is no assessment of the opportunity cost of using a site for minerals or waste it might be better used for an alternative development in the future (e.g. canal restoration or other strategic link). Waste: We are pleased that the issue of concern for Natural England are included in the objectives against which the policies were appraised. Page F10 and F11. My reading of the Revised Preferred Options document was that policies WDC7a and WDC7b were not alternatives to each other, but together were alternatives to WDC7.	Noted
Wiltshire County Council Archaeologist	Inconsistencies between the minerals and waste SA/SEA reports should be addressed. The issue relates to references to the Wiltshire SMR.	Noted & Amended

APPENDIX D: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF DEVELOPMENT CONTROL DPD SUBMISSION DOCUMENT

The results of the assessment utilise the following key to categorise the nature of the effect (Adapted from Carroll et al, 2002).

Green (G)	**Option actively encouraged in its current form as it would resolve an existing issue / maximise opportunities. (Where these are considered to be significant it is reported in the text).**
Blue (B)/?	**Option would have a neutral or an uncertain (?) effect.**
Orange (O)	**Option would need some changes in order to have a positive effect on issues identified.**
Red (R)	**The option would exacerbate existing problems and cannot be suitably mitigated. Consider exclusion of option. (Considered to be significant).**

Carroll, B. et al (2002): *Sustainability Threshold Assessment: An approach to inform decision-making. Summary Guidance for Agency staff*. Published by the Environment Agency, Bristol

This Appendix contains the SA of the Submission Development Control Policies DPD. Further SA work has been undertaken on Submission policies WDC 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 as a result of significant changes made to the Revised Preferred Options (2007). SA has also been carried out on newly added Submission policy WDC 1. No significant changes were made to Submission policies 3, 4 and 6, therefore no further SA work was deemed necessary.

WDC1: Key Criteria for Ensuring Sustainable Waste Management Development

Proposals for waste management development must contribute to the delivery of sustainable development in Wiltshire and Swindon by ensuring that the social, economic and environmental benefits of waste management development are maximised and adverse impacts - including cross-boundary and cumulative impacts - are kept to an acceptable minimum. All proposals for waste management development will be assessed using the following key criteria where appropriate:

- **The extent to which adverse environmental impacts and cumulative impacts associated with other local development, are avoided, and the adequacy of mitigation and/or compensation for the proposals;**
- **the impact of transporting waste to and from the site is minimised;**
- **The extent to which adverse impacts on the water environment and flood risk can be avoided;**
- **The extent to which the development ensures protection and enhancement of local biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural heritage;**
- **The extent to which the impact of any structures and buildings is minimised in terms of the appropriate use of scale and form, informed by the Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment; and**
- **The quality and appropriateness of the restoration, aftercare and after-use proposals (where applicable), considering the contribution that could be made to the UK, South West and/or Wiltshire, Swindon and Cotswold Water Park Biodiversity Action Plan targets.**

SA Objective		Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (*those in italics are already proposed in the Plan*)
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	The policy ensures that proposals for waste management development must consider cross-boundary and cumulative impacts with other local development, which will help to reduce negative cumulative impacts on communities. Ensuring the impact of transporting waste to and from the site is minimised will also have a positive effect for communities in close proximity to waste sites.	G		
7	Reduce the vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Ensuring the impact of transporting waste to and from the site is minimised could help to reduce the level of associated greenhouse gas emissions and will therefore have a minor positive effect on this SA objective.	G	Climate Change Action Plan for Swindon Borough 2006-2010	

8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Ensuring the impact of transporting waste to and from the site is minimised will have a minor positive effect on this SA objective.	G	'[Figures for road traffic accidents … in Wiltshire [are] significantly higher than average'. Creating a County Fit for Our Children: A Strategy for Wiltshire 2004-2014. Land use planning should facilitate a shift in transport of freight from road to rail and water.	
9	Protect habitats and species	Ensuring that the environmental benefits of waste management developments are maximised and adverse impacts are kept to a minimum, along with the consideration of the restoration of proposed sites after use will have long-term positive effects for habitats and species.	G	There are several SACs, SPAs, SSSIs and NNRs within the four designations outlined in the policy (see Wiltshire and Swindon Biodiversity Designations Wiltshire County Council 2005)	
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	The policy will ensure that waste management development proposals are assessed against the quality and appropriateness of restoration, aftercare and after-use proposals. This will have long-term a long-term positive effect on this SA objective.	G		
11	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	The policy ensures that the impact of any buildings or structures proposed is minimised in terms of the appropriate use of scale and form and that proposals must be informed by the Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment. This will have positive effects for townscape and landscape.	G		
12	Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	Minimising the impact of proposed buildings and structures in terms of appropriate use of scale and form along with the consideration of the quality and appropriateness of restoration will help to protect local distinctiveness and have a long-term positive effect on this SA objective.	G		
13	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	The policy ensures that the impact of transporting waste to and from the site is minimised along with the impact of a proposed structure and building. This policy would have a positive effect on cultural and historical assets.	G	Wiltshire contains a wealth of archaeological and architectural features including the combined world Heritage Sites of Stonehenge, Avebury, Salisbury Cathedral as well as industrial archaeological features (Box Tunnel). The county of 12 National Trust properties which attract large number of visitors.	
14	Reduce vulnerability to flooding	The policy ensures that proposals are assessed against to which adverse impacts on flood risk can be avoided. This will have a positive effect on this SA objective.	G		

15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Ensuring the impact of transporting waste to and from the site is minimised could help to reduce the level of associated greenhouse gas emissions and will therefore have a minor positive effect on this SA objective.	G	Draft Climate Change Bill (March 2007, Defra) Includes target of 60% CO^2 reduction by 2050	
16	Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	Proposals for waste management development will be assessed for the extent to which adverse impacts on the water environment can be avoided. This will have positive effects on this objective in regard to water quality.	G		
19	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	The policy ensures that the social and environmental adverse impacts of a proposal are minimised and that cumulative impacts with other local developments are avoided. This will have long-term positive impacts on this objective.	G		
	Summary: The policy performs well against the majority of SA objectives as it ensures that waste management development proposal contribute to the delivery of sustainable development by maximising social, economic and environmental benefits and minimising adverse impacts. It ensures that proposals for waste management development must consider cross-boundary and cumulative impacts with other local development, which will help to reduce negative cumulative impacts on communities and the environment. Minimising the impact of transporting waste to and from the site will have positive effects on road safety, greenhouse gas emissions and cultural and historic assets. Proposals for waste management development will be assessed for the extent to which adverse impacts on the water environment and flood risk can be avoided having a positive effect on SA objectives relating to water and flooding. The policy has a positive effect on townscape and landscapes through ensuring that the impact of any buildings or structure proposed is minimised in terms of the appropriate use of scale and form and that proposals must be informed by the Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment. It also promotes the conservation and wise use of land by assessing proposals for waste management development against the quality and appropriateness of restoration, aftercare and after-use proposals.				
SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic): 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 17, 18					

WDC2: Managing the Impact of Waste Management Development
Proposals for waste management development in Wiltshire and Swindon will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the proposal firstly avoids, adequately mitigates against, or compensates for significant adverse impacts relating to:

- **Amenity**
- **Visual Aspects**
- **Noise and light emissions**
- **Vibration**
- **Transportation of Waste**
- **Air emissions and Climate Change**
- **The Water Environment**
- **Contaminated land**

- **The Potential Loss of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural land**

Proposals for waste management development should be accompanied, where necessary, by assessments of the impacts relating to the issues listed above.

SA Objective		Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (*those in italics are already proposed in the Plan*)
1	Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise	The policy recognises the role of amenity (open space, recreational facilities) on community health and well being. It also identifies the importance of protecting the water environment, which will ensure that the opportunity to participate in water borne recreational activities is not affected. Ensuring that public amenity space and the water environment are not negatively affected will bring positive impacts in the long term.	G	Wiltshire Community Strategy Creating a County Fit for our Children. Aim – 'to become the healthiest county in which to live by 2012'	
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Requiring waste management facilities to account for key emission/ pollution and amenity issues will encourage improved design and management practice in line with sustainability objectives. Minor impact, positive long term.	G		
8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Core Strategy policy commits to the location of waste management facilities close to source, thereby reducing road transportation. The requirement to avoid and mitigate the potential increases in emissions/ vibration at site level enhances this policy. Positive long term impacts.	G	'[Figures for road traffic accidents … in Wiltshire [are] significantly higher than average'. Creating a County Fit for Our Children: A Strategy for Wiltshire 2004-2014. Land use planning should facilitate a shift in transport of freight from road to rail and water.	
9	Protect habitats and species	The requirement for an assessment of (environmental) impact in support of waste management developments should ensure that developments which generate negative impacts are avoided. Minor impact, medium term.	G		
11	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	The explicit commitment to take account of amenity and landscape, ensures that non-designated areas are afforded assessment and protection. The policy will also ensure that negative impacts are avoided on water based landscapes. This approach also encourages good design to manage potential visual intrusion.	G		

		Positive impact, long term.			
12	Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	This policy requires waste development facilities to avoid or mitigate potentially negative impacts on the best and most versatile agricultural land – this approach directly supports this sustainability objective to protect countryside/ agricultural land. Long term, positive impact.	G		
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Policy as proposed ensures that management facilities must have sound proposals and management approaches for dealing with emissions in line with regulation and best practice. The inclusion of a requirement to address climate change impacts supports wider national requirements to lower the quantity of the basket of greenhouse gases that enter the atmosphere. Waste management facilities that prevent waste moving down the hierarchy will support this objective. Minor impact, long term positive.	G	Draft Climate Change Bill (March 2007, Defra) Includes target of 60% CO^2 reduction by 2050	
16	Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	Ensuring the water environment is not negatively affected will have long-term positive impacts on surface and groundwater quality and quantity.	G		
19	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Policy promotes best practice environmental management approaches to waste development. Positive impact, long term.	G		
	Summary: This policy provides a sound framework for addressing the more immediate [environmental] impacts of waste management facilities located near or adjacent to the areas where communities may live and work. It not only takes account of the immediate impacts of waste management but also the cross-boundary or cumulative effects through air emissions, climate change and the water environment. The policy could benefit by including key issues of biodiversity and historic environment given Wiltshire specific sensitivities.				
SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic): 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18.					

WDC3: Water Environment

Proposals for waste management development will be permitted where it can be demonstrated to the Councils that provision has been made to protect and, where appropriate, enhance the water environment, including the protection of groundwater, water courses and other surface water, and the avoidance of flood risk.

Flood Risk Assessments will be required for waste management development proposals in areas at risk of flooding or likely to cause flooding elsewhere – appropriate to the nature and scale of the development.

Proposals will also be required to include appropriate provisions for the efficient use of water resources on site.

SA Objective		Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (*those in italics are already proposed in the Plan*)
9	Protect habitats and species	Through requiring not only the protection, but the enhancement of the water environment through waste management facilities, the preferred option will assist in providing quality aquatic habitats.	G	Similar to the South-West as a whole the biological river water quality in Wiltshire has shown a gradual improvement between 1995 and 2003, although there are some anomalies to this (e.g.; biological quality in Kennet has declined). (Defra)	
14	Reduce vulnerability to flooding	Preferred option is consistent with this objective through reducing flood risk. Minor, positive impact.	G	PPG25: Development and Flood Risk requires planning authorities to recognise the susceptibility of land to flooding as a material consideration.	
16	Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	Includes a requirement for the efficient use of water resources, and will assist in reducing environmental effects on groundwater and surface water quality and quantity. Moderate, long term, positive impact.	G	'Water efficiency should be actively promoted' Water Resources for the Future – a Strategy for the South West Region. Environment Agency March 2001	
19	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Includes requirement for protection of groundwater, watercourses and other surface water. Moderate, positive, long-term effect.	G	Landfill leachate can contain dissolved organic chemicals, ammonia and metals which may contaminate land and water. The majority of pollution incidents related to landfill reported to the Environment Agency in 2002 were odour related.	
	Summary: The preferred option will assist in minimising the impact of waste management facilities through ensuring measures are implemented to control the pollution of water resources. The requirement for flood risk assessment and water use/ management measures should ensure that adverse impacts on water resources are addressed appropriately. This policy is supported.				

SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic): 1,2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18,

WDC4: Recreational Assets

Proposals for waste management development will be permitted where it can be demonstrated to the Councils that controls will be made available to safeguard public rights of way on or adjacent to development sites.
Proposals that would have a significant adverse impact upon tourism or recreational facilities will not be permitted unless adequate mitigation measures are adopted.

SA Objective		Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (*those in italics are already proposed in the Plan*)
1	Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise	This revised policy continues to safeguard recreational assets and urban green spaces, ensuring that public recreational opportunities are not adversely affected. Moderate, long term, positive impact.	G	Wiltshire Community Strategy Creating a County Fit for our Children. Aim – 'to become the healthiest county in which to live by 2012'	
	Summary: The policy is consistent with SA Objective 1, ensuring the protection of public rights of way, whilst also recognising the importance of safeguarding tourism and other recreational facilities.				

SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic): 2 , 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

WDC5: Canals and Railways

Proposals for waste management development will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there would be no significant adverse impact upon the following canal and railway routes:

- **The Kennet & Avon Canal**
- **The Wiltshire & Berkshire Canal**
- **The Thames & Severn Canal**
- **The North Wiltshire Canal**
- **All railway routes in Wiltshire and Swindon**

The historic alignments or any approved alternative alignments of the Wiltshire & Berkshire Canal, the North Wiltshire and Thames & Severn Canal will be safeguarded with the view to their long term re-establishment as navigable waterways.					
SA Objective		**Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).**	**Assessment**	**Evidence and reference**	**Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (*those in italics are already proposed in the Plan*)**
1	Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise	Canals in Wiltshire are renowned for the recreational opportunities they provide (e.g. Kennet and Avon Canal Tow path) The revised preferred policy recognises the need to safeguard those routes, hence ensuring that public recreational opportunities are note negatively affected. Positive, long-term effect.	G	One of the aims of the Wiltshire Community Strategy Creating a County Fit for our Children. Is to 'to become the healthiest county in which to live by 2012'	
8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	The re-establishment of canals as navigable waterways will enable an increase in waste transported by water rather than road, therefore having a long-term positive effect on this SA objective.	G		
9	Protect habitats and species	The protection of canal routes will have a positive impact in protecting the biodiversity interests of the canal. However in the long-term the re-established of canals as navigable waterways will lead to an increase in water borne transport, which has the potential to negatively effect biodiversity that is reliant on the canal.	B/?	The Cotswold Water park biodiversity Action Plan seeks to maintain and enhance habitats within the canal.	
12	Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	The protection of canal routes will have a positive impact in protecting the tranquillity of the countryside, and in particular the use of canals for residential and recreational opportunity.	G	Part of the appeal of the rural nature of Wiltshire particularly within the AONBs is the tranquillity provided by these locations. County level data is not available for tranquillity, but at a regional scale the map below shows how the area of tranquillity decreased from the early 1960s through to the early 1990s. Source: CPRE and Countryside Agency, 1995, cited at www.swenvo.org	
13	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	Canals in Wiltshire are valued for their cultural and historic importance; therefore the revised preferred option has a positive impact through preserving them.	G	Wiltshire contains a wealth of archaeological and architectural features, including the combines World Heritage Sites of Stonehenge and Avebury, Salisbury Cathedral and the more recent industrial archaeological features such as Box Tunnel and the Kennet and Avon Canal	
16	Keep water consumption	The re-establishment of canals as navigable waterways might	B/		

	within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	increase the level of waste transported by water and could therefore potentially lead to an increase in water pollution. However the likelihood of this having a significant effect on water quality is unlikely.	?		
	Summary: Canals have played an important role historically in Wiltshire and continue to serve a number of functions, particularly recreational, which is recognised by this policy. The re-establishment of canals as navigable waterways will enable an increase in waste transported by water rather than road, therefore having a long-term positive effect on the safety and congestion of roads.				
SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic): 2 , 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19					

WDC6: Airfield Safeguarded Areas

Proposals for waste management development within the following Airfield Safeguarding Areas, as identified on the Proposals Map, will be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate that the proposed development and where relevant the restoration and after use will not cause an unacceptable risk of bird strike:

- **Boscombe Down**
- **Colerne**
- **Fairford**
- **Hullavington Barracks**
- **Keevil Airfield**
- **RAF Lyneham**
- **Middle Wallop**
- **Netheravon**
- **South Cerney**
- **Upavon (Trenchard Lines).**

SA Objective		**Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).**	**Assessment**	**Evidence and reference**	**Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (*those in italics are already proposed in the Plan*)**
5	Meet local needs locally	Keeping waste management and disposal close to source reduces the need for transportation and potential pollution incidents. Moderate positive impact.	G	PPG 13: Aims to integrated planning and transport – the promotion of more sustainable choices for moving freight.	

9	Protect habitats and species	Ensuring that waste facilities do not inadvertently endanger species, whether directly through pollution incidents or the indirectly through creating man-made/ induced vulnerabilities is key. Positive, long term impacts	G		
19	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Developing facilities in tandem with existing (built environment/ air field infrastructure) facilities assist in reducing cumulative effects of pollution that can occur from incremental growth. Moderate impact	G	PPG 24 Air Quality Strategy. There are 7 AQMAs in Wiltshire	
	Summary: Wiltshire's airfields are both locally and strategically significant operational centres for the Ministry of Defence, a key employer in the County. Waste management is also integral to the management and maintenance of these centers and where synergies exist for location of waste management facilities that also serve wider communities, then these opportunities should be exploited. The emphasis in this policy to safeguard air space security, and to undertake appropriate restoration post closure, also provides protection to local wildlife. The approach outlined in this policy is supported.				
SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic): 1, 2 , 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18					

WDC7: Conserving Landscape Character

Proposals for waste management development should include an assessment of the adverse impacts upon Wiltshire and Swindon's landscape character and the landscape character of adjacent areas, as deemed appropriate to the scale and nature of the development, and in particular in relation to the following designated areas:

- **The New Forest National Park**
- **The Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty**
- **The Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty**
- **The North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.**

The assessment should be informed by the Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment, as a minimum, and where the proposed development falls within or in proximity to an AONB or in proximity to the New Forest National Park, the relevant Management Plan.

Proposals for waste management development should include appropriate provisions to protect and where possible enhance the quality and character of the countryside and landscape. Proposals in proximity to settlements must safeguard their character, setting and rural amenity through the implementation of mitigation measures that incorporate an acceptable separation distance, landscaping and planting, appropriate to the existing landscape setting.

SA Objective		Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (*those in italics are already proposed in the Plan*)
1	Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise	Positive impact through protecting known areas of designated landscape importance and Outstanding Beauty, which are utilised for their recreational values. Moderate, long term, positive impact.	G	One of the aims of the Wiltshire Community Strategy (Creating a County Fit for our Children) is for Wiltshire "to become the healthiest county in which to live by 2012".	
9	Protect habitats and species	Through protecting designated landscape sites, preferred option will assist in protecting areas known to have high levels of biodiversity. Moderate, long term, positive impact.	G	There are several SACs, SPAs, SSSIs and NNRs within the four designations outlined in the policy (see Wiltshire and Swindon Biodiversity Designations Wiltshire County Council 2005)	
11	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Will assist in safeguarding the amenity and character of the countryside, in particular designated areas. Moderate, long term, positive impact.	G	Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB Management Plan economic vision: "A diverse thriving and sustainable economy in which agriculture, forestry and tourism are viable sectors..."	
12	Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	The policy will have a long-term positive effect on this objective through minimising impacts on rural settlement character and amenity.	G		
	Summary: Through specifically addressing the need to protect areas of designated landscape importance, this preferred option will assist in protecting the quality and character of the countryside in line with sustainable development objectives. The policy will also help to minimise impacts on rural settlement character and amenity, having a positive effect on rural ways of life. Core strategy commitments to ensure that AONB areas are only subject to small scale waste management facilities will guide these development control commitments.				
SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic): 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19					

WDC8: BIODIVERSITY AND GEOLOGICAL INTEREST

Proposals for waste management development in Wiltshire and Swindon must be accompanied by an objective assessment of the potential effects of the development on areas of biodiversity and/or geological interest, taking into account cumulative impacts with other development and the potential impacts of climate change.

Proposals must maintain and / or enhance internationally and nationally designated features of biodiversity and/or geological interest species of

principal importance and the following features of international, regional and local importance:

- **European Protected Species**
- **Wiltshire's Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species**
- **County Wildlife Sites (including Semi Natural Ancient Woodlands)**
- **Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites**
- **Local Nature Reserves**
- **The Great Western Community Forest**

Proposals for waste management development will only be permitted where adverse impacts will be:

a) Avoided; or

b) Where an adverse impact cannot be avoided, the impact will be adequately mitigated; or

c) Where adverse impacts cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated, compensation measures will, as a last resort, be designed and implemented to ensure the maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity / geodiversity.

SA Objective		Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (*those in italics are already proposed in the Plan*)
9	Protect habitats and species	The policy suggests that a proposal should be accompanied by an assessment of the potential effects of the development on biodiversity and geology, including cumulative effects. This along with maintenance and enhancement of internationally and nationally designated features and the requirement for adverse impacts to be appropriately mitigated will have a long-term positive effect on this SA objective.	G	WCC & SBC WLDDs SA/SEA Scoping report. Baseline Data, Appendix D. Wiltshire contains either in full or part, 10 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and 2 Special Protection Areas (SPA), these being areas of European designation (source: JNCC)	
	Summary: The policy suggests that a proposal should be accompanied by an assessment of the potential effects of the development on biodiversity and geology, including cumulative effects. This along with maintenance and enhancement of internationally and nationally designated features of biodiversity/geology and the requirement for adverse impacts to be appropriately mitigated will have a long-term positive effect on habitats and species.				

SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic): 1,2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19

WDC9: Cultural Heritage

In the interest of protecting the rich historic character of Wiltshire and Swindon, proposals for waste management development will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the following areas of archaeological or cultural heritage importance and their settings can be protected, enhanced and/or preserved.

- **Scheduled Ancient Monuments**
- **Registered Battlefields**
- **Listed buildings**
- **Conservation Areas**
- **Locally important archaeological remains**
- **Historic parks and gardens**

Proposals affecting sites of known or potential archaeological importance must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological evaluation. Where the findings of the initial assessment indicates necessary, preservation in situ of nationally important remains may be necessary, or developers will be required to agree to a scheme of further archaeological mitigation prior to commencement of the development or as part of the overall development scheme. In the interests of recording, preserving and the future management of important archaeological features affected by a proposal the Councils may seek contributions from the developer in the form of a legal agreement.

Proposals affecting the setting of the World Heritage Site of Stonehenge and Avebury will not be permitted.

SA Objective		Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (*those in italics are already proposed in the Plan*)
11	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	This policy will ensure that listed buildings and conservation areas will not be significantly affected by waste management development, which will assist in protecting important towns and landscapes. This will have long-term a long-term positive effect on this SA objective.	G	There are approximately 14,000 listed buildings in the plan area. The number of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the English Heritage 'Buildings at Risk 2005' register is 28 (includes 2 in Swindon).	
13	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	The policy ensures protection and where appropriate, enhancement of cultural and historical assets, including listed buildings and conservation areas. Moderate, long term, positive impact.	G	Wiltshire contains a wealth of archaeological and architectural features including the combined world Heritage Sites of	

				Stonehenge, Avebury, Salisbury Cathedral as well as industrial archaeological features (Box Tunnel). The county of 12 National Trust properties which attract large number of visitors.	
	Summary: This policy will ensure that listed buildings and conservation areas will not be significantly affected by waste management development, which will assist in protecting important towns and landscapes. This policy makes explicit reference to the World Heritage Sites at Stonehenge and Avebury, stipulating the need for archaeological assessments to accompany proposals. The policy will have long-term positive effects on SA objectives relating to cultural and historical assets and landscape and townscapes.				
SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic): 1,2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19					

WDC10: Restoration of Waste Management Sites

Proposals for waste management development in Wiltshire and Swindon will be permitted where provision has been made for the appropriate restoration and reinstatement of that site as part of the cessation of waste management activities, where this is appropriate to the development.

The submitted scheme for restoration must ensure that land is returned to a quality suitable for supporting a range of beneficial after uses. Proposals for temporary waste management development will be permitted where they achieve an after use that:

- **Will provide benefit to the local community including agriculture and/or;**
- **Will provide benefit to the local economy where appropriate and/or;**
- **Will enhance biodiversity interest, landscape quality, cultural heritage and other environmental or community assets;**
- **The restoration helps to achieve the objectives of the South West Nature Map and contributes to national, regional and local BAP targets;**
- **Will not cause adverse impacts upon the water environment;**
- **Represents a sustainable and appropriate use for the site.**

Where appropriate, the long term security and management of the proposed after use will be controlled through the use of legal agreement. Long term after-care management may also be required where this is deemed appropriate.

SA Objective		Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (*those in italics are already proposed in the Plan*)
9	Protect habitats and species	The policy ensures that site restoration and after use must help to achieve objectives for local, regional and national BAP and enhance biodiversity and environmental assets - this will have long-term positive effects on habitats and species.	G	Restoring end of life waste management sites, e.g. for landfill, provides an opportunity to create new habitats and/ or focus on those prioritised by the local Biodiversity Action Plans.	
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Requiring the restoration of sites to a sustainable beneficial after use ensures that the policy promotes conservation. Securing the long term management/ security of the site through legal agreement ensures that proposals for after use are considered in an integral way to the development. Positive, long term effect.	G		
11	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	The explicit requirement to restore sites to an appropriate landform and the stipulation to protect cultural heritage and other environmental or community assets will ensure a long term positive effect for	G	There are more than 250 Conservation Areas of Cultural or historical interest in Wiltshire.	

		townscapes and landscapes.			
16	Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	The policy ensures that the restoration of waste management sites will not negatively effect the water environment. This will have long-term positive impacts for water quality.	G		
19	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Planning for decommissioning and the inclusion of after care management plans will ensure that a lifecycle approach is taken to landcare. The policy promotes responsible operations and the need for workings to minimise pollution - supporting this objective. Positive long term effect.	G	A strategic approach should be taken to the location of potentially polluting developments and the location of sensitive developments – PPS23, Planning and Pollution Control.	
	Summary: The policy ensures long-term sustainable land management approaches to the restoration of waste development sites are considered at an early stage. This will have long-term positive effects in relation to the conservation and wise use of land and the water environment, which will in turn benefit habitats and species. The minerals policy[1] regarding restoration is far more detailed about what restoration needs to deliver. It could be beneficial to seek similar wording to ensure that policies are not interpreted differently where they are seeking the same outcomes.				
SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18.					

WDC11: SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORTATION OF WASTE

Waste management development will be permitted where it is demonstrated that the proposals facilitate sustainable transport by (where they are relevant to the development):

- **Minimising transportation distances;**
- **Maximising the use of rail or water to transport waste where practicable;**
- **Minimising the production of carbon emissions;**
- **Ensuring a proposal has direct access or suitable links with the Wiltshire HGV Route Network or Primary Route Network;**
- **Establishing waste site transport plans; and**
- **Mitigating or compensating for any adverse impact on the safety, capacity and use of a highway network.**

Where appropriate, applications for waste management development will need to be accompanied by a Transport Assessment. The Transport Assessment will need to:

- **Consider the impact of the development upon the highway network in the local area;**

[1] Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Development Control Policies DPD (July 2008)

• **Consider the potential cross-boundary impacts and cumulative impacts of the development with other local developments; and** • **Identify any mitigation or compensatory works directly related to the development that may need to be funded by the developer in conjunction with the proposal.**					
SA Objective		**Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).**	**Assessment**	**Evidence and reference**	**Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (*those in italics are already proposed in the Plan*)**
8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	The policy requires that proposals mitigate or compensate for any adverse impacts on the safety, capacity and use of a highway network. It also ensures the maximum use of rail and water to transport waste, which will help to reduce congestion and improve the safety of roads. The requirement for proposals to be accompanied by a Transport Assessment will also help to identify potential transport issues. This policy will have a long-term positive effect on this SA objective.	G	'[Figures for road traffic accidents … in Wiltshire [are] significantly higher than average'. Creating a County Fit for Our Children: A Strategy for Wiltshire 2004-2014.	
11	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Encouragement to use alternative methods of transportation such as rail and waterways, makes use of existing infrastructure networks and reduces the pressures and negative impacts associated with a dependence on road based transportation. Minor positive impact, medium term.	G	The main sources of pollution in Wiltshire are from road transport, and combustion in commercial institutions, residential and agricultural sectors. National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory www.naei.org.uk/emissions/postcode Wiltshire's landscape is one of great importance on a national scale. For example, the south-east tip of the county has been included in part of the recently designated New Forest National Park. Three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) cover 43% of the county. http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm	The inclusion of support for alternative transportation methods ensures that this policy moves closer towards meeting sustainable development objectives.
12	Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	Minimising transportation distances and maximising the use of rail or water to transport waste will reduce congestion roads and therefore reduce the impacts on communities and sensitive areas. The policy will have a minor positive impact on this SA objective.	G	'[Figures] for road traffic accidents in Wiltshire [are] significantly higher than average'. Creating a County Fit for Our Children: A Strategy for Wiltshire. 2004-2014.	
13	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical	The requirement for transport assessments and waste site transport plans to support proposals will ensure potential impacts are identified	G		

	assets	and managed in accordance with sustainability objectives. This will result in minor positive impacts.			
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Minimising transportation distances and the production of greenhouse gas emission will have a long-term positive effect on this SA objective. The requirement for transport assessments and waste site transport plans to support proposals will take account of cross-boundary and cumulative impacts, which should take into account issues such as transport emissions.	G	The UK has agreed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% over the period 2008-2012 to meet its Kyoto Protocol commitment.	
19	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Minimising transportation distances and the production of greenhouse gas emission will help to reduce levels of air pollution. Encouraging a switch of waste transport from road to water and rail will help to reduce congestion and therefore the noise pollution associated with it. The requirement for transport assessments and waste site transport plans to support proposals along with the specification of mitigation measures supports this objective. There will be long-term minor positive effects on this objective.	G	A strategic approach should be taken to the location of potentially polluting developments and the location of sensitive developments - PPS23, Planning and Pollution Control.	
	Summary: The policy ensures that sustainable transport is taken into account during the development of new waste management developments. This includes the requirement for transport assessments and waste site transport plans to support proposals, which will ensure that significant, cross-boundary and cumulative impacts are identified and the appropriately mitigated against. The policy also ensures that transport distances and carbon emissions will be minimised, which will have long-term positive impacts on air quality, the reduction of greenhouse emissions and climate change. Maximising the use of rail or water transport will also support this by reducing levels of waste transported by road.				
SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18.					

WDC12: Renewable Energy

Planning applications for waste management proposals in Wiltshire and Swindon must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Councils that they have had regard, where appropriate, to the following criteria:

- **The need to maximise the opportunities for renewable energy production both for electricity and heat generation;**
- **New landfill developments have made provision for the recovery of energy from landfill gas; and**
- **New waste management facilities will be required to demonstrate sustainable construction methods including where appropriate the provision of energy from renewable sources.**

SA Objective		Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (*those in italics are already proposed in the Plan*)
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Renewable energy sources provide potential future solutions to more sustainable growth – by removing harmful emissions and creating long term cleaner sources. While establishment and installation can create short term localised negative impacts the prospect for the environment is for long-term positive impacts.	G	Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted)	
7	Reduce the vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Greenhouse gas emissions are a key contributor to climate change, and the potential economic impacts of energy shortages and/or dealing with impacts such as flooding will have substantial impacts. The policy focus on enhancing opportunities for renewables and sustainable construction methods is strongly supported and provides for potential long term positive impacts.	G	Climate Change Action Plan for Swindon Borough 2006-2010	
9	Protect habitats and species	Uncertain impact, potential for development that promotes biomass and wind energy solutions to have impacts on neighbouring habitats/ linked greenspaces.	B/ ?		
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	The policy's support for renewables along with opportunities for energy production from waste and sustainable construction methods will have long-term positive effects on this SA objective.	G	County target for Wilts of 65-85MW of renewable electricity b 2010. Current figures give a renewable energy capacity of 8MW (from landfill and sewage gas).	
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Policy directly supports the key focus of this sustainability objective to encourage more energy from waste facilities, where it is appropriate in local and regional contexts. Long term, positive impact.	G	EC Directive on the Landfill of Waste 1999/31/EC	
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Clear and strong linkages between the proposed policy and in the objective's intent to progress towards renewable resource use and reduce the Authorities' use of non-renewable resources. Positive impact, long term.	G	PPS 22 Renewable Energy	
19	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Maximising the use of renewable energy production, the recovery of energy from landfill gas and the use of sustainable construction methods will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This will have a positive impact on air quality.	G		
	Summary:				

	This policy provides a sound basis for encouraging a shift towards opportunities for renewables, with the concomitant benefits of reduced emissions and lowered impacts (e.g. from reduced pollution and transportation effects). The policy is highly consistent with core SA objectives and wider regional and national objectives to promote renewable energy and minimise impacts on climate change, including the recovery of energy from waste.
SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12,13.	

WDC13: Landfill Developments
Proposals for new landfill developments will be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate where appropriate:

- **There is no suitable waste management option at a higher level in the waste hierarchy;**
- **the development would lead to a demonstrable improvement in the quality of the land;**
- **the proposal is essential for the restoration of the site;**
- **an extension to landfill operations is essential for operational reasons and is the only demonstrable option.**

SA Objective		Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures (*those in italics are already proposed in the Plan*)
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	The policy ensures that proposals for new landfill developments would only be accepted if there is no suitable waste management option at a higher level in the waste hierarchy. Minor positive, long term impact.	G	Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted)	
7	Reduce the vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	The policy encourages the movement of waste up the hierarchy therefore having a long-term positive effect on this SA objective.	G		
9	Protect habitats and species	High quality and appropriate restoration of the site can have positive effects on habitats and species. The conditions specified in the policy relating to this, could in practice be very difficult to test. Uncertain impact.	B/?		
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	The proposal ensures that landfill developments will only be accepted if there is no suitable waste management option at a higher level in the waste hierarchy, which will have a positive effect on this SA objective.	G		
14	Reduce vulnerability to flooding	Landfill development may increase the risk of flooding and potential exists for pollutants to enter water sources in times of flood. Pre-treatment should reduce pollutant potential. Uncertain impact.	B/?	PPG 25 Development and Flood Risk	

15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Landfill sits at the bottom of the waste hierarchy, however, policy will only allow landfill development if there is no suitable waste management option at a higher level in the waste hierarchy.	B/ ?	County target for Wilts of 65-85MW of renewable electricity b 2010. Current figures give a renewable energy capacity of 8MW (from landfill and sewage gas).	
16	Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	Landfill sites carry pollution potential, however, the policy would only accept landfill developments that would lead to a demonstrable improvement in the quality of the land and is essential to the restoration of the site. The impact of this is unknown as the conditions specified in the policy relating to this, could in practice be very difficult to test.	B/ ?	Landfill leachate is potentially hazardous due it chemical makeup and there is the potential for both water and land contamination.	
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Landfill remains the least desirable option in the waste management hierarchy, as recognised in core strategy. This policy will only permit new landfill development if there is no suitable waste management option at a higher level in the waste hierarchy. There will be long-term positive effects on this SA objective.	G	EC Directive on the Landfill of Waste 1999/31/EC	
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Proposals for new landfill developments would only be accepted if there is no suitable waste management option at a higher level in the waste hierarchy, which would include energy recovery. Uncertain impact.	B/ ?		
19	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Any landfill activity carries the potential for an increase in pollution levels. The policy ensures that proposals for new landfill developments would only be accepted if there is no suitable waste management option at a higher level in the waste hierarchy. Uncertain impact.	B/ ?	Landfill leachate is potentially hazardous due it chemical makeup and there is the potential for both water and land contamination. Landfill also generates air pollutants which result in the majority of complaints to the regulator.	
	Summary: This policy supports the commitments made in the core strategy to limit the development and expansion of landfill sites. Specifically it requires that proposals for new landfill development will only be accepted if there is no suitable waste management option at a higher level in the waste hierarchy. High quality and appropriate restoration of the site can have positive effects on habitats, species and the conservation and wise use of land, however the conditions specified in the policy relating to this, could in practice be very difficult to test.				
SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13.					

APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY

AAP	Area Action Plan – a Development Plan Document within the Local Development Framework, which translates the overall strategy of the LDF more specifically to a smaller geographical area.
Alternatives	These are different ways of achieving the plan objectives. Alternatives are also referred to as options.
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. A landscape area of high natural beauty which has special status, and within which major development will not be permitted, unless there are exceptional circumstances. Designated under the 1949 National Parks and Access to Countryside Act.
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area - An area identified by Local Authorities where statutory UK air quality standards are being, or are expected to be breached up to the end of 2005.
Aquifer	A geological stratum or formation which contains exploitable resources of water and is capable of either storing or transmitting water.
Conservation Area	An area designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings And Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of special architectural or historic interest, the character and interest of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance.
cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation. An internationally important habitat or species designated under the EC Habitats Directive
Cumulative effects	The effects that result from changes caused by a project, plan, programme or policy in association with other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future plans and actions. Cumulative effects are specifically noted in the SEA Directive in order to emphasize the need for broad and comprehensive information regarding the effects
DPD	Development Plan Document – A Local Development Document which forms part of the statutory development plan, including the Core Strategy, Proposals Map and Area Action Plans
Environmental Report	An "Environmental Report" should be prepared "in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan, are identified, described and evaluated".
Hazardous Waste	Waste which by virtue of its composition, carries the risk of death, injury or impairment of health, to humans or animal, the pollution of water, or could have an unacceptable environmental impact if improperly handled, treated or disposed of, as controlled in the EC Directives on Hazardous Waste and defined by Special Waste Regulations 1996 (as amended) (schedule 2). Wastes are defined as hazardous if, for example, they are highly flammable, harmful, toxic, carcinogenic or corrosive. This includes wastes from industrial chemical processes, oil refining, metals processes, solvents, waste oils, some clinical waste, asbestos and nuclear industry. *Absolute entry hazardous waste* - Waste that is hazardous, regardless of its composition or concentration of 'dangerous substances', for example oil and lead batteries. *Mirror entry hazardous waste* - Waste that could be hazardous or non-

	hazardous, depending on its actual composition and concentration of 'dangerous substances'. However, if a hazardous component can be identified and removed, the remaining waste can then become non-hazardous, whilst the removed component remains hazardous. For example, when a TV is disposed, the cathode ray tube, a hazardous component, can be removed to make the TV a non-hazardous waste. This will help to reduce the quantity of hazardous waste, which is difficult to dispose of, and increase the options for the management of the non-hazardous waste component.
Indicator	A means by which change in a system or to an objective can be measured.
Inert waste	Waste which, when deposited into a waste disposal site, does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations and which complies with the criteria set out in Annex 111 of the EC Directive of the Landfill of Waste.
LDF	Local Development Framework – the portfolio of Local Development Documents which sets out the planning policy framework for the district.
LDS	Local Development Scheme - a three year project plan setting out a planning authority's programme for the preparation of Local Development Documents, reviewed annually in the light of the Annual Monitoring Report
Listed Building	A building included on a list of buildings of architectural or historic interest, compiled by the Secretary of State, under the Planning (Listed Buildings And Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF)	The equivalent of a LDF but containing a portfolio of minerals and waste local development documents.
Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS)	The equivalent of the LDS but concerned with the preparation of minerals and waste local development documents
Mitigation	Measures to avoid, reduce or offset the significant adverse effects of the plan on sustainability.
Monitoring	Activities undertaken after the decision is made to adopt the plan or programme to examine its implementation. For example, monitoring to examine whether the significant sustainability effects occur as predicted or to establish whether mitigation measures are implemented
MPG	Mineral Policy Guidance - Guidance documents which set out national mineral planning policy.
MPS	Mineral Policy Statement – Guidance documents which set out national mineral planning policy. They are being reviewed and updated and are replacing MPGs.
Objective	A statement of what is intended, specifying the desired direction of change.
Options	See **alternatives**
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance - Guidance documents which set out national planning policy.

PPS	Planning Policy Statement – Guidance documents which set out national planning policy and replace existing PPGs.
Proximity Principle	The management of waste as close as possible to its point of origin.
RAWP	Regional Aggregate Working Party. The Regional Aggregate Working Parties provide technical advice in relation to the supply of, and demand for construction aggregates, including for sand, gravel and crushed rock.
Recovery (of waste)	The process of extracting a product of value from waste materials, including recycling, composting and energy recovery.
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance – Guidance prepared by the South West Regional Assembly and issued by the Secretary of State, which will be replaced by the Regional Spatial Strategy.
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategies – Guidance documents which set out regional planning policy and replace the existing RPGs.
SA	Sustainability Appraisal - A process by which the economic, social and environmental impacts of a project, strategy or plan are assessed.
SAC	Special Area of Conservation - a designation made under the Habitats Directive to ensure the restoration or maintenance of certain natural habitats and species some of which may be listed as 'priority' for protection at a favourable conservation status.
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument- A nationally important archaeological site included in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments maintained by the Secretary of State for the Environment under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Some SAMs are also World Heritage Sites.
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement – sets out the Council's vision and strategy for the standards to be achieved in involving the community and stakeholders in the preparation of all Local Development Documents and in decisions on planning applications.
Scoping	The process of deciding the scope and level of detail of the SEA. This also includes defining the environmental / sustainability effects and alternatives that need to be considered, the assessment methods to be used, the structure and contents of the Environmental / Sustainability Report.
Screening	The process of deciding whether a plan or programme requires SEA or an appropriate assessment.
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment - systematic method of considering the likely effects on the environment of policies, plans and programmes.
SEA Directive	Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment".
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document – a Local Development Document which is part of the Local Development Framework but does not form part of the statutory development plan. SPDs elaborate upon policies and proposals in a Development Plan Document and include development briefs and guidance documents.
Special Waste	Includes wastes that contain substances deemed to be dangerous to life as defined by the Special Waste Regulations 1996 and the Special Waste (Amendment) Regulations 1996, for example, asbestos. The Government has announced its intention to replace this waste category with the category

	'Hazardous Waste' as defined in the European Union Directive.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest - Areas of high quality habitat (or geological features) of regional, national or international nature conservation importance, designated by English Nature. (Source: Adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011)
Sustainability Appraisal	A form of assessment used in the UK (primarily for Regional Planning Guidance and development plans) since the late 1990s. Sustainability appraisal considers social and economic effects as well as environmental effects.
Target	A specified desired end, stated usually within a specified time-scale.
Waste Management Facilities	Covers every type of development that may be used to manage waste. This includes landfill, incineration, waste transfer, recycling plants, composting, household recycling collection areas, etc.
Waste Stream	Waste stream is the flow or movement of wastes from the point of generation (i.e. household or commercial premises) to final disposal (i.e. landfill). A waste stream may reduce significantly over time as valuable items are separated for recycling and are recovered through resource recovery. Waste streams are categorised in relation to their source or nature.