



**Wiltshire & Swindon Aggregate Minerals Site
Allocations Local Plan**

Sustainability Appraisal Adoption Statement

February 2013

**Centre for Sustainability (C4S) *in association with*
Enfusion**



WC and SC Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan
SA Adoption Statement

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1 Introduction

1.1 Sustainability Appraisal

Planning legislation requires that Local Plans are subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), a systematic process that is designed to evaluate the predicted social, economic and environmental effects of development planning. European and UK legislation require that development plans are also subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), a process that considers the effects of development planning on the environment. Where significant adverse effects are predicted, the SEA aims to identify means to avoid or mitigate such effects. Government guidance advises that these two processes should be carried out together and requires Local Plans to be subject to a SA incorporating SEA.

This document is the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) adoption statement for the Wiltshire and Swindon Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan (previously known as a Development Plan Document). It describes how the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process has influenced the progression of the Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan in terms of developing the individual site allocations and the reasons why certain options were dropped at key stages and in summary it provides information on:

- How environmental and other sustainability considerations have been integrated into the Plan;
- How the SA Report has been taken into account;
- How opinions expressed in relation to the consultations on the Plan and SA Report have been taken into account;
- The reasons for choosing the site options in the Plan as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and
- The measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant environmental/sustainability effects of the implementation of the plan.

1.2 The Minerals and Waste Development Plan (MWDP)

The Minerals and Waste Development Plan (MWDP) is part of the new system introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). It takes the form of a portfolio of documents including Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents, the Statement of Community Involvement, and an Annual Monitoring Report. The purpose of the Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan is to

provide detailed local expression to the adopted Minerals Core Strategy in terms of the identification of sites that the Councils consider will be required in order to meet the forecasts of demand for aggregates up until 2026.

1.3 Habitats Regulations Assessment

The Local Plan was also subject to a thorough and iterative Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), which was carried out in parallel to the SA/SEA process. The HRA assessed the impacts of the aggregate minerals site allocations both alone and in-combination with the effects of other plans and projects on European sites, which are internationally important sites designated for their ecological status. This assessment also accompanied the Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan Submission Document and was reported separately.

2 How sustainability considerations have been integrated into the Local Plan

The integrated SA/SEA process has been designed to ensure sustainability considerations are incorporated into planning and decision making processes. SA is an iterative process, thereby influencing and informing each stage of plan development as well as providing reasons to support key changes. Interaction between the planning and SA teams at several key stages during the development of the Site Allocations Local Plan has helped to incorporate sustainability and environmental considerations into the decision making processes.

During late 2005 a scoping process was carried out to help ensure that the SA framework covered the key sustainability issues relevant to land use planning for mineral development in Wiltshire and Swindon. Relevant plans and programmes were reviewed to develop a wider understanding of the issues and priorities for Wiltshire and Swindon, and information about the current and future social, environmental and economic characteristics of the County and Borough were compiled. From these studies, key sustainability problems and issues were identified, which included the condition of important areas for biodiversity, air quality, loss of tranquillity, increased demand for housing and infrastructure, and road traffic levels.

An SA Framework was compiled, which comprised of a list of 19 SA Objectives that aim to resolve the issues and problems identified. These SA Objectives were

used to test the draft Minerals Local Development Documents (LDDs) as they were being prepared.

In parallel, the Councils developed a methodology for appraising the suitability of sites for aggregate mineral extraction. This site selection and appraisal methodology followed a progressive 'sieving' process where areas of land put forward for consideration by landowners were assessed against a set of objectives and indicators within an appraisal matrix to determine their suitability as aggregates sites.

C4S and their partners Enfusion worked closely with the Councils to ensure that the SA/SEA Objectives were fully incorporated into the site selection and site appraisal methodology so that a single appraisal could be undertaken by Council officers, with C4S undertaking an independent quality assurance role. This method of working avoided unnecessary duplication of effort.

As part of this work it was first considered necessary to undertake a review of the Minerals Site Appraisal Process; this was carried out by C4S and Enfusion in March 2009. The review provided recommendations for how SA and HRA could be integrated more effectively into the site appraisal process. This included the suitability of using Sustainability Threshold Assessment during the Exclusionary Objective Stage and a compatibility analysis of the exclusionary and discretionary objectives measured against the current SA Objectives.

As part of the review, the SA Framework (originally developed in the SA/SEA Scoping Report published in 2005) was revised to make it more relevant to the Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan. The SA Objectives were also adapted so that they better relate to sustainability issues surrounding potential aggregates sites and could also be integrated more effectively into the aggregates site appraisal process. Changes to the waste and minerals SA Frameworks were carried out in parallel to ensure consistency.

The SA process aimed to ensure the integration of environmental and other sustainability considerations into the Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan preparation by:

- Updating the plans and programmes review and the baseline characterisations;
- Revising the SA Framework to ensure that the objectives and the corresponding decision aiding questions are appropriate for the appraisal of site allocations;

- Ensuring that SA/SEA Objectives were effectively integrated into the site selection and appraisal method;
- Undertaking the SA process in parallel with development of the Local Plan and by providing information on sustainability implications to influence the selection of aggregate minerals site allocations;
- Recording an assessment of the environmental and other sustainability effects of the Local Plan in a Sustainability Appraisal Report produced alongside the Pre-Submission Document;
- Making recommendations in the Sustainability Appraisal Report for how the Local Plan could be amended to reduce or offset adverse effects on sustainability and enhance positive effects;
- Auditing any changes made and providing reasons; and
- Ensuring that any significant changes to the Local Plan or the evidence base were considered in addendums to the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

3 How the SA Report has been taken into account

The following section outlines how the SA has influenced the progression of the Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan at various stages through the plan preparation process.

3.1 Sustainability Appraisal reporting

Evidence gathering for the SA/SEA to inform the LDDs being delivered through the Minerals Development Plan was first undertaken through the initial SA Scoping (2005) exercise. It has been revisited throughout the appraisal process to ensure that the requirements for SA/SEA are being met. The SA evidence base for the Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan and the preceding higher tier Core Strategy and Development Control Policies LDDs are documented through the following key SA/SEA documents:

- Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Development Document SA/SEA Scoping Report (August 2005);
- Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Core Strategy (February 2008);
- Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Development Control Policies DPD (July 2008);

- Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Wiltshire and Swindon Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan (January 2012);
- Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan Submission Stage Sustainability Appraisal Report: Addendum (Incorporating Habitats Regulations Assessment Update) (July 2012); and
- Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan Post Examination Hearings Stage Sustainability Appraisal Report: Addendum (Incorporating Habitats Regulations Assessment Update) (November 2012).

3.2 Sustainability Appraisal input

Through the development of a site appraisal methodology (informing site selection) that has incorporated the SA Objectives, the Sustainability Appraisal has been inherently incorporated into the site selection process. The sites were initially graded against the SA Objectives which helped to inform decision making on sites during initial desktop sieving exercises and also through the development of an initial 62 potential site options.

During 2010 C4S provided on-going input during the process of appraising aggregate sites by providing comments and recommendations relating to appraisals that were being undertaken by Council officers. This helped to ensure that all the sustainability issues associated with each site were highlighted in the appraisals. As described in Section 2, C4S and their partners Enfusion worked closely with the Councils to ensure that the SA/SEA Objectives were fully incorporated into the site selection and site appraisal methodology.

The SA methodology also helped to further refine these site options in line with consultation comments received to arrive at a list of 22 site options to be carried forward for further detailed assessment. The SA work helped to highlight potential specific issues associated with these sites and what further detailed assessments were required.

3.3 Pre-Submission SA Report (January 2012)

The Pre-Submission SA Report (January 2012) summarised the findings of the site appraisal matrices - which incorporate SA Objectives - for the seven sites included in the Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations DPD. The SA Report highlighted the sustainability issues identified by the appraisals for which mitigation may need to be considered. It also identified clusters/groups of sites where there is the potential for the impacts of minerals development to have

cumulative effects on the key sustainability issues and identified suitable mitigation measures where appropriate.

The SA Report identified that many of the effects identified will depend on the scheduled planned release of minerals sites and associated activities. Where there are groupings of new sites and/or sites adjacent to existing mineral extraction activities, if more than one site is operational at the same time this could result in impacts on local communities and the environment which may not be possible to adequately mitigate. Conversely if sites are phased so that only one is operational at a time the effects will be reduced in magnitude but will be prolonged over time meaning that local communities will be affected in a different way. Such effects will need to be taken into account when determining how sites are taken forward for delivery.

3.4 Submission SA Report Addendum (July 2012)

Prior to submitting the document in July 2012, the Councils amended the Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan to reflect representations received during the consultation on the Pre-submission version. An Addendum to the SA Report was produced in July 2012 to consider the proposed changes to the Local Plan and how these affect the findings of the Pre-Submission SA Report (January 2012) and the HRA Screening Report (January 2012).

For this additional SA, a screening process was undertaken which considered the nature of each of the proposed minor modifications and determined whether it would be likely to result in a significant sustainability effect that would require an additional stage of sustainability appraisal to be undertaken.

None of the proposed minor modifications, or combinations of modifications, was considered as being likely to result in significant effects on sustainability – or changes to previously identified significant effects. However some modifications were identified as being likely to help progress certain SA objectives. No proposed minor modifications were identified which if implemented would result in a movement away from positively achieving one or more SA objectives. In addition there were no implications for the original conclusions of the HRA screening process.

3.5 Post Examination Hearings SA Report Addendum (November 2012)

Following the submission of the Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan to the Secretary of State, hearing sessions to determine the 'soundness' of the plan

took place between 23rd and 25th October 2012. Following the hearing sessions, at the request of the Inspector the Councils published a consolidated schedule of modifications for a six week consultation period between Monday 12th November and Thursday 27th December 2012 to give interested parties the opportunity to comment on proposed main modifications¹ to the Plan before the Inspector completed his report. For the purpose of completeness, a schedule of proposed minor modifications² was also published at this stage, alongside the schedule of main modifications. These proposed minor modifications provided context in terms of the overall changes proposed, but comments were not invited as part of the consultation.

These additional schedules (minor and main modifications) added to the 'Schedule of Minor Modifications' that was proposed when the Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State in July 2012. The new schedules were presented as a 'timeline of events', with some of the proposed modifications in the later schedules providing amendments to previously proposed modifications.

In addition to the new proposed modifications presented and assessed as a result of the hearing sessions, at the request of the Inspector four of the proposed minor modifications that had been proposed between the Pre-Submission and Submission stages, and assessed in the SA Report Addendum of July 2012 (see above), were reclassified as main modifications for this consultation. The modifications themselves were not changed; just their classification in terms of status and so there was no requirement to update the July 2012 sustainability appraisal.

An SA Report Addendum was produced that considered how these proposed modifications affected the findings of the Pre-Submission SA Report (January 2012), including the July 2012 Addendum, and the HRA Screening Report (January 2012).

As was the case for the July 2012 addendum, this SA Report Addendum also concluded that none of the additional proposed main or minor modifications to the Local Plan significantly altered the findings of the SA Report. There were however

¹ Main modifications are described as those that address issues of soundness and therefore form the basis of what the Inspector considered in his examination of the Local Plan.

² Minor modifications do not address issues of soundness. As such, they can be made by the MPA to provide clarity in the Plan.

a range of agreed proposed main and minor modifications that would help advance progress towards the achievement of several of the SA Objectives. In addition the report concluded that there were no implications for the original conclusions of the HRA screening process.

4 Consultation

4.1 Introduction

Consultation is an important part of SEA and SA and has been undertaken at various stages during the development of the minerals local development documents.

After each round of consultation, the comments received have been taken into account, with the subsequent SA Reports providing detail on the previous round of consultation, including information on the representations that were received and what action was taken as a result. In addition, where representations were not taken into account an explanation was provided for taking this approach.

4.2 Mineral site appraisal methodology

The Councils prepared and consulted on a consolidated 'Minerals Site Appraisal Methodology' in the summer of 2009. This methodology included the revised SA Objectives Framework that had been developed by C4S and Enfusion for the appraisal of potential aggregate minerals site options. The methodology was finalised and published in August 2009.

4.3 Pre-Submission SA Report consultation representations

A series of representations were received during the consultation on the Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Pre-Submission Plan. Full details of the representations are provided in a statement prepared by Wiltshire Council that sets out all the consultation stages and outcomes throughout the plan preparation. This statement has been prepared to meet the requirements of regulation 22(1) (c) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning)(England) Regulations 2012. It can be accessed from the Wiltshire Council website 'Minerals and Waste Policy' pages.

None of the representations related specifically to the SA Report, however some concern was expressed that cumulative effects (associated with proposed minerals development) had not been adequately addressed for all sites.

The Pre-Submission SA Report (Section 5.2) had considered the potential for cumulative effects to arise from the implementation of the Plan, and further discussion on cumulative effects was provided in Section 4.3 of the SA Report Addendum (July 2012).

4.4 Post-Examination SA Report Addendum consultation representations

During the consultation on the proposed modifications to the Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan (Nov 2012), one representation was received that related to the sustainability appraisal, as follows:

"The Sustainability Appraisal Report Addendum (Incorporating Habitats Regulations Assessment Update) Fails to challenge Schedule of Hearing Session Proposed Modification (HSPM) number 28 which (in reference to the proposed extensions to Brickworth Quarry) states: "However the site is currently in agri-forestry use and planted with conifers under a woodland management scheme and so cannot technically be considered ancient..."

In assessing Proposed Main Modification HSPM28 the SA had found that the additional text provided in the proposed Main Modification would have positive implications for the biodiversity SA Objective as it introduced new safeguards relating to the protection and retention of seed bank bearing soils.

5 Consideration of alternatives

5.1 Introduction

Minerals can only be extracted where they exist and the Councils are therefore restricted in terms of the alternative sites that can be considered. The Plan area contains reserves of sharp sand & gravel and soft-sand with both types being needed to serve the local building market. There has therefore been a need to consider alternative sites for both resource types.

As described in Sections 2 and 3, the SA process has been integrated into the site appraisal methodology. Each of the sites considered for inclusion in the Plan have been appraised against a series of sustainability and deliverability criteria. These criteria have incorporated the SA Objectives developed and have been used for all previous stages of developing the Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Development Plan Documents.

5.2 Aggregate minerals site alternatives

Wiltshire and Swindon Councils initially undertook a focused 'call for sites' in April 2004 by writing to mineral operators and landowners known to have an interest in sand and gravel extraction. This resulted in a number of sites being put forward for consideration. However, the estimated yield for these sites was insufficient to meet forecast demand of 1.85 million tonnes per annum at the time.

The Councils issued a further call for sites in 2006 through a newsletter issued to every contact on the Councils' consultation database. As a result of this work no additional land was put forward for consideration.

Issues and Options work for the Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan was then undertaken in 2007, including the development of topic papers covering the key Mineral Resource Zones (MRZs), and a series of workshops about the site identification process were held with local residents in settlements close to, or within, the MRZs. The adopted Mineral Resource Zones cover extensive areas of land, some parts of which may not be suitable for development due to planning constraints. Following the initial work in 2004 and 2006 the Councils embarked on a methodical sieving exercise of the un-worked areas of the five Mineral Resource Zones during 2009/2010, in line with key SA criteria, removing the most constrained areas from further consideration. Landowners within the remaining areas were then identified and contacted to see whether they would consider putting their land forward for sand and gravel extraction. Through this process 62 initial site options were identified.

Consultation on these 62 initial site options for sand and gravel extraction in Wiltshire and Swindon took place between 5th August and 31st October 2010. The purpose of this consultation was to provide an early opportunity for stakeholders to review the site options presented by landowners for consideration and comment on the key issues identified for each site option to help determine the scope of any further assessments.

Two additional site options were submitted as part of the consultation. One of these was considered suitable for further assessment. Also, during the consultation eight site options and parts of two site options were withdrawn from further consideration at the request of the landowners.

The Councils produced a report presenting the results of the consultation exercise on the initial list of 62 site options for sand and gravel extraction across Wiltshire

and Swindon. This can be accessed from the Wiltshire Council website 'Minerals and Waste Policy' pages.

Following the analysis of comments received during the consultation period a report was prepared in March 2011 for consideration by Council members. Based on a further review against the SA criteria used in the site appraisal process and the comments received through the consultation exercise, this report recommended that a further 32 site options be excluded at that stage of the process as they were unlikely to be deliverable given constraints to development.

The report recommended that the 22 remaining site options should be subject to further evidence gathering and assessment to ensure that any decision on their suitability was based on robust evidence and qualified professional judgement.

The councils then initiated further more detailed assessments on the remaining site options covering a range of disciplines using in-house experts. Detailed assessments were carried out on the 22 sites in the following specialist areas:

- Archaeology;
- Ecology;
- Historic built environment;
- Landscape and visual impact; and
- Transport

The details of these further assessments can be accessed from the Wiltshire Council website 'Minerals and Waste Policy' pages.

The detailed assessments identified a number of overriding constraints associated with some of the site options being considered, leading the Councils to determine that it would not be possible to meet Wiltshire and Swindon's contribution to national and regional forecasts for sand and gravel, currently set at 1.85 million tonnes per annum. The results of the detailed assessments, review of past production data and detailed dialogue with the minerals industry indicated that a local forecast figure of 1.2 million tonnes per annum would be achievable over the remaining plan period to 2026 and should be used as the basis for finalising the list of site options in the emerging Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan.

Taking into account the findings from the detailed assessments, seven sites that theoretically should be able to deliver the required volume of sand and gravel were considered as being suitable for inclusion in the Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan. (NB: from this stage onwards two of the sites adjacent to Brickworth Quarry were considered to be a single site (Site SE2/SE3) due to their

similar constraints, restoration proposals, proximity, and the likelihood that they would be worked in a phased manner).

Additional noise, air quality and hydrogeological assessments have been undertaken, where relevant, on these seven sites by external specialist consultants in order to predict the impacts associated with extraction operations at these sites and to consider the mitigation measures that would be most suitable for reducing any impacts.

5.3 Options for delivery

During the development of the Local Plan the Councils considered an option which would involve only including sites that have backing from the minerals industry. However this option was not taken forward as the industry did not provide enough sites to meet local forecast demand and the option would therefore have resulted in uncertainty as to when and where additional sites would come forward once those sites currently with industry support have been worked out. This could mean that speculative applications are brought forward in areas outside of those considered to be the most suitable for development.

6 Monitoring

The SEA Directive requires that the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans are monitored to identify unforeseen adverse effects, and to enable appropriate remedial action to be undertaken if required (Article 10.1). SA Guidance (Planning Advisory Service 2009) states that monitoring should be based on relevant objectives, indicators and targets.

The Planning Act requires Local Planning Authorities to produce Monitoring Reports to document progress in implementing their Development Plans. Monitoring already plays a large role in the performance management of the Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council's minerals planning process, with the performance of a variety of indicators being tracked against targets. The Wiltshire Council Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2011-12 is the latest in a series of AMRs that report on the Council's performance against a series of minerals related indicators.

It is important to ensure the monitoring strategy is manageable, includes a practicable number of indicators, and focuses on the key sustainability issues. The selection of key indicators should be informed by the outcome of the appraisal, such that it is possible to monitor whether significant effects foreseen

were accurately predicted. Wherever possible the Sustainability Appraisal has sought to use indicators that are already being monitored and reported, either in the local authority's AMR or by other organisations (e.g. the Environment Agency).

Expanding upon existing monitoring arrangements (rather than seeking to implement a separate monitoring scheme) will ensure that the organisational structures necessary to compile and report on the sustainability effects are already in place, and able to respond to any unexpected adverse effects.

Suggested monitoring targets for the adopted Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPDs have been prepared. These ensure that the significant effects of the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPDs will be considered in the Monitoring Report. The monitoring targets developed for the higher tier DPDs remain applicable to the Site Allocations Local Plan as they address the potential negative cumulative effects identified in the Pre-Submission SA Report (January 2012).

The sustainability indicators and targets presented in Table 1 are therefore unchanged from those proposed in the SA Adoption Statement for the Minerals Core Strategy and Development Management DPDs. The indicators and targets are structured around the revised SA Framework of 13 SA Objectives for the Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations.

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Table 1: Monitoring Measures

Abridged SA Objective	Indicator	Data Source	Frequency	Who is responsible?
1. Vibrant communities	Number of events where a developer provides opportunity for local communities to discuss a development proposal: a) prior to the submission of the planning application b) once a planning application has been submitted	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
	Percentage of new developments that are the subject of Community Liaison Group Meetings	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
	Number of applications informed by an Environmental Statement	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC
	Number of applications providing clear details of mitigation measures that will be implemented to make the proposal acceptable	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC
2. Health and well-being	Number of applications for minerals development permitted where resources to deliver restoration scheme have not been identified	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
	Number of after-care schemes permitted that extend for less than minimum 5 year period	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
	Percentage of applications for minerals development permitted where the proposed after-use will benefit the local and/or wider community	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
3. Vibrant economy	Provision of an aggregates landbank	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
	Remaining resources allocated in Preferred Areas or sites	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC
	Total resources allocated in Site Allocations DPD	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC

4. Sustainable transportation	Number of active developments that utilise the transport of minerals by: a) conveyor b) rail c) water	Minerals Developers	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
5. Habitats and Species	Number of applications for minerals development that provide for wetland creation	Minerals Developers	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
	Number of applications for minerals development permitted contrary to the advice of the County Ecologist	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC
	Number of applications for minerals development subject to a section 106 agreement in relation to biodiversity	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC
	Percentage of permitted minerals developments that provide an after-use that is beneficial to the local area and / or contribute to meeting BAP targets in their restoration schemes	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
	Number of applications for minerals development located within: a) European designated SAC/SPA; b) SSSI; c) Ancient Woodland; d) National Nature Reserve; e) County Wildlife Site; f) RIGS; g) Local Nature Reserve	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
6. Land conservation	Area of land used for mineral extraction	Minerals Developers	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
	Number of restoration schemes incorporating phased restoration of site	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
	Number of restoration schemes that incorporate the protection of soil resources	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
7. Landscape	Percentage of applications for minerals development submitted with a landscape character and visual impact assessment	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC
	Percentage of applications for minerals development that lie adjacent to or within an AONB or adjacent to the New Forest	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC

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	National Park, that are informed by the relevant management plan			
	Number of active quarries providing source of local building stone used for enhancing the built environment	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
	Number of applications received for extraction of building stone to contribute to the local built environment	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
	Number of applications for minerals development that provide for wetland creation	Minerals Developers	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
	% of applications with restoration proposals considered in line with the preferred site restoration objectives detailed through the Site Allocations Plan	Site Allocations Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC
8. Cultural assets	Number of applications for minerals development that share a boundary with or overlie a SAM	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC
	Number of applications for minerals development within or adjacent to the World Heritage Site of Stonehenge and Avebury	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC
	Number of applications for minerals development permitted contrary to the advice of the County Archaeologist	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC
9. Water consumption	Number of developments that provide additional storage capacity where a need has been identified through the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment/ Flood Risk Assessment process	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ EA / Minerals Developers
	Number of planning applications that include provisions for the efficient use of water on site	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
10. Waste minimisation	Number of applications for reception, processing and distribution of secondary / recycled aggregates	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
11. Minimise pollution	Number of proposals for minerals development that proceed contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
	Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either water resources, flood defence	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers

	or water quality			
	Number of applications providing clear details of mitigation measures that will be implemented to make the proposal acceptable	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
12. Greenhouse gas emissions	Number of planning applications that include provisions for the efficient use of energy on site	Planning Applications	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
	Percentage of minerals developments permitted within 1km of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC
	Number of active developments that utilise the transport of mineral by: a) conveyor b) rail c) water	Minerals Developers	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers
13. Climate change adaptation	Number of proposals for minerals development that proceed contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ EA
	Number of developments that provide additional storage capacity where a need has been identified through the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment/ Flood Risk Assessment process	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ EA / Minerals Developers
	Number of planning application supported by a Flood Risk Assessment, where required	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC/ Minerals Developers