

AGENDA

Meeting: Cabinet
Place: Council Chamber - Council Offices, Bradley Road, Trowbridge,
BA14 0RD
Date: Tuesday 17 January 2012
Time: 10.30 am

Membership:

Cllr John Brady	Cabinet Member for Finance Performance and Risk
Cllr Lionel Grundy OBE	Cabinet Member for Children's Services
Cllr Keith Humphries	Cabinet Member for Public Health and Protection Services
Cllr John Noeken	Cabinet Member for Resources
Cllr Fleur de Rhe-Philippe	Cabinet Member for Economic Development and Strategic Planning
Cllr Jane Scott OBE	Leader of the Council
Cllr Toby Sturgis	Cabinet Member for Waste, Property Environment and Development Control Services
Cllr John Thomson	Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Adult Care, Communities and Housing
Cllr Dick Tonge	Cabinet Member for Highways and Transport
Cllr Stuart Wheeler	Cabinet Member for Campus Development and Culture (including Leisure, Sport and Libraries)

Please direct any enquiries on this Agenda to Yamina Rhouati, of Democratic Services, County Hall, Trowbridge, direct line 01225 718024 or email Yamina.rhouati@wiltshire.gov.uk

Press enquiries to Communications on direct lines (01225)713114/713115.

All public reports referred to on this agenda are available on the Council's website at www.wiltshire.gov.uk

Part I

Items to be considered while the meeting is open to the public

Key Decisions Matters defined as 'Key' Decisions and included in the Council's Forward Work Plan are shown as 

1. **Apologies**

2. **Minutes of the previous meeting** (*Pages 1 - 10*)

To confirm and sign the minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on 13 December 2011, copy attached.

3. **Declarations of Interest**

To receive any declarations of personal or prejudicial interests or dispensations granted by the Standards Committee.

4. **Leader's announcements**

5. **Public participation**

The Council welcomes contributions from members of the public. This meeting is open to the public, who may ask a question or make a statement. Written notice of questions or statements should be given to Yamina Rhouati of Democratic Services by 12.00 noon on Friday 13 January. Anyone wishing to ask a question or make a statement should contact the officer named above.

6. **Telecare Monitoring Service** (*Pages 11 - 20*)

Report by Sue Redmond, Corporate Director.

7. **Wiltshire & Swindon Waste Site Allocations DPD - Proposed Submission Arrangements** (*Pages 21 - 248*)

Report by Service Director, Economy and Enterprise.

The draft Allocations DPD (pages 29 – 248) is circulated to Cabinet members. It is available with the agenda online or available on request.

8. **Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 - Revised Policy and Procedure documents** (*Pages 249 - 306*)

Report by the Service Director, Law and Governance.

9. **Proposed Creation of Central Devizes Customer Access Point and the Closure of Browfort, Urchfont Manor and Bradley Road Buildings** (*Pages 307 - 316*)

Report by Dr Carlton Brand, Corporate Director.

10. Urgent Items

Any other items of business, which the Leader agrees to consider as a matter of urgency

11. Exclusion of the Press and Public

To consider passing the following resolution:

To agree that in accordance with Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 to exclude the public from the meeting for the business specified in Item Number 12 because it is likely that if members of the public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt information as defined in paragraph 3 of Part I of Schedule 12A to the Act and the public interest in withholding the information outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information to the public.

Part II

Item during consideration of which it is recommended that the public be excluded because of the likelihood that exempt information would be disclosed

12. Proposed Creation of Central Devizes Customer Access Point and the Closure of Browfort, Urchfont Manor and Bradley Road Buildings

Confidential report by Dr Carlton Brand, Corporate Director which includes exempt information concerning item 9 above.

(Report to follow)

The items on this agenda reflect the key goals of Wiltshire Council, namely 'Work together to support Wiltshire's Communities', 'Deliver high quality, low cost, customer focused services and 'Ensure local, open, honest decision making'

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CABINET

MINUTES of a MEETING held in ALAMEIN SUITE - CITY HALL, MALTHOUSE LANE, SALISBURY, SP2 7TU on Tuesday, 13 December 2011.

Cllr John Brady	Cabinet Member for Finance Performance and Risk
Cllr Lionel Grundy OBE	Cabinet Member for Children's Services
Cllr Keith Humphries	Cabinet Member for Public Health and Protection Services
Cllr John Noeken	Cabinet Member for Resources
Cllr Fleur de Rhe-Philipe	Cabinet Member for Economic Development and Strategic Planning
Cllr Jane Scott OBE	Leader of the Council
Cllr Toby Sturgis	Cabinet Member for Waste, Property Environment and Development Control Services
Cllr John Thomson	Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Adult Care, Communities and Housing
Cllr Dick Tonge	Cabinet Member for Highways and Transport
Cllr Stuart Wheeler	Cabinet Member for Campus Development and Culture (including Leisure, Sport and Libraries)

Also in Attendance:	Cllr Richard Clewer
	Cllr Peter Colmer
	Cllr Tony Deane
	Cllr Mary Douglas
	Cllr Peter Doyle
	Cllr Jerry Kunkler
	Cllr Alan Macrae
	Cllr Laura Mayes
	Cllr Bill Moss
	Cllr Roy While

161. Apologies

No apologies were received.

162. Minutes of the previous meeting

The minutes of the meeting held on 15 November 2011 were presented.

Resolved:

To approve as a correct record and sign the minutes of the meeting held on 15 November 2011.

163. Minutes - Capital Assets Committee

The minutes of the Capital Assets Committee of Cabinet held on 15 November 2011 were received and noted.

164. Leader's announcements

The Leader made the following announcements:

(a) Royal Wootton Bassett signs

The Leader reported that an online auction through e-bay had been arranged by the Council for the sale of two original and two new signs for Royal Wootton Bassett. Two of the signs would remain in the Town. Monies raised from the sale would be donated to the charity, Help for Heroes. The sales were launched at Tedworth House, Tidworth earlier that morning attended by the Leader and Deputy Leader. A link to the auction website would be available from the Council's website.

(b) Amesbury Carol Service

The Leader reminded Councillors that a Wiltshire Council Carol Service would be held at St Mary and St Melor Church, Amesbury at 7pm that evening and urged Councillors to attend where possible.

165. Declarations of Interest

The Leader referred to the letter previously sent to all Councillors from the Monitoring Officer which gave specific advice on declarations of interest in respect of the item on Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations DPD (minute no. 168 refers)

There were no declarations of interest.

166. Public participation

No requests for public participation had been received. The Leader explained that as usual she would be happy for members of the public present to take part during the meeting. Details of public speakers are referred to at the beginning of minutes where there was public participation.

Cllr Deane raised the issue of the lack of water in the rivers at Mere. The problem was recently highlighted at the South West Wiltshire Area Board on 7

December 2011 when the Area Board agreed to raise its concerns with Cabinet. Cllr Deane explained the background and that in addition to low rainfall levels, the problem was exacerbated by the significant abstraction of water by Wessex Water under licence with the Environment Agency.

Cllr Sturgis, Cabinet member for Waste, Property, Environment and Development Control Services acknowledged the problem and explained that low water levels was affecting many parts of the County which therefore involved other water authorities. Cabinet members agreed that representations should be made including with the Member of Parliament for Newbury who was also the relevant Minister in this case.

The Leader agreed that initially, a letter of representation on behalf of concerned Wiltshire communities be sent to Wessex Water and the Environment Agency with a copy to the Rt Hon Richard Benyon MP for Newbury. That a meeting with the relevant agencies be arranged for the New Year.

167. **Air Quality Strategy for Wiltshire**

Mrs E A Chettleburgh addressed Cabinet on this issue.

Cllr Keith Humphries, Cabinet member for Public Health and Protection Services presented the Council's draft Air Quality Strategy for adoption. He gave a detailed power point presentation on air quality measures and the main points of the proposed Strategy. This would bring together strategies from the legacy councils taking into account new legislation.

The Strategy would provide high level guidance to inform policy and direction across a range of Council services with the aim of improving air quality. The Strategy included a 17 point action plan which identified improvements to collaborative working, information sharing and communication on air quality issues. Also included were 10 strategic objectives to secure better health outcomes for individuals and communities in Wiltshire.

Adoption of the Strategy would be a key step in the development of a consolidated Air Quality Action Plan for Wiltshire which would set out specific measures the Council intends to produce in pursuit of air quality objectives.

Cllr Humphries was thanked for his excellent presentation.

Resolved:

That the Air Quality Strategy be adopted.

Reason for decision

The Enforcement Act Part IV places a duty on Wiltshire Council to monitor and achieve the Air Quality Objectives contained in the National Air Quality Strategy and regulations. The Strategy contributes to discharging this duty and improving air quality in Wiltshire.

168. Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations DPD - Proposals for Draft DPD

Cllr de Rhe Philippe, Cabinet member for Economic Development and Strategic Planning presented the proposed Pre-submission Wiltshire and Swindon Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) for approval for publication and consultation. The report also sought endorsement of the document for onward recommendation to Council in May 2012 (subject to there being no substantive changes required as a result of the consultation) for the purpose of submission to the Secretary of State for Independent Examination.

The draft DPD together with supporting documents would be published for consultation from for a period of six weeks in accordance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement and statutory requirements. Details of the consultation arrangements were outlined in the report presented. It was noted that the proposed strategy now involved 8 sites which were relatively accepted.

During consideration, a number of points were raised which included seeking support of a weight limit for Latton, impact on habitation and the reuse of sites for landfill. Councillors were advised to raise any issues during consultation. Cabinet was reassured that the aim would be to restore sites rather than reuse them for landfill.

Resolved:

That Cabinet:

- a) **Approves the Pre-submission draft Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations DPD for publication for a six week formal consultation to commence as soon as is reasonably practicable.**
- b) **Endorses the Pre-submission draft Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations DPD and recommends that following the consultation Full Council approves the document for the purpose of Submission to the Secretary of State, subject to there being no representations which, in the opinion of the Director for Economy and Enterprise in consultation with the Cabinet Member, raise fundamental issues on the soundness of the Strategy.**
- c) **Authorises the Director for Economy and Enterprise, in consultation with the Cabinet Member, to make any necessary amendments to the document in the interests of clarity and**

accuracy before it is published, and to make the arrangements for consultation.

Reason for decisions

To ensure that progress continues to be made on preparing an up-to-date minerals policy framework for Wiltshire (and Swindon) in line with the timetable set out in the Council's revised Local Development Scheme and statutory requirements. Once adopted, the Aggregate Minerals Sites Allocations DPD will form part of the Council's policy framework.

169. Rural Estate Investment

Cllr Sturgis, Cabinet member Waste, Property, Environment and Development Control Services presented a report previously considered and approved by the Capital Assets Committee for onward recommendation to Cabinet.

The report concerned making provision in the capital programme to ensure the Council was able to meet the requirements of the Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2008 on its Rural Estate, details of which were provided.

The Capital Assets Committee had recommended Council via Cabinet to approve the allocation of additional capital funding to the Rural Estates Capital Programme. If endorsed by Cabinet, this would be included in the Capital Programme to Council as part of the budget proposals.

Recommended to Council:

That Council approve the allocation of additional capital funding to the Rural Estates Capital Programme as follows:

2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
£0.225m	£0.4m	£0.195m

Reasons for Decision

To reduce the risk of prosecution, loss of income and to safeguard the Council's reputation.

170. 2012/13 Indicative Budget, Council Tax, Rents, Fees & Charges and NNDR Setting Consultation

Cllr John Brady, Cabinet member for Finance, Performance and Risk presented a report which sought approval of a timetable for setting the 2012/13 Council tax, rents, fees and charges and National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR).

This would involve the availability of budget documents by 31 January, Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committees on 9 February, Cabinet on 15 February and culminating with the Council meeting on 28 February 2012.

Consultation on the budget proposals would be undertaken with a number of public meetings across the County and meetings with rate payers and representatives of trade unions.

Resolved:

That Cabinet approves the timetable and level of consultation as set out at paragraph 6 of the report presented.

Reason for decision

To enable the Council Tax to be set in the statutory timetable.

171. Budget Monitoring

Mrs Bobby Chettlebrugh addressed Cabinet on this item.

Cllr John Brady, Cabinet member for Finance, Performance and Risk presented a report which advised Cabinet of the revenue budget monitoring position as at the end of Period 7 (October 2011) for the financial year 2011/2012 and highlighted significant new cost pressures or changes since the last report to Cabinet on 18 October 2011.

The Period 5 budget monitoring report identified significant potential cost pressures that totalled £2.859 million. This period identified improvements in these cost pressures totalling £1.320 million. This gives revised potential cost pressures of £1.539 million at period 7.

It was noted that further action was being taken to balance the budget by 31 March 2012 as outlined in the report presented.

If the budget was balanced by the end of the financial year, the year end balance on the general fund reserves was projected to be £11.551 million which would meet the requirement to keep robust reserves as set out in the Council's financial plan.

Resolved:

That Cabinet notes the outcome of the Period 7 (October 2011) budget monitoring and the updated movements since the previous report in October.

Reason for decision

To inform effective decision making and ensure a sound financial control environment.

172. Council Tax Base 2012/2013

Cllr John Brady, Cabinet Member for Finance, Performance and Risk presented a report which sought approval of the proposed Council Tax Base for 2012-13.

It was noted there was a requirement for the Council to approve its tax base annually and notify any precepting authorities before 31 January 2012. Parish and Town Councils would also be notified of the tax base for their respective areas.

Details of how the tax base was calculated and the proposed tax base were presented.

Cllr de Rhe Philipe and the Chief Finance Officer responded to questions. It was noted that the Council would review the position on council tax discount on holiday homes once the Finance Act goes through.

Resolved:

That Cabinet approve the Council Tax Base for 2011-12 as set out in Appendix 1 to the report presented.

Reason for decision

Before the Council Tax can be set by the Council on 28 February 2012 a calculation has to be made and approved of the Council Tax Base, which is an annual requirement as laid out in the Local Government Act.

173. Initial phase Campus proposals for Corsham, Melksham and Salisbury

The following members of the public addressed Cabinet on this item:

Mrs E A Chettleburgh, Mr Allan Bosley – Chairman of Corsham COB,
The Reverend Canon Thomas Woodhouse.

Cllr Stuart Wheeler, Cabinet member for Campus Development and Culture presented a report which included the business cases associated with the campus proposals for the community areas of Corsham, Melksham and Salisbury.

Cabinet approval was sought to deliver these proposals using previously allocated funds within the capital programme funded in the current Business Plan. The report also updated Cabinet on progress being made to date on the development of campus proposals across Wiltshire and sought confirmation of Cabinet's views on the direction of the next phase of proposals.

Details of the working proposals for the Corsham, Melksham and Salisbury campuses were presented which included an outline of the facilities and services that would be provided.

The Leader explained that on becoming a unitary authority it was evident that Council assets across the County including leisure facilities were suffering from a lack of investment. The Council was investing to ensure communities had access to good leisure facilities for both enjoyment and improved health. Such investment would also provide much needed employment and business opportunities. The Leader also emphasised that the Council was working very closely with communities to ensure provision matched what the community actually wanted.

Cllr Wheeler explained the campus scheme which was in accordance with the Campus and Operational Delivery Programme as previously authorised by Cabinet at its meeting on 15 February 2011. He guided Cabinet through the list of proposed facilities for the three campuses. He paid tribute to the inspirational amount of volunteer help and communities coming together and the work of the Shadow Community Operation Boards (Shadow COBs).

Cllr Wheeler responded to questions including questions from members of the public. He thanked Mark Stone and his team for all their hard work in the campus project.

Resolved:

That Cabinet:

- a) approve the financial resources required to develop the proposals set out in section 22 of this report and further detailed in appendices A, B and C;**
- b) approve the statement in section 27 of this report regarding the provision of licensed catering facilities within campus developments;**

- c) **Expand the capacity to develop campus proposals by supporting the establishment of Shadow Community Operation Boards, subject to Area Board approval, in the four remaining community areas within Wiltshire where this is yet to occur;**
- d) **confirms Cabinet's previous decision dated 15 February 2011 that the Campus & Operational Estate Management team continue to work with the Shadow Community Operations Board to develop alternative delivery model proposals for consideration by Cabinet in Spring 2013, building on the conversations already held at a local and national level;**
- e) **requests the Campus and & Operational Estate Management Team to formally make the required approaches to partners including the Defence Training Centre regarding exploring funding options for Royal Wootton Bassett.**

174. Urgent Items

There were no urgent items.

175. Exclusion of the Press and Public

Resolved:

That in accordance with Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 to exclude the public from the meeting for the business specified in the following item because it is likely that if members of the public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt information as defined in paragraph 3 of Part I of Schedule 12A to the Act and the public interest in withholding the information outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information to the public.

176. Initial phase Campus proposals for Corsham, Melksham and Salisbury

Cabinet considered confidential details which related to the financial aspects of the item at 173 above. This included commercially sensitive information at this stage eg the proposed capital investment required to develop the campus facilities and the potential capital receipt attributable to assets recommended for disposal.

Resolved:

That the confidential report be received and noted.

Reason for decision

To keep Cabinet advised of the financial position on this phase of the Campus proposals.

(Duration of meeting 10.30 – 13.15)

These decisions were published on the 20 December 2011 and will come into force on 3 January 2012

The Officer who has produced these minutes is Yamina Rhouati, of Democratic Services, direct line 01225 718024 or e-mail yamina.rhouati@wiltshire.gov.uk
Press enquiries to Communications, direct line (01225) 713114/713115

Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

17 January 2012

Subject: Telecare Monitoring Service

Cabinet member: Councillor John Thomson - Adult Care, Communities and Housing

Key Decision: Yes

Executive Summary

In July 2011 Cabinet authorised officers to commence consultation with staff at the Council's telephone monitoring service, CareConnect and, subject to that consultation, to award a contract to Wiltshire Medical Services subject to the successful completion of a Voluntary Ex-Ante Transparency (VEAT) notice.

This report sets out the results of this consultation and informs Members that the VEAT notice period has now ended thereby enabling the Council to enter into a contract with Wiltshire Medical Services¹ for the provision of a telephone monitoring service. This contract will have a value in excess of £1m and therefore requires Cabinet approval.

The purpose of this report is to inform Members of the outcome of consultation undertaken with staff and to seek approval to close the telephone monitoring service currently provided by Careconnect and to transfer these services to Wiltshire Medical Services and the Council's interim telephony provider

This is a key element of the Council's strategy to enable more people to live at home through the provision of a 24 hour call centre and response service linked to telecare.

Proposals

- To decommission Careconnect and transfer the telecare monitoring service to another provider.
- To transfer the non-social care out-of-hours call handling services provided by Careconnect to the Council's existing out of hours telephony provider in an interim basis.

¹ Wiltshire Medical Services is a private company run by General Practitioners who provide the out of hours services to the NHS. This service includes the management of out of hours doctors and related health services. Wiltshire Medical Services also provides the Access to Care service for the NHS.

- To commission Wiltshire Medical Services to provide telecare monitoring for current Careconnect customers and future telecare customers in Wiltshire.
- Further to a decision by Cabinet in July 2011 to commence a consultation process, which has now concluded, to transfer Careconnect staff under T.U.P.E. to Wiltshire Medical Services (or implement redundancies if relevant).
- To commission the Council's interim telephony provider to take over the non-social care out of hours services on an interim basis pending the completion of the Council's review of telephony services that is being undertaken currently. (This service is already being provided for the Council for various aspect of the Council's business). The Corporate Procurement Unit to seek exemption from competition for the interim.
- To recognise the excellent work undertaken by Careconnect over the years in supporting people and to extend thanks to existing and past staff for their contributions.

Reason for Proposal

Careconnect does not have sufficient staff or the correct equipment to support the significant expansion envisaged in telecare provision under the Help to Live at Home strategy.

For the past 18 months the Council has been piloting a telecare response service utilising Wiltshire Medical Services, which has the expertise and experience to provide these services and to grow with demand in the future. It also will be able to link the social care and health out of hours response services for the benefit of customers. The remaining minority out of hours services that Careconnect also provide do not represent a viable business in their own right and therefore also need to be transferred elsewhere.

Name of Director: Sue Redmond

Designation: Corporate Director

Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

17 January 2012

Subject: **Telecare Monitoring Service**

Cabinet member: **Councillor John Thomson - Adult Care, Communities and Housing**

Key Decision: **Yes**

Purpose

1. The purpose of the report is to seek Cabinet approval to:
 - i. Close the Salisbury based Careconnect operation and TUPE transfer the Careconnect staff to the new provider of telecare call monitoring, Wiltshire Medical Services (WMS).
 - ii. Transfer the remaining out of hours services that are not related to telecare to the Council's interim telephony provider until a strategic solution can be procured in 2012.

Furthermore Members are asked to note and acknowledge:

2. The completion of a contract with Wiltshire Medical Services for the provision of a 24 hour telecare response service that will provide both a call centre and response service that will be countywide.
3. The excellent work undertaken by Careconnect in supporting people in the south of the county.
4. The development of an innovative service available to the whole population that will enable more people to stay in their homes safely.

Background

5. Cabinet received reports in February and July 2011 that outlined the scope of Wiltshire Council's transformational project called "Help to Live at Home" (HTLAH). This project is aimed at making a real difference to the lives of the people of Wiltshire through the provision of a range of new services that have been developed with the people who will be using them.

Most people wish to remain independent and in their own homes, The Help to Live at Home project will facilitate this by providing a range of care services available to the whole population

6. A key component of the HTLAH project is to provide support to people 24 hours a day. We propose to do this by extending the existing telecare and response service pilot that is in operation in the West and South of the county to the whole county.
7. Telecare (assistive technology) is a wide range of electronic equipment that can fulfil a wide range of functions. This can include: falls detectors, sensors that can identify whether somebody is leaving their house, whether they have opened the fridge, sensors that can detect movement, if there is a gas leak or a flood and so on. Each week there are new developments in this field which will greatly assist people to be move independent and able to manage with less support. Wiltshire Council has developed plans to cope with this increase, which include a target for a three-fold increase in the use of telecare over the next 12 months. Beyond that, the Council envisages that telecare will be 'mainstreamed' as part of a strategy to enable more people to remain independent and to prevent or delay peoples need for more support. In many cases telecare is expected to replace domiciliary care and enable people to live more independently.
8. The benefits of telecare are well established and include:
 - i. Increasing customers' safety and confidence, enabling them to remain independent and in their own homes for as long as possible;
 - ii. Delaying the point at which a customer may end up in a hospital bed or a care home, and;
 - iii. Reducing the costs of care without a diminution in the quality of care experienced by the customer. Research has shown that for every £1 spent on telecare £3 can be saved in care costs
9. The benefit of this service being provided by Wiltshire Medical Service is that in the event of a customer triggering an alert Wiltshire Medical Services will be able to offer either a health or social care response. This will mean that a GP, Ambulance, district nurse or social care workers will be sent out to respond depending upon which is the most appropriate. In addition Wiltshire Medical Service will have access to the health records of individuals as well as their social care records if they receive services from the Council's Department of Community Services. If an older person has a fall at night but has not injured themselves but requires some reassurance and support a care worker will be sent out to provide this service. This has been welcomed in consultation undertaken with existing and potential customers of the service.
10. Cabinet received a report in July 2011 that sought approval to commence formal consultation with Careconnect staff regarding the

externalisation of services and including the potential TUPE transfer of staff to the new provider.

11. Cabinet approved this request and staff consultation at Careconnect was duly undertaken and concluded on the 15th December 2011.
12. Work has been undertaken to plan for the decommissioning of the Careconnect operation and the safe transfer of their customers to WMS. This includes assessments of the size and scope of the operation at CareConnect; the nature of service they provide and; the identification of options for future provision of services.
13. This report makes the case for change demonstrating how transferring telecare monitoring to WMS is the best option for creating a service that is high quality, safe, sustainable and equitable and therefore capable of delivering the desired benefits for citizens and the Council.
14. This report details the proposals for all of CareConnect's business, separated into two principle areas:
 - i. Telecare call monitoring
 - ii. Non-social care out-of-hours call handling.

Transferring Careconnect social care call handling services to WMS will create an enhanced telecare monitoring and response service within the HTLAH strategy

15. Careconnect currently runs a service for approximately 4000 social care customers, who require access to a 24/7 telecare monitoring service. Careconnect receives approximately 86,000 calls per year from these customers. These calls are managed by a workforce of 14 people (a mixture of full time, part time and agency staff).
16. 1000 Careconnect customers are Carer's Emergency Card (CEC) and Family's Emergency Card (FEC) holders. This is a valuable service for carers who wish to put in place contingencies for their cared-for in the event that they are incapacitated in an accident or other emergency.
17. Careconnect is based in a lodge house on the crematorium site in Salisbury. These premises are unsuited to the current activity and future expansion.
18. Whilst Careconnect is providing a good service, it does not have the technical capacity to respond to the Council's vision for increased deployment of telecare. In addition, it is not able to offer integration with either a response service or health services.

CareConnect's staff will be actively engaged in the transition of the monitoring service and a number of them may choose to TUPE across and work for the new provider

19. CareConnect, which was originally part of Salisbury District Council, has been operating for many years and the staff have developed relationships with their customers and have the 'soft skills' necessary to provide a valued service. It is important that any new service builds upon this expertise. This expertise must also be used to support the safe migration of customers to the new service.
20. Careconnect staff will be supporting the service transition from Careconnect to WMS in two ways:
 - i. In the short term, they will support the migration of customer data from CareConnect's computerised customer records system to the more modern PNC6 customer record system used by WMS. They will check the data to ensure it is accurate and will help enter the information onto PNC6, checking it once completed.
 - ii. Secondly they will mentor new WMS staff, providing training and shadowing during the transition period.
21. For the longer term, when the service transfers Careconnect staff will transfer to transfer their employment to WMS.
22. Wiltshire Medical Services operates from Chippenham and the Careconnect staff are based in the Salisbury area. Whilst the transfer of services to WMS amounts to an automatic TUPE transfer, the relocation of the services to Chippenham will result in the staff being required to relocate their normal place of work. In accordance with the Wiltshire Council Appointments Policy it would be deemed unreasonable and those who choose not to commute or relocate with their roles will be offered Voluntary Redundancy instead of transferring to WMS. This has been a full and open consultation process and the Careconnect staff have been consulted in accordance with HR legislation.

In the short term, the non-social care out of hours calls will be more efficiently managed by the Council's interim telephony provider at a lower cost, allowing a strategic solution to be procured

23. Approximately 10% of CareConnect's activity is managing Out of Hours calls. These are categorised into three main areas:
 - i. Highways
 - ii. Repairs for Wiltshire Housing
 - iii. Homelessness

24. This volume of work does not, in itself, constitute a sustainable business and therefore an alternative provider will need to be found for these services if telecare monitoring moves to WMS.

Unlike the social care side of the business there is limited infrastructure and technology supporting Out of Hours call handing at CareConnect.

25. A strategic review of telephony and customer services is currently underway in the Council. This review has yet to conclude, but early indications suggest a service will be procured through full and open competition that provides customers with a single Out of Hours phone number and a seamless, integrated service. Therefore any provider identified to take over the Careconnect Out of Hours service must offer a short term, flexible solution.

26. The Council's interim telephony provider has been identified as fulfilling these criteria. They already provide 75% of Wiltshire Council's Out of Hours services and they have indicated that they would take over the remaining services on a short term basis. The Council can procure these services within current contracts and then put in place plans for a full procurement process within 12 months. If an alternative provider for specific elements of the Out Of Hours services becomes available services could be placed there.

Environmental and climate change considerations

27. There are no major considerations as part of this proposal.

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

28. The response service proposal will provide more equitable access to the Telecare service. The current pilot service is only available to approximately a quarter of Wiltshire customers. This new service will be a countywide service

Risk Assessment

29. The transition of social care and Out of Hours monitoring services from Careconnect to other providers raises risks around the continuity of service and quality of future provision. A project is underway to ensure the transition process is managed effectively. In addition both WMS and the Council's interim telephony provider are well established providers with a strong track record of good quality service delivery within current contracts for the Council.

Financial Implications

30. The setting up of the new Telecare Monitoring and Response Service is part of the overall business case for the Help to Live at Home Review. As a result, budget provision for the service has been considered during the budget setting process for 2011/12 and 2012/13. There is currently provision within the 2011/12 and 2012/13 budget for the response service, which based on current knowledge and understanding of user take up will be sufficient to cover the cost of the countywide service
31. The transfer of the Out of Hours Calls from Careconnect to the Council's interim telephony provider on an interim basis will be funded from existing resources. Future funding implications in this area are dependent on the strategic review of telephony and customer service functions.
32. There are potential TUPE implications for the Careconnect staff affected by the transfer to the new service. Provision for these costs has been made within the contract discussions with WMS and will be managed as transitional costs with the provider.
33. Redundancy costs would be in the region of £168,000. This assumes that no staff opt to transfer to WMS.
34. In the longer term, as the take up of the Telecare and Response Service increases, the cost of providing the service will reduce. The more people that buy the service, whether through Council funding or independently the less the cost which will enable more people to access it. Over the lifetime of the contract with WMS it is expected that the service will not require pump priming or subsidising by the Council and that it will pay for itself through the income generated. In addition, as Telecare is "mainstreamed", the new service will deliver realisable cost savings.
35. This will result in more people living the lives they wish to, independently in their own homes safe in the knowledge that if they required help at whatever time of day, it would be available.

36. Legal Implications:

Contracting for this service is controlled by the Procurement Regulations. However, for technical reasons the Council believes that while being compliant with the rules it can still award the contract directly to Wiltshire Medical Services without prior publication in the OJEU of a tender notice and commencement of a full tender. To be compliant the Council has alerted the market (by means of a V.E.A.T notice) of its intention to directly award the contract in this way. No comments were received in response to the V.E.A.T. notice and so

the Council may proceed with the award of the contract. This V.E.A.T notice publication process provides the maximum protection available to a procurement challenge.

Summary and Conclusions:

37. This paper makes the case for closing Careconnect and moving the service and TUPE transfer (or voluntary redundancy), the staff to WMS in four areas:
- i. Transferring Careconnect social care call handling services to WMS will create an enhanced, integrated and sustainable telecare monitoring and response service for customers as part of the HTLAH strategy.
 - ii. WMS will provide a service that bridges the health and social care divide and provides scalable and equitable access across the whole of Wiltshire.
 - iii. Careconnect staff will support the transition and some of them may TUPE across to the new provider. Those that choose not to will be offered redundancy in accordance with the Council's policies.
 - iv. In the short term, OOHs calls will be more effectively delivered by the Council's interim telephony provider , with the opportunity for a long term strategic solution to be procured.

Key Points to Note and Decisions Required:

38. Members are asked to authorise officers to close the Careconnect operation which will result in a TUPE transfer of Careconnect staff to WMS or offer staff voluntary redundancy.
39. To enter into a contract with Wiltshire Medical Service for the provision of a call centre response service.
40. To migrate current social care customers to WMS and move non-social care Out of Hours activity to the Council's interim telephony provider (until a longer term solution for Out Of Hours services becomes available).

Name of Director: Sue Redmond

Designation: Corporate Director

Report Author: Nicola Gregson, Head of Commissioning for Older People.

Date of report: December 13th 2011

Background Papers:

Cabinet Report dated February 26th 2011 “Help to Live at Home”

Cabinet Report dated July 26th 2011 “Helping people to live at home in Wiltshire”

Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

17 January 2012

Subject: Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Site Allocations Development Plan Document –Submission Arrangements

**Cabinet Member: Councillor Fleur de Rhé-Philippe
Economic Development and Strategic Planning**

Key Decision: Yes

Executive Summary

Following extensive consultation in 2006, 2010 and 2011, the draft Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Site Allocations Development Plan Document (draft DPD) can now be submitted to the Secretary of State for Examination. This report sets out:

- A summary of the plan preparation process to date;
- The key issues that have emerged through the recent consultation undertaken June to August 2011;
- The arrangements for submitting the draft DPD;
- The implications of the Examination process; and
- Next steps.

Cabinet are asked to consider and approve the draft DPD for submission. Final approval of the document at this stage will be a matter for Full Council on 7 February 2012. The draft DPD, along with all other supporting documents, will then be formally submitted to the Secretary of State (for Communities and Local Government) in order to initiate the examination process by an independent Planning Inspector.

The Examination will consider matters of soundness alone. At the end of the process, the Inspector will issue the Councils with a binding report. Should this report recommend the DPD is sound; arrangements will be made for formal adoption. This is scheduled for November 2012.

Proposals

That Cabinet:

- (i) approves the submission draft Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Site Allocations Development Plan Document;
- (ii) recommends to Full Council that the submission draft DPD be approved for the purpose of formally submitting it to the Secretary of State and

- (iii) delegates to the Director for Economy and Enterprise, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Economic Development and Strategic Planning, authorisation to make minor amendments to the draft DPD (**Appendix A**) in the interests of clarity and accuracy and to make appropriate arrangements for submission of the documents to the Secretary of State and any consequential actions as directed by the Inspector relating to the Examination.

Reason for Proposals

The need for an up-to-date, long-term plan for future waste management facilities is a statutory priority for both Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council. This draft DPD presents a schedule of proposed site allocations that are considered both environmentally suitable and capable of meeting the long-term needs of the Councils and the waste management industry.

Regulatory and constitutional procedures require that the policy framework of the authority be a shared matter for Cabinet and Full Council^[1]. Cabinet's functions set out in the constitution include proposing to Full Council new policies which fall within the Policy Framework as defined in paragraph 1 of Part 3 of the Constitution. In order to secure Full Council approval, therefore, the draft DPD should first be endorsed by Cabinet.

The resolution of Cabinet will then be presented to Full Council on 7 February 2012 for final consideration and approval.

Alistair Cunningham
Service Director, Economy and Enterprise

^[1] Statutory Instrument 2005 No. 929 Local Government, England; The Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (Amendment) (No.2) (England) Regulations 2005. See also Part 3A of the Council's Constitution
CM09336/F

Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

17 January 2012

Subject: Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Site Allocations Development Plan Document –Submission Arrangements

Cabinet Member: Councillor Fleur de Rhé-Philippe
Economic Development and Strategic Planning

Key Decision: Yes

Purpose of Report

1. To inform Cabinet of the outcome of the recent consultation and revisions to the document.
2. To seek Cabinet approval of the submission draft Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Site Allocations Development Plan Document (draft DPD) as set out in **Appendix A**.
3. To inform Cabinet of the process herein, particularly the implications relating to submission and independent examination stages.

Background

4. Cabinet on 22 March 2011 and Council on 17 May 2011 approved the Submission Draft Waste Site Allocations DPD for a final stage of consultation. This took place between 13 June and 8 August 2011.
5. The Waste Site Allocations DPD represents the final stage in the waste planning policy framework for Wiltshire and Swindon. The Councils adopted their Waste Core Strategy DPD (July 2009) and Waste Development Control Policies DPD (September 2009). These documents provide the basis upon which decisions relating to the identification of new sites to meet capacity requirements and the management of detailed proposals for new waste management facilities are made.
6. The draft DPD sets out 35 sites suitable for delivering a range of waste uses to meet the capacity requirements of Wiltshire and Swindon up to 2026². Following extensive assessment and appraisal work the identified sites are considered to represent the best and most deliverable options for future waste management development. Once adopted, the sites will have 'preferred area' status and can be brought forward through the planning application process for the waste uses set out in the draft DPD.

² Until reviewed, the adopted Waste Core Strategy establishes 2026 as the 'plan period' for all Wiltshire and Swindon waste DPDs.

7. The draft DPD has been the subject of informal and formal rounds of consultation in 2006, 2010 and 2011. These consultations have been undertaken to help shape the final draft DPD prior to Examination. However, the Examination will provide the final opportunity for those seeking to challenge or modify the document to be heard.

Main Considerations for the Council

8. The recent consultation undertaken between June and August this year was a formal stage of the process whereby respondents were invited to comment on matters of soundness³. The consultation generated around 1,200 comments from 540 organisations, consultees and members of the public. These comments will be considered by the Government appointed Inspector and form the basis of the forthcoming Examination.
9. A breakdown of the key points raised through the formal consultation stage can be found at **Appendix B**. Verbatim comments received and a detailed report⁴ outlining all consultation work will be submitted as part of the Councils' submission to the Secretary of State. Copies of this report will be made available for viewing in the Members' Room and on the website.
10. The main changes to the draft DPD since the consultation relate to the removal of the following sites:
 - (i) Solstice Business Park, Amesbury
 - (ii) Sarum Business Centre, Salisbury
 - (iii) Thorney Down WTS, Winterslow
 - (iv) Salisbury Road Industrial Estate, Downton
 - (v) West Ashton Employment Allocation, Trowbridge
 - (vi) Castledown Business Park, Ludgershall
 - (vii) Nursteed Road Employment Allocation, Devizes
 - (viii) Salisbury Road Business Park, Pewsey
11. The main reason for removing these sites from the draft DPD relate principally to issues surrounding deliverability, rather than simply the weight of objection to the uses proposed. However, information was presented through the consultation that led to further investigations regarding the suitability and therefore the deliverability of certain sites.
12. The removal of these sites does not undermine the soundness of the draft DPD. In particular, consideration has been given to whether the remaining sites can meet the forecast waste management capacity requirements up to 2026. An evidence based assessment shows that the remaining sites provide sufficient flexibility and opportunity to meet future demands.

³ Government policy, as set out in Planning Policy Statement 12 clarifies that to be sound a DPD should be justified, effective and consistent with national policy.

⁴ The Regulation 30(1)(d)(e) Statement. **Page 24**

13. In terms of the level of objection received, the majority of concerns related to the proposals at Ludgershall (Castledown Business Park and Pickpit Hill). The majority of these objections were generated by a community organised petition, signed by 399 people. The main issues presented were concerned with the impact of waste development on the local community and the surrounding land uses that have been developed since the site was first proposed back in 2005. In particular, concerns were raised regarding Castledown Business Park related to the proximity of Wellington Academy, scale of operation in terms of vehicle movement (road safety, congestion issues), low level of employment generated by waste uses and support for the emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy that identifies Castledown Business Park as a Principal Employment Area, where activities falling within use classes B1, B2 and B8 are promoted. This called into question the suitability of the use of this site for waste management facilities.
14. It should also be noted that, during the final round of consultation, Cabinet Capital Assets Committee on 14 June 2011 agreed that the Council purchase Castledown Business Park to help stimulate regeneration opportunities in the area accordance with Council's Corporate Plan. The Corporate Plan focuses on delivery of new jobs across Wiltshire.
15. These factors have been fully considered and as result the Castledown Business Park site has been removed from the plan.
16. Only three other sites received more than ten objections each. These were: Chitterne Waste Management Facility; Nursteed Road Employment Allocation, Devizes; and Thorney Down Waste Transfer Station, Winterslow. The main issues raised centred on a general perception that waste management facilities are a 'bad neighbour' form of development. In particular, concerns were raised about potential impacts on human health/quality of life, increases in traffic and associated reduction in road safety. The Nursteed Road and Thorney Down sites have been dropped from further consideration because of deliverability issues (the landowner's have other plans for the sites). However, the proposed allocation at Chitterne is still considered worthy of keeping within the draft DPD on the basis that the points of objection received can all be addressed through an appropriate and robust planning application process.
17. The other main challenge arising from the consultation was the view that the scale and location of the proposed sites are unbalanced. In general terms, it was felt that the definition of the terms 'local' and 'strategic' scale were unclear and that there was a contradiction in the plan. This was because facilities on sites expected to serve large geographic areas (i.e. strategic facilities) were considered to be remote from the population centres they were intended to serve. In particular, the location of three strategic sites in the Westbury community area was questioned as being disproportionate with the rest of Wiltshire and Swindon. The proposals in the Westbury area are still considered to offer the best potential for future waste management development and appropriately located in terms of the local highway network. These sites offer a choice of location for strategic facilities in line with the adopted policy position set out within the Waste Core Strategy.

18. Similarly, other consultation comments were concerned with the cumulative effect of two strategic sites in Purton with a proposed housing development situated on the main road route to the allocated sites.
19. While these concerns are acknowledged, it is important to emphasise that the sites that have been allocated are considered to be in the right places, for the right waste uses. Over 100 potential waste sites have been appraised since 2005 and the remaining sites are those which are considered to be the best and most deliverable.
20. When taken as a whole, the adopted and emerging waste policy framework is premised upon the need to identify a flexible framework of sites⁵ and thereby offer choice to the development industry. In this sense, the proposals set out within the draft DPD offer choice and the ability to maximise opportunities for driving waste away from landfill by capturing the resource value in waste.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

21. The Waste Site Allocations DPD has been prepared in accordance with legislative procedures and national policy. In addition, the document is in general conformity with the adopted Waste Core Strategy and the evidence base presented to support the draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West.
22. In preparing and appraising the document, every site option has been considered and judged against environmental criteria through the rigorous application of Sustainability Appraisals (incorporating the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive) and Habitats Regulations Assessments. As such, the proposed site allocations are considered to represent the most sustainable options for delivering new waste management development.
23. Matters in relation to the environmental impact of bringing forward new waste management development have been fully considered. The document sets out clear guidelines to be considered when applications are being prepared. Such matters include, *inter alia* - pollution control measures, flood risk assessment and mitigation for landscape impact. Where necessary, a number of site profiles have been amended to reflect information presented by consultees (e.g. The Environment Agency, English Heritage) through previous consultation work.
24. As a whole, the waste policy framework for Wiltshire and Swindon is technology neutral. However, where deemed appropriate, the document seeks to provide opportunity for renewable energy schemes to be delivered on certain proposed sites to meet the demands of national and local policy. As set out in Planning Policy Statement 10⁶, treating waste as a valuable resource (eg for alternative fuel) rather than a product for disposal will ensure that the Councils continue to meet European and National landfill diversion targets and wider commitments to reduce CO₂ emissions.

⁵ In accordance with the provisions of national policy and European legislation (eg the Waste Framework Directive).

⁶ Planning Policy Statement 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (March 2011)
CM09336/F

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

25. The Waste Site Allocations DPD has been prepared to ensure that impacts on the various strands of equality have been addressed. As with all DPDs, a full Equalities Impact Assessment will be included with the documents and evidence submitted to the Secretary of State to support the Examination process.

Risk Assessment

26. Risks associated with procedural compliance matters have been addressed throughout the plan preparation process. These matters will be considered in more detail by the Inspector through the early stages of the Examination process.
27. The principal risk associated with the submission and examination stage relates to soundness. In presenting the Waste Site Allocations DPD to the Secretary of State, the Councils are of the opinion that the proposals in *[the document]* contains are sound. This opinion will be tested by the Inspector through the Examination of all submitted matters (ie the primary documents and all consultation materials).
28. The Inspector will ultimately determine whether the evidence presented justifies the document being found sound.

Financial Implications

29. The process of preparing the Waste Site Allocations DPD has been planned financially and the Examination costs can be met by existing budget allocations. A proportion of these costs will fall into next financial year and this has been addressed in budget planning.
30. There is potential for further financial costs at the end of the Examination process. If the document is found to be sound and subsequently adopted by the Councils, there follows a six week period of legal challenge. Such actions are rare but must be considered, these costs would be met from the Economy and Enterprise budget.

Legal Implications

31. The legal issues associated with the Examination process are broadly set out above.
32. The Waste Site Allocations DPD has been prepared in accordance with legislative procedures⁷ and national policy⁸. It represents the culmination of several stages of drafting, appraising and consultation and, as such, constitutes the Councils' 'preferred areas' for future waste management development.

⁷ The Town and Country Planning (Local Development)(England)(Amendment) Regulations 2009.

⁸ Planning Policy Statement 12 – Local Spatial Planning (June 2008); Planning Policy Statement 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (March 2011). Note: PPS10 remains in force despite the publication of the draft National Planning Policy Framework.

Options Considered

33. A significant level of work has been invested in identifying sites for future waste management development. Submission of the draft Waste Site Allocations DPD will enable the policy framework relating to such matters to be completed and address Wiltshire and Swindon's overall waste management requirements over the period to 2026.

Conclusions

34. The publication and submission of the Waste Site Allocations DPD represent the final preparatory stage of the plan making process.
35. The next steps will result in duly made comments being considered by a Government appointed, independent Planning Inspector. Based upon the evidence submitted by respondents (relating to the soundness of the documents), weighed against the evidence of the Councils, the Inspector will make a decision as to whether the document is sound and hence able to be adopted.

Alistair Cunningham
Service Director, Economy and Enterprise

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The following unpublished documents have been relied on in the preparation of this Report:

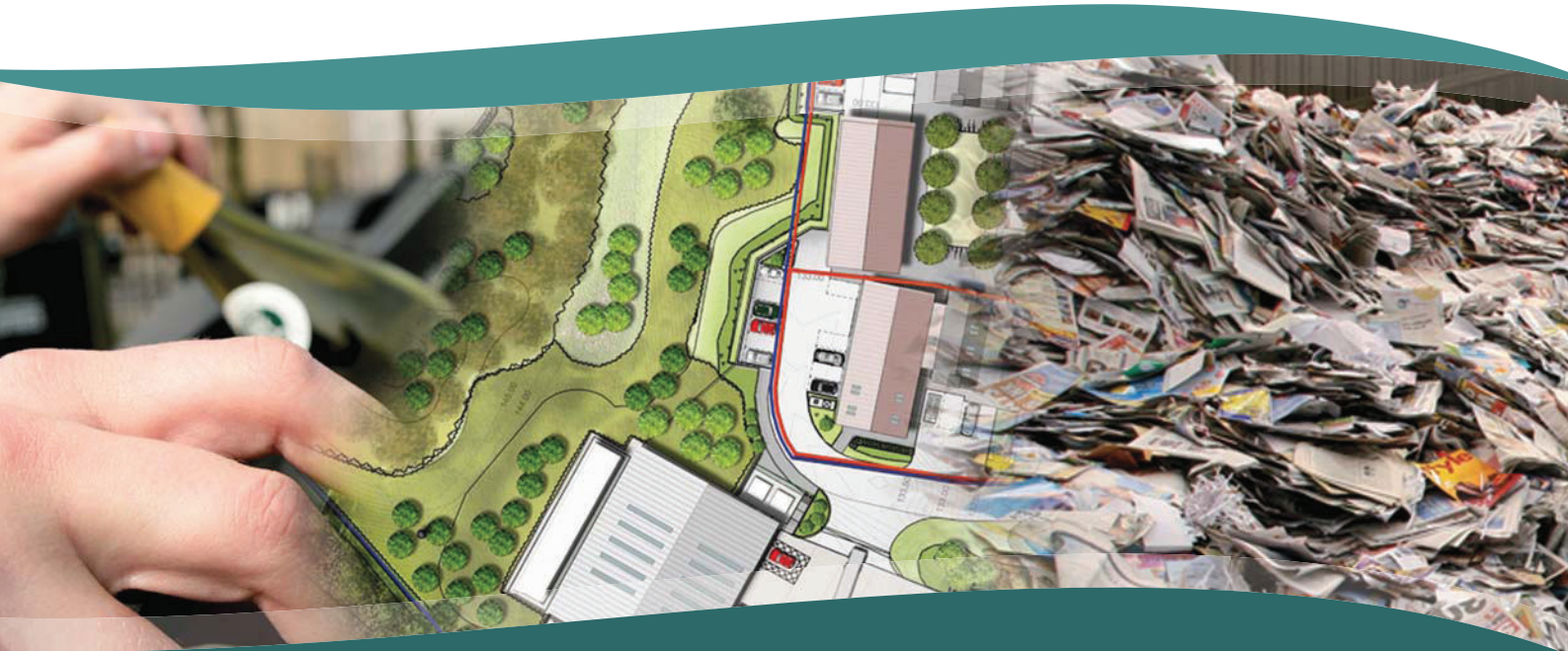
None

Appendices:

Appendix A: Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Site Allocations DPD – Submission Draft

Appendix B: Summary of key issues raised during the pre-submission consultation and verbatim comments

Appendix C: Checklist of documents to be submitted for examination



Wiltshire and Swindon Submission Draft Waste Site Allocations

Development Plan Document

February 2012

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Wiltshire and Swindon

Submission Draft Waste Site Allocations
Development Plan Document

February 2012

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Executive Summary

The Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) is the final document in the current waste planning policy framework for Wiltshire and Swindon. The document takes its lead from the policy framework set out in the adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy (July 2009) and Waste Development Control Policies (September 2009).

The Waste Site Allocations DPD presents a framework of 35 strategic and local scale sites offering a range of potential waste uses to flexibly meet the capacity requirements of Wiltshire and Swindon up to 2026⁽¹⁾.

Following extensive assessment and appraisal work undertaken since 2005/6, the following list of sites are considered to represent the best and most deliverable options for future waste management development. Once adopted, these sites will have 'preferred area' status.

For ease of reference, this document is divided into sections that broadly equate to the former district council areas:

- Section 2: North Wiltshire waste sites
- Section 3: West Wiltshire waste sites
- Section 4: East Wiltshire waste sites
- Section 5: South Wiltshire waste sites
- Section 6: Swindon waste sites

Each proposed site is illustrated on an inset map which links to a wider proposals map. These are accompanied by a table providing a brief description of the site and highlighting issues that should be addressed in detail at the planning application stage. The list of issues to address should not be seen as exhaustive, particularly as circumstances will change over time and the exact details relating to individual site specific proposals cannot be pre-determined.

The site inset maps illustrate the site boundary that will be safeguarded for waste management purposes. Where the site location is an existing or proposed employment allocation or industrial estate, it will be safeguarded for potential future waste use in line with policy WCS4 of the Waste Core Strategy.

1 Until reviewed, the adopted Waste Core Strategy establishes 2026 as the 'plan period' for all Wiltshire and Swindon waste DPDs.

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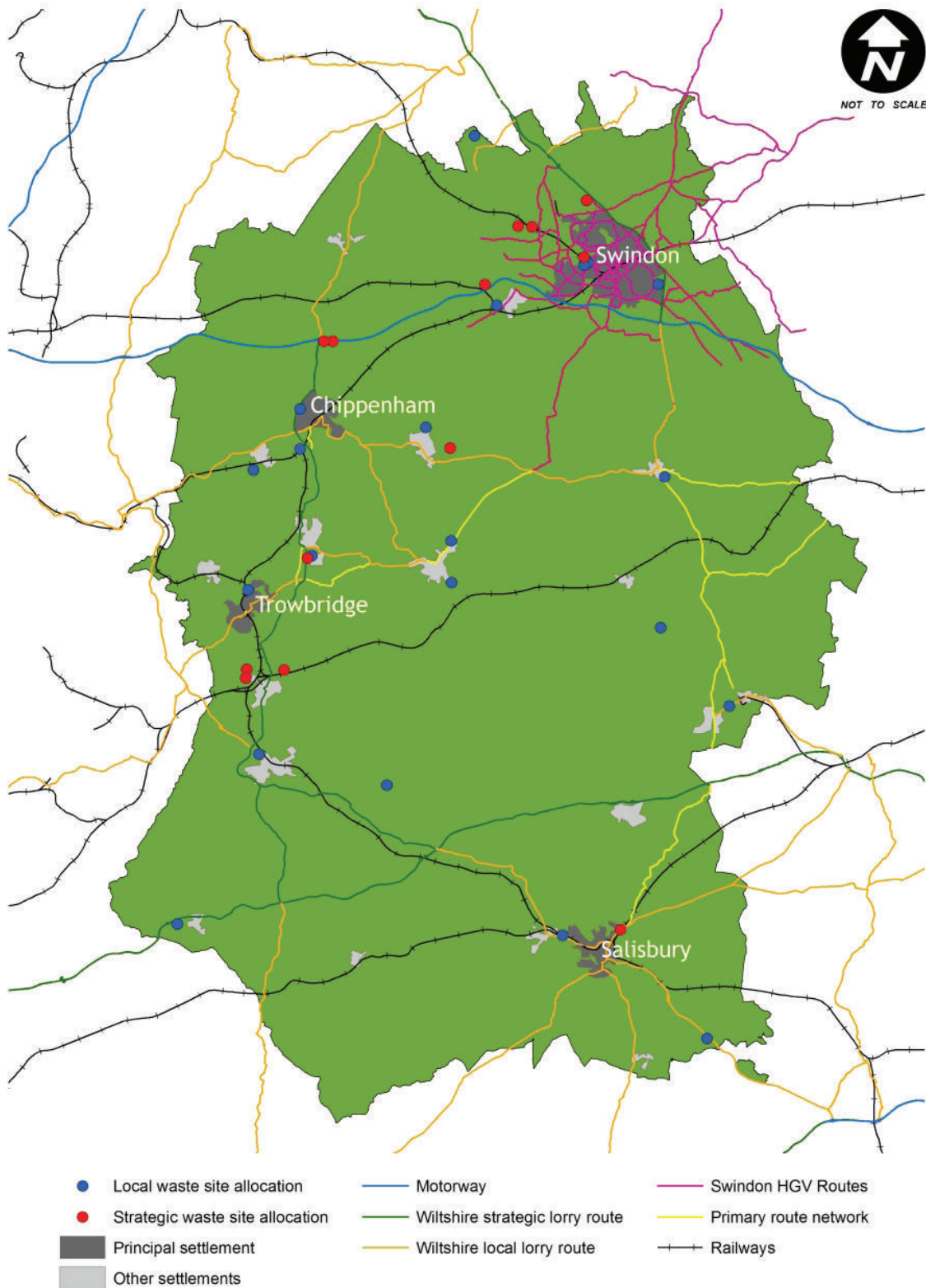
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1 Introduction

- 1.1** The submission draft Waste Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) is the third in a series of documents designed to guide the use of land within Wiltshire and Swindon for waste management development. Once adopted, it will form part of both Wiltshire and Swindon's Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) and, as such, should be read within the context of the wider development plan for these areas. This document takes its lead from the policy framework set out in the adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy (July 2009) and Waste Development Control Policies DPDs (September 2009)⁽²⁾ It provides a spatial representation of the principles set out in these documents by presenting what Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council consider to be a sound framework of local and strategic sites suitable to meet future waste management needs across Wiltshire and Swindon up to 2026.
- 1.2** The sites contained in this document are classed as either 'strategic' or 'local' and, as set out above, these definitions accord with the overarching policy framework set out in the adopted Waste Core Strategy. In addition, the site allocations have been identified in accordance with national policy (PPS10) and include:
- i. Site specific allocations; or
 - ii. Areas of search comprising land allocated for employment uses, or existing industrial areas within which waste uses could be accommodated, as and when natural churn provides opportunities to utilise vacant plots.
- 1.3** In recognition of the need to be flexible and responsive to change, sufficient sites have been identified (figure 2.1) to provide room for existing waste management facilities to grow, as well as provide opportunity for new facilities and/or technologies to become established. In accordance with the provisions of the revised European Waste Framework Directive and national policy, the councils support the principle that waste should be thought of as a resource, rather than materials for crude disposal. The overall aim of the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Framework is to encourage waste to be driven up the waste management hierarchy in order to break the reliance on landfill and thereby to maximise the re-use of material as a resource.
- 1.4** In principle the councils will be supportive of applications for appropriate waste management facilities within the locations set out in this document. Each allocation will be subject to a detailed planning application process. Proposals for waste management development on sites not included within this document will still be considered on their own merits, if they demonstrate that they are in keeping with national policy and the policies of the development plan. Where appropriate, opportunities to develop waste management facilities within the strategic site allocations set out within the emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy may also be explored. Such schemes could take the form of appropriately scaled and designed recycling facilities or district heating schemes. In all such cases, the policies of the local Development Plan (principally the Waste Development Framework) will be used to determine detailed proposals.

2 The Waste Core Strategy sets out the strategic planning policy framework for waste management until 2026. The Waste Development Control Policies DPD contains a series of policies for determining applications for waste management development within Wiltshire and Swindon.

Figure 1.1 Waste site allocations in Wiltshire and Swindon



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The evidence base

1.5 A significant amount of evidence has been gathered to establish whether, in principle, the sites contained within this document are suitable for waste development. Clearly, the evidence used to support a site allocation in the development plan will not be as detailed as expected for a planning application. Therefore, further detailed and up to date evidence will be required to support a planning application for waste management uses. For this reason, the councils have, for each site identified within this document, included a site profile table highlighting particular issues to be addressed at the planning application stage. This will also assist applicants in meeting the requirements of Policy WDC2 of the adopted Waste Development Control Policies DPD.

1.6 The main evidence base to support this document comprises:

- Report on site selection process (detailing the consultation and evidence gathering work undertaken since 2006)
- Summary of waste site appraisal matrices report (initial site appraisal matrices to highlight key issues)
- Waste management directory (summary of waste management facilities/technologies being considered)
- Joint waste site allocations site survey report (Atkins, 2010) covering assessments on:
 - Cultural heritage
 - Landscape/visual impact
 - Noise
 - Air quality and odour
 - Water environment
 - Contaminated land
 - Transport
- Waste capacity gap report (updating the evidence used to estimate the need for waste management facilities in Wiltshire and Swindon)
- Flood risk and development sequential test report
- Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) update (Scott Wilson, 2010)
- Ecological site briefings report and test of likely significance on European sites
- Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA) report (including Cumulative Effects Assessment) (Enfusion, 2011)
- Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) report (Enfusion, 2011).

1.7 The councils will keep the evidence base up-to-date through continuous monitoring and review.

Site selection and appraisal

1.8 Between June 2005 and March 2006, over 100 potential waste sites were appraised using a site appraisal methodology developed by the councils. Sites appraised during this period were identified from a number of sources, including:

- The formerly adopted Waste Local Plan (WLP, 2005) preferred areas
- Sites placed in 'reserve' following previous site appraisal processes
- Site suggestions made through a site assessment survey with waste management operators
- Site suggestions made through plan area wide leafleting campaign
- Sites suggested by the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Forum (see paragraph 1.10)

- Sites identified by the councils through examination of existing waste management facilities and lists of mineral workings sites
- Sites identified by the councils through examination of employment sites set out in the adopted former district and the borough local plans
- Sites identified through examination of the key industrial and employment areas in the plan area.

- 1.9** All of the sites listed for appraisal were visited by officers and where appropriate, assessed against criteria within a site appraisal matrix.
- 1.10** The site appraisal process involved seven meetings of the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Forum, a stakeholder group of over 160 organisations with an interest in appropriately planning for future waste development. The meetings of the Forum produced a detailed report, prepared by the appointed facilitators that documented the Forums conclusions from their discussions on each of the sites appraised. The outcomes of this process were used to inform the draft site allocations presented in an Issues and Options (I&O) report published for consultation in March 2006. This report contained a list of 57 sites that were deemed potentially suitable by the councils for future waste management development.
- 1.11** Following the consultation on issues and options in March 2006, a combination of a change in regulations (2008)⁽³⁾ and a decision to concentrate resources on the production of the Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPDs meant that work on the Site Allocations DPD ceased between August 2006 and May 2009.
- 1.12** The Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPDs were adopted in July and September 2009 respectively. To augment the work previously undertaken in 2005/06, the councils prepared and consulted on a revised waste site appraisal methodology in the summer of 2009. The intention of the revised methodology was to incorporate SA/SEA objectives and re-appraise sites contained in the I&O report. The revised methodology also sought to appraise any new sites that had been put forward for consideration since 2006.
- 1.13** Between September 2009 and May 2010, 58 sites were appraised using the revised methodology, including 48 sites contained in the I&O report. Of these 58 sites, 52 sites were included in the Waste Site Allocations Additional Informal Consultation document which was published as part of a widespread consultation that took place between January and March 2010 to refresh the work undertaken in 2006.
- 1.14** In early 2010 the councils appointed consultants to undertake detailed environmental assessments to consider and establish the potential planning and environmental constraints associated with the 52 waste sites. The results of the detailed assessments and the representations made on the additional consultation document have informed the allocation of the sites contained within this submission draft document.
- 1.15** As a result of all work undertaken to date, the councils consider that a total of 35 sites are suitable to accommodate future waste management uses over the plan period to 2026.

Strategic and local sites

- 1.16** As set out in the adopted Waste Core Strategy,⁽⁴⁾ waste should be treated at, or as close to source as possible. In accordance with national policy,⁽⁵⁾ this essentially means that waste will be managed at the closest available facility. Within this document the councils refer to

3 An update to the Town & Country Planning (England)(Local Development) Regulations 2004

4 See 'The Vision for waste planning in Wiltshire and Swindon 2026', Strategic Objective 2, policy WCS1 and policy WCS2.

5 Planning Policy Statement 10 – Planning for Waste (updated 2011).

'strategic' and 'local' scale sites. Strategic waste management facilities are large and/or more specialist facilities that will operate at a broad spatial scale and manage high tonnages of waste, and / or more specialist wastes.

1.17 In line with adopted waste policy WCS2, strategic waste facilities will be located as close as practicable (i.e. within 16km) to the principal settlements of Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury because, by virtue of their spatial extent, these are the areas which are forecast to produce the most waste over the Plan period.⁽⁶⁾ Strategic-scale sites are generally considered to include (but not exclusively):

- Large-scale waste treatment facilities - e.g. energy from waste, mechanical biological treatment (MBT), pyrolysis, gasification, anaerobic digestion and in-vessel composting
- Strategic materials recovery facilities (MRFs) - e.g. collecting, separating, sorting and bulking a significant quantity and wide range of waste materials prior to transfer (includes waste from black box collections) received from a wide area - e.g. an amalgamation of municipal waste collection rounds serving a number of towns across Wiltshire and Swindon
- Strategic-scale composting facilities - e.g. on large waste management sites receiving inputs from a wide area
- Landfill/landraise facilities.

1.18 It is expected that strategic facilities will serve either large areas of the county and borough, the whole plan area, or areas of Wiltshire and Swindon and surrounding local authorities. Such sites will have characteristics that will prevent them from being accommodated on small and/or sensitive sites and locations in the county and the borough.

1.19 Where these specialist or strategic sites cannot adequately meet smaller-scale local needs, it will be more appropriate for similar waste management operations to be undertaken at a smaller, more localised scale. These facilities may be located within or outside the 16km principal settlement zones and are just as essential, helping to provide local solutions for collecting, sorting, bulking, transferring and treating wastes as well as complementing the county, borough and sub-regional level solutions provided by strategic waste management facilities.

1.20 Local-scale waste management facilities will serve local needs and will be expected to handle waste sourced from a limited geographical catchment. They are generally considered to include (but not exclusively):

- Local household recycling centres (HRC) - public facilities, where household waste can be taken for recycling
- Local recycling facilities - e.g. collecting, storing and bulking particular waste materials prior to transfer (can also include metal recycling, car de-pollution and waste electrical and electronic equipment [WEEE] facilities)
- Local-scale materials recovery facilities - facilities receiving waste from a limited geographical area
- Waste transfer stations (WTS) - where waste is deposited, stored and then transferred in larger loads to a strategic-scale waste treatment or disposal facility
- Inert waste recycling and transfer facilities e.g. the sorting, screening or crushing of limited quantities of inert material prior to transfer
- Local-scale composting/anaerobic digestion/in-vessel composting - e.g. on farm solution, or small-scale waste management sites receiving limited inputs from local sources.

⁶ These settlements were formerly referenced in the draft Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the South West as Strategically Significant Cities and Towns (SSCTs). Following the governments intension to revoke RSSs and for the purpose of this document all referencing to SSCTs has been amended to 'principal towns'.

- 1.21** Small neighbourhood recycling facilities such as the 'bring facilities' often found at supermarkets are not covered within the scope of this document as they do not normally require planning permission. However, in terms of offering local choice, such facilities will assist the overall strategy in terms of driving waste up the management hierarchy.

Where should new waste management facilities be located?

- 1.22** The adopted Waste Core Strategy sets out the commitment to locate strategic-scale facilities as close as practicable (i.e. within 16 km) of Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury, but not within designated Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs). The councils consider that local-scale facilities can be located within suitable locations outside of these (16 km) catchment areas - including within AONBs, but only where they are appropriately designed and serving defined local needs.

The need for additional waste management sites to 2026

- 1.23** The draft Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the South West (July, 2008) currently sets out the sub-regional apportionments for waste recovery, recycling and landfill for municipal, industrial and commercial waste for each planning authority. As part of the production of the Waste Core Strategy, the sub-regional apportionments were compared against the estimated operational capacities of existing waste management facilities across the plan area. This highlighted a notional 'capacity gap' for the period up to 2026 that the Waste Site Allocations DPD would need to address.
- 1.24** In July 2010 the government announced its intention to revoke RSSs. Despite this, the government has advised that the evidence which informed the preparation of the RSSs can still be used as material consideration in the preparation of DPDs and local decision making⁽⁷⁾. With this in mind, the councils have continued to rely on the capacity projections set out in the adopted Waste Core Strategy.

7 Letter to Chief Planning Officers from Steve Quartermain (CLG), regarding the Abolition of Regional Spatial Strategies, dated 6 July 2010 (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/1631904.pdf>)

- 1.25** Policy WCS3 of the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy identifies a need to deliver the following capacities through the Waste Site Allocations DPD:

Table 1.1 Capacity allocated within the adopted Waste Core Strategy Policy WCS3 to be delivered in the Waste Site Allocations DPD

Waste stream	Capacity to be delivered as at 2006
Municipal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 54,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of treatment capacity for municipal waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon Three HRCs, a MRF and a composting facility for the management of Wiltshire's municipal waste Suitable municipal waste management facilities in Swindon to achieve the target of 50% recycling by 2010 and to meet the objectives of the Swindon Municipal Waste Strategy.
Industrial and Commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 915,870 cubic metres of void space capacity for the management of industrial and commercial waste 250,000 tpa of treatment capacity for industrial and commercial waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon 150,000 tpa of recycling capacity for industrial and commercial waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon.
Inert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 950,000 cubic metres of void space capacity for the management of inert waste 90,000 tpa of transfer capacity for the management of inert waste in Wiltshire and Swindon.

- 1.26** The requirements set out in Policy WCS3 were established using a base date of 2006. Since then, a number of waste management facilities have been permitted, thereby increasing the existing (permitted) capacity for the plan area⁽⁸⁾. Table 1.2 illustrates what has been permitted between 2006 and 2010.

Table 1.2 Additional permitted waste management capacity in Wiltshire and Swindon 2006 - 2010

Waste stream	Type of facility	Capacity
Municipal	Waste Treatment	60,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) (in Wiltshire of which only 38,000 tpa of biodegradable waste diverted from landfill)
	Outdoor Composting	45,050 tpa
	Recycling	28,000 tpa
Industrial and Commercial	Waste Treatment	82,000 tpa
	Recycling	91,538 tpa
	Landfill	552,666 cubic metres
Inert	Recycling / Transfer	96,730 tpa
	Landfill	988,000 cubic metres

8 See the Waste Site Allocations DPD: Waste Capacity Gap Report for details

- 1.27** Table 1.3 shows the **revised** 'capacity gap' figures that the councils need to provide for over the Plan period to 2026 and provides the context for the sites identified in this document.

Table 1.3 Overall remaining capacity to be delivered by the Waste Site Allocations DPD

Waste stream	Capacity to be delivered
Municipal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -6,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of treatment capacity for municipal waste management for Swindon A HRC and a MRF for the management of Wiltshire's municipal waste Suitable municipal waste management facilities in Swindon to continue achieving the target of 50% recycling and to meet the objectives of the Swindon Municipal Waste Strategy.
Industrial and Commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 363,204 cubic metres of void space capacity for the management of industrial and commercial waste 168,000 tpa of treatment capacity for industrial and commercial waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon 58,462 tpa of recycling capacity for industrial and commercial waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon.
Inert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 cubic metres of void space capacity for the management of inert waste 0 tpa of transfer capacity for the management of inert waste in Wiltshire and Swindon.

- 1.28** In order to be flexible and responsive to a constantly changing market, the Waste Site Allocations DPD will still need to provide room for a range of existing waste management uses and sites to grow, as markets change. Making provision for a higher number of strategic recovery, recycling or treatment sites than is nominally required will provide opportunity to divert more waste from landfill, thus driving more waste up the management hierarchy. A range of suitable sites and areas of search for each waste management type should therefore be provided.

Monitoring

- 1.29** The preparation of the Waste Site Allocations DPD has been informed by a supporting evidence base. The sites contained within the DPD must be monitored and reviewed to ensure that the document responds to changing needs and circumstances and any other factors affecting the deliverability of the sites contained within it. Policy WCS7 in the Waste Core Strategy sets out the councils' commitment to delivering a 'plan, monitor and manage' approach to both implementing and reviewing proposals for sustainable waste management. In line with this, the councils have prepared a monitoring framework for the Waste Site Allocations DPD.
- 1.30** The monitoring framework prepared by the councils comprises a set of indicators and targets. These are consistent with statutory indicators, those included in the councils Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) and the SA/SEA which support the Waste Site Allocations DPD.
- 1.31** The information on monitoring of the site allocations will be reported in the councils AMR. Site allocations related monitoring indicators set out in the adopted Waste Core Strategy are shown in Table 1.4. Additional indicators which have been prepared as part of this Site Allocations DPD are set out in Table 1.5.

Table 1.4 Monitoring indicators set out in the Waste Core Strategy

Policy	Indicator	Responsible agency	Target	Threshold for investigation
WCS3	Percentage of waste management facilities permitted outside of the preferred locations for each facility.	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough Council	0%	20%
	Percentage of sites permitted for waste management not contained in the Site Allocations DPD.	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough Council	0%	20%
WCS4	Percentage of non waste developments permitted for safeguarded waste sites.	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough Council	0%	20%
	Percentage of objections to other planning applications affecting waste developments or allocations.	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough Council	0%	20%

Table 1.5 Monitoring indicators for the Waste Site Allocations

Indicator	Responsible agency	Target
Number, type and outcome of waste planning applications submitted on safeguarded sites.	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough Council	N/A
Number of safeguarded sites where circumstances have changed to the extent that they are no longer considered suitable for waste development.	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough Council	0

Site profiles and maps





























1.32 For ease of reference, this document is divided into sections that broadly equate to the former district council areas:

- Section 2: North Wiltshire waste sites
- Section 3: West Wiltshire waste sites
- Section 4: East Wiltshire waste sites
- Section 5: South Wiltshire waste sites
- Section 6: Swindon waste sites

1.33 Each proposed site is illustrated on an inset map which links to a wider proposals map. These are accompanied by a table providing a brief description of the site and highlighting issues that should be addressed in detail at the planning application stage. The list of issues to address should not be seen as exhaustive, particularly as circumstances will change over time and the exact details relating to individual site specific proposals cannot be pre-determined.

1.34 The site inset maps illustrate the site boundary that will be safeguarded for waste management purposes. Where the site location is an existing or proposed employment allocation or industrial estate, it will be safeguarded for potential future waste use in line with policy WCS4 of the Waste Core Strategy.

Key to inset map symbols

	Wiltshire and Swindon Border		
	New Forest National Park Authority (WCS3; WDC7; MDC5)		
	Principal Settlements (formerly known as SSCTs)*		
	Former District Areas		
Biodiversity/Geodiversity (WDC8; MDC8)			
	SACs		
	SPAs		
	National Nature Reserves		
	SSSIs		
	RIGS		
	Local BAP Habitats and Species		
	County Wildlife Sites		
	Local Nature Reserves		
	Great Western Community Forest		
Landscape (WCS2; WDC7; MDC5)			
	AONB		
Historic Environment and Cultural Heritage (WDC9; MDC7)			
	Scheduled Monuments		
	Registered Battlefields		
	Conservation Areas		
	Historic Parks and Gardens		
	Listed Buildings**		
	Locally Important Archaeological Sites		
	World Heritage Site (WDC4; WDC9)		
		Transportation* (WCS2; WDC5; WDC11; MCS9; MDC8)	
			Freight-Motorways
			Wiltshire Strategic Lorry Routes
			Wiltshire Local Lorry Routes
			Railway
			Swindon HGV Route Network (WCS2; WDC2; MCS9; MDC8)
		Water Environment (WDC2; WDC3; MCS7; MCS10; MDC3)	
			Flood Zone 2
			Flood Zone 3
		Waste Specific	
			Principal Settlement 16km Buffer Zones (WCS2; MCS2)
			Existing Waste Sites (WCS3; WCS4; MCS2)*
			Airfield Safeguarding Areas (WDC6)
		Minerals Specific	
			Rail Aggregate Depot (MCS6)
			Minerals Sites (MCS2; MCS6)*
			Mineral Resource Zones (MCS1; MCS6)
			Minerals Safeguarding Areas (MCS6; MDC4)
			Minerals Site Allocations (MCS6)
			Birdstrike Buffer Zone (MCS10; MDC10)

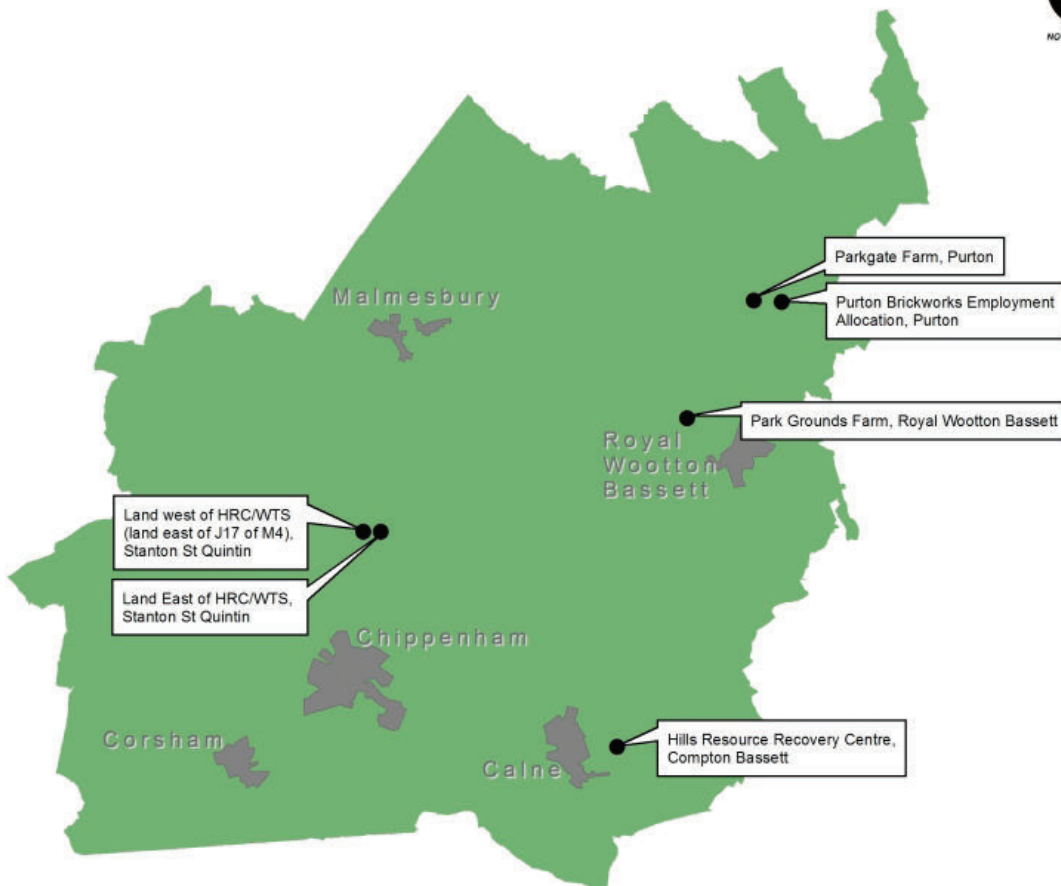
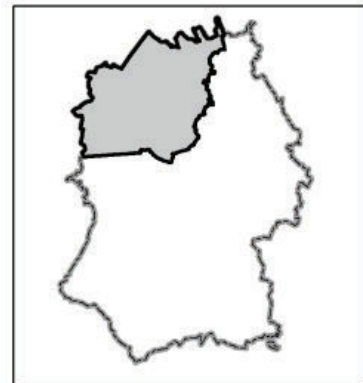
*Only shown on proposals map

**Only shown on inset maps

2 North Wiltshire

2.1 Strategic sites

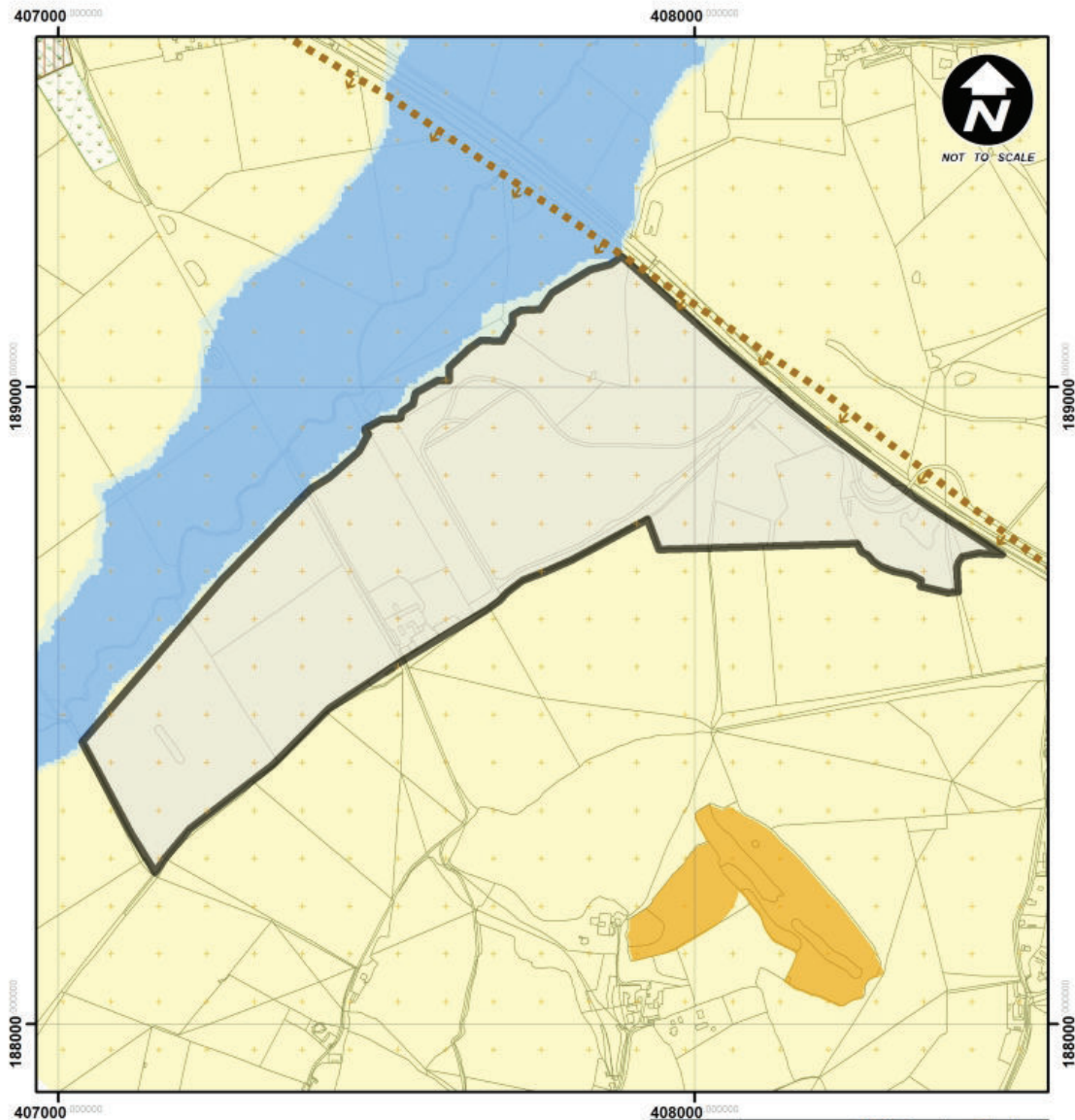
North Wiltshire strategic scale waste sites



Key

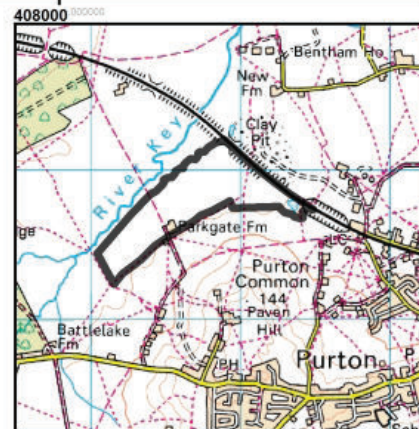
- Strategic waste sites in North Wiltshire
- Key settlements in North Wiltshire
- North Wiltshire

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Inset map N1

Parkgate Farm,
Purton

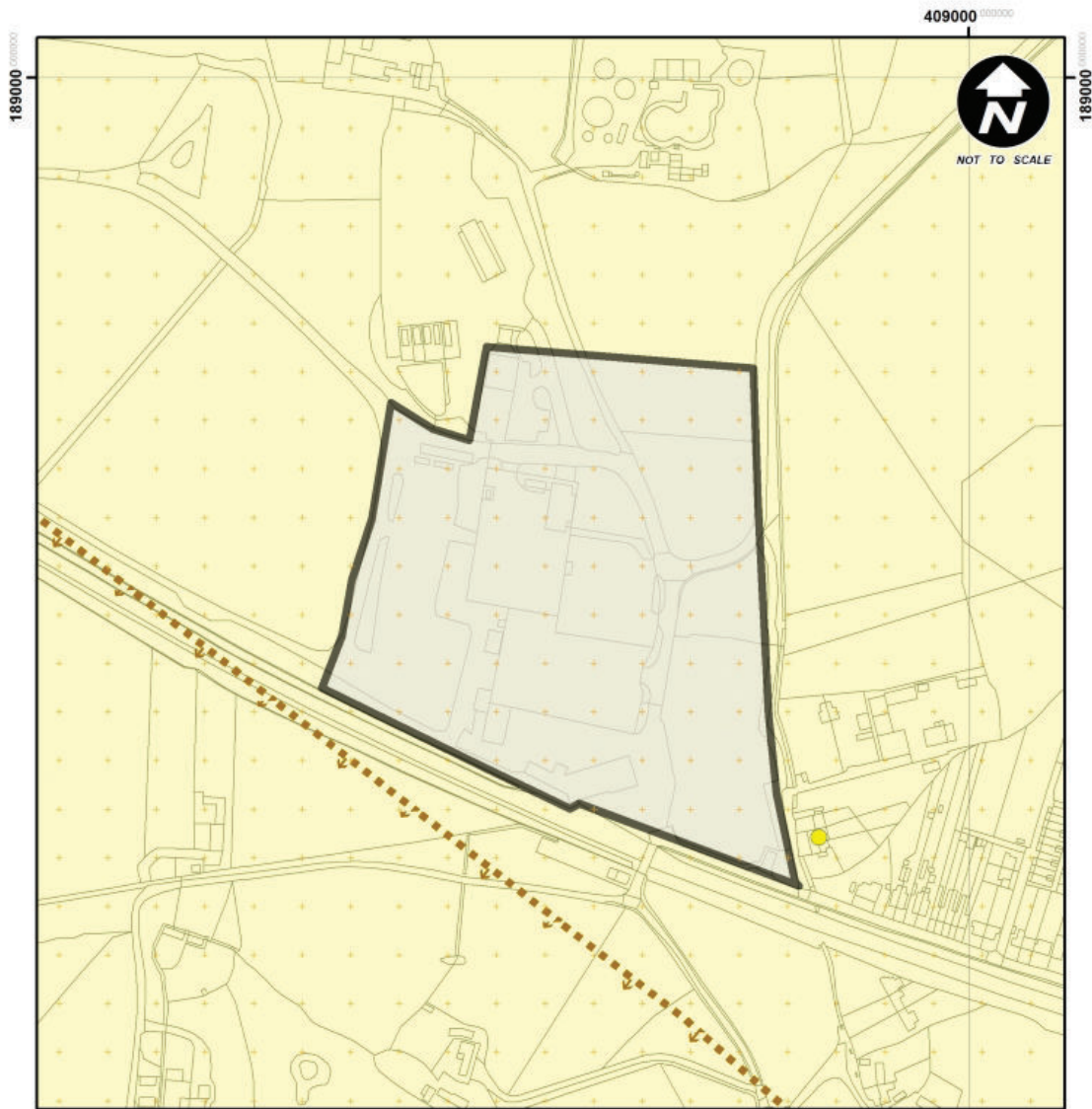


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Table 2.1 Parkgate Farm, Purton

Parkgate Farm, Purton	
Potential use/s	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station, Local Recycling, Inert Waste Recycling/Transfer and Waste Treatment.
Scale	Strategic
Grid reference	407675 188866
Current use/s	The site operates as a strategic landfill for hazardous and non-hazardous waste. Permission has also been granted for a composting facility and a tyre shredding/recycling facility. A HRC is located on the adjacent Purton Brickworks Employment Allocation.
Description of site	The site is located approximately 1km to the north west of Purton. A railway line runs immediately adjacent to the north east boundary. The River Key is in close proximity to the north west boundary of the site. A number of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) run through the site.
Size of site	43.6 ha
Planning context	The site is not allocated in the saved policies of the current North Wiltshire Local Plan although there is an existing employment allocation a short distance to the west of the site, on the north side of the railway line.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	The ecology of the area will need extensive Phase I extended habitat survey work prior to planning application especially in respect of European protected species.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	An archaeological survey may be required as a Scheduled Monument (SM) is located approximately 500m south of the site. Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation.
Human health and amenity	Mitigation for any dust, odour and bio-aerosols will be required to minimise impacts on sensitive receptors. Detailed assessment will be required if the development is within 250m of any residential premises or 500m of any other receptors. Any assessment should account for the environmental and topographical influence of Paven Hill (to the south) on local air flows. Potential visual impacts and impacts on noise, vibration and nuisance levels will also need to be investigated. Any development will need to safeguard PRoW.

Parkgate Farm, Purton	
Landscape, townscape and visual	The design of any major buildings is a key consideration. Mitigation through sensitive site planning, the retention of existing planting (where possible) and screen planting will be required.
Traffic and transportation	Proposals for waste development will need to ensure that there are no significant adverse impacts on sensitive receptors (particularly Cricklade village) and the highway network. Access arrangements will also need to be investigated. Mitigation may be required at the Cricklade Road/B4553 Packhorse Lane junction to improve visibility and safety. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Transport Assessment should investigate the impact on the M4 Junction 16 and A419 dependent on the scope of geographical area the facility would serve. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.
Water environment	The western half of the site is underlain by a secondary aquifer. Watercourses in the vicinity of the site are potential controlled water receptors and any contamination risks identified would need to be appropriately dealt with. The site borders areas of Flood Zone 2 and 3 associated with the River Key (a main river) which is in close proximity to the north west boundary of the site. The site lies within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. There is a risk from fluvial flooding and also risk of changing surface water runoff causing pluvial flooding. Flooding could interrupt site operations and cause pollution to spread from the site. Further investigation should be carried out to assess the true nature of this risk. Proposals should consider mitigation such as a surface water drainage scheme and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) within site design to control runoff. A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)/surface water drainage scheme, contamination risk assessment and liaison with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application.
Any other issues or comments	<p>Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing waste operations already permitted within the site boundary.</p> <p>The site falls within the Ministry of Defence (MoD) statutory safeguarding zones - Royal Air Force (RAF) Lyneham and RAF Fairford Statutory Birdstrike Safeguarding Zone. The operational status of RAF Lyneham is currently in transition but is likely to be retained by the MoD for use as an Army training college. Dialogue with MoD Safeguarding will need to be undertaken during any subsequent planning application process.</p>
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	There is the potential for cumulative effects on air quality, human health and amenity, traffic and transportation. These matters will need to be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	Site is located within 16km of Swindon and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.



Inset map N2

Purton Brickworks
Employment Allocation,
Purton

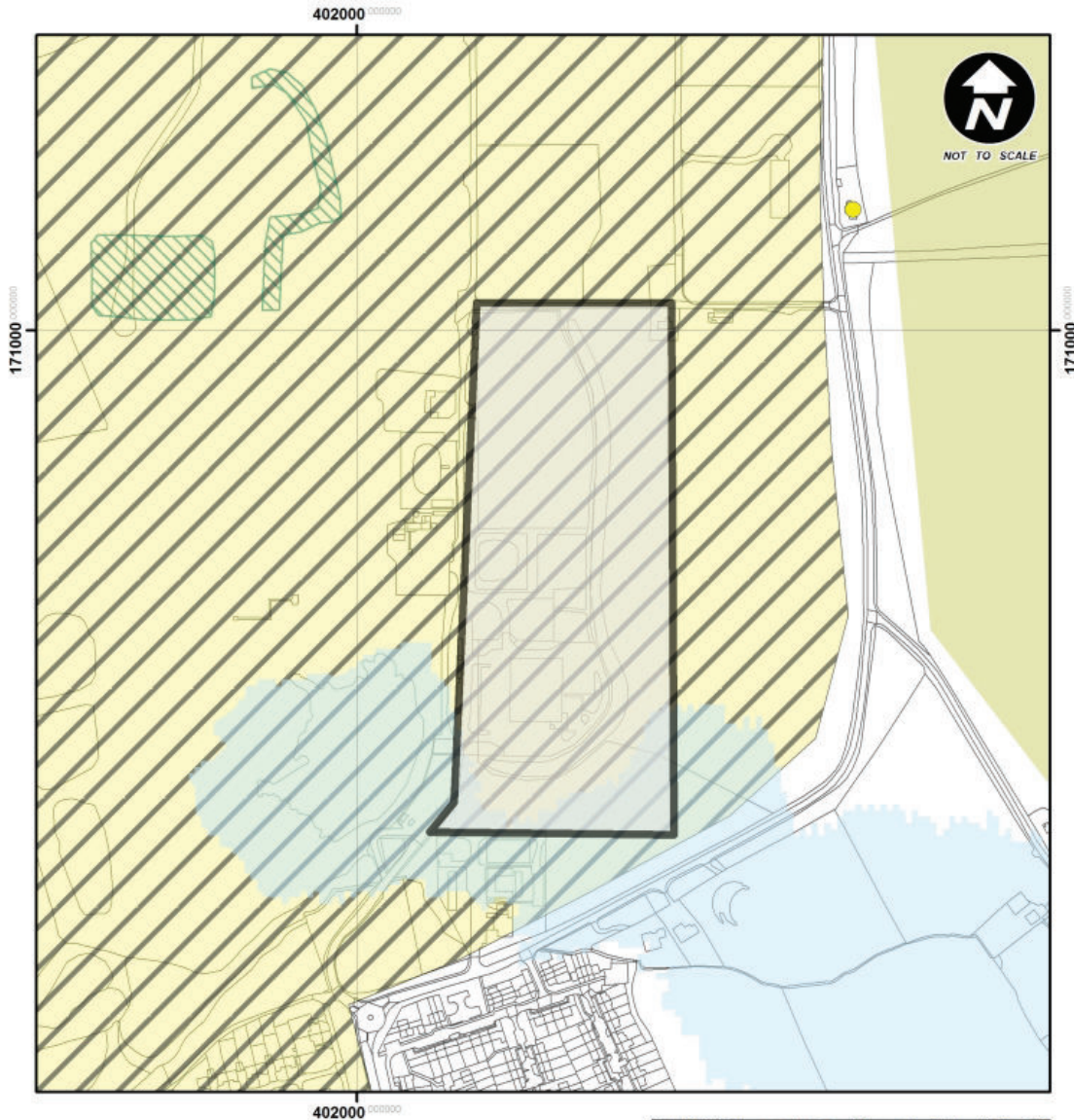


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Table 2.2 Purton Brickworks Employment Allocation, Purton

Purton Brickworks Employment Allocation, Purton	
Potential use/s	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station, Local Recycling and Waste Treatment.
Scale	Strategic
Grid reference	408777 188722
Current use/s	The site is covered by an employment allocation in the North Wiltshire Local Plan and accommodates a HRC. The site comprises several industrial and commercial compounds, with a mix of building styles from large industrial sheds and temporary cabins through to offices of a brick construction.
Description of site	The site is located approximately 1km north of Purton. A railway line forms the southern boundary of the site. Immediately to the west of the site is Purton landfill. There is a PRow running north-south through the site, with several side routes leading off in various directions.
Size of site	5 ha
Planning context	The site is allocated for employment in the saved policies of the current North Wiltshire Local Plan.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	An extended Phase I habitat survey, with particular reference to reptiles and badgers will be required to inform the planning decision.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	<p>An archaeological survey may be required as a SM is located approximately 650m south west of the site.</p> <p>Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation.</p> <p>No.33 New Road, Widham is a grade II listed building located immediately to the south-east corner of the site. Its setting should be taken into account in any planning application.</p>
Human health and amenity	<p>Noise is a concern on the site. It is considered that the site is unlikely to be able to support all of the proposed uses simultaneously. However with careful siting and use of mitigation measures the site is considered suitable for limited intensification of use i.e. only one of the possible uses. Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences may be required on the eastern and southern boundaries of the site.</p> <p>Measures to control emissions, dust, odour and bioaerosols will be required. Detailed assessment at properties surrounding the site will also need to be undertaken to support a planning application.</p>

Purton Brickworks Employment Allocation, Purton	
	Any development will need to safeguard PRow.
Landscape, townscape and visual	Visual impacts, on surrounding residences and farms are a key concern, mitigation through sensitive site planning with low, single or double storey facilities in keeping with the rural style, along with suitable screening will be required.
Traffic and transportation	Proposals for waste development will need to ensure that there are no significant adverse impacts on sensitive receptors (particularly Cricklade village) and the highway network. Access arrangements will need to be investigated. Mitigation may be required at the Cricklade Road/B4553 Packhorse Lane junction to improve visibility and safety. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Transport Assessment should investigate the impact on the M4 Junction 16 and A419 dependent on the scope of the geographical area the facility would serve. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.
Water environment	The site is in Flood Zone 1 and is on unproductive strata (non-aquifer). There are proximate surface water features and potentially contaminating land uses on the site. The site lies within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. There is no risk of fluvial flooding but the potential for pluvial flooding should be investigated. Any increase in surface water discharge following development of the site must be managed within the site and limited to no greater than existing rates. Opportunities to reduce run-off from the site should be sought, for example by the reduction of impermeable areas. Proposals should consider mitigation such as SuDS within site design and infiltration devices. A FRA/surface water drainage plan, contamination risk assessment and liaison with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application.
Any other issues or comments	<p>Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing industrial and commercial units already permitted within the site boundary.</p> <p>Site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zones - RAF Lyneham and RAF Fairford Statutory Birdstrike Safeguarding Zone. The operational status of RAF Lyneham is currently in transition but is likely to be retained by the MoD for use as an Army training college. Dialogue with MoD Safeguarding will need to be undertaken during any subsequent planning application process.</p>
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	There is the potential for cumulative effects on air quality, human health and amenity, traffic and transportation. These matters will need to be fully scoped and addressed through any subsequent planning application process.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Swindon and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.



Inset map N3

Hills Resource
Recovery Centre,
Compton Bassett



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Table 2.3 Hills Resource Recovery Centre, Compton Bassett

Hills Resource Recovery Centre, Compton Bassett	
Potential use/s	Waste Treatment (excluding energy from waste)
Scale	Strategic
Grid reference	402156 170841
Current use/s	The site is located within an operational waste management facility which includes non-hazardous landfill, landfill gas electricity generation, HRC, materials recovery facility and a skip waste recycling operation.
Description of site	The site is located approximately 1.25km east of Calne and approximately 1km north of the A4. Access to the site is via a single two lane carriageway road which forms the minor arm of a ghost island priority junction with the A4. Site buildings consist of large scale industrial sheds, temporary site offices and landfill associated plant and machinery. A small cluster of residential properties are located to the south of the site off Spreckley Road, as well as a few scattered residential properties to the east along Spreckley Road including the Old Camp Farm to the northeast corner of the site. A Sustrans National Cycle Route runs in proximity to the eastern border of the site.
Size of site	7.1 ha
Planning context	The site is not allocated in the saved policies of the current North Wiltshire Local Plan.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	Old Camp Sandpit Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Site (RIGS) is approximately 160m west of the site. In ecological terms the location of the waste facility must not impact on current or previous mitigation measures or enhancements such as the planting that was part of previous planning permissions. A site level survey will be required to inform a planning application especially in respect of badgers and great crested newts which are both found in substantial numbers in close proximity to the site. The proposed waste site should be contained as far as possible within the existing buildings and hard standing area to avoid further land take. Substantial mitigation and enhancement will be required to offset the cumulative impacts of the proposed site and all existing neighbouring operations.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	The grade II listed Tudor Lodge, Compton Bassett Road lies a short way to the east of the allocated site and potential impact upon its setting, including to environmental quality, should be considered.
Human health and amenity	Potential impacts on neighbouring receptors will need to be considered as part of any planning application. Noise impacts from any additional facility is a concern. Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences may be required on the north east and southern boundaries. Any waste treatment facility should be sited as far away from residential properties as practical and by at least 150m.

Hills Resource Recovery Centre, Compton Bassett	
	<p>Mitigation for litter, dust, bioaerosols and odour is recommended. Detailed assessment will need to be undertaken to examine the impacts of bioaerosols if the waste treatment facility is an open process.</p> <p>Any development will need to safeguard PRow.</p>
Landscape, townscape and visual	A full landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to determine the full impacts on local residences and the nearby North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Any landscape and visual impacts from a waste treatment facility will need to be mitigated through sensitive site planning and screen planting.
Traffic and transportation	It is recommended that improvements be made to the site access road in the form of increased width if possible, or a more sufficient access management plan for the access road. The level of mitigation required is dependent upon an anticipated increase in traffic using the site and planning/third party land constraints. It is also recommended that the existing speed bump on the access road is removed to minimise the impact of noise and vibration on local residents. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.
Water environment	The site falls predominantly into Flood Zone 1, but the southern fringe may just enter Flood Zone 2. The site lies within an 'Area Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding' and further investigation should be carried out to assess the true nature of the risk. There is a risk from fluvial flooding and also risk of changing surface water runoff causing pluvial flooding. Flooding could interrupt site operations and cause pollution to spread from the site. Proposals should consider mitigation such as surface water drainage schemes and SuDS within site design to control runoff. It may be advisable for any site layout to avoid locating buildings/equipment in the site's southern fringe. It is recommended that a strip of land at least 8m wide adjoining all watercourses is left clear of all buildings, structures, fences and trees to facilitate access, essential maintenance and possible future improvements to the drainage system. Ground levels should not be raised within this area. A FRA will be required to support a planning application.
Any other issues or comments	<p>The site is in proximity to Sands Farm quarry and landfill. Account should be taken of the combined impacts of operations on both sites upon the locality.</p> <p>This site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zone - RAF Lyneham Statutory Birdstrike and Safeguarding Zone. RAF Lyneham has effectively closed. Dialogue with MoD Safeguarding will need to be undertaken during any subsequent planning application process.</p>
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	No cumulative effects identified at the plan-making stage.

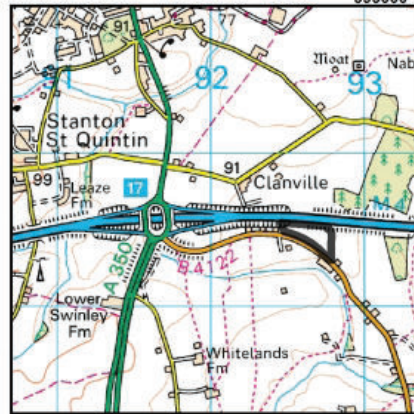
Hills Resource Recovery Centre, Compton Bassett**Links to the Waste Core Strategy**

The site is located within 16km of Chippenham and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.



Inset map N4

Land East of HRC/WTS,
Stanton St Quintin

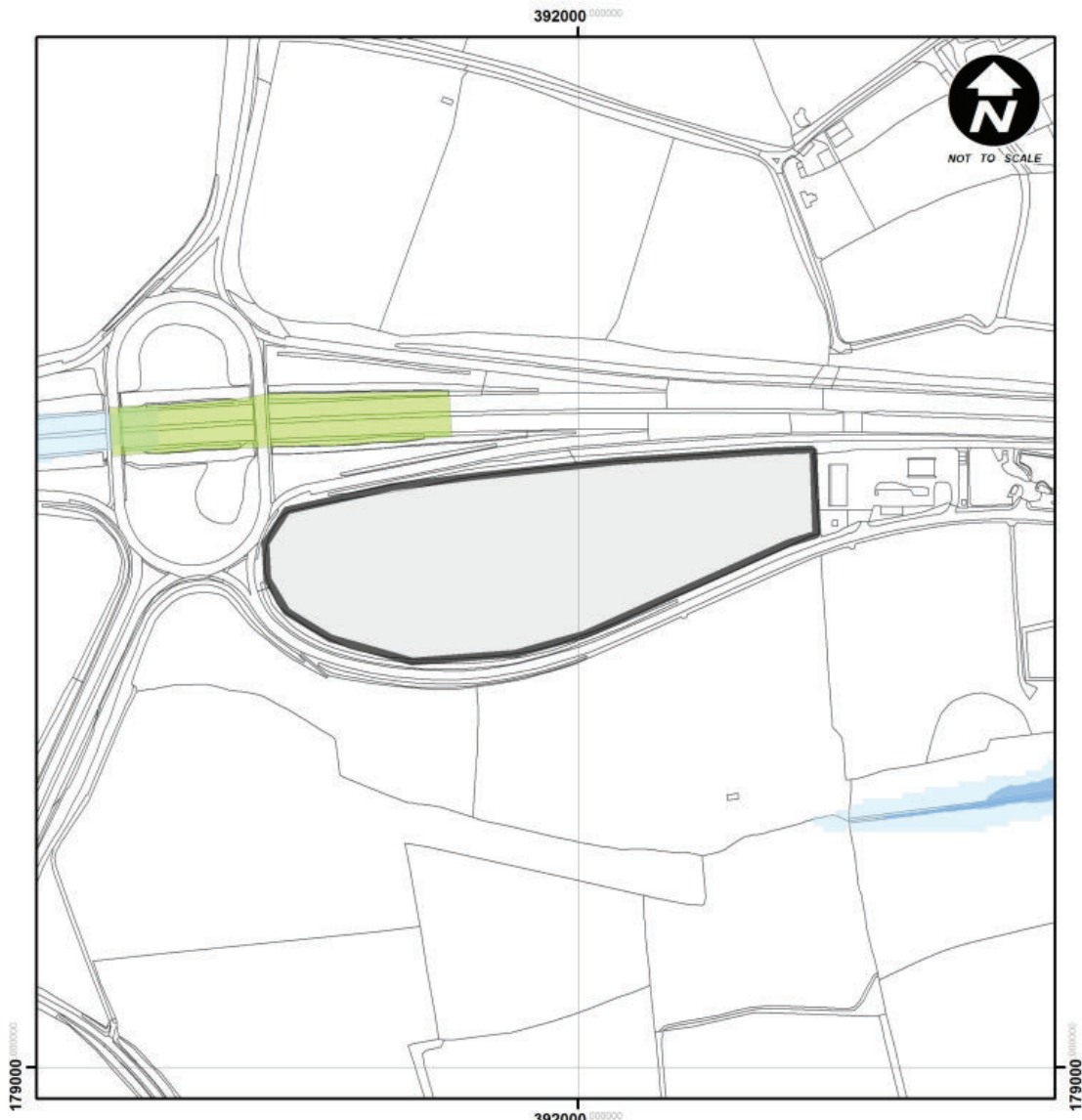


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Table 2.4 Land East of HRC/WTS, Stanton St Quintin

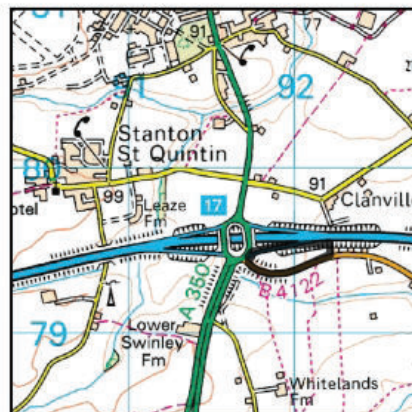
Land East of HRC/WTS, Stanton St Quintin	
Potential use/s	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station, Local Recycling and Waste Treatment.
Scale	Strategic
Grid reference	392539 179518
Current use/s	The site is currently agricultural land (arable). It is adjacent to a Highways Agency depot and an existing HRC and WTS to the west.
Description of site	The site is located approximately 1.5km south east of Stanton St Quintin immediately south of the M4 (Junction 17) on the B4122 (a busy commuter road). The site is generally flat, comprises a medium scale arable field, fully enclosed to the west, south and east by hedgerows with hedgerow trees. There is a small woodland copse in the north west corner of the site. The M4 runs along the northern boundary of the site, with a low hedgerow boundary; only a few trees along the site act as screening.
Size of site	3.7 ha
Planning context	The site is not allocated in the saved policies of the current North Wiltshire Local Plan.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	The location and proximity of the site to the motorway means that the land serves as important wildlife commuting corridors into adjacent habitat areas and the wider landscape. All tree lines and hedgerows within and bordering the site are retained within the development. Site level survey will be necessary to inform the planning application and in particular this should include an extended Phase I habitat survey and surveys for bats, badgers, great crested newts and farmland/arable/ground nesting birds (there are numerous records of all these species in close proximity to the site). There is another waste allocation within 500m of this site. Some significant habitat enhancement may be required for both sites to ensure that the overall cumulative impact of the sites is mitigated for in relation to the surrounding habitat.
Human health and amenity	<p>Potential impacts on neighbouring receptors, particularly odour and bioaerosols, will need to be considered as part of any planning application. Further consideration will be needed if there is the potential for heat and power that could be used to supply the local users.</p> <p>Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences may be required and the facility should be sited towards the west of the site and at least 100m away from the residential property to the south east. A full noise assessment to support a planning application will be required.</p> <p>Air quality risks for the intended use are moderate to high without mitigation. Measures to control emissions of local air pollutants from a waste treatment facility will be required. A detailed assessment will need to support a planning application.</p>

Land East of HRC/WTS, Stanton St Quintin	
Landscape, townscape and visual	The isolated and enclosed setting of the site means it has capacity to accommodate change. However mitigation will be required to reduce the visual impacts on users travelling along the M4. Mitigation could include the use of native and evergreen hedgerows and trees and native woodland planting to site boundaries to screen views into the site and strengthen rural character. Any site buildings will need to be in keeping with the local building vernacular, using traditional building materials where possible. A full landscape assessment will be needed to support a planning application.
Traffic and transportation	A new priority access junction with a ghost island right turn lane is recommended to provide access to the site. A formal access design will be required when submitting a planning application. A Transport Assessment, including a capacity assessment on the nearby M4 Junction 17, should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.
Water environment	The site is in Flood Zone 1 and is on unproductive strata (non-aquifer). The site lies within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. Further investigation should be carried out to assess the true nature of this risk. There is a low risk of fluvial flooding but the potential for pluvial and groundwater flooding should be investigated. A FRA will be required to support a planning application. Proposals should consider mitigation in the form of SuDS within site design and infiltration devices.
Any other issues or comments	Account should be taken of the combined impacts of operations on this site and other existing/proposed waste sites/depots in the locality.
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	There is the potential for cumulative effects on air quality, biodiversity and geodiversity, human health and amenity, traffic and transportation. These matters will need to be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Chippenham and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.



Inset map N5

Land West of HRC/WTS,
Stanton St Quintin



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Table 2.5 Land West of HRC/WTS, Stanton St Quintin

Land West of HRC/WTS, Stanton St Quintin	
Potential use/s	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station, Local Recycling, Inert Waste Recycling/Transfer and Waste Treatment.
Scale	Strategic
Grid reference	391965 179461
Current use/s	The site is Greenfield but not 'natural' (comprises material that was dug out during construction of the M4). The Highways Agency depot and existing HRC and WTS is immediately east of the site.
Description of site	The site is located approximately 900m south east of Stanton St Quintin immediately to the south of the M4 (Junction 17) on the B4122 (a busy commuter road). The northern boundary of the site is formed by the slip road of the M4, the southern boundary by a semi mature hedgerow and the B4122 and the western extent by the motorway junction and an immature hedgerow. The site is a medium scale field which is domed and at its highest point shares the same elevation to the adjacent motorway junction. The ground falls away to the south.
Size of site	6.4 ha
Planning context	The site is not allocated in the saved policies of the current North Wiltshire Local Plan.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	The location and proximity of the site to the motorway means that the land serves as important wildlife commuting corridors into adjacent habitat areas and the wider landscape. All tree lines and hedgerows within and bordering the site are retained within the development. Site level survey will be necessary to inform the planning application and in particular this should include an extended Phase I habitat survey and surveys for bats, badgers, great crested newts and farmland/arable/ground nesting birds (there are numerous records of all these species in close proximity to the site). There is another waste allocation within 500m of this site. Some significant habitat enhancement may be required for the two sites to ensure that their overall cumulative impact on the local environment is mitigated for in relation to surrounding habitat. Appropriate enhancement for biodiversity in relation to this site allocation would include additional planting along the northern and western boundaries with native trees and shrubs, to increase habitat and landscape connectivity.
Human health and amenity	Any potential waste facility will have to assess potential impacts on the neighbouring receptors, in particular odour and bioaerosols. Further consideration will also be needed if there is the potential for heat and power that could be used to supply the local users.
Landscape, townscape and visual	The isolated and enclosed setting of the site means it has capacity to accommodate change however mitigation will be required to reduce the visual impacts on users travelling along the M4. Mitigation could include a visual bund and landscaped backdrop to a waste facility or the use of native and evergreen hedgerows and trees and native woodland planting to site boundaries to screen views into the site and strengthen rural character. Any

Land West of HRC/WTS, Stanton St Quinton	
	site buildings will need to be in keeping with the local building vernacular, using traditional building materials where possible. A full assessment will need to support a planning application.
Traffic and transportation	There is currently no vehicular access into the site. The most suitable location for a new site access would be located towards the south east side of the site, onto the B4122, which is approximately 6.4m wide and has a speed limit of 60mph. This access would be approximately 260m west of the existing access into the HRC and would provide an ideal location in terms of providing suitable visibility from access onto and leaving the site. It is recommended that the proposed access takes the form of a ghost island right turn to prevent any delays caused by right turners into the site and improve safety. A Transport Assessment, including a capacity assessment on the nearby M4 Junction 17, should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.
Water environment	A FRA will be required to support a planning application.
Any other issues or comments	Account should be taken of the combined impacts of operations on this site and other waste sites/depots in the locality. This site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zone - RAF Lyneham Statutory Birdstrike and Safeguarding Zone. The operational status of RAF Lyneham is currently in transition but is likely to be retained by the MoD for use as an Army training college. Dialogue with MoD Safeguarding will need to be undertaken during any subsequent planning application process.
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	There is the potential for cumulative effects on air quality, biodiversity and geodiversity, human health and amenity, traffic and transportation. These matters should be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Chippenham and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.

Table 2.6 Park Grounds Farm, Royal Wootton Bassett

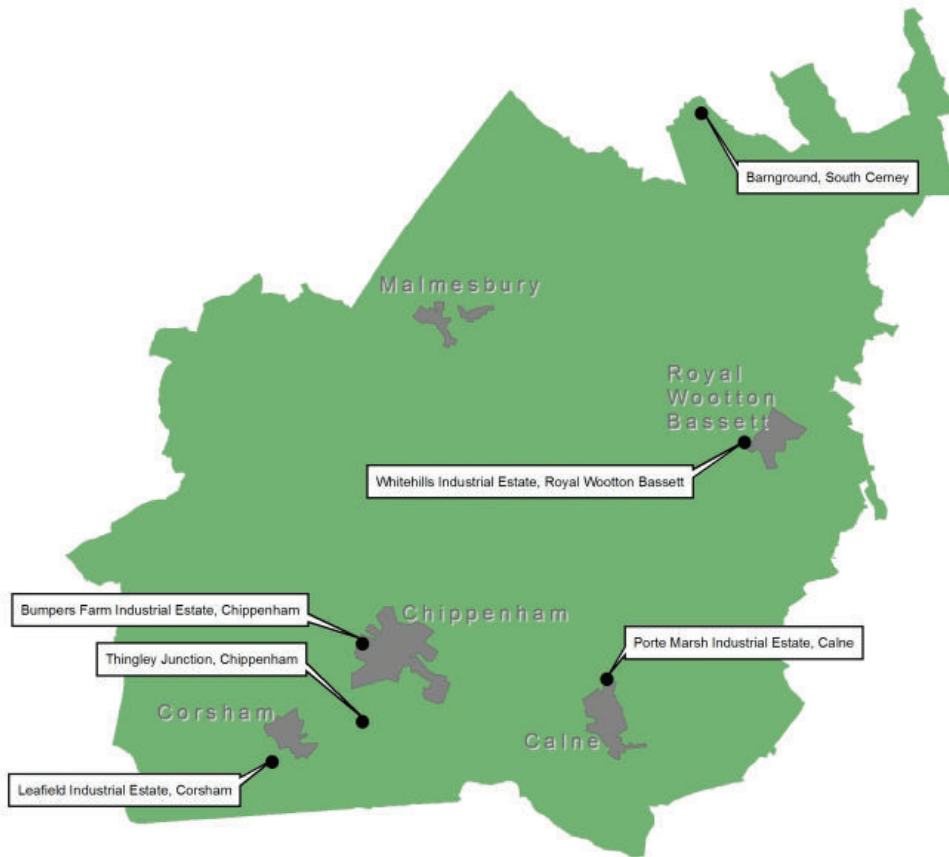
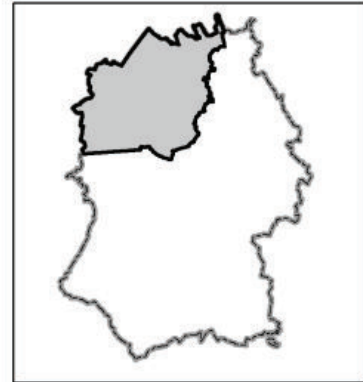
Park Grounds Farm, Royal Wootton Bassett	
Potential use/s	Landfill/landraise extension and Waste Treatment.
Scale	Strategic
Grid reference	405054 183946
Current use/s	The current site operates as a waste management facility, with landraise, composting and recycling facilities. A pyrolysis plant to recover energy from waste wood has gained planning permission, but is not currently operational.
Description of site	The site is located approximately 1.5km north west of Royal Wootton Bassett. The proposed site comprises agricultural land with large fields bounded by low hedgerows rising to the north, allowing views throughout the site. There is an existing landraise within the site. The site is accessed from the north of the site via the B4042 which forms the northern boundary of the site. Highgate Farm and several properties run along the B4042. A field and residential properties are located to the east of the site. The southern boundary is formed by the M4 and a railway line. A former landfill site is located to the south of the railway, between the site and the M4. Agricultural fields are located to the west of the site. Two PRow cross the site.
Size of site	59.6 ha
Planning context	The site is not allocated in the saved policies of the current North Wiltshire Local Plan.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is located immediately adjacent to Callow Hill Farm Meadow CWS and Witybed, Royal Wootton Bassett CWS. Both of these sites have been treated with due care during existing permissions by ensuring that ground and surface water issues do not result in changes to the environmental conditions within the designated sites. Any further development of the existing site must not impact on the nearby CWSs or on current mitigation strategy for extant permission; this includes lighting constraints for bats, habitat creation and enhancement for great crested newts and habitat management for great crested newts.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological field surveys will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The two archaeological sites recorded in the western part of the site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed land extraction in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of the evaluation.
Human health and amenity	Potential impacts on neighbouring receptors will need to be considered as part of any planning application. Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences may be required on all but the southern boundary. The site should be located a minimum of 150m from any residential dwellings.

Park Grounds Farm, Royal Wootton Bassett	
	<p>Air quality risks for the intended use are low to high without mitigation. Mitigation for dust, odour and bioaerosols will be required. Detailed assessment is recommended for bioaerosols and odour if the layout of the site is to include facilities within 250m of sensitive receptors. Given the size of the site, there is potential for these activities to be located beyond 250m through sensitive site planning.</p> <p>Any development will need to safeguard PRow.</p>
Landscape, townscape and visual	<p>Proximity to the M4 and the composting centre to the south of the site degrade the current landscape character of the area. Sensitive site planning (facilities to be located to the base of the ridge adjacent to Park Grounds Farm) and use of native and evergreen hedgerows and screen planting will improve the site enclosure. This will allow the site to accommodate change while minimising adverse landscape and visual impacts of development. Any waste facilities should be in keeping with the local vernacular/agricultural style.</p>
Traffic and transportation	<p>The site is in a good location for access to the Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) Route Network, although vehicles will have to pass a number of residential dwellings. Additional traffic may exacerbate existing congestion issues at M4 Junction 16 at peak times. Any proposals for a waste site at this location would need to be assessed and be cognisant of the junction improvements proposed at Junction 16 resulting from the Wichelstowe development. The potential impact on the Strategic Road Network (SRN) will also need to be considered. The site access is suitable to provide good visibility at the access to the site but may need to be upgraded. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.</p>
Water environment	<p>There are surface water courses in proximity to the site and an investigation into risk of contamination will be required to support a planning application. It is recommended that a strip of land at least 8m wide adjoining all watercourses is left clear of all buildings, structures, fences and trees to facilitate access, essential maintenance and possible future improvements to the drainage system. Ground levels should not be raised within this area. If culverting is required for accessing the site, Flood Defence Consent from the Environment Agency will be required. The site lies within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding' and further investigation should be carried out to assess the true nature of this risk. Safeguarding groundwater abstractions and the surrounding watercourses must be appropriately addressed. A FRA, contamination risk assessment and liaison with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application. Appropriate mitigation will be essential.</p>
Any other issues or comments	<p>Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing waste operations already permitted within the site boundary.</p>

Park Grounds Farm, Royal Wootton Bassett	
	Site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zones - RAF Lyneham Statutory Birdstrike and Safeguarding Zone. The operational status of RAF Lyneham is currently in transition but is likely to be retained by the MoD for use as an Army training college. Dialogue with MoD Safeguarding will need to be undertaken during any subsequent planning application process.
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	No cumulative effects identified at the plan-making stage.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Chippenham and Swindon and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.

2.2 Local sites

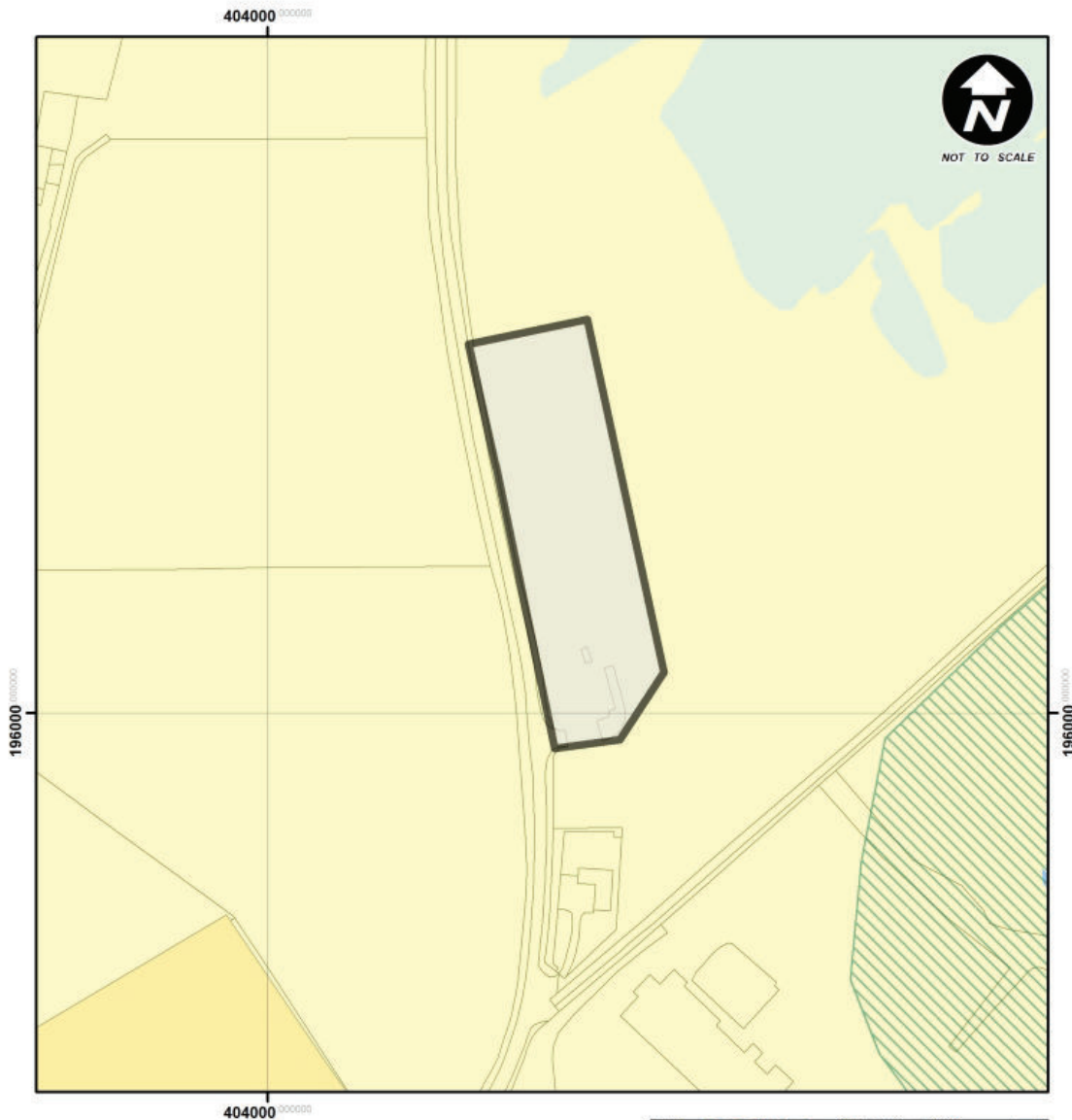
North Wiltshire local scale waste sites



Key

- Local waste sites in North Wiltshire
- Key settlements in North Wiltshire
- North Wiltshire

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Inset map N7

Barnground,
South Cerney

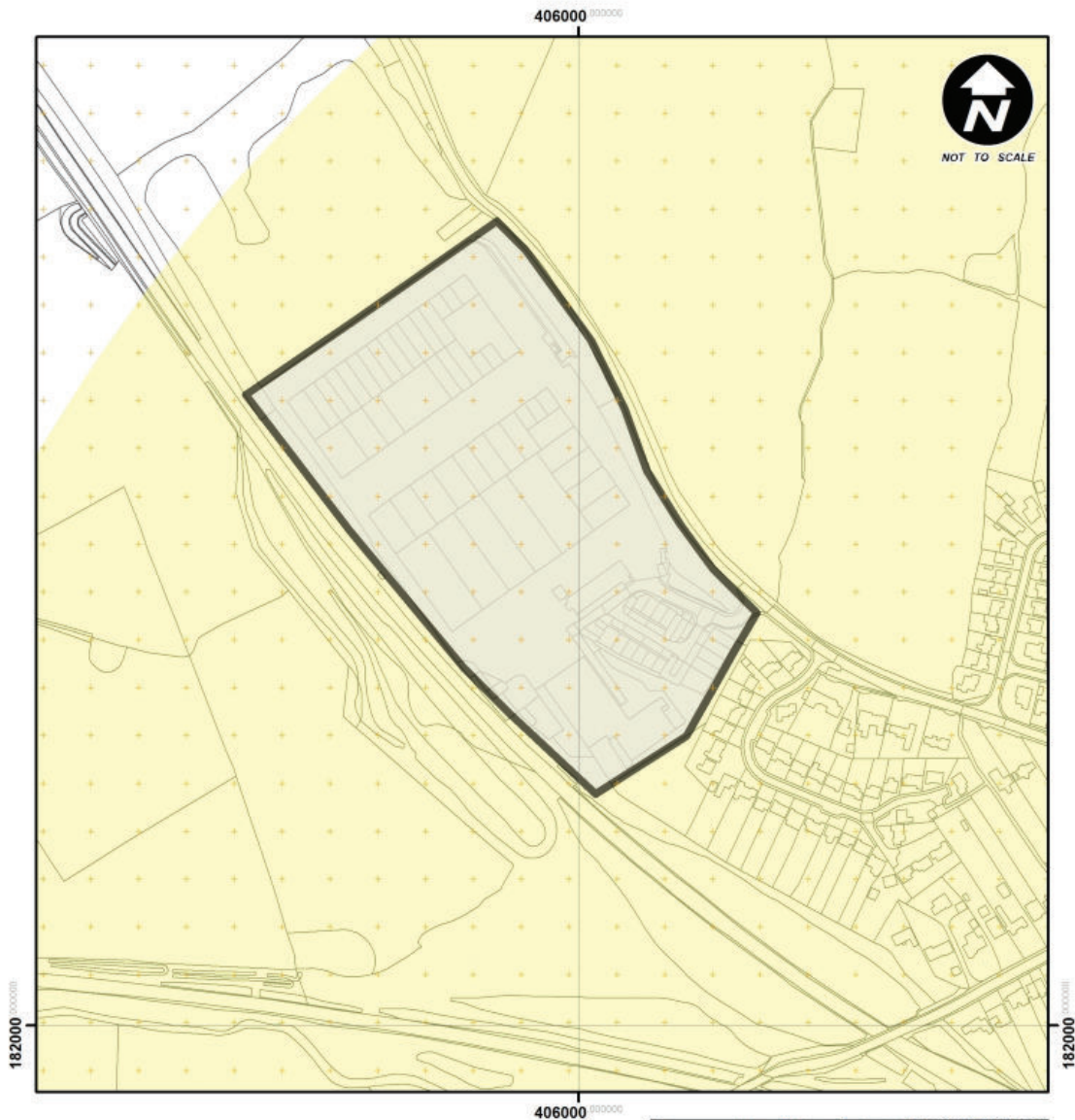


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Table 2.7 Barnground, South Cerney

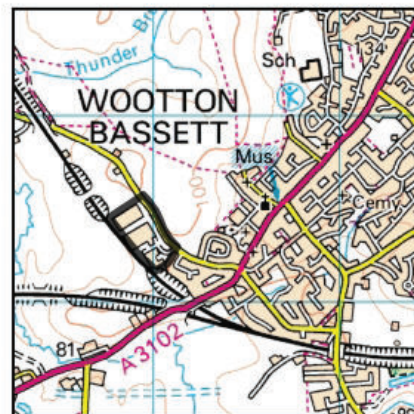
Barnground, South Cerney	
Potential use/s	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station and Local Recycling
Scale	Local
Grid reference	404164 196088
Current use/s	The site is a former mineral processing site located on the former access track to the restored landfill (industrial and commercial waste) and is bounded by low hedgerows with hedgerow trees. The site is currently agricultural land (pasture) used for grazing sheep.
Description of site	The site is located approximately 600m south east of South Cerney. It is currently accessed from an unclassified road called Ashton Road which meets the Cotswold Water Park Spine Road approximately 750m south of the proposed site. The site is approximately 5km from the nearest A419 junction to the east, which is accessed via the B4696. To the north and east of the site is the restored former landfill beyond which lies, a school and residential area to the north east and one of the Cotswold Water Park lakes to the east, used for water sports. A house/office and a cement manufacturing works are located to the south of the site. The western boundary is formed by Ashton Road beyond which lies agricultural grazing land and the Cotswold Community sharp sand and gravel quarry.
Size of site	1.4 ha
Planning context	The site is not allocated in the saved policies of the current North Wiltshire Local Plan.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	A site level survey will be required to inform a planning application and should include a Phase I habitat survey plus surveys for badgers, reptiles and commuting bats.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	There is a Scheduled Monument located approximately 400m to the south-west of the site. Any potential impacts will need to be investigated. Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation.
Human health and amenity	Potential for noise impacts. Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences may be required on the southern boundary if the nearest non residential building is converted into residential use.
Landscape, townscape and visual	Visual impacts on surrounding residences and farms should be mitigated through sensitive site planning (facilities to be located to the south adjacent to the cement works) and screen planting. The use of native and evergreen

Barnground, South Cerney	
	hedgerows and trees and native woodland planting to site boundaries should be used to screen views into the site and strengthen rural character. Where possible, site buildings should be in keeping with the local vernacular/architectural style.
Traffic and transportation	It is recommended that improvements be made to the site access in terms of a ghost island right turn lane. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.
Water environment	<p>The site is underlain by a secondary aquifer and overlies a Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 2. There is no risk of fluvial flooding but the potential for pluvial and groundwater flooding should be investigated. There is potential for contamination issues from past activities and any development would need to address any contamination risks. The site lies within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. Proposals should consider mitigation such as SuDS within site design and infiltration devices.</p> <p>There is no foul sewer connection to this site. Any drainage from waste handling/storage areas would have to be contained in a sealed tank and then taken off-site for disposal.</p> <p>A FRA/surface water drainage scheme, contamination risk assessment and liaison with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application.</p>
Any other issues or comments	This site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zone - RAF Fairford Statutory Birdstrike Safeguarding Zone.
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	No cumulative effects identified at the plan-making stage.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Swindon and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.



Inset map N8

Whitehills Industrial Estate,
Royal Wootton Bassett

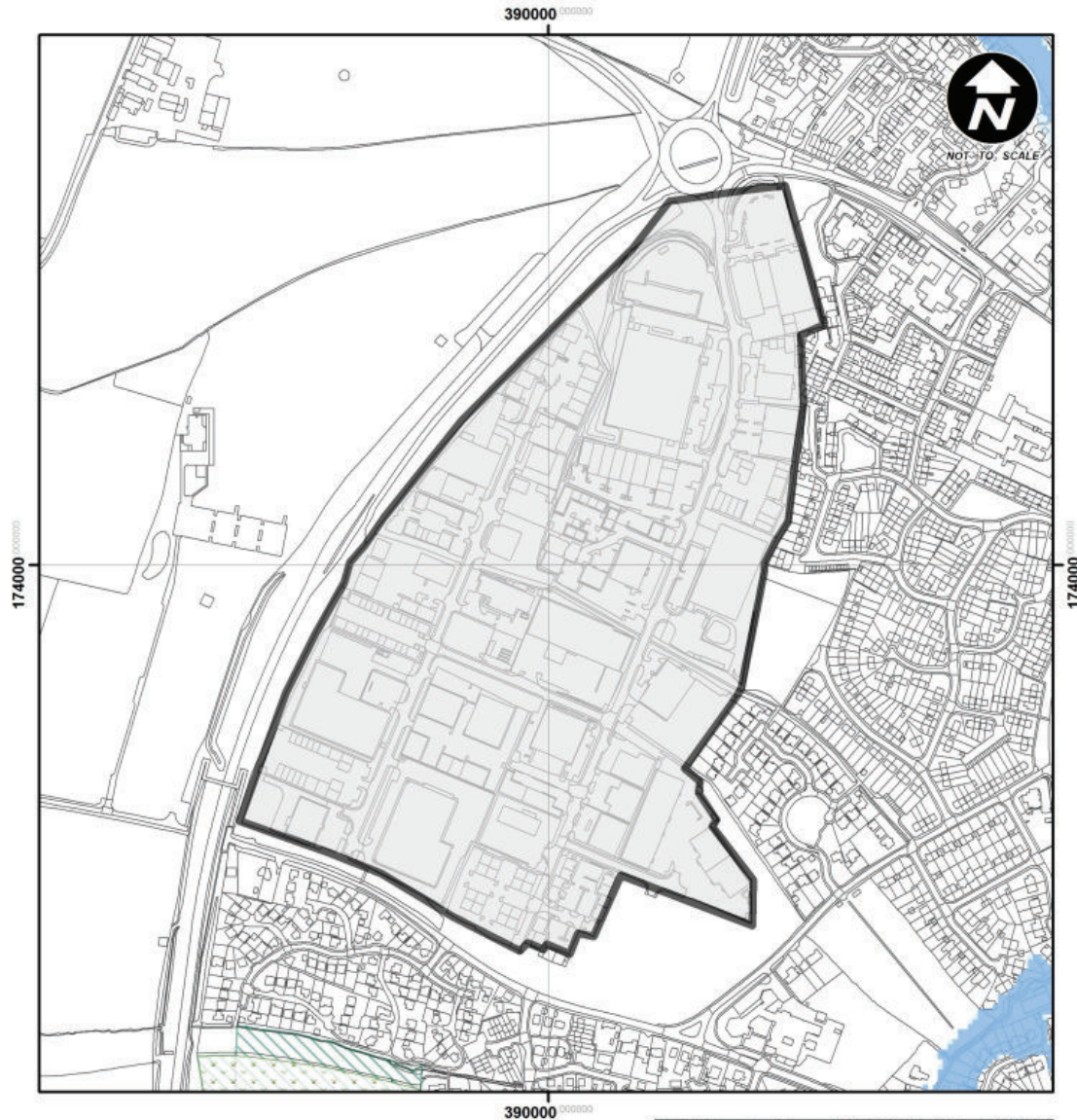


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Table 2.8 Whitehills Industrial Estate, Royal Wootton Bassett

Whitehills Industrial Estate, Royal Wootton Bassett	
Potential use/s	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station and Local Recycling
Scale	Local
Grid reference	405929 182302
Current use/s	The site is an existing industrial estate with office, general industrial and warehousing uses.
Description of site	The site is located on the south western fringe of Royal Wootton Bassett. The site is currently accessed from a priority junction with Whitehill Lane. Whitehill Lane itself forms the minor arm of a priority junction with the High Street (A3102). The site is approximately 5km from J16 of the M4. The north eastern boundary of the site is formed by Whitehill Lane and the south eastern boundary is formed by the residential settlement located along Whitehill Lane on the east of the site. The south western boundary is delineated by a railway and to the north west of the site is scrub land and fields.
Size of site	7.3 ha
Planning context	The site is not allocated in the saved policies of the current North Wiltshire Local Plan.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	A site level survey will be required in order to design appropriate enhancement for biodiversity relative to the existing surrounding habitat features. There are existing records of badgers on land to the north west of the site and if construction or other physical change is to be undertaken near the boundary of the existing hard standing, it would be prudent to check for badger activity within 30m of the site boundary so that necessary actions can be taken to avoid harming badgers or destroying their setts.
Human health and amenity	Potential impacts on neighbouring receptors, particularly noise, odour and bioaerosols will need to be considered as part of any planning application. Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences may be required depending on the siting of the facilities. The facilities should be sited as far away from the south eastern boundary as practical and by at least 150m.
Landscape, townscape and visual	Visual impacts on surrounding residences and farms should be mitigated through sensitive site planning and screen planting, as well as the creation of vegetated earth bunds to the north and west boundaries. The use of native and evergreen hedgerows and trees and native woodland planting to site boundaries should be used to screen views into the site and strengthen rural character. Where possible, site buildings should be in keeping with the local vernacular/architectural style.
Traffic and transportation	The environmental impact associated with an increased number of HGVs, as well as access to the site via the Whitehill Lane/Bath Road junction is an area for concern. A Transport Assessment, including the likely impact on the M4 Junction 16, should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the

Whitehills Industrial Estate, Royal Wootton Bassett	
	anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.
Water environment	There are surface water features in proximity to the site. Safeguarding the surrounding watercourses should be appropriately addressed. A FRA will be required to support a planning application.
Any other issues or comments	<p>Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing uses already permitted within the site boundary.</p> <p>This site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zone - RAF Lyneham Statutory Birdstrike and Safeguarding Zone. The operational status of RAF Lyneham is currently in transition but is likely to be retained by the MoD for use as an Army training college. Dialogue with MoD Safeguarding will need to be undertaken during any subsequent planning application process.</p>
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	No cumulative effects identified at the plan-making stage.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Chippenham and Swindon and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.



Inset map N9

Bumpers Farm
Industrial Estate,
Chippenham



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Table 2.9 Bumpers Farm Industrial Estate, Chippenham

Bumpers Farm Industrial Estate, Chippenham	
Potential use/s	Household Recycling Centre, Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station and Local Recycling
Scale	Local
Grid reference	389936 173889
Current use/s	The site is an existing industrial estate comprising of variety of employment and retail uses.
Description of site	The site is located on the western fringe of Chippenham. The existing access to the site is via a direct connection to the A350/A420 roundabout which provides good access to the M4 (approximately 5.5km north of the site). The site is flanked by residential properties to the east on Longstone Road and to the south beyond Frogwell. The western boundary of the site is delineated by the A350 which is screened with a bund and tree planting. Beyond the A350 Chippenham Rugby Union Football Club is located. St Peters church and school is located to the south west of the site. A PRow runs through the site.
Size of site	25.9 ha
Planning context	The site is not allocated in the saved policies of the current North Wiltshire Local Plan although a proposed residential allocation is situated adjacent to the north eastern boundary of the site.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	A site level survey will be required in order to design appropriate enhancement for biodiversity relative to the existing surrounding habitat features.
Human health and amenity	<p>Potential impacts on neighbouring receptors, particularly noise, odour and bioaerosols will need to be considered as part of any planning application. Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences may be required depending on the location of a waste facility. Facilities should be sited as far away from the southern and eastern boundary as practical (i.e. towards the mid west part of the site) and at a minimum distance of 150m from any dwelling.</p> <p>Air quality risks for the intended use are low to moderate without mitigation. Dust and odour control measures will be required but detailed assessment is not necessary.</p> <p>Any development will need to safeguard PRow.</p>
Traffic and transportation	Capacity/impact assessments of the local and strategic (A350 and M4 motorway) highway network will be required. A capacity assessment of the site access roundabout will be needed to confirm that the M4 J17 can accommodate the proposed traffic volumes. Consideration will also need to be given to the existence of on-street parking along the access road which prohibits two HGVs to pass unopposed. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be

Bumpers Farm Industrial Estate, Chippenham	
	taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.
Water environment	<p>The site lies on a secondary aquifer and is in a SPZ 2. The site's eastern boundary adjoins an ordinary watercourse. It is recommended that a strip of land at least 8m wide adjacent to the watercourse/culvert along the site's boundary should be left clear of all buildings, structures, fences and trees to facilitate access, essential maintenance and possible future improvements to the drainage system. There is no risk of fluvial flooding but the potential for pluvial and groundwater flooding should be investigated. Ground levels should not be raised within this area. Proposals should consider mitigation such as SuDS within site design and infiltration devices. Robust design measures should be put in place to protect public water resources. The site lies within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. Further investigation should be carried out to assess the true nature of this risk.</p> <p>A FRA and an investigation into risk of contamination and hydrological survey to anticipate whether works may penetrate the natural winter water table will be required to support a planning application.</p>
Any other issues or comments	Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing uses already permitted within the site boundary.
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	There is the potential for cumulative effects on traffic and transportation. These matters will need to be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Chippenham and Trowbridge and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.



Inset map N10

Thingley Junction,
Chippenham

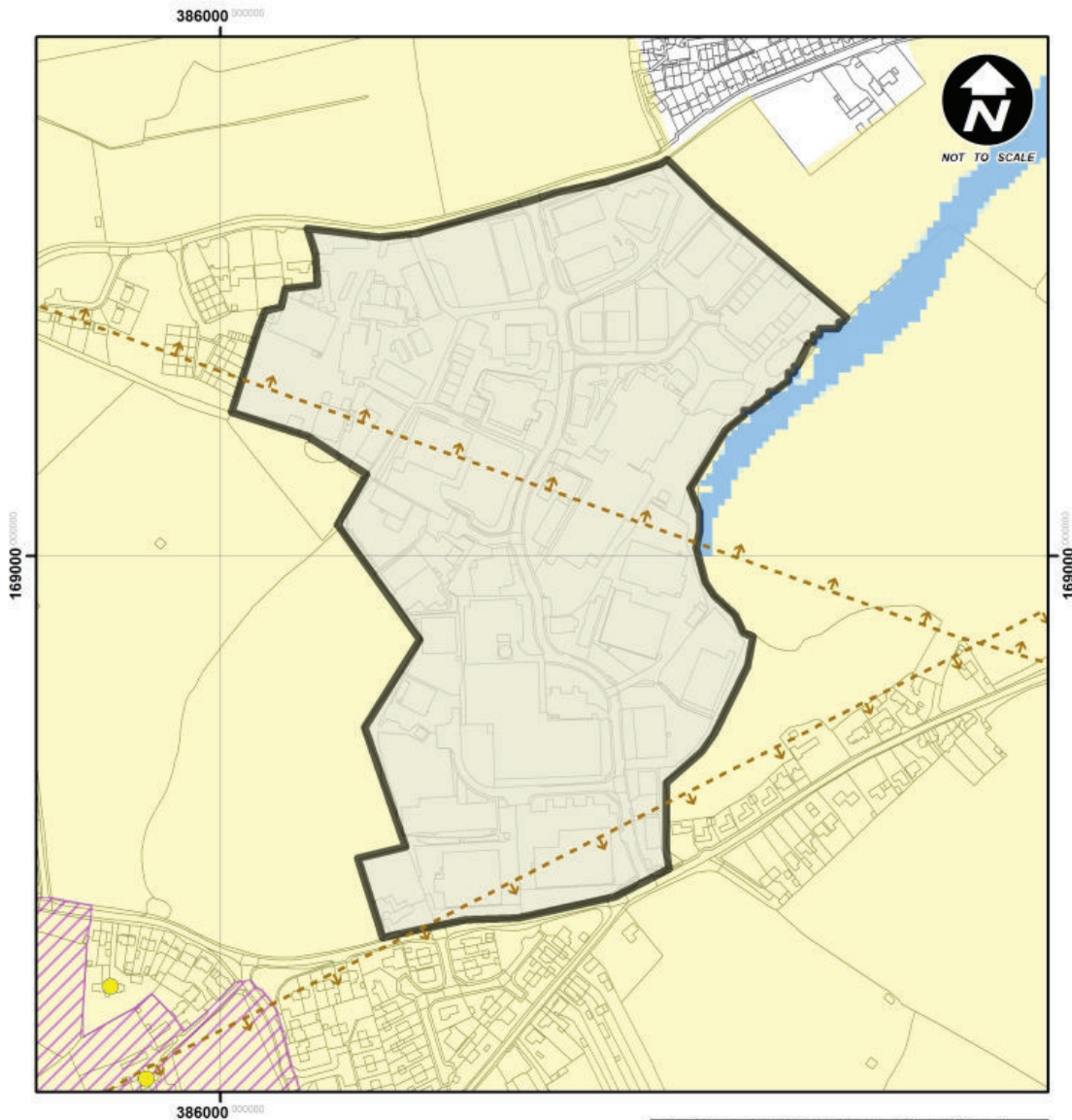


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Table 2.10 Thingley Junction, Chippenham

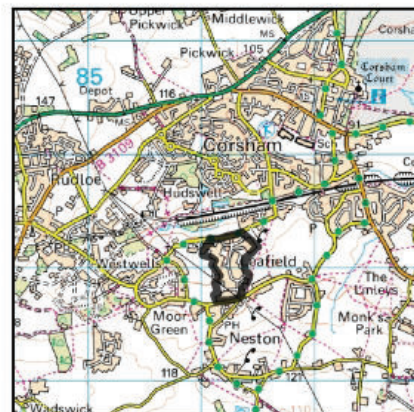
Thingley Junction, Chippenham	
Potential use/s	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station and Local Recycling
Scale	Local
Grid reference	390092 170726
Current use/s	The site is a Brownfield site comprising former sidings and open storage land used for stocking ballast and railway track.
Description of site	The site is located approximately 1.5km south west of Chippenham. An unclassified road links the site to the A4 to the north west and a very narrow road provides access to the A350 to the south east. The northern boundary is formed by a traveller's site. The eastern boundary is delineated by a slightly elevated Chippenham-Bath railway line beyond which is restored landfill site. The south western boundary is formed by the abutment of a railway bridge and the north western boundary is a tree belt adjacent to an unclassified road. There are a number of scattered dwellings and farm buildings to the west of the site.
Size	7.1 ha
Planning context	The site is not allocated in the saved policies of the current North Wiltshire Local Plan.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	There are existing Great Crested Newt records within 350m of the site and several records of some of the rarer butterfly species. A full ecological survey will be required to inform any future planning application and this should be a full Phase I survey with additional reptile and Great Crested Newt surveys (if no water body exists within 500m, a habitat suitability index for Great Crested Newts should be drawn up). An invertebrate survey will also be required. Enhancement of the site boundaries with additional planting should complement the current ecology of the site. Proposals for site enhancement should aim to help meet targets in the Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), particularly within the "Batscapes" project that is part of the bat species action plan.
Human health and amenity	<p>Potential impacts on neighbouring receptors (traveller's site and scattered buildings); particularly noise, odour and bioaerosols will need to be considered as part of any planning application. Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences may be required. The facilities should be sited as far away from the northern boundary as possible and by at least 125m.</p> <p>Air quality risks for the intended use are low to moderate without mitigation. Dust and odour control measures will be required but detailed assessment is not necessary.</p>
Landscape, townscape and visual	There is potential for landscape and visual impacts on local receptors due to the open nature of the site. Visual impacts should be mitigated through facility design and screen planting. The use of native and evergreen hedgerows and trees and native woodland planting to site boundaries should be used to

Thingley Junction, Chippenham	
	screen views into the site and minimise impact on the surrounding area. Where possible, site buildings should be small to medium scale, in keeping with an agricultural style.
Traffic and transportation	Extensive physical works to the site access will need to be carried out. Some local widening will be required along the unnamed road linking the site to the A4. A Transport Assessment, including any potential impact on the M4 Junction 17, should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.
Water environment	The site lies on a secondary aquifer and is in SPZ 2. There is a low risk of fluvial flooding but potential for pluvial flood risk and flood risk from groundwater. There is potential for impacts in relation to the water environment and contaminated land as a result of extensive past and present industrial use of the site including landfilling. Robust design measures should be put in place to protect the public water resource. Proposals should consider mitigation such as SuDS within site design and infiltration devices. The site lies within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. Further investigation should be carried out to assess the true nature of this risk. A FRA and contamination risk assessment will be required to support a planning application.
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	There is the potential for cumulative effects in relation to traffic and transportation. The matters will need to be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Chippenham and Trowbridge and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.



Inset map N11

Leaffield Industrial Estate,
Corsham

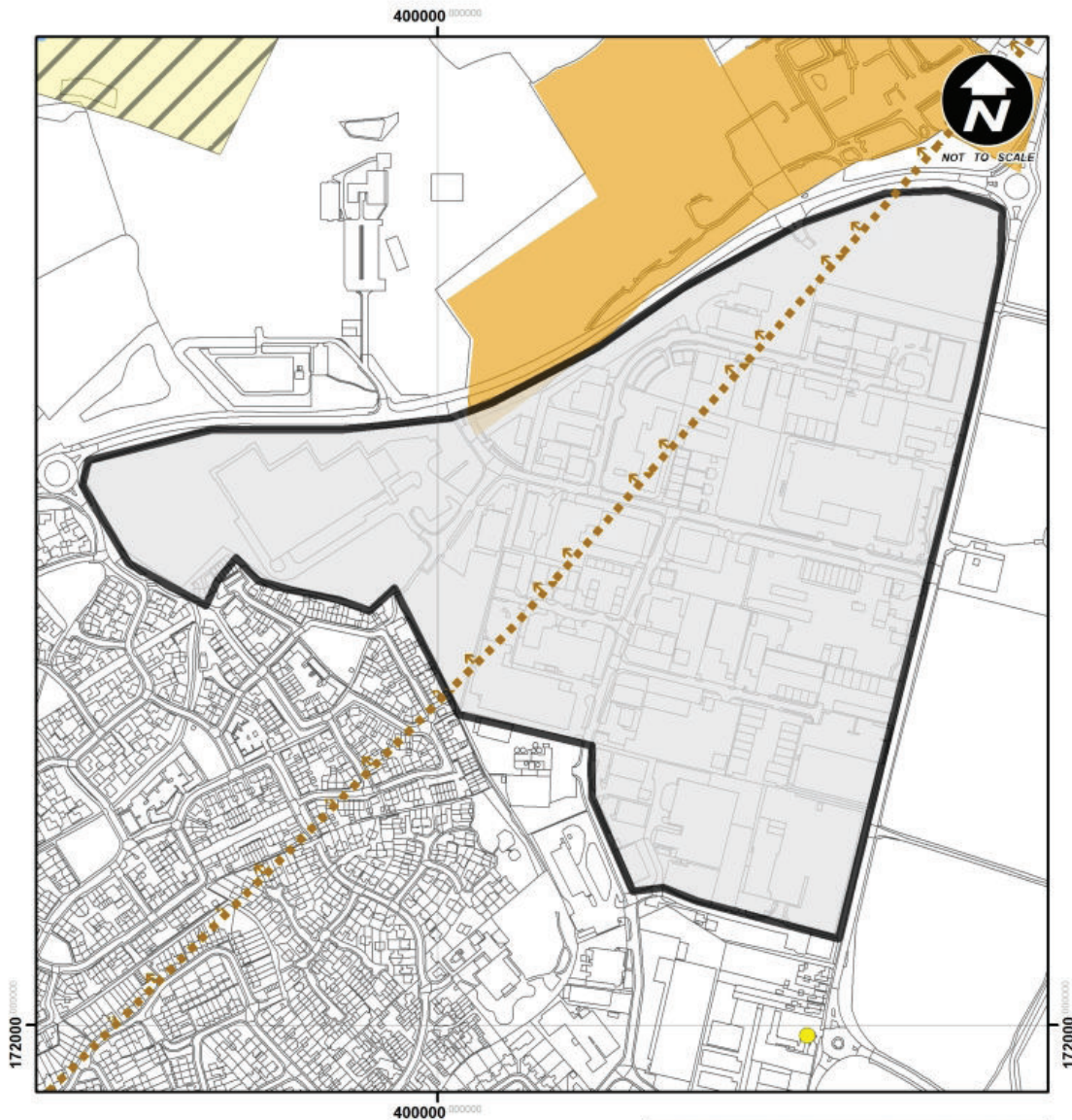


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Table 2.11 Leaffield Industrial Estate, Corsham

Leaffield Industrial Estate, Corsham	
Potential use/s	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station and Local Recycling
Scale	Local
Grid reference	386184 169000
Current use/s	The site is an existing industrial estate which generally has a mix of B2 and B8 uses, although there is a leisure centre located on the site.
Description of site	The site is located south west of Corsham approximately 6.5km south west of Chippenham. There are two access roads to the industrial estate. The main access to the site is through residential areas via Potley Lane and Valley Road in the north. The other access is from Elley Green in the south. A PRoW runs along the eastern boundary alongside an ordinary watercourse which is a tributary of the Byde Mill Brook located 1.5km to the northeast of the site.
Size of site	17.1 ha
Planning context	The site is not allocated in the saved policies of the the current North Wiltshire Local Plan, although land bordering the north east of the site is allocated as employment land (saved Policy BD1).
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	A site level survey will be required to inform any future planning application focusing on reptiles and amphibians in grass margins/hedgerow bottoms and bats in trees. Enhancement on a site such as this should aim to improve connectivity of natural habitat as wildlife corridors both around and within the site.
Human health and amenity	<p>Potential impacts on air quality (including odour, bioaerosols, dust and fumes), vibration and nuisance levels affecting existing workers/users of the industrial estate and residents living in proximity to the site will need to be assessed.</p> <p>There is potential for impacts in relation to noise. Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences may be required depending on the location of the facility. Any facility should be sited as far away from the southern and northern boundaries as practical and at least 150m from any residential dwelling.</p> <p>Any development will need to safeguard PRoW.</p>
Landscape, townscape and visual	There are several visual receptors in close proximity to the site, however the current character and use of the site means it has ability to accept change. Views can be mitigated through careful site planning, building control and screen planting. In particular, facilities should be small to medium scale, below three storeys. Native and evergreen hedgerows and trees and native woodland should be planted along site boundaries to screen views into the site and increase the quality of the landscape within the site.
Traffic and transportation	Appropriate HGV routing is required which includes signing and contractual agreements with the operator to ensure the impact on sensitive land uses is

Leaffield Industrial Estate, Corsham	
	<p>minimised. The preferred routing to the site is via the A4 to the north of the site. A Transport Assessment, including a capacity assessment, should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.</p>
Water environment	<p>The site lies on a secondary aquifer and is in SPZ 2/3. Robust design measures should be put in place to protect the public water resource. Flood Zone 3 runs up the eastern boundary of the site associated with a watercourse (tributary of Byde Mill Brook). It is recommended that a strip of land at least 8m wide adjacent to the watercourse/culvert along the site's boundary should be left clear of all buildings, structures, fences and trees to facilitate access, essential maintenance and possible future improvements to the drainage system. Ground levels should not be raised within this area. The site lies within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. Further investigation should be carried out to assess the true nature of this risk.</p> <p>A FRA, contamination risk assessment and liaison with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application.</p>
Any other issues or comments	<p>Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing uses already permitted within the site boundary.</p> <p>This site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zone - RAF Colerne Statutory Height and Birdstrike Safeguarding Zone.</p>
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	<p>There is the potential for cumulative effects in relation to traffic and transportation. These matters will need to be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.</p>
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	<p>The site is located within 16km of Chippenham and Trowbridge and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.</p>



Inset map N12

Porte Marsh
Industrial Estate,
Calne

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Table 2.12 Porte Marsh Industrial Estate, Calne

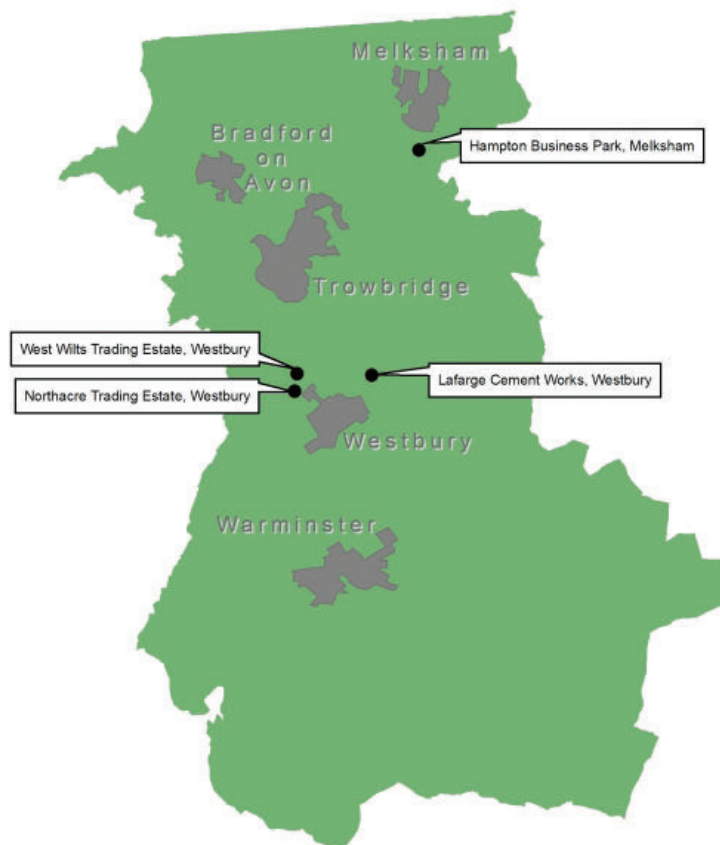
Porte Marsh Industrial Estate, Calne	
Potential use/s	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station and Local Recycling
Scale	Local
Grid reference	400253 172376
Current use/s	The site is within an existing industrial estate which generally has a mix of B2 and B8 uses.
Description of site	The site is located on the northern fringe of Calne which is approximately 9.5km east of Chippenham. The site benefits from a number of points of access onto the A3102, which links to the A4 to the south. The site is delineated to the north by the A3102 Beaverbrook Road and to the east by the A3102 Oxford Road, the southern boundary of the site is formed by the new and expanding areas of residential development and schools in northern Calne.
Size of site	33.2 ha
Planning context	The emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy identifies the industrial estate as a principle employment area (Core Policy 8 – Spatial Strategy: Calne Community Area; and Core Policy 35 – Existing Employment Sites).
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Human health and amenity	Potential impacts on air quality (including odour, bioaerosols, dust and fumes), vibration, nuisance and noise levels affecting nearby residential and industrial areas will need to be investigated.
Biodiversity and geodiversity	Existing records within the immediate surrounding area indicate that survey for reptiles (especially slow worms) and badgers will be required to inform any future planning application for this site. Enhancement of the site for biodiversity should aim to improve connectivity of habitats for wildlife species both across and around the site.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	<p>The site lies adjacent to a SM; the earthwork remains of a deserted Medieval village. Previous archaeological evaluation within and immediately surrounding the site has revealed the presence of deposits and the potential for further discoveries relating to the adjacent medieval settlement and possible Romano-British activity. Preference should be given to locating waste facilities within, or on the site of, an existing building. This would eliminate the potential for impact on archaeological deposits or setting on the adjacent SM. Further archaeological evaluation will be required where new build is required. Development should be avoided within the existing vacant plot to the north of the site to avoid impacting on the setting of the SM. Should this not be feasible, new buildings should be screened by new planting located within the plot and not on the site boundary (otherwise this may further impact on buried archaeological deposits).</p> <p>The grade II listed former Bricklayers Arms lies a short way to the south of the allocated site, although as development currently extends up the closest boundary, proposals are unlikely to have a significant additional impact on the setting or environmental quality of the heritage asset.</p>

Porte Marsh Industrial Estate, Calne	
Traffic and transportation	Detailed investigation is required into the impact that increased traffic could have on Calne town centre and the A4. Capacity issues on the existing roundabouts on the A3102 and A4 in the immediate vicinity should also be assessed. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.
Water environment	A FRA will be required to support a planning application.
Any other issues or comments	<p>Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing uses already permitted within the site boundary.</p> <p>This site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zone - RAF Lyneham Statutory Birdstrike and Safeguarding Zone. RAF Lyneham has effectively closed. Dialogue with MoD Safeguarding will need to be undertaken during any subsequent planning application process.</p>
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	No cumulative effects identified at the plan-making stage.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Chippenham and Swindon and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.

3 West Wiltshire

3.1 Strategic sites

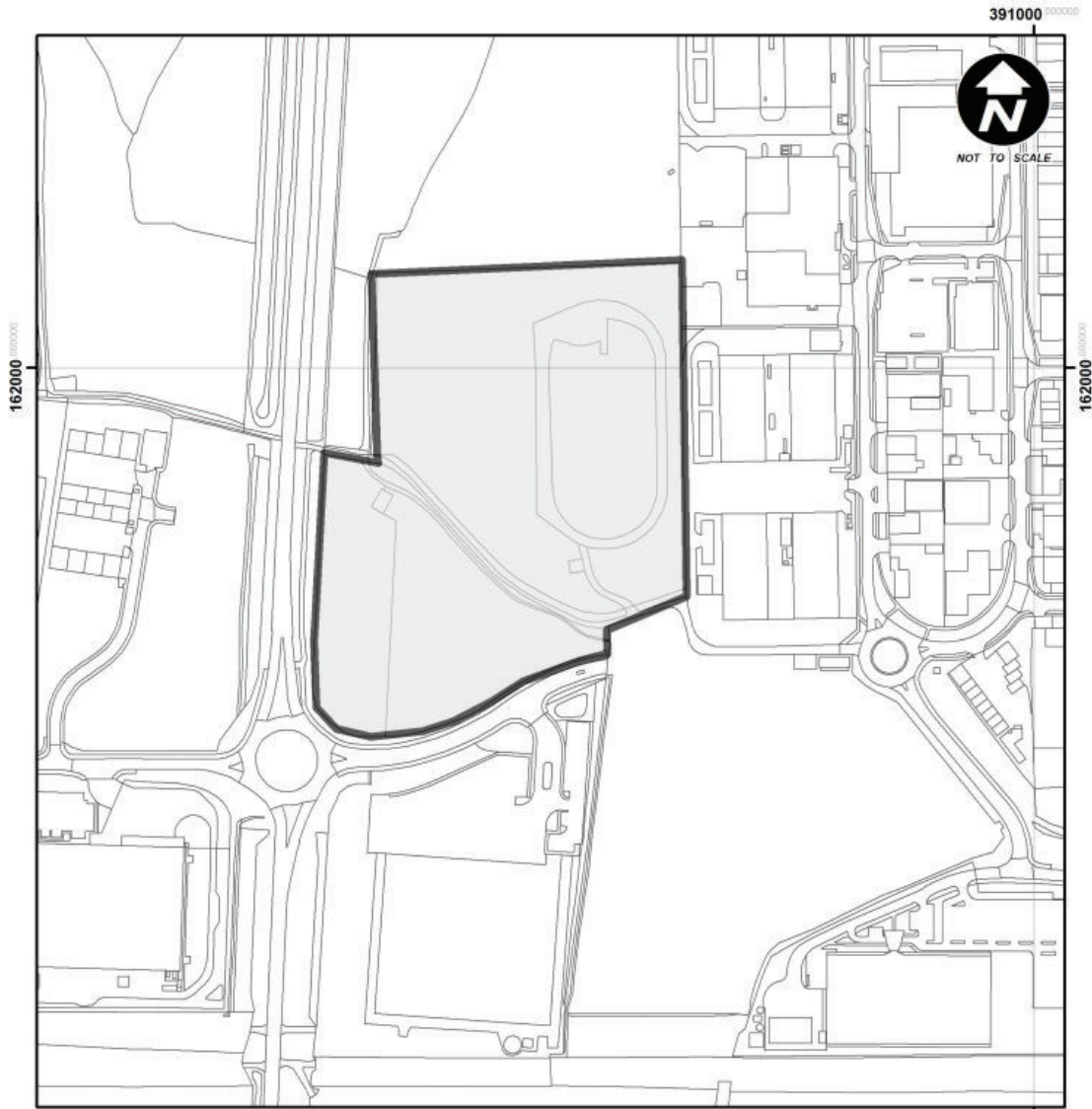
West Wiltshire strategic scale waste sites



Key

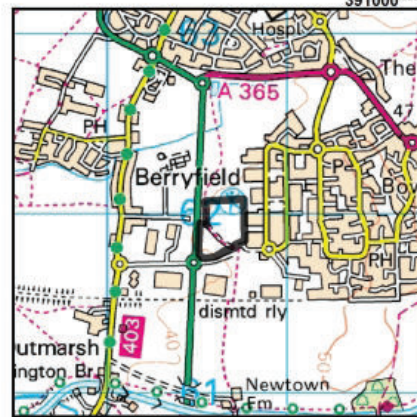
- Strategic waste sites in West Wiltshire
- Key settlements in West Wiltshire
- West Wiltshire

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Inset map W1

Hampton Business Park,
Melksham

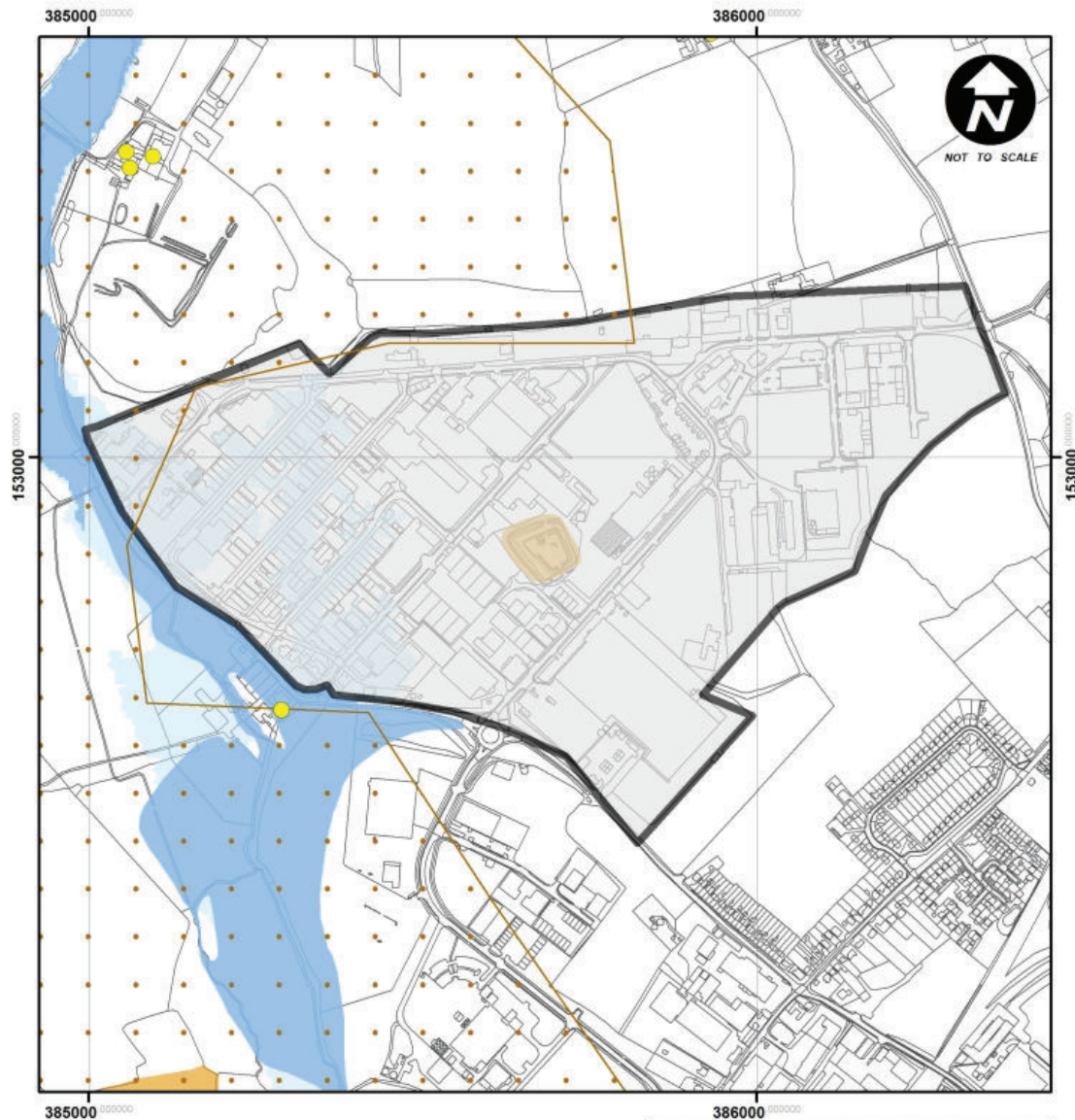


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Table 3.1 Hampton Business Park, Melksham

Hampton Business Park, Melksham	
Potential use/s	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station, Local Recycling and Waste Treatment.
Scale	Strategic
Grid reference	390638 161900
Current use/s	Greenfield site comprising of two elements; the northern part is a sports field and the southern part is fields used for grazing by cattle.
Description of site	This site is located on the eastern fringe of Bowerhill approximately 11km north east of Trowbridge. The site is part of a 12ha employment allocation known as Hampton Business Park and adjacent to the existing Bowerhill Industrial Estate. Access to the site is via the adjacent A350 which is part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network. There is a PRoW crossing the site in a zig-zag running north to south, with access out to the Bowerhill Industrial Estate. A non-segregated public footpath and cycleway also runs adjacent to the site, along the A350. There is a public golf course immediately north of the site. The Kennet and Avon Canal lies approximately 900m south of the site.
Size of site	7.2 ha
Planning context	The site is allocated for General Employment (Policy E1) in the saved policies of the current West Wiltshire District Local Plan. The emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy identifies the industrial estate as a principle employment area (Core Policy 15 – Spatial Strategy: Melksham Community Area; and Core Policy 35 – Existing Employment Sites).
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	There are numerous existing records in the surrounding area for bats, badgers, reptiles and great crested newts, therefore an extended Phase I habitat survey with particular respect to these species will be required to inform the planning application for the site. The proposed site is located within an area of Melksham identified as a potential future employment site through the emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy. Enhancement for biodiversity in relation to planning permission for this site would be required to fall in line with any ecological strategy that has been designed for the area as part of the Wiltshire Core Strategy.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	A WWI airfield is adjacent to the site and should be evaluated via a Desk Based Assessment (DBA).
Human health and amenity	The site is situated approximately 420m from housing to the east and west. Mitigation for any dust, odour and bioaerosols will be required to minimise impacts on sensitive receptors. Detailed assessment will be required if the development is within 250m of any residential premises or 500m of any other receptors. Potential impacts on air quality (including odour, dust and fumes), vibration, nuisance and noise levels affecting nearby residential, industrial and recreational areas will also need to be investigated.

Hampton Business Park, Melksham	
	<p>Mitigation should involve a Site Waste Management Plan and Pollution Incident and Control Plan to specify how excavated material will be handled, stored and disposed of.</p> <p>Any development will need to safeguard PRow.</p> <p>Part of the site covers an existing sports ground which would need to be replaced as part of any development.</p>
Landscape, townscape and visual	<p>There is the potential for landscape and visual impacts on local residences, although the site has high capacity to accommodate change. The design of any major buildings is a key consideration. Mitigation through sensitive site planning, the retention of existing planting (where possible) and screen planting will be required. Native and evergreen hedgerows and trees and native woodland planting to site boundaries should be used to screen views into the site and repair rural character. Facilities should be small to medium in scale and in keeping with an agricultural style.</p>
Traffic and transportation	<p>Access arrangements will need to be investigated. A new formal access will need to be constructed between the existing access road and the site to improve visibility and safety. A Transport Assessment, including a capacity analysis on the A350 junctions in the vicinity of the site, should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.</p>
Water environment	<p>The site is in Flood Zone 1. There are surface water courses in close proximity to the site, the site is underlain by a secondary aquifer and there are potentially contaminating land uses in the area. Robust design measures should be put in place to protect public water resources. Measures to mitigate against threats such as flooding and groundwater contamination may include a surface water drainage scheme and SuDS designed to control run-off. A FRA, contamination risk assessment and liaison with the Environment Agency to determine monitoring requirements will need to take place and support a planning application.</p>
Any other issues or comments	<p>The adjacent Bowerhill Industrial Estate is occupied, in part, by existing waste facilities, including a HRC. Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing waste operations already permitted within the site boundary.</p> <p>This site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zone - Keevil Airfield Statutory Height Safeguarding Zone.</p>
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	<p>There is the potential for cumulative effects on air quality, human health and amenity, traffic and transportation. The matters will need to be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.</p>
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	<p>The site is located within 16km of Trowbridge and Chippenham and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.</p>



Inset map W2

West Wilts Trading Estate,
Westbury

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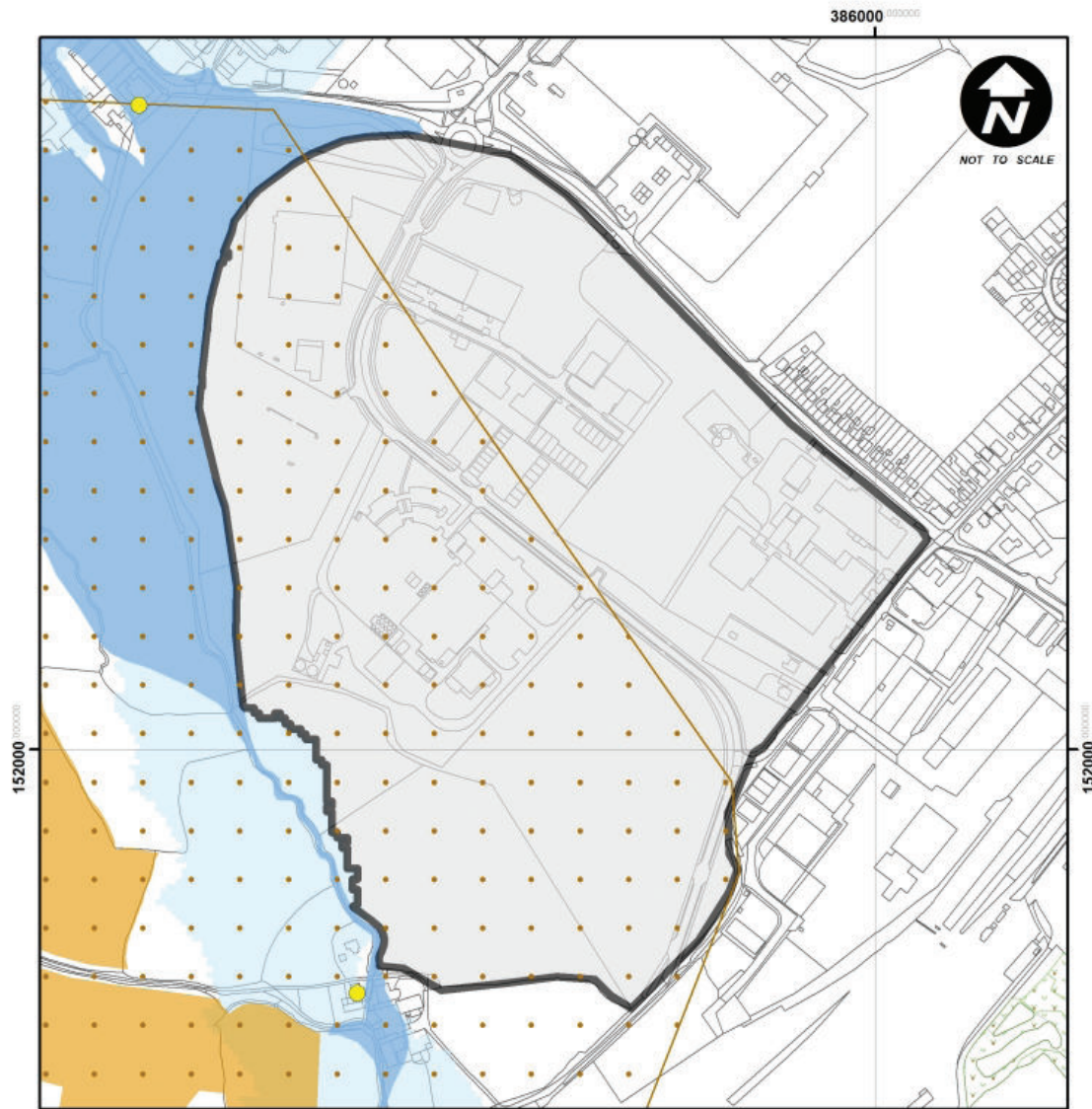


Table 3.2 West Wilts Trading Estate, Westbury

West Wilts Trading Estate, Westbury	
Potential use/s	Household Recycling Centre, Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station, Local Recycling and Waste Treatment.
Scale	Strategic
Grid reference	385862 152853
Current use/s	The site is a large established trading estate which encompasses various uses including some small scale waste uses, processing industries, light industrial uses, car sales and a nightclub.
Description of site	The site is located 1km to the north west of Westbury approximately 6km south of Trowbridge. The site is largely developed but there are some available units and land. Housing is located within 250m of the southern boundary of the site. The northern boundary of the site is defined by hedgerows and tree belts beyond which lies agricultural land. The site is bounded to the east by Hawkeridge Road and a small number of properties located on this road. The site is flanked to the south by The Ham and properties located on Hawkeridge Park and to the west by Storridge Road and Storridge Farm. The local railway line is approximately 500-600m from the eastern and southern boundaries of the site beyond which there are residential areas to the south east of the site. There are two existing access points to the industrial estate, off the B3097 Hawkeridge Road and via a roundabout off Storridge Road, both of which link to the A350. The nearest junction on the A36 is approximately 7km from the site.
Size of site	63.6 ha
Planning context	The site is allocated for General Employment (Policy E1) in the saved policies of the current West Wiltshire District Local Plan. The emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy identifies the industrial estate as a principle employment area (Core Policy 32 – Spatial Strategy: Westbury Community Area; and Core Policy 35 – Existing Employment Sites).
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	A site level survey should be undertaken if development is on, or adjacent to, the part of the site that is currently occupied by trees, hedgerow or grass/scrub, or immediately adjacent to the River Biss, or if any existing buildings are to be demolished and rebuilt. The emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy identifies the industrial estate as a principle employment area (Core Policy 32 – Spatial Strategy: Westbury Community Area; and Core Policy 35 – Existing Employment Sites). There may be an ecological strategy associated with areas of development within the Core Strategy that may put constraints on some sites in relation to habitat retention and enhancement. This should be investigated and addressed within the planning application for the site.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	There is a SM (ref. 12048) in the southern area of the site and the setting of this monument will require consideration within design proposals when a planning application is submitted. There is potential for the SM to become further isolated in the centre of the site which will have implications for public

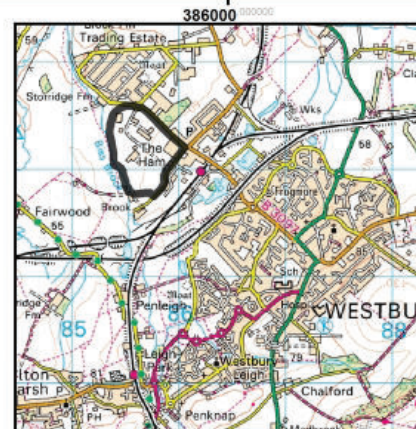
West Wilts Trading Estate, Westbury	
	<p>access and management. The brownfield site set around the SM moated site will need protecting. Pre-application Desk Based Assessment (DBA) should be produced as a minimum.</p> <p>There is potential for a change in setting to the Brook Hall complex (including the Grade I listed early wing and Grade II listed Hall and barn) lie approximately 350m to the north of the site (ref. 128501). Brook Hall is a long-standing Building at Risk and it is imperative that changes in the vicinity do not further prejudice the possibilities for finding a new use/owner for the site. The Grade II listed Storridge Farm and its model farmyard lies immediately to the south-west of the allocated site and any impact upon its setting will also need to be considered.</p> <p>The potential for the presence of currently unrecorded archaeological deposits is low.</p>
Human health and amenity	<p>Potential impacts on air quality (including odour, bioaerosols, dust and fumes), vibration, nuisance and noise levels affecting nearby residential, industrial and recreational areas will need to be investigated. Proximity to housing in the south means that proposals for facilities with higher pollution potential should avoid this part of the site.</p> <p>A full noise assessment will need to be undertaken and acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences may be required depending on the location of a waste facility. New facilities should be sited away from the residential properties by at least 150m.</p> <p>Air quality risks for the intended uses are moderate to high without mitigation. Measures to control emissions of local air pollutants from combustion plant, and of dust, odour and bioaerosols will be required. Detailed assessments will need to support a planning application.</p>
Land use	Proximity to leisure land use (nightclub) should be considered during any subsequent planning application process.
Landscape, townscape and visual	The design of any major buildings is a key consideration. Mitigation in the form of additional boundary/screen planting for any new developments, locating the facility away from Storridge Road and retaining existing trees and hedgerows on site will be required.
Traffic and transportation	Any proposal for waste development should ensure that there are no significant adverse impacts on sensitive receptors and the highway network. HGV routing should be enforced through Hawkeridge Road towards the north only in order to minimise environmental impacts. The "most appropriate route" (as stated in Wiltshire Councils 'Freight Routes in Wiltshire' document) is via the eastern access towards the north. The western secondary access should be used by non-HGV traffic only. A Transport Assessment, including an assessment of the impact on the function and capacity of the A36, should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.

West Wilts Trading Estate, Westbury	
	Proposals should consider using the adjacent rail interchange at Westbury.
Water environment	<p>The site is located partly in Flood Zone 1 and 2, which is the floodplain associated with the Biss Brook. The western part of the site is underlain by a secondary aquifer. The aquifer is likely to be shallow. The potential for pluvial and groundwater flooding should be investigated. Robust design measures should be put in place to protect public water resources. It may be advisable for any site layout to preferentially avoid locating sensitive buildings/equipment in the site's western portion. There are currently outstanding groundwater contamination issues at the site. If development or redevelopment occurs then areas being redeveloped will need to be assessed for their contamination potential and measures taken to address these issues. Proposals should consider mitigation such as SuDS within site design and infiltration devices. It is recommended that a strip of land at least 8m wide adjoining the Biss Brook is left clear of all buildings, structures, fences and trees to facilitate access, essential maintenance and possible future improvements to the drainage system. Ground levels should not be raised within this area. The site lies within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. Further investigation should be carried out to assess the true nature of this risk.</p> <p>A FRA contamination risk assessment and determination of monitoring requirements with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application.</p>
Any other issues or comments	<p>Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing industrial and commercial units already permitted within the site boundary.</p> <p>This site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zone - Keevil Airfield Statutory Height Safeguarding Zone.</p>
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	There is the potential for cumulative effects on air quality, biodiversity and geodiversity, human health and amenity, traffic and transportation. These matters will need to be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Trowbridge and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.



Inset map W3

Northacre Trading Estate,
Westbury



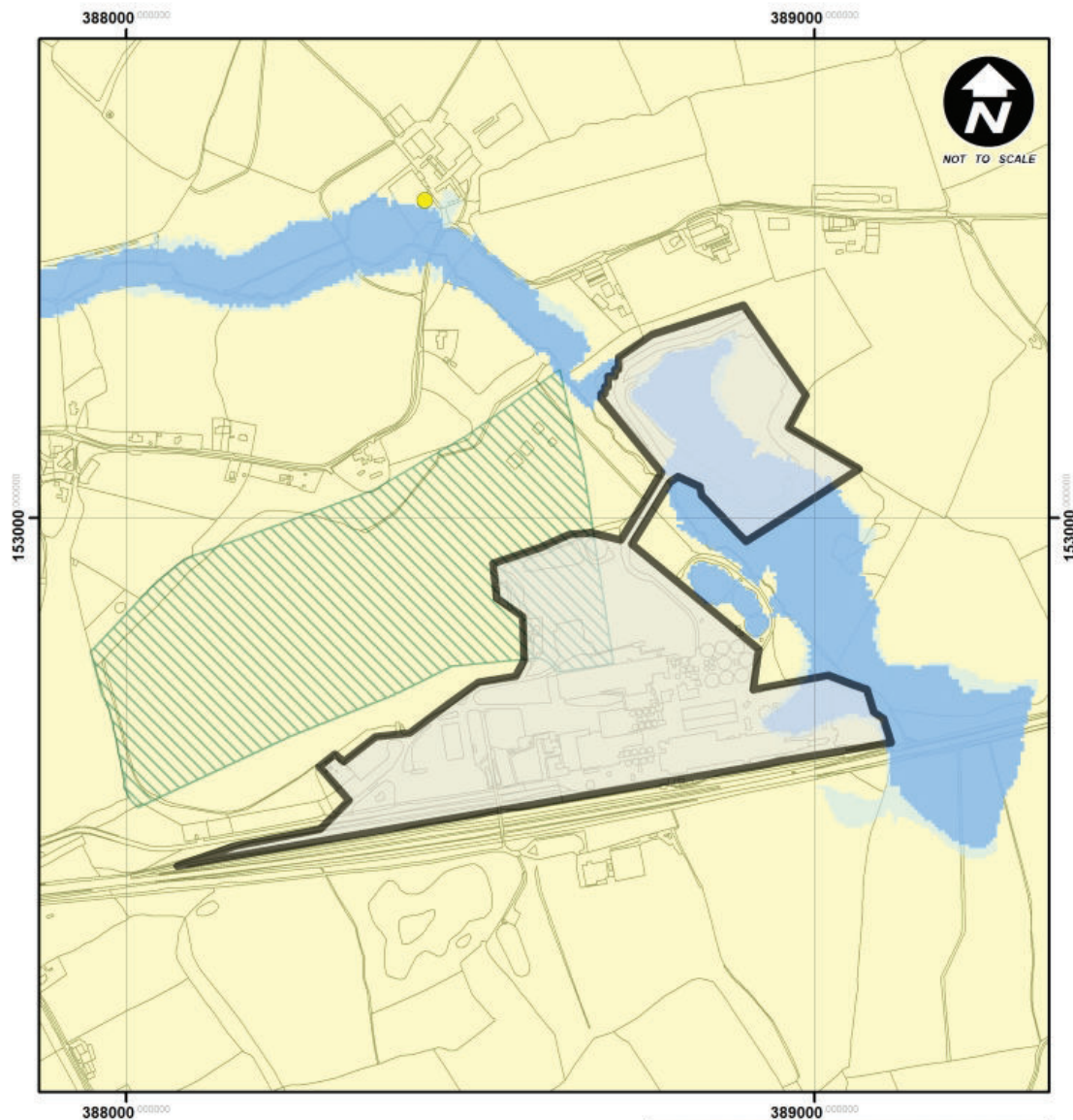
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Table 3.3 Northacre Trading Estate, Westbury

Northacre Trading Estate, Westbury	
Potential use/s	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station, Local Recycling and Waste Treatment.
Scale	Strategic
Grid reference	385385 152136
Current use/s	The Northacre Trading Estate is a large new trading estate which is part of the existing Brook Lane Trading Estate and a sewage works. Much of the trading estate currently consists of vacant plots of land although part of the site is occupied by a large milk processing dairy. Planning permission has recently been gained for a MBT facility and associated HRC, although both facilities are not currently in operation.
Description of site	The site is located on the north-western fringe of Westbury, fronting onto Storridge Road approximately 6.5km south of Trowbridge. The site is large with vacant land providing a continuation of industrial uses from West Wilts Trading Estate through to Brook Lane Trading Estate. The site is accessed by a new roundabout and road with signage and lighting. Storridge Road and Station Road link to the A350. The nearest junction on the A36 is approximately 6.5km from the site. The site is a large flat area on the edge of the Biss Brook floodplain, which runs close to/along the western site boundary, beyond which is open countryside. To the north, the West Wilts Trading Estate contributes to the general industrial/urban fringe character of the area. A number of detached, two-storey suburban houses face the Northacre Trading Estate on Storridge Road along the north eastern boundary of the site. Westbury Train Station and Brook Lane Industrial Estate are located to the south east. The local railway line is located approximately 150m from the south east boundary of the site (designated Westbury Rail Freight Facility).
Size of site	37.8 ha
Planning context	The site is allocated in the saved policies of the current West Wiltshire District Local Plan as part New Employment Land Allocation (E1) and part Employment Policy Area (E2). The emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy identifies the industrial estate as a principle employment area (Core Policy 32 – Spatial Strategy: Westbury Community Area; and Core Policy 35 – Existing Employment Sites).
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	Development on the currently undeveloped part of the site will require a site level Phase I extended survey with particular reference to water voles, badgers and reptiles (existing records in the immediate area) to inform any future planning application. The site is located within an area of Westbury identified as a principle employment area in the emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy. There may be an ecological strategy associated with areas of development within the Core Strategy that may put constraints on some sites in relation to habitat retention and enhancement. This should be investigated and addressed within the planning application for the site.

Northacre Trading Estate, Westbury	
Historic environment and cultural heritage	<p>There is potential for significant adverse impacts on cultural heritage features within the site. The site contains Brook Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) Scheduled Monument and other, probably related, significant heritage assets.</p> <p>Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation. The county archaeologist advises not using the areas west and south-west of the existing Industrial Estate. Otherwise, evaluation required as above.</p> <p>The Grade II listed Brook Farm, Brook Lane, Westbury lies immediately south of the allocated site. Design proposals, and landscaping and screening options will need to be devised in consultation with English Heritage and Wiltshire Council's Conservation Officer in order to ensure appropriate mitigation of any adverse effect on the setting of this.</p>
Human health and amenity	<p>Potential impacts on neighbouring receptors, particularly odour and bioaerosols will need to be considered as part of any planning application. Sensitivity of some existing units to air quality, particularly the dairy and other food processing businesses, will need to be assessed. Vibration, nuisance and noise levels affecting nearby residential (including dwellings in Storridge Road and The Ham), industrial and recreational areas will also need to be investigated.</p> <p>Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences may be required, and will depend on the siting of a waste facility within the site. New facilities should be sited away from the residential properties by at least 150m.</p> <p>Air quality risks for the intended use are moderate to high without mitigation. Measures to control emissions of local air pollutants from a treatment plant, and of dust, odour and bioaerosols will be required. Detailed assessments will need to support a planning application.</p>
Landscape, townscape and visual	<p>A landscape assessment will be required to support a planning application. The urban fringe location of the site and proximity of residential properties and footpaths mean that sensitive site planning and visual mitigation will be essential.</p>
Traffic and transportation	<p>A Transport Assessment, including an assessment of potential vehicular movements to and from the site and impact on the function and capacity of the A36 and A350, should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.</p>
Water environment	<p>The site is in Flood Zone 1 but is in proximity to the floodplain associated with the Biss Brook (north west of the site). It is recommended that a strip of land at least 8m wide adjoining all watercourses is left clear of all buildings,</p>

Northacre Trading Estate, Westbury	
	<p>structures, fences and trees to facilitate access, essential maintenance and possible future improvements to the drainage system. Ground levels should not be raised within this area. Part of the site is identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. Further investigation should be carried out to assess the true nature of this risk.</p> <p>The site is situated on shallow aquifers and there are potentially contaminating land uses in the area and potential for contamination from past activities on site. Foul water discharges from any development can be connected to the public sewer system where available subject to a capacity appraisal and agreement upon a point of connection. Robust design measures should be put in place to protect public water resources.</p> <p>A FRA and contamination risk assessment will be required to support any planning application.</p>
Any other issues or comments	<p>Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing industrial and commercial units (including the dairy) already permitted within the site boundary.</p> <p>This site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zone - Keevil Airfield Statutory Height Safeguarding Zone.</p>
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	<p>There is the potential for cumulative effects on air quality, biodiversity and geodiversity, human health and amenity, traffic and transportation. The matters will need to be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.</p>
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	<p>The site is located within 16km of Trowbridge and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.</p>



Inset map W4

Lafarge Cement Works,
Westbury



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Table 3.4 Lafarge Cement Works, Westbury

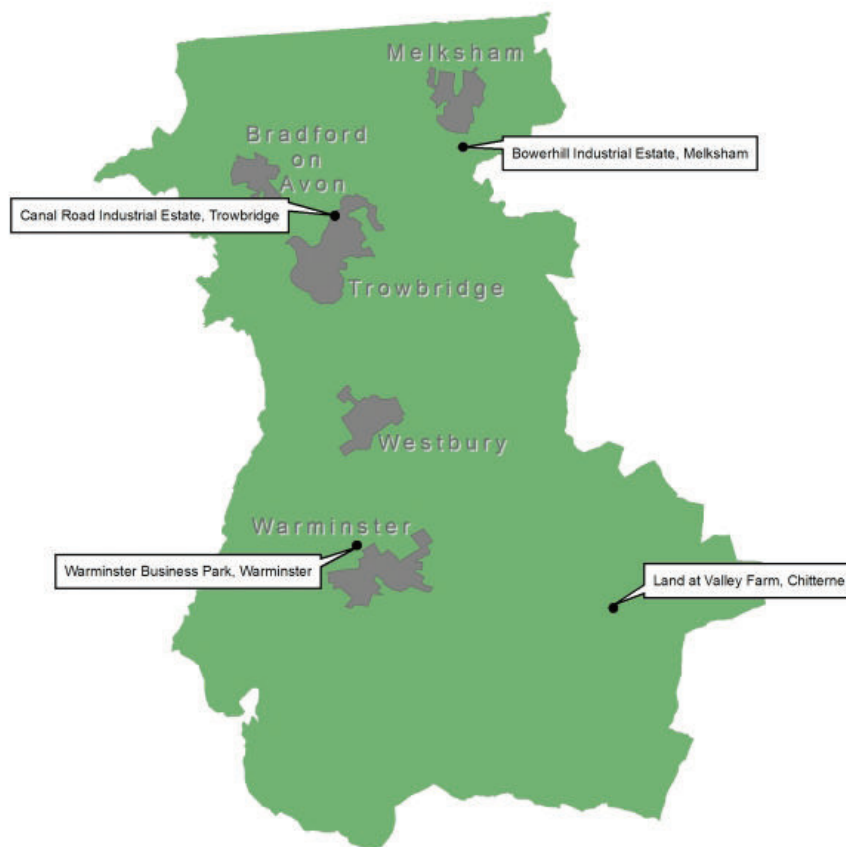
Lafarge Cement Works, Westbury	
Potential use/s	Household Recycling Centre, Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station, Local Recycling, Inert Waste Recycling/Transfer, Composting, Waste Treatment (and associated landfill of residual waste from treatment process).
Scale	Strategic
Grid reference	388728 152733
Current use/s	<p>The site is occupied by Lafarge Cement Works, which has operated a process of burning waste tyres as part of the fuel for heating the cement kilns. However, the cement kilns have now permanently closed but the existing cement depot operation continues.</p> <p>Westbury Waste Management Facility occupies the north western area of the site and is adjacent to the cement works and former non-inert (non-hazardous) landfill site. Electricity is currently being generated from landfill gas.</p> <p>Planning permission was previously granted for the development of a strategic scale Waste Transfer Station, but the permission was not implemented and has since lapsed.</p>
Description of site	<p>The site is located 1km to the north east of Westbury, approximately 6.5km south east of Trowbridge. Access to the site is gained from the A350 which forms part of the HGV Route Network along the existing site access and haul road. The site also has direct access to the Buckleaze-Westbury railway link (which forms the southern boundary) that was used by Lafarge Cement Works. Recreational facilities including a golf course and fishing lake are located immediately beyond the railway link. Several claypits and ponds are situated in close proximity, forming the northern and eastern boundaries to the site and a tributary of the River Biss forms part of the north east site boundary. At its western end, the site consists of a formal driveway, which leads to the wider works area. A PRoW crosses the access between the clay pit and the plant site.</p>
Size of site	24.4 ha
Planning context	The site is not allocated in the saved policies of the current West Wiltshire District Local Plan.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is situated within the existing Lafarge Cement Works site and Claypit RIGS. It is also immediately adjacent to, and partially within, the Blue Circle Cement Works Claypit CWS. An extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey will be required in order to fully assess any areas of the site not previously developed.
Human health and amenity	Potential impacts on air quality (including odour, bioaerosols, dust and fumes), vibration, nuisance and noise levels affecting nearby residential, industrial and recreational areas will need to be investigated. Further consideration will be needed if there is the potential for heat and power that could be used to supply the local users.

Lafarge Cement Works, Westbury	
	<p>Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences may be required on the northern and eastern boundaries. The facilities should be sited as far away from the north east boundary as practical, with a minimum distance of 150m from any residential development.</p> <p>Air quality risks for the intended use are moderate to high. Measures to control emissions of local air pollutants from a treatment facility, and of dust, odour and bioaerosols will be required.</p> <p>Detailed noise and air quality assessments will need to be undertaken to support a planning application.</p> <p>Any development will need to safeguard PRow.</p>
Land use	Development should have regard to the approved restoration of the adjacent former landfill area to agricultural use. Any future waste management development at this site must not unduly prejudice the restoration timetable of the adjacent landfill site, or conflict with the permitted agricultural after use of the landfilled area.
Landscape, townscape and visual	The design of any major buildings is a key consideration to ensure no adverse impacts on the surrounding area including Westbury White Horse. Mitigation through sensitive site planning, the retention of existing planting (where possible) and screen planting (i.e. native woodland buffer planting) will be required. There may be an opportunity to enhance parts of the site in visual or landscape terms.
Traffic and transportation	<p>Any proposals should consider the potential vehicular movements to and from the site and impact on the function and capacity of the A350. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal.</p> <p>There is potential for rail use at this site, a feasibility study will be required. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.</p>
Water environment	<p>The site is predominantly in Flood Zone 1 but the northern and eastern parts enter Flood Zone 3b. It will be necessary for any site layout to avoid locating any development/buildings/equipment in this part of the site. It is recommended that a strip of land at least 8m wide adjoining all watercourses is left clear of all buildings, structures, fences and trees to facilitate access, essential maintenance and possible future improvements to the drainage system. Ground levels should not be raised within this area. The site is partially located on a secondary aquifer. There are potentially contaminating land uses in the area and potential for contamination from past activities on site. Flooding could interrupt operations and cause pollution to spread from the site, although only a fraction of the site (about a quarter) is at risk. The site could increase the flood risk to surrounding sites. Proposals should consider mitigation such as SuDS within site design and infiltration devices. Foul water discharges from any development can be connected to the public sewer system where available subject to a capacity appraisal and agreement upon a point of</p>

Lafarge Cement Works, Westbury	
	connection. Robust design measures should be put in place to protect public water resources. A FRA, contamination risk assessment and liaison with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application.
Any other issues or comments	<p>Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing waste operations already permitted within the site boundary.</p> <p>This site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zone - Keevil Airfield Statutory Height Safeguarding Zone.</p>
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	There is the potential for cumulative effects associated with traffic and transportation. These matters will need to be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Trowbridge and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.

3.2 Local sites

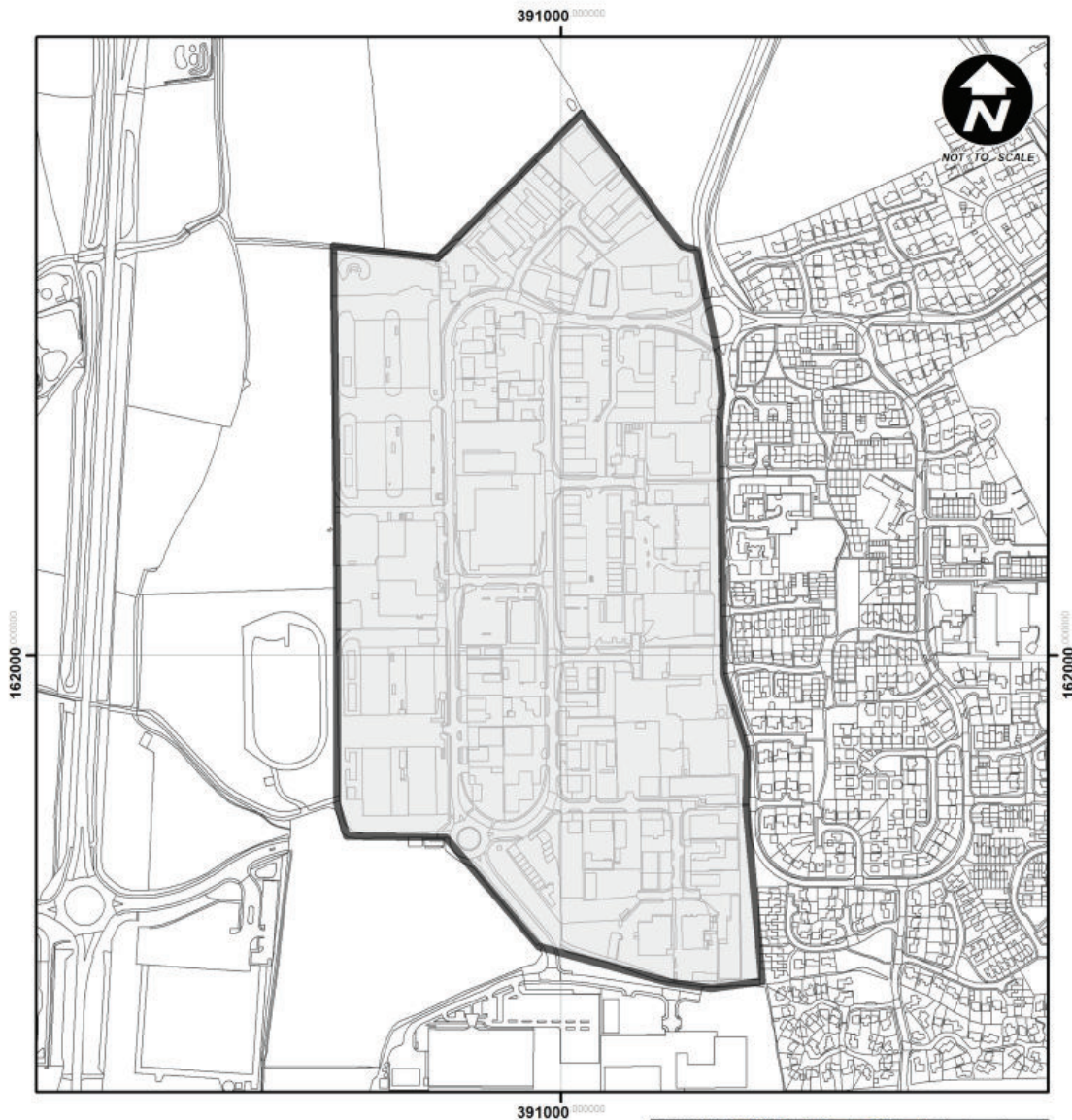
West Wiltshire local scale waste sites



Key

- Local waste sites in West Wiltshire
- Key settlements in West Wiltshire
- West Wiltshire

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Inset map W5

**Bowerhill Industrial Estate,
Melksham**

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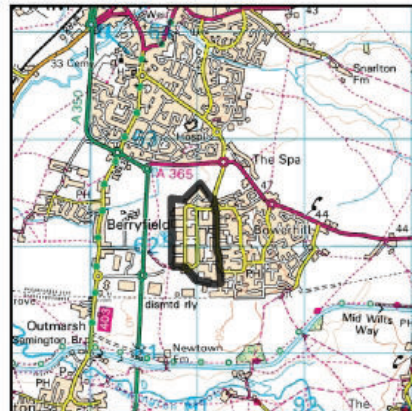
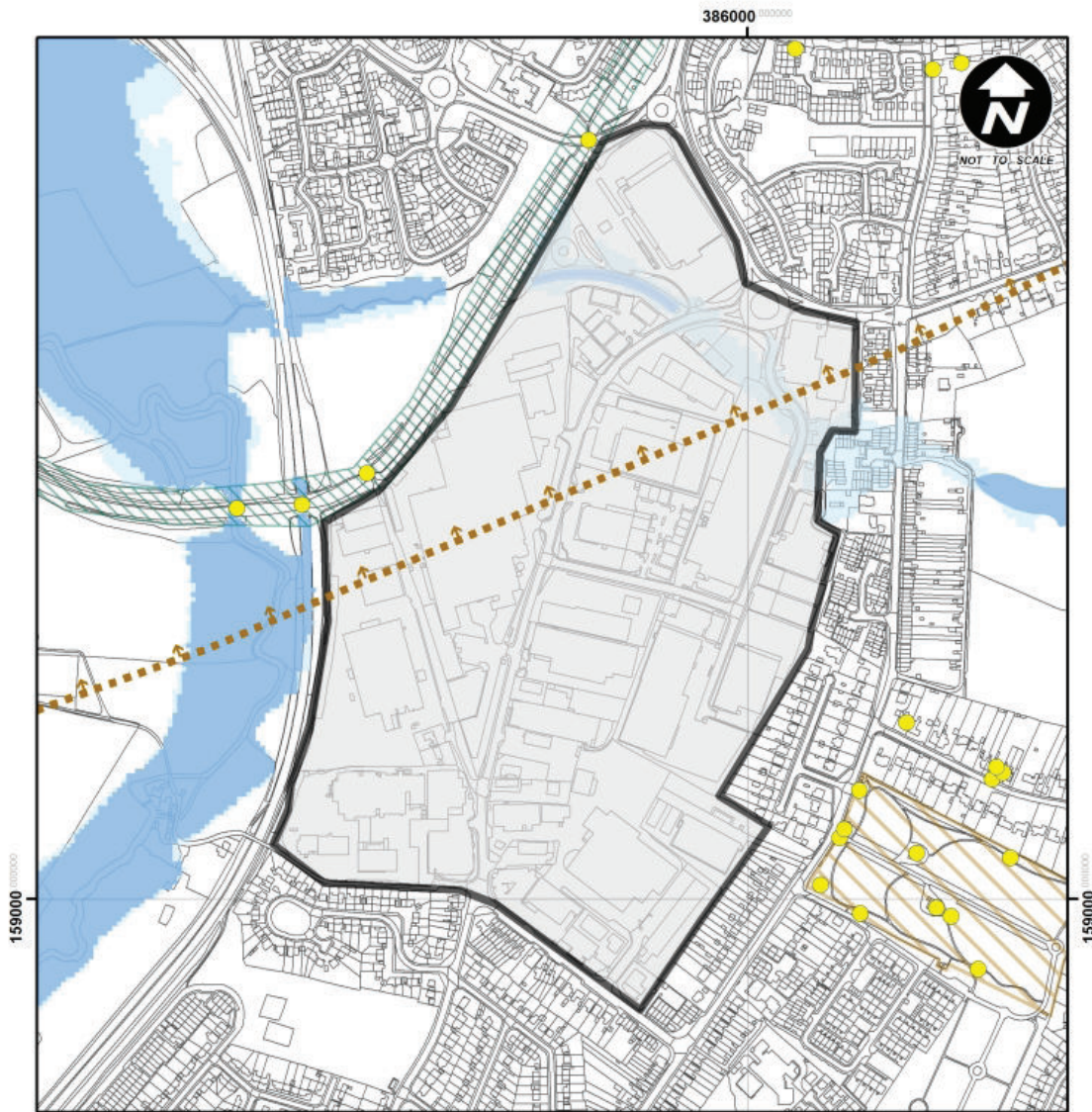


Table 3.5 Bowerhill Industrial Estate, Melksham

Bowerhill Industrial Estate, Melksham	
Potential use/s	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station and Local Recycling
Scale	Local
Grid reference	391000 162045
Current use/s	The site is part of a former airfield which has been developed as an industrial estate. The industrial estate is currently occupied predominantly with B2 and B8 uses including small manufacturing and engineering businesses, large scale storage and distribution, a HRC, and a sports and leisure centre.
Description of site	The site is located on the western fringe of Bowerhill, approximately 500m south of Melksham and 11km north east of Trowbridge. The site is an established industrial area and lies adjacent to the employment allocation known as Hampton Business Park. Access to the Bowerhill Industrial Estate is gained via a roundabout on the A365 to the north east of the estate. This access route also serves the residential areas of Bowerhill. The northern boundary of the industrial estate is formed by fields beyond which lies the A365 and Melksham. The eastern extent of the site is defined by Halifax Road beyond which lies the residential area of Bowerhill. The southern extent of the site is formed by a new industrial development, sports ground and a golf course which borders the site, with the A350 approximately 150m to the west. There are two PRoW running from the centre of the industrial estate to the road that separates the industrial estate and housing estate to the east of the site.
Size of site	32.4 ha
Planning context	The site is allocated as General and Employment Areas (Policies E1/E2) in the saved policies of the current West Wiltshire District Local Plan. The emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy identifies the industrial estate as a principle employment area (Core Policy 15 – Spatial Strategy: Melksham Community Area; and Core Policy 35 – Existing Employment Sites).
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	A site level survey should be undertaken if development is on, or adjacent to, part of the site that is currently occupied by trees, hedgerow or grass/scrub, or if any existing buildings are to be demolished and rebuilt. There are existing records of Great Crested Newts in the surrounding area therefore mitigation and enhancement may need to include maintenance of habitat connectivity.
Human health and amenity	Potential impacts on air quality (including odour, bioaerosols, dust and fumes), vibration and light pollution affecting existing uses on the industrial estate will need to be assessed. Air quality risks for the intended use are low to moderate without mitigation. Mitigation for dust and odour will be required.

Bowerhill Industrial Estate, Melksham	
	<p>A full noise assessment will need to be undertaken. Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences may be required on the northern and eastern boundaries, depending on the location of the facility. The facilities should be sited as far away from the eastern boundary as practical with any external activities a minimum of 150m from any residential development.</p> <p>Any development will need to safeguard PRow.</p>
Land use	Proximity to housing in the east and potential for conflict with sports and leisure uses on the site will need to be investigated.
Traffic and transportation	Consideration of the appropriate location of any waste facility within the industrial estate and the potential to link the site directly to the A350 should be given. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. This should include assessment of impacts on the function and capacity of the local highway network, particularly the A350 during peak periods. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.
Water environment	The site's northern boundary adjoins the Bowerhill Watercourse (part culverted) which is a main river under the control of the Environment Agency. It is recommended that a strip of land at least 8m wide adjacent to the watercourse/culvert should be left clear of all buildings, structures, fences and trees to facilitate access, essential maintenance and possible future improvements to the drainage system. Ground levels should not be raised within this area. This is to ensure that an appropriate environmental corridor to the watercourse/culvert is secured for ongoing maintenance of the drainage system and/or to allow future improvement works. A small part of the site is identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. Further investigation should be carried out to assess the true nature of this risk. A FRA, contamination risk assessment and liaison with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application.
Any other issues or comments	<p>Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing waste operations already permitted within the site boundary.</p> <p>This site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zone - Keevil Airfield Statutory Height Safeguarding Zone.</p>
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	There is the potential for cumulative effects on air quality, human health and amenity, traffic and transportation. These matters will need to be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Trowbridge and Chippenham and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.



Inset map W6

Canal Road Trading Estate,
Trowbridge



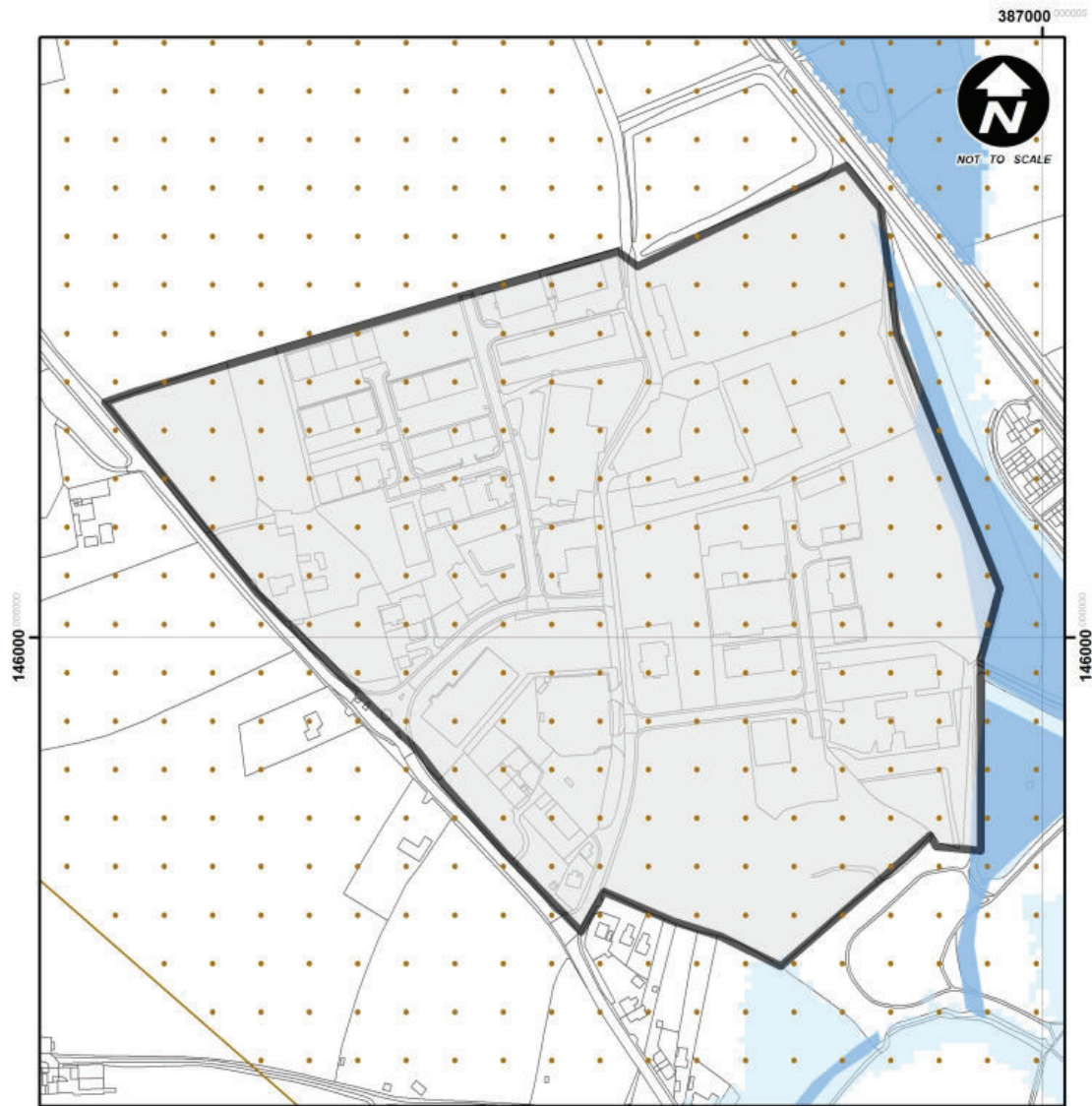
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Table 3.6 Canal Road Industrial Estate, Trowbridge

Canal Road Industrial Estate, Trowbridge	
Potential use/s	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station and Local Recycling
Scale	Local
Grid reference	385743 159419
Current use/s	The site is an existing and well established industrial estate with a mix of B1, B2, B8 and A1 uses. There are existing waste uses on the industrial estate including a HRC. There is a small historic landfill site within the site boundary towards the north.
Description of site	The site is located on the northern fringe of Trowbridge. The site has several points of access including roundabouts at the southern and northern ends of the industrial estate, in close proximity to the A361. The site is defined to the north by Towpath Road and Horse Road beyond which lies the residential areas of Hilperton Marsh. The site is flanked to the east by properties located along The Down and Wyke Road and to the south by properties located on Canal Road. There is a cemetery in close proximity to the south east site boundary. The western boundary is formed by the Kennet and Avon Canal and a railway line. Immediately north and north west of the site is Green Belt land which has been allocated for housing. A PRoW runs through the site.
Size of site	35.2 ha
Planning context	The site is allocated as an Employment Area (Policy E2) in the saved policies of the current West Wiltshire District Plan. The District Plan also allocates an area for new housing (Policy H7) to the north and north west of the site and new recreational space 135m to the east of the site.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is situated within an existing industrial estate, but immediately adjacent to the Kennet & Avon Canal. A robust management plan to control litter, dust and surface water run-off will be required to ensure the protection of ecological features of the Kennet & Avon Canal CWS, the River Biss corridor and the ecology of Hilperton Marsh and the wildlife species that these habitats support. A site level survey should be undertaken if development is on, or adjacent to, part of the site that is currently occupied by trees, hedgerow or grass/scrub, or if any existing buildings are to be demolished and rebuilt.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	The Kennet and Avon Canal (which is considered as a heritage asset) forms the western boundary of the site. The adjacent pound includes a listed road bridge over the canal and listed aqueducts. To the east, Trowbridge Cemetery is included on the Register of Parks and Gardens and includes numerous listed memorials, gate piers and Gate Lodge. There are also listed houses in the vicinity, on Victoria Road. Impact on the setting and environmental quality of all of these heritage assets will need to be carefully considered.

Canal Road Industrial Estate, Trowbridge	
Human health and amenity	<p>Potential impacts on air quality (including odour, bioaerosols, dust and fumes), noise and vibration levels affecting existing uses on the industrial estate and other surrounding receptors should be assessed. Proximity to housing located in existing residential areas and future housing development will need to be investigated.</p> <p>Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences may be required and will depend on the final location of any waste facility. Facilities should be sited towards the middle and mid-west of the site and any external activities a minimum of 150m from any residential development.</p> <p>Air quality risks for the intended use are low to moderate without mitigation. Mitigation for dust and odour will be required but detailed assessment of air quality and odour should not be necessary.</p> <p>Any development will need to safeguard PRoW.</p>
Landscape, townscape and visual	<p>Potential impacts on the existing setting and views onto the site from nearby residential areas and PRoW will require investigation.</p>
Traffic and transportation	<p>The impact of HGVs on sensitive receptors/local residential areas close to the site will need to be investigated. Access for HGVs should be sensitively controlled through signing and routing agreements. Access for light vehicles from the south is deemed acceptable although further capacity analysis will need to consider this. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.</p>
Water environment	<p>The site falls predominantly into Flood Zone 1, but the northern section is bisected by the partially culverted Hilperton Brook main river and a narrow band of Flood Zone 2. It may be advisable for any site layout to avoid locating buildings/equipment in this part of the site. Under the terms of the Water Resources Act 1991 and the Land Drainage Byelaws, the prior written consent of the Environment Agency is required for any proposed works or structures in, under, over or within 8m of the top of the bank of the Hilperton Brook. It is recommended that a strip of land at least 8m wide adjoining all watercourses is left clear of all buildings, structures, fences and trees to facilitate access, essential maintenance and possible future improvements to the drainage system. Ground levels should not be raised within this area. The site lies within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. Further investigation should be carried out to assess the true nature of this risk. There is limited risk of fluvial flooding but the potential for pluvial and groundwater flooding should be investigated. There is a small historic landfill site within the site which could act as a potential source of land contamination, and which should be considered as part of any assessments. Proposals should consider mitigation such as SuDS within site design and infiltration devices. A FRA, contamination risk assessment and liaison with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application.</p>

Canal Road Industrial Estate, Trowbridge	
Any other issues or comments	<p>Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing waste operations already permitted within the site boundary.</p> <p>This site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zone - Keevil Airfield Statutory Height Safeguarding Zone.</p>
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	There is the potential for cumulative effects associated with traffic and transportation. These matters will need to be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Trowbridge and Chippenham and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.



Inset map W7

Warminster Business Park,
Warminster

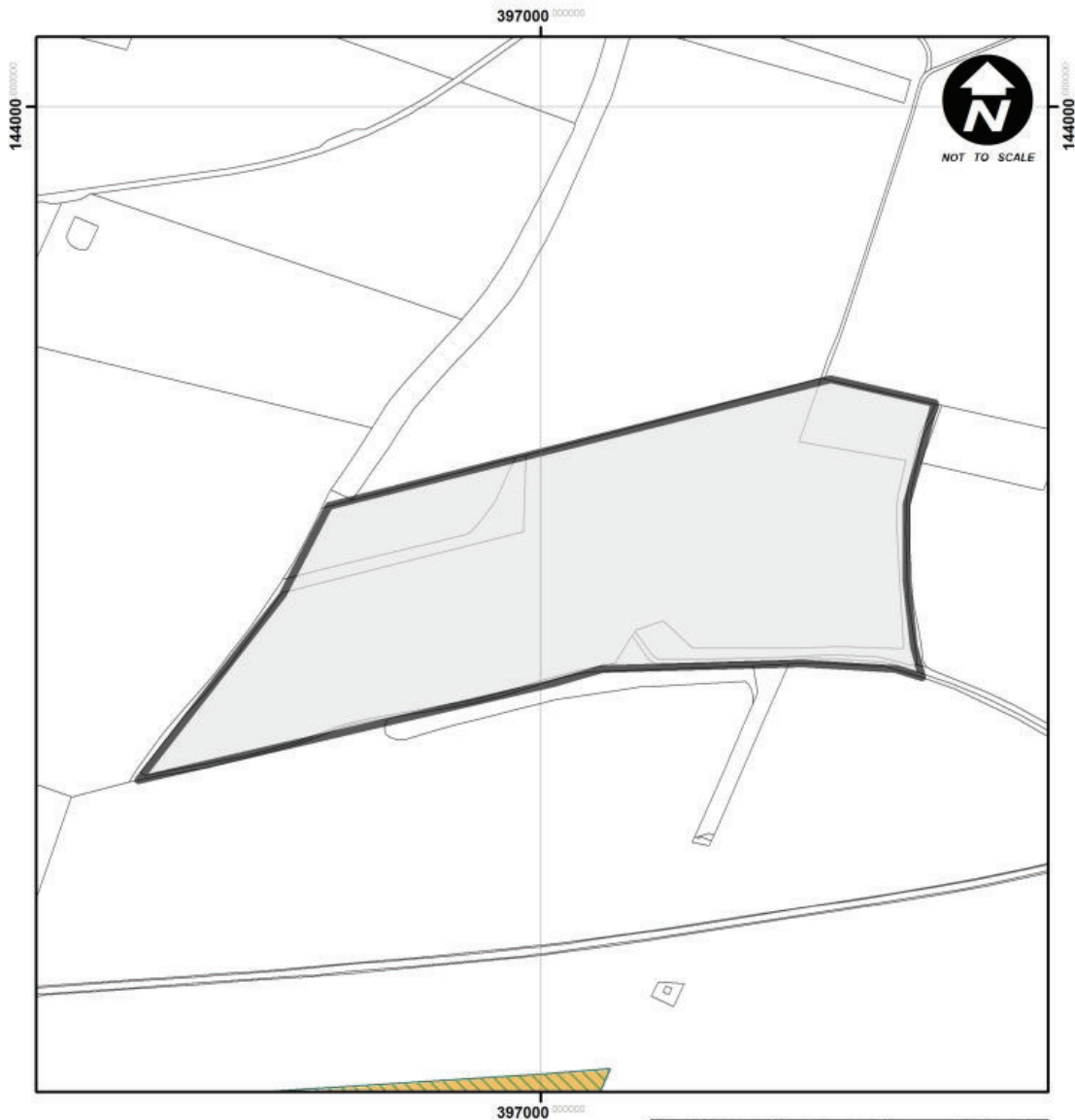


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Table 3.7 Warminster Business Park, Warminster

Warminster Business Park, Warminster	
Potential use/s	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station and Local Recycling.
Scale	Local
Grid reference	386700 146000
Current use/s	The site was previously a gas works (1941) but is now an existing industrial estate that contains a local HRC and other small businesses including manufacturing and engineering.
Description of site	The site is located on the northern edge of Warminster, 15km south of Trowbridge. The business park is accessed directly off the B3414 which leads to the A36/A350 Warminster–Westbury interchange (approximately 500m north of the site). There are two existing access points to the estate; Furnax Way to the south and Roman Way to the north. The northern boundary of the site is formed by fields and approximately 500m beyond this is the A350, to the east is a local railway line and the properties at Arn View. New residential areas are located to the east of the site and new B1 uses are being developed to the west at Bath Road Business Park. A river runs along the eastern boundary of the site and consequently this area is within Flood Zone 2/3.
Size of site	23 ha
Planning context	The site is allocated as an Employment Area (Policy E2) in the saved policies of the current West Wiltshire District Local Plan. The emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy identifies the industrial estate as a principle employment area and identifies a large area immediately to the west of the site for housing/mixed use (Core Policy 31 – Spatial Strategy: Warminster Community Area; and Core Policy 35 – Existing Employment Sites).
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	Reptile, badger and water vole surveys should be undertaken, particularly if any ditches are affected. Additional survey work should be undertaken if development is on, or adjacent to, part of the site that is currently occupied by trees, hedgerow or grass/scrub, or if any existing buildings are to be demolished and rebuilt.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	<p>Arn Hill barrow SM is located approximately 800m to the east of the site boundary and will require Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analysis.</p> <p>There is evidence of Iron Age archaeology on the site. Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation.</p>

Warminster Business Park, Warminster	
Human health and amenity	<p>Potential impacts on air quality (including odour, bioaerosols and fumes), noise and vibration levels affecting existing uses on the business park and surrounding properties will need to be investigated.</p> <p>Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences may be required. The facilities should be sited towards the centre of the site with a minimum separation distance of 100m from Bath Road and 120m from the residential properties to the east.</p> <p>Air quality risks for the intended use are low to moderate without mitigation. Dust and odour mitigation will be required, although detailed assessment should not be necessary.</p>
Traffic and transportation	<p>Access from the B3414, capacity impacts on the A350/A36 and implications of Warminster weight limit restrictions will need to be investigated. Parking and access arrangements will need to be considered. Mitigation may involve lorry restrictions through Warminster. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.</p>
Water environment	<p>The site is in Flood Zone 1 with the exception of the southern-most tip in Flood Zone 2 and the eastern edge in Flood Zone 3. Areas along the eastern and southern sides of the site are shown to be 'Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. There are surface water courses in close proximity to the site and the site is close to drainage channels to the east, south and west along with an adjacent attenuation pond to the south. The site is located on a principal aquifer of high vulnerability and SPZ 2. There is limited risk of fluvial flooding but there is potential for pluvial and groundwater flooding. There are potentially contaminating land uses in the area and a high level of engineering containment will be required at this site to safeguard the groundwater environment. Foul water discharges from any development can be connected to the public sewer system where available subject to a capacity appraisal and agreement upon a point of connection. Robust design measures should be put in place to protect public water resources. Proposals should consider mitigation such as SuDS within site design and infiltration devices. A FRA, contamination risk assessment and liaison with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application.</p>
Any other issues or comments	<p>Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing waste operations already permitted within the site boundary.</p>
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	<p>There is the potential for cumulative effects associated with traffic and transportation. These matters will need to be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.</p>
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	<p>The site is located within 16km of Trowbridge and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.</p>



Inset map W8

Land at Valley Farm,
Chitterne



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Table 3.8 Land at Valley Farm, Chitterne

Land at Valley Farm, Chitterne	
Potential use/s	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station, Local Recycling, Inert Waste Recycling/Transfer, Composting and Waste Treatment
Scale	Local
Grid reference	396846 143421
Current use/s	Greenfield site. This site is currently pasture land located adjacent to a large scale inert landfill/landraise site.
Description of site	This Greenfield site is located north of the B390, 1km west of the village of Chitterne and 25km north west of Salisbury. The inert landfill site adjacent to the proposed site has an existing access off the B390 which provides good access to the A36 to the west. The site lies within a relatively remote rural area of open rolling grade 3 agricultural land surrounded by a few isolated farms. To the north of the site an area of young woodland has been planted, whilst the northern boundary is defined by a strong belt of mature trees. Mature trees also run along the southern boundary, 230m beyond which lies the B390. The site is in the vicinity of Salisbury Plain Special Protection Area/Special Area for Conservation/Site of Special Scientific Interest (SPA/SAC/SSSI) and Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB (approximately 1.2km south west of the site).
Size of site	15.5 ha
Planning context	The site is not allocated in the saved policies of the West Wiltshire District Local Plan.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	The proposed allocation is situated on a site that appears to be either rough grassland or arable field and within 300m to the north of Codford Down CWS (chalk grassland). However, it is considered that if the proposed allocation were to be developed, it would be unlikely to impact on the designated feature since the prevailing wind is from the south west and there is no hydrological connectivity between the allocation site and the CWS. There are several existing records in the immediate area for badgers and reptiles therefore an extended Phase 1 habitat survey with particular reference to (although not exclusively) these species, will be required to inform any future planning application process.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	Potential for development to impact on the heritage resource of the site and immediate area. Extensive field systems within site, large block of Scheduled Monument field system as well as Knook Castle Scheduled Monument likely to be indirectly affected. Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analysis pre-application and evaluation/mitigation as planning condition is recommended. Consideration will need to be given to potential for changes in setting to various Listed Buildings in the settlement of Chitterne (classified as a Conservation Area).

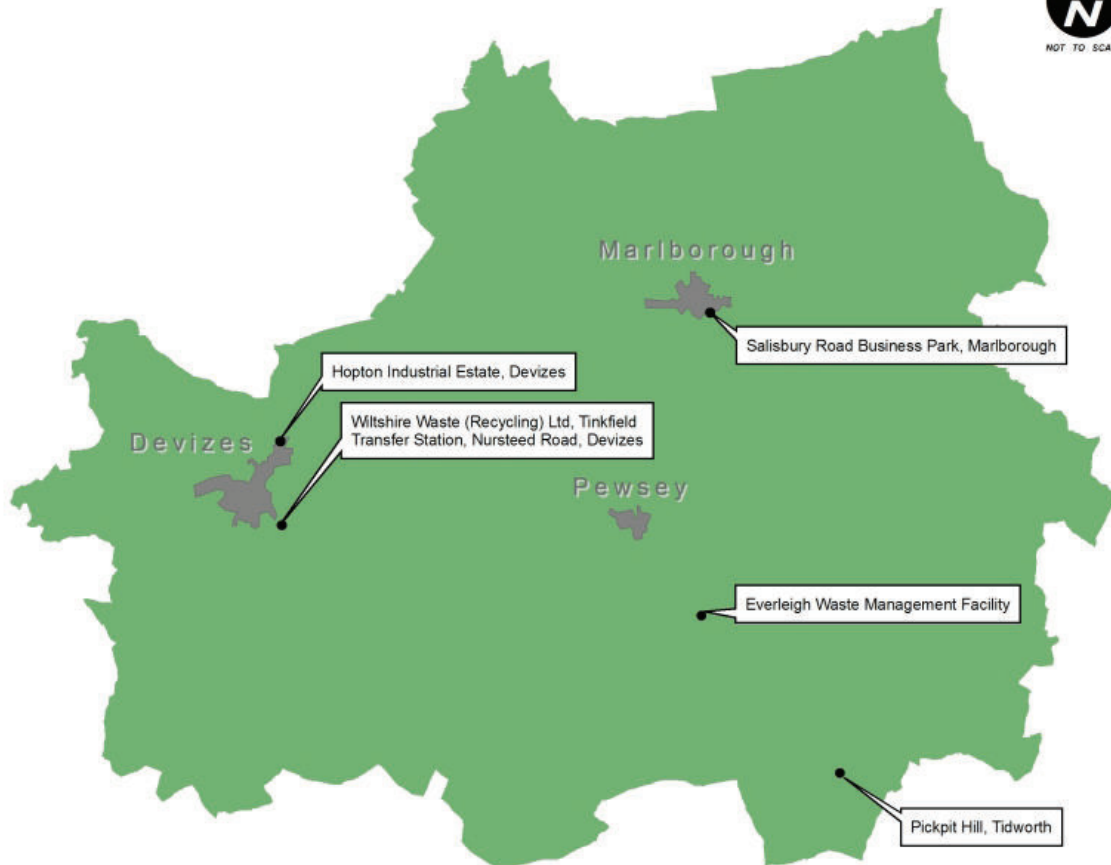
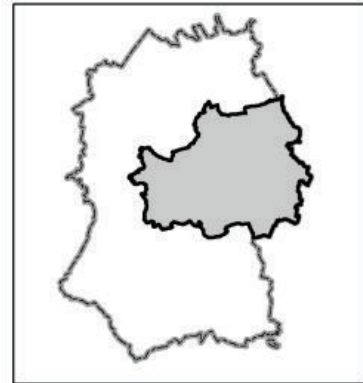
Land at Valley Farm, Chitterne	
Human health and amenity	Potential impacts on air quality (including odour, bioaerosols, dust and fumes), noise, vibration and nuisance levels affecting surrounding receptors will need to be investigated.
Land use	Potential loss of grade 3 agricultural land will need to be considered.
Landscape, townscape and visual	<p>Potential for landscape and visual impacts on the surrounding area due to the highly visible site location. Mitigation will be required and could include the planting of a 15m woodland buffer around site boundaries to screen views into the site, integrating it with the surrounding rural character. The woodland should connect with existing trees and planting within the area. In addition strategic off-site hedgerow planting, along the B390 to reduce perceptions of the erosion of the rural landscape character of the area will be required.</p> <p>Any development will need to safeguard PRoW.</p>
Traffic and transportation	<p>Improvements will need to be made to the site access to accommodate HGVs turning left into the site from the west along the B390. A Capacity/Impact Assessment will also be required to investigate the likely impacts on the A36 and A303 and potential impact on Chitterne village from traffic approaching from the east. Development at the site should be controlled by condition and legal agreement to prevent, or at least minimise, unnecessary vehicle movements accessing or leaving via Chitterne village. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.</p>
Water environment	<p>The site is in Flood Zone 1 and is located on a principal aquifer of high vulnerability. The site is situated within a valley between two SPZ 3 areas. A SPZ 1 is situated 2.3km towards the east. Groundwater beneath the site is likely to be discharged within the Chitterne Brook (located 1.7km downslope of the site towards the east). There is a covered reservoir to the south of the site however it is situated at an elevation higher than the proposed waste site so cannot be impacted by any contaminated water emanating from a waste facility. Notwithstanding this, the site lies on a principal aquifer and is in close proximity to a SPZ 1 for a public water supply source, a high level of engineering containment will be required at this site to safeguard the groundwater environment.</p> <p>Areas along the southern boundary of the site are shown to be 'Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. There is no risk of fluvial flooding but the potential for pluvial and groundwater flooding should be investigated. Proposals should consider mitigation such as SuDS within site design and infiltration devices. A FRA, contamination risk assessment and liaison on hydrology/surface water drainage issues with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application.</p>
Any other issues or comments	Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing waste operations already permitted within the site boundary. Any inert waste recovery operation will only be permitted at this site where it is clearly demonstrated to be associated

Land at Valley Farm, Chitterne	
	with existing waste inputs to the adjacent landfill operation - additional inputs solely to service the recovery of inert waste at this site will not be acceptable at this location.
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	No cumulative effects identified at the plan-making stage.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	The site is not located within 16km of a principal settlement, therefore is only allocated for local scale use. The site will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.

4 East Wiltshire

4.1 Local sites

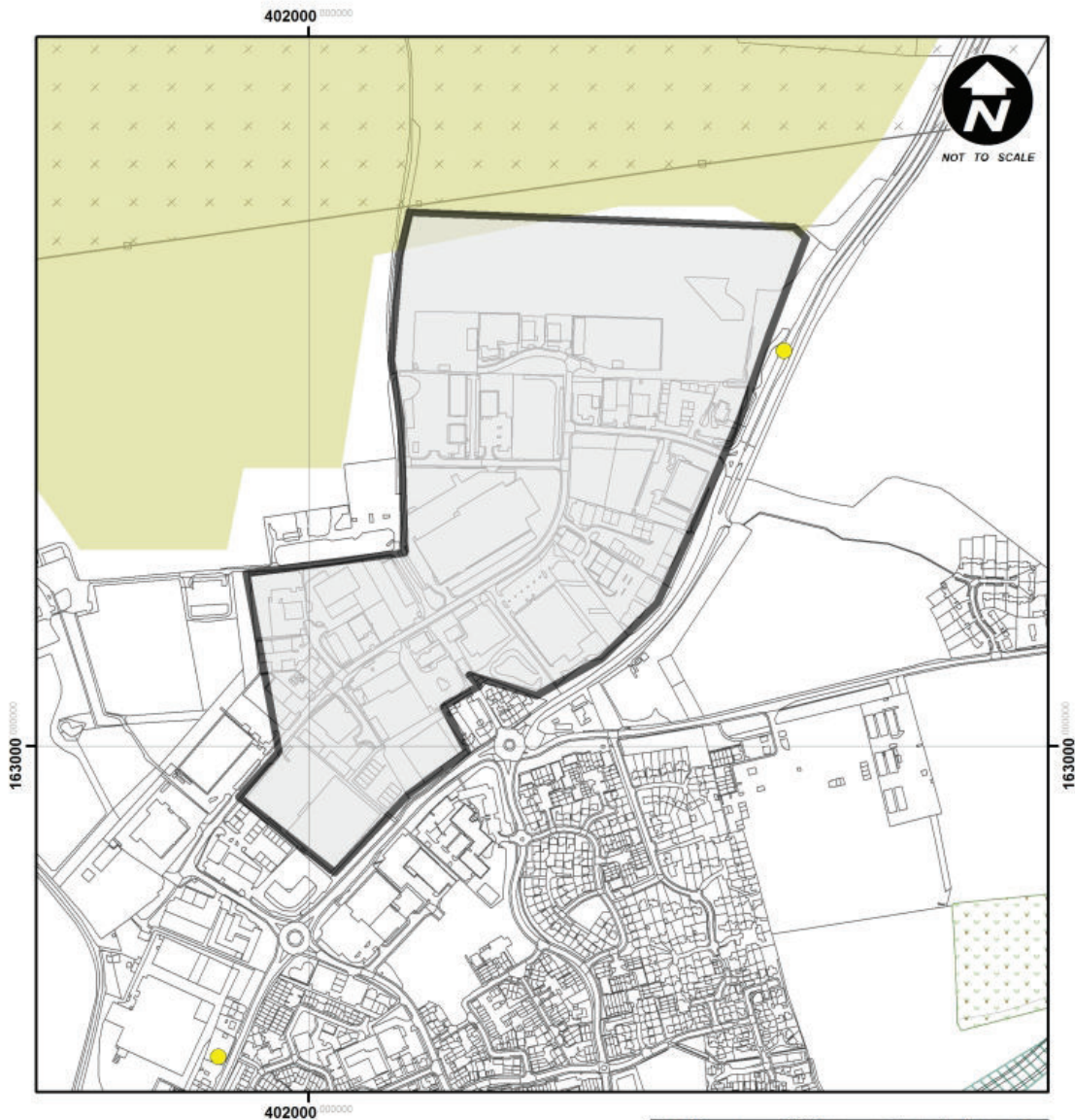
East Wiltshire local scale waste sites



Key

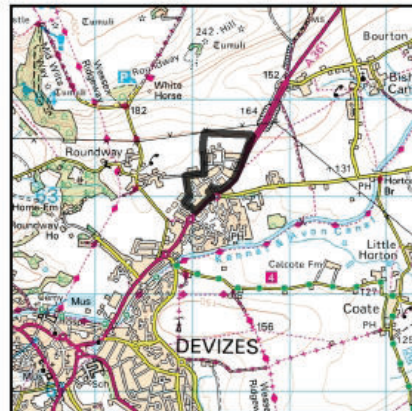
- Waste sites in East Wiltshire
- Key settlements in East Wiltshire
- East Wiltshire

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Inset map E1

Hopton Industrial Estate,
Devizes

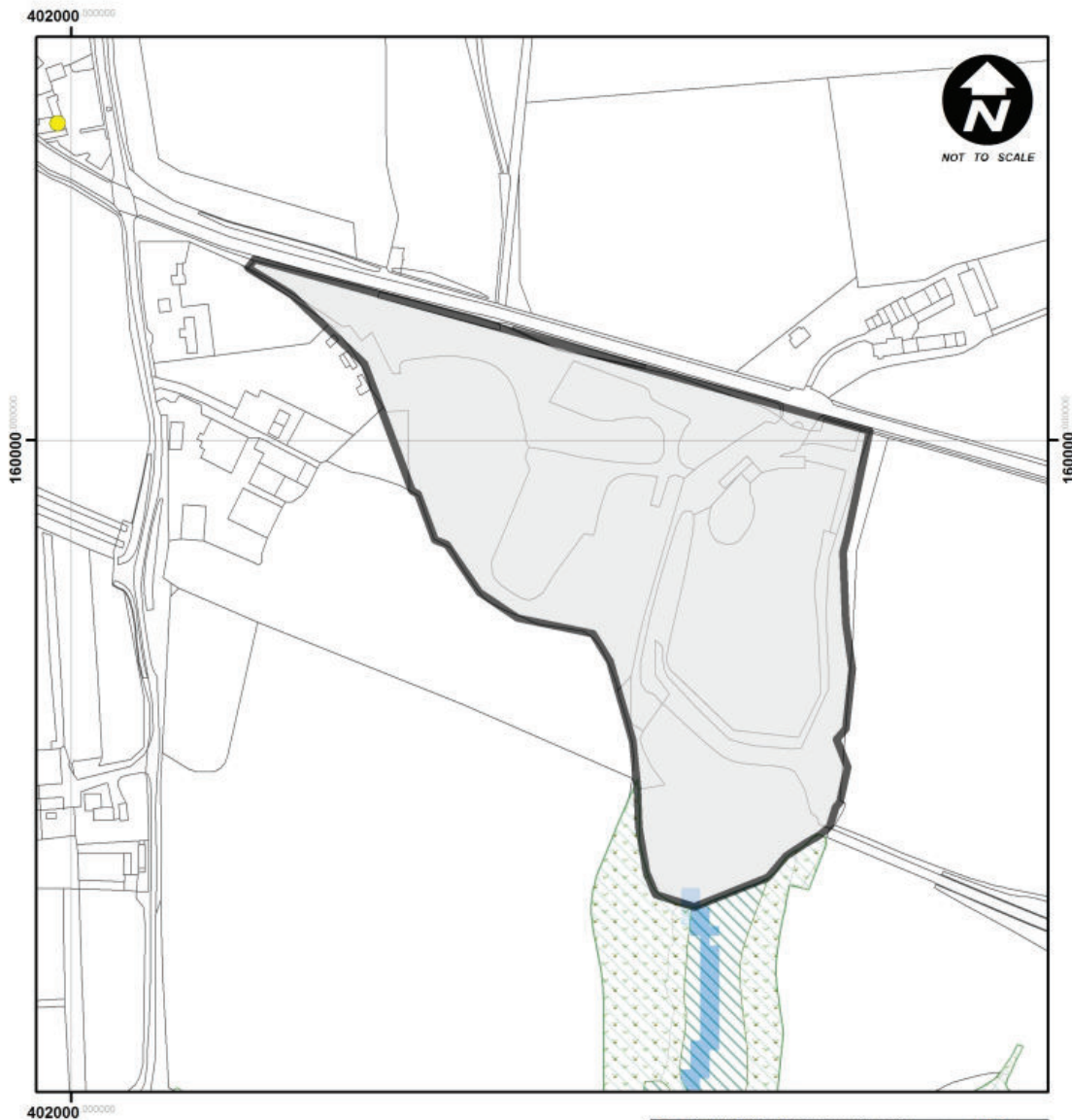


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Table 4.1 Hopton Industrial Estate, Devizes

Hopton Industrial Estate, Devizes	
Potential use/s	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station and Local Recycling
Scale	Local
Grid reference	402275 163375
Current use/s	The site comprises an existing industrial/business park with a mix of B2 and B8 uses plus land allocated for employment use. A HRC is currently operational at the site.
Description of site	The site is located on the north eastern edge of Devizes, to the west of the A361 London Road. The estate is connected by wide roads with footways which are currently accessed from three junctions on the A361. The two southern access points are in the form of roundabouts onto the A361 and the northern access point is a priority junction. The northern and western boundaries of the site are defined by hedgerows and trees, with fields beyond. The eastern boundary is delineated by the A361 with a combination of agricultural fields, commercial and residential uses beyond the road. The southern extent of the site merges with the adjacent Garden Industrial Estate. The site has reasonable access to the centre of Devizes and is located approximately 450m north of the Kennet and Avon Canal. The site is located in proximity to a number of designated sites including the North Wessex Downs AONB and is situated 1.3km east of Roundway Down and Covert SSSI. There are numerous SMs located to the west of the site.
Size of site	28.7 ha
Planning context	The site is designated as a Protected Strategic Employment Site and as Land Allocated for Employment Development in the saved policies of the current Kennet District Local Plan and thereby the subject of a number of policies including PD1, ED17 and ED25. The emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy identifies the industrial estate and land to the south of the industrial estate as principle employment areas (Core Policy 12 – Spatial Strategy: Devizes Community Area; and Core Policy 35 – Existing Employment Sites).
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	Survey at the site level to inform any planning application should consist of an extended Phase I survey with particular respect to badgers, barn owls and farmland birds on adjacent arable fields. Depending on the findings of the survey a lux plot and lighting constraints may be required to ensure avoidance of light pollution onto fields.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	Potential impacts on the setting of the adjacent Roundway Down Registered Battlefield to the north west of the site will need to be considered. Direct impacts are unlikely as the site is an existing industrial estate but note, the listed building milestone in the north east of the site. A Heritage Statement will be required.
Human health and amenity	Potential impacts on air quality (including odour, bioaerosols and fumes), noise and vibration levels affecting existing uses on the industrial estate and surrounding receptors will need to be investigated.

Hopton Industrial Estate, Devizes	
Landscape, townscape and visual	<p>The North Wessex Downs AONB is immediately to the north and west of the site. Appropriate screening and landscaping will be required to avoid harming the rural character of the adjacent AONB. This may involve planting of native/evergreen hedgerows and woodland belts to the north of the site. Sensitive site planning should be adopted to minimise the visual impact of new facilities from the AONB. Development should work with the topography of the land, involving sensitive levels design to minimise the impact on the valley-side topography of the northern end of the site and utilise its natural enclosure for screening any development.</p> <p>Consideration will need to be given to the visual impact on local footpaths. Off-site planting should screen views onto the site to reduce the visual impact. Any development will need to safeguard PRoW.</p>
Traffic and transportation	<p>Potential impacts on the A361 and surrounding roads as a result of an increase in traffic will need to be investigated, although the site is considered appropriate for the proposed uses. Issues with on-street parking along Hopton Road will also need to be considered. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.</p>
Water environment	<p>The site is underlain by a principal aquifer. In addition, the north eastern corner of the site abuts SPZ 2 for a public water supply. A high level of engineering containment will be required at this site to safeguard the groundwater environment. Foul water discharges from any development can be connected to the public sewer system where available subject to a capacity appraisal and agreement upon a point of connection. The site is in Flood Zone 1 however 'Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding' cross the site in a number of locations. Pluvial or groundwater flooding could interrupt site operations and cause pollution to spread from the site. The site could increase the flood risk elsewhere. Proposals should consider mitigation such as SuDS design to control runoff. A FRA and liaison with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application.</p>
Any other issues or comments	<p>Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing industrial and commercial units already permitted within the site boundary.</p>
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	<p>There is the potential for cumulative effects on traffic and transportation. These matters will need to be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.</p>
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	<p>The site is located within 16km of Chippenham and Trowbridge and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.</p>



Inset map E2

Wiltshire Waste (Recycling) Ltd,
Tinkfield Transfer Station,
Nursteed Road,
Devizes

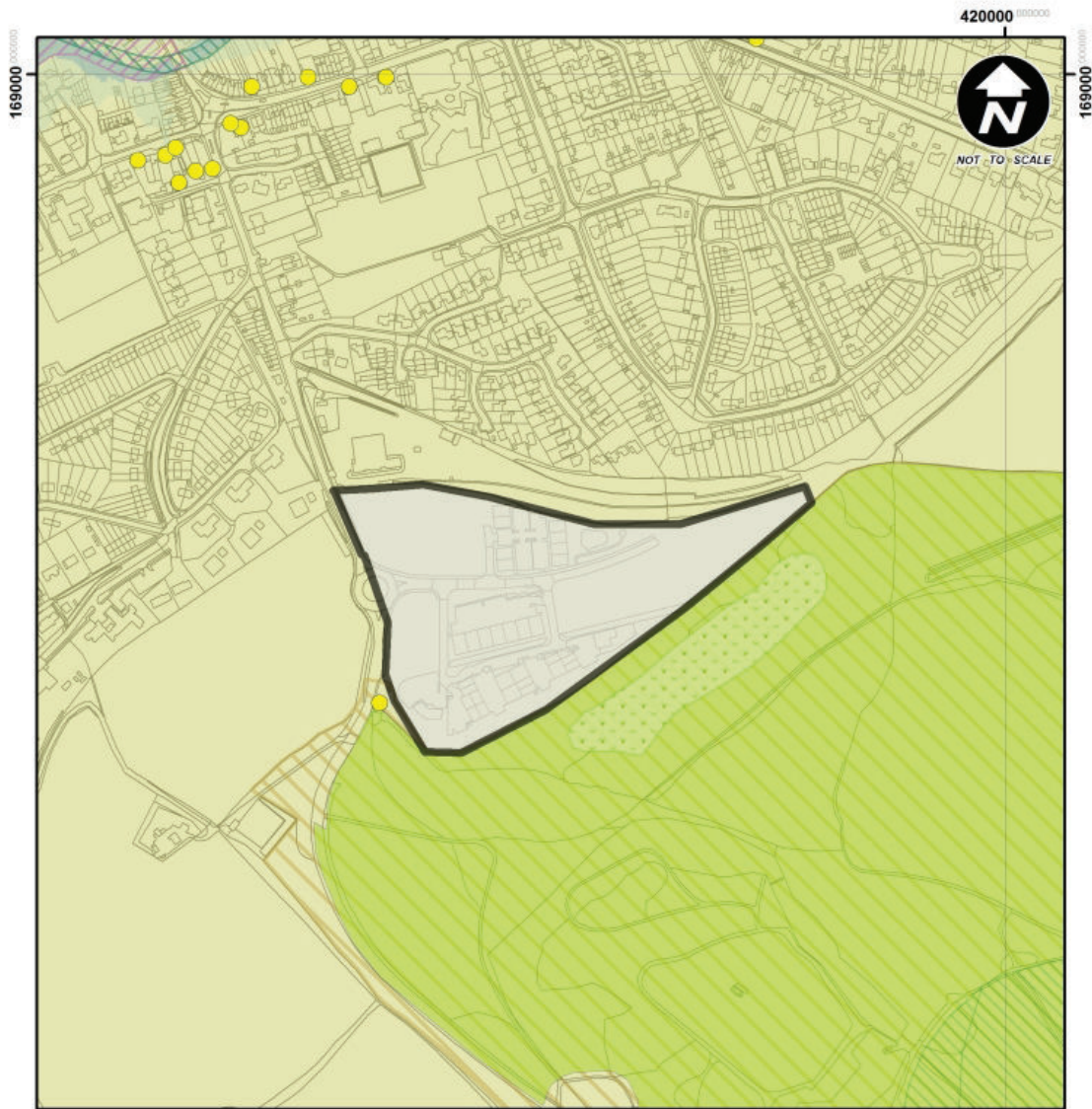


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Table 4.2 Wiltshire Waste (Recycling) Ltd, Tinkfield Transfer Station, Nursteed Road, Devizes

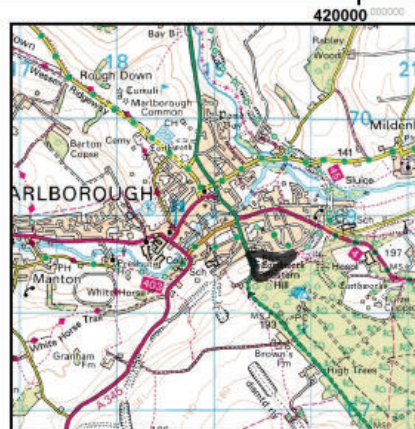
Wiltshire Waste (Recycling) Ltd, Tinkfield Transfer Station, Nursteed Road, Devizes	
Potential use/s	Waste Treatment
Scale	Local
Grid reference	402300 160016
Current use/s	The site is a former landfill site. The eastern part is currently in use as a WTS and inert recycling. An area centrally located within the site has a valid planning permission for green waste composting.
Description of site	The site is located on the south east fringe of Devizes, to the south of the A342 Monument Hill. The site is located in a rural setting surrounded by fields containing small farms. There are residential properties in the area including Ridgecroft, in an elevated position to the north of the site. The site is bounded to the north by the A342, which is screened by a combination of mature hedgerow and bunds. The embankments of a dismantled railway line running parallel to the A342 adjoin the southern end of the site on each side.
Size of site	4.8 ha
Planning context	The site is not allocated in the saved policies of the current Kennet District Local Plan.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is situated immediately adjacent to Nursteed Farm Woods CWS. There are existing records of badgers on the site and immediately adjacent land. Any future planning application should be informed by an extended Phase I survey of the application site and surrounding area, with particular reference to badgers and reptiles. There will be a requirement to provide habitat enhancement to buffer the woodland and to provide corridors around and across the site. Consideration will have to be given to the need for sensitive siting of buildings and plant within the site so that waste operations carried out at the site do not result in adverse impact to the CWS.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	The southern tip of the site includes the postulated site of a former flour mill of 1841 and any potential impacts on this will need to be investigated. Development of the site may also impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation.
Human health and amenity	Potential for impacts on air quality (including odour, bioaerosols, dust and fumes) and noise levels affecting receptors living in close proximity to the site will need to be examined. Mitigation for dust, bioaerosols and odour is recommended. Detailed assessment should be undertaken. The site is partially shielded from residential properties by the A342 and existing bunding. Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences on the northern,

Wiltshire Waste (Recycling) Ltd, Tinkfield Transfer Station, Nursteed Road, Devizes	
	<p>western and eastern boundaries of the facility may be required and the facility should be sited towards the middle of the site area, with a minimum of 150m to the nearest residential dwelling.</p> <p>Any development will need to safeguard PRoW.</p>
Landscape, townscape and visual	Views onto the site from nearby properties and PRoW will need to be considered. Site planning should avoid the loss of mature hedgerows and trees around and within the site, but make use of the existing earth bunds to continue screening views. Care will need to be taken when designing the site entrance to ensure that views into the site from the A342 and Ridgcroft are not opened up.
Traffic and transportation	Potential for impacts on the A342 and A361. Consideration is required of the mitigation measures to ensure the site access is fit for purpose. Mitigation should involve improving visibility and safety at the access point off the A342. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.
Water environment	The site is underlain by a principal aquifer and there is a history of potentially contaminating land use on site. There are two streams that enter the site which is predominantly within Flood Zone 1 (southern tip of the site is in Flood Zone 3 associated with the Stert Valley). There is little risk from fluvial flooding but there is a risk of pluvial or groundwater flooding. It is recommended that a strip of land at least 8m wide above the culvert line is left clear of all buildings, structures, fences and trees to facilitate access, essential maintenance and possible future improvements to the drainage system. Ground levels should not be raised within this area. A high level of engineering containment will be required at this site to safeguard the groundwater environment. Foul water discharges from any development can be connected to the public sewer system where available subject to a capacity appraisal and agreement upon a point of connection. The landfill history of the site should be considered in order to determine the appropriate level of groundwater protection. The site lies within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. Further investigation should be carried out to assess the true nature of this risk. A FRA, contamination risk assessment and liaison with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application.
Any other issues or comments	Any new facilities must consider the existing waste operations already permitted within the site boundary.
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	There is the potential for cumulative effects on traffic and transportation. These matters will need to be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.
Links to Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Chippenham and Trowbridge and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.



Inset map E3

Salisbury Road Business Park,
Marlborough

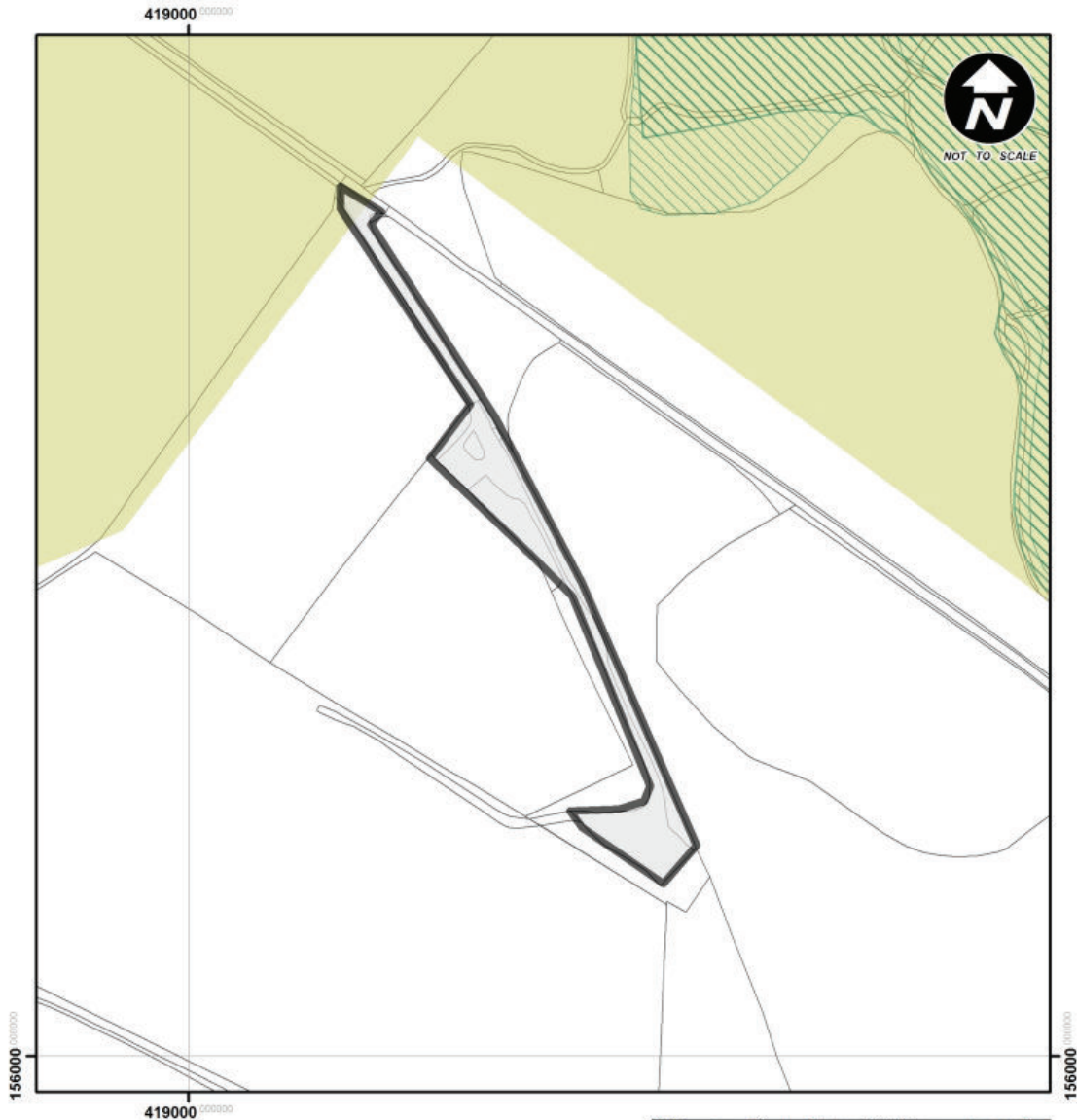


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Table 4.3 Salisbury Road Business Park, Marlborough

Salisbury Road Business Park, Marlborough	
Potential use/s	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station and Local Recycling
Scale	Local
Grid reference	419520 168500
Current use/s	The site has been prepared with infrastructure and landscaped to accommodate a small business/trading estate with a mix of B1 and B2 employment uses, although not all units have been constructed. A new, purpose-built HRC was opened in the business park in March 2011.
Description of site	The site is located on the southern fringes of Marlborough. The site is bound to the west by the A346 Salisbury Road, to the north by a disused railway (the embankment is covered in dense scrub) and to the south by Savernake Forest SSSI. The site has good links to the Wiltshire HGV Route Network (A4 and A346). The existing access to the site is directly from the A346 Salisbury Road via a purpose built roundabout. The A346 is also classed as a primary route network. The site is located within the North Wessex Downs AONB.
Size of site	6.1 ha
Planning context	The site is allocated as a Rural Employment location in the saved policies of the current Kennet District Local Plan (Policy ED7).
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	A HRC was granted planning permission, after extensive ecological survey and mitigation for dormice, bats and reptiles. Lighting restrictions have been imposed to protect commuting bats and dormice. Mitigation for any further development will need to complement that already detailed as part of extant permission. An appropriately scoped site level survey should be sufficient to support any future planning application for expansion of development.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	<p>The site was subject to an archaeological investigation ahead of its commercial development because it abuts the Earthworks on Postern Hill. Potential impacts on this asset will need to be considered as part of any planning application.</p> <p>At the south-west corner of the site is the Grade II listed Salisbury Road Lodge to Tottenham House. The site also borders the northern edge of the Grade II* Registered Park of Tottenham House and Savernake Forest. Further impact on these heritage assets, including their environmental quality, should be carefully considered.</p>
Human health and amenity	Potential impacts on air quality (including odour, bioaerosols and fumes), noise and vibration levels affecting existing uses on the business park and surrounding receptors will need to be investigated.
Landscape, townscape and visual	The site is located within the North Wessex Downs AONB. The semi-enclosed setting and existing commercial character of the site means that it can accommodate change, especially away from the A346. Mitigation through

Salisbury Road Business Park, Marlborough	
	sensitive site planning, the retention of existing planting (where possible) and screen planting will be required. Views into the site from nearby housing estates and PRow will be of particular importance.
Traffic and transportation	Consideration of the appropriate location of a waste facility within the business park should be considered. There is potential for congestion at peak times and an appropriate routing of HGVs will need to be established in order to minimise environmental impacts. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.
Water environment	The site has high permeability, overlies a principal aquifer and is in close proximity to a SPZ 1. Appropriate measures would need to be put in place to protect the water environment. Contamination may be present and any contamination risks will need to be appropriately dealt with. Pluvial flooding could interrupt operations and cause pollution to spread from the site. The Environment Agency will require details of a ground investigation and infiltration tests to assess the suitability of certain sustainable drainage methods. If infiltration cannot be achieved, there is an opportunity to provide a range of above ground SuDS such as ponds, swales and detention basins etc. If contamination proves to be a constraint then most SuDS can be lined to prevent any seepage into the ground. There does not appear to be a foul sewer connection to this site, so any contaminated drainage from waste storage/handling areas would have to be contained in a sealed tank and taken off site for disposal. A FRA and contamination risk assessment in coordination with the Environment Agency will be required to assess the impact of surface water run-off and any potential sources such as ground water and overland flows.
Any other issues or comments	Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing industrial and commercial units already permitted within the site boundary.
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	No cumulative effects identified at the plan-making stage.
Links to Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Swindon and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.



Inset map E4

Everleigh Waste Management Facility, Everleigh

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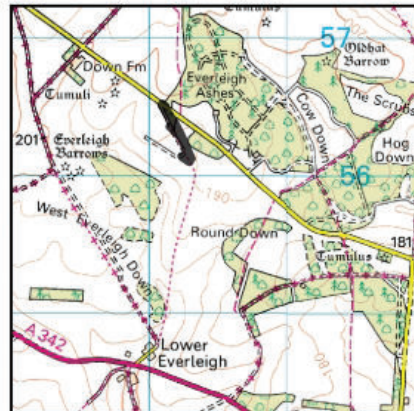
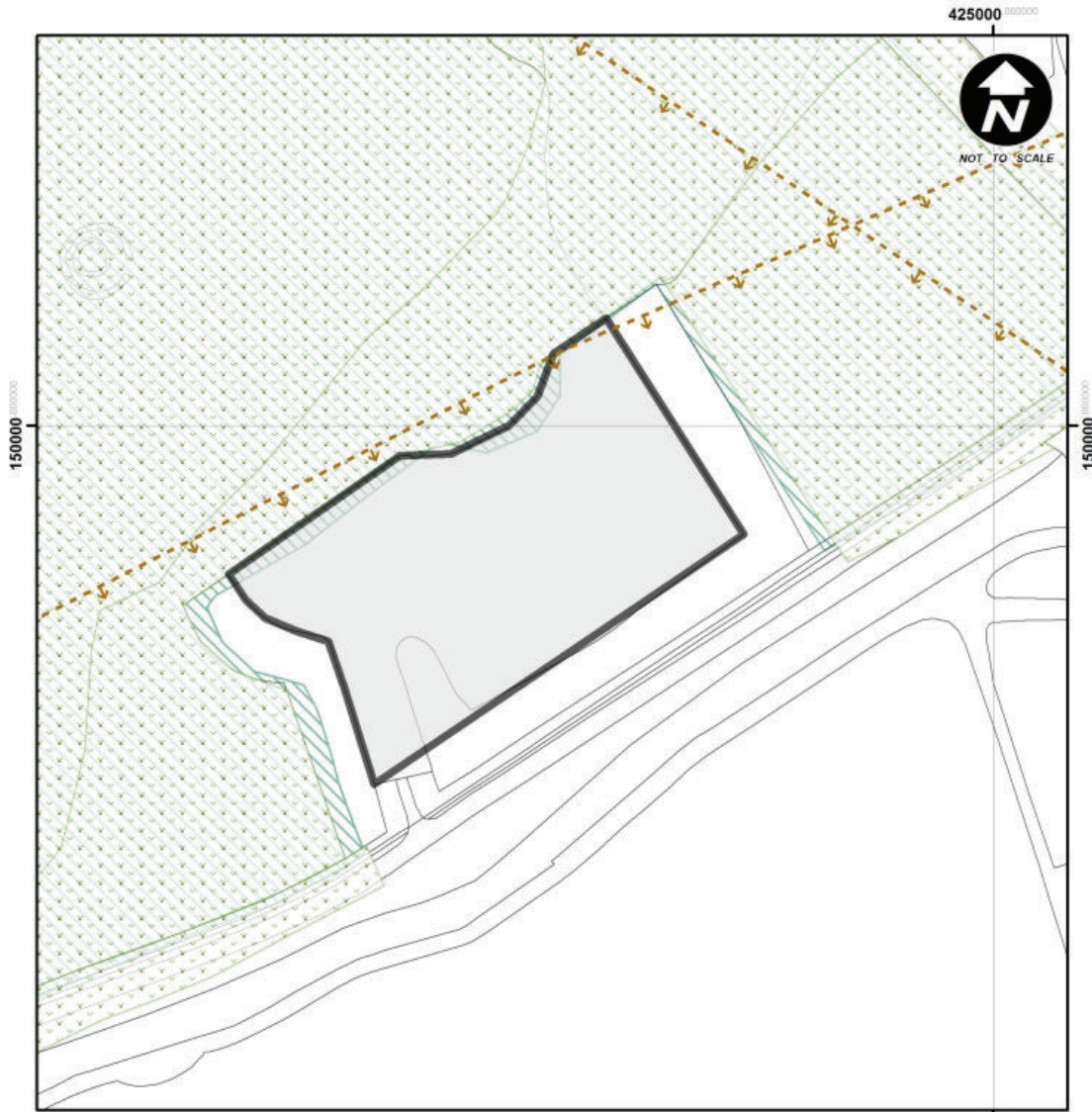


Table 4.4 Everleigh Waste Management Facility, Everleigh

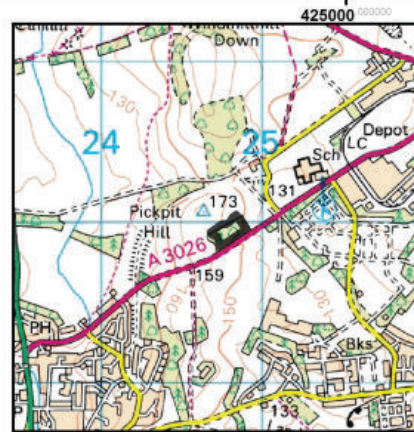
Everleigh Waste Management Facility, Everleigh	
Potential use/s	Inert Waste Recycling/Transfer and Composting
Scale	Local
Grid reference	419171 156367
Current use/s	Site comprises a HRC at its northern end and a municipal WTS at the southern end.
Description of site	This narrow strip of land is located in a remote, rural setting 2km north of Lower Everleigh and 3km south east of Pewsey, just north of the A342. The site has an existing access onto Everleigh Road which links to the A345 at Pewsey and to the A342 at Everleigh. The site is relatively well-screened from views to the north and east by the presence of conifers and pines. At the southern end of the site the WTS has been screened from the wider landscape to the south. The site lies adjacent to a former landfill facility for municipal waste which was restored to grassland in 1996. The site is situated within a wider landscape characterised by open rolling chalk downs, and is in proximity to the North Wessex Downs AONB which abuts the northern boundary of the site. A PRoW borders the eastern side of the site.
Size of site	0.9 ha
Planning context	The site is not allocated in the saved policies of the current Kennet District Local Plan.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is immediately adjacent to woodland and 150m from Everleigh Ashes CWS which is designated for its Ancient Woodland interest and is also an important area of dormouse habitat. Any expansion on the site is unlikely to impact on the Ancient Woodland, but it would be advisable to undertake an extended Phase I habitat survey with particular reference to dormice and bats to inform any future planning application. Some lighting constraints may be necessary to protect dormice and bats from possible disturbance. Appropriate enhancement in line with Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 9 could seek to extend areas of suitable dormouse habitat around the site boundary to connect with other habitats in the wider countryside.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	There are no heritage assets recorded within the site boundary. However, there are three SMs within 700 metres south-west and north-west. Any amelioration of impact on their setting will rely on existing or new planting and a restricted height of proposed development.
Human health and amenity	<p>Potential impacts on air quality (including odour, dust and fumes), noise, vibration and nuisance levels affecting people working on or using existing operations on the site will need to be investigated. Development should have regard to the Environment Agency 250m bioaerosol buffer for composting operations.</p> <p>Any development will need to safeguard PRoW. The current footpath may need to be diverted as it is already in close proximity to the waste works and is unmanaged.</p>

Everleigh Waste Management Facility, Everleigh	
Landscape, townscape and visual	Although not within the North Wessex Downs AONB, the close proximity of the site to this designated area will require careful consideration. The semi-enclosed setting and existing waste dominated character of the site means that it can accommodate change. The main visual impacts, on users of the lane and the footpath to the south of the site, could be almost entirely mitigated through sensitive site planning and screen planting. It is recommended that visual surveys from footpaths to the south and north of the site should be undertaken.
Traffic and transportation	Concerns regarding the distance of the site to the Wiltshire HGV Route Network and potential need for new infrastructure/access will need to be investigated. Potential for additional waste related traffic to have an impact on the A303. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.
Water environment	The site is predominantly located on a principal aquifer and lies within 500m of a SPZ 2. The site is in Flood Zone 1 but is shown to lie within 'Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. There is no risk of pluvial or fluvial flooding but groundwater flooding could occur. There are currently outstanding groundwater issues at the site and a high level of engineering containment will be required at this site to safeguard the groundwater environment. Investigations will need to be made into the history of the adjacent former landfill site and potential contaminants and issues with building on the site. Proposals should consider mitigation such as SuDS in site design to control run-off. A FRA, contamination risk assessment and liaison with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application.
Any other issues or comments	A former municipal landfill lies adjacent to the site and any development must avoid locating on or otherwise prejudicing the restored landfill area. Any potential hydrological and/or engineering impacts of new development must be addressed with the Environment Agency. This site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zone - Netheravon aerodrome Statutory Birdstrike Safeguarding Zone.
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	No cumulative effects identified at the plan-making stage.
Links to Waste Core Strategy	The site is not located within 16km of a principal settlement, therefore is only allocated for local scale use. The site will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.



Inset map E5

Pickpit Hill,
Tidworth



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Table 4.5 Pickpit Hill, Tidworth

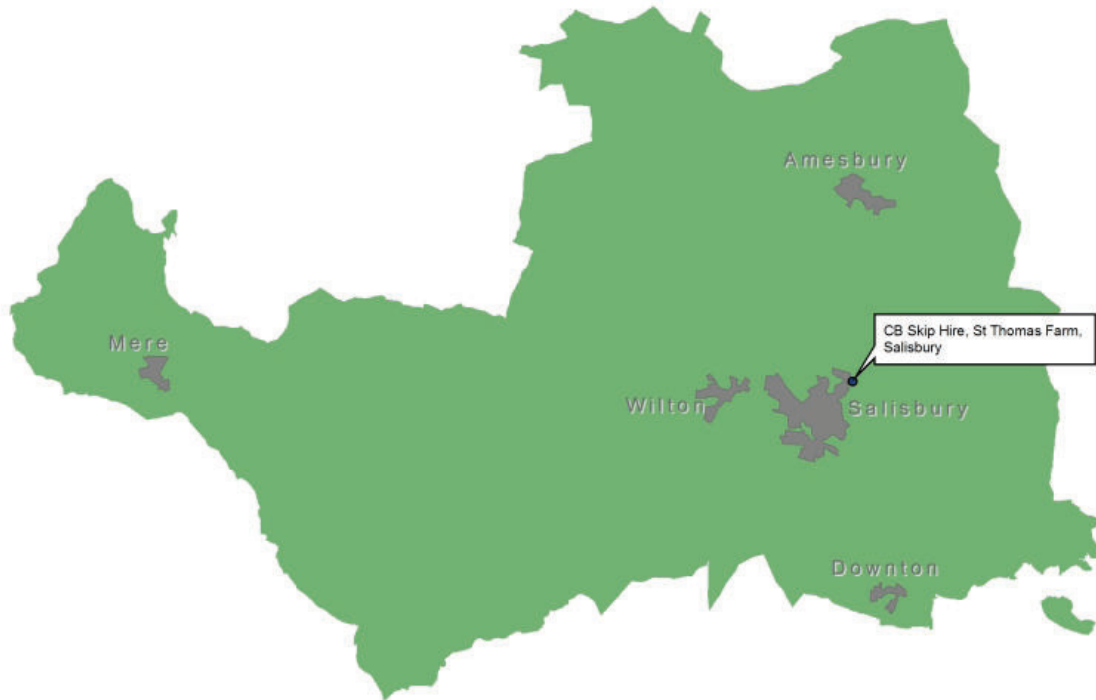
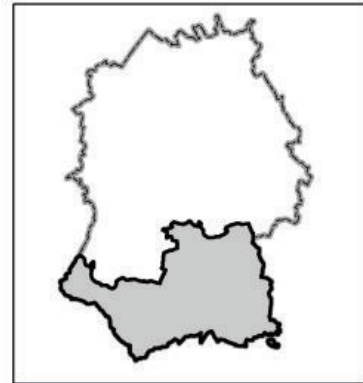
Pickpit Hill, Tidworth	
Potential use/s	Household Recycling Centre, Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station, Local Recycling, Inert Waste Recycling/Transfer and Composting
Scale	Local
Grid reference	424790 149947
Current use/s	The site is a former incinerator facility which is now vegetated with woodland.
Description of site	The site is located on the A3026 between Ludgershall and Tidworth, approximately 30km north east of Salisbury. The site is isolated and well screened by hedgerows and woodland which define the boundaries. The site is accessed via the A3206 which runs along the southern boundary of the site. There is a residential area around 650m south west of the site and Wellington Academy is approximately 500m north east.
Size of site	1.9 ha
Planning context	The site is not allocated in the saved policies of the current Kennet District Local Plan.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is surrounded on three sides by the Pickpit Hill CWS, designated for its chalk grassland interest, a UK BAP priority habitat, which in turn is important for the large variety of butterflies, reptiles and small mammals, including brown hare. The site itself is covered with trees and scrub, which may offer suitable secluded resting places for birds, bats and small mammals. An extended Phase I habitat survey with particular reference to reptiles, bats and badgers will be required to inform any future planning application on this site. Appropriate enhancement in line with PPS9 could include the provision of new or extended areas of wildlife corridor and refuge sites on the boundary between the waste site and the CWS. A robust management plan will need to address the issue of dust and litter being carried onto the CWS by the prevailing wind and measures put in place to prevent this.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	Consideration should be given to any adverse impact on the historic environment from intervisibility with the non-Scheduled barrow on Pickpit Hill.
Human health and amenity	The site is isolated, however potential impacts on air quality (including odour, dust and fumes), noise and vibration levels affecting residential areas and users of Wellington Academy (north east of the site) will need to be investigated.
Landscape, townscape and visual	The site is well screened by hedgerows and woodland, however the visual impact of waste development should be reduced through sensitive site planning of facilities to minimise the impact on views from the A3026.
Traffic and transportation	Potential impact on the A303 and capacity constraints of the A3026 and adjoining roads to deal with waste related traffic will need to be addressed. Potential mitigation includes relocating the existing site access approximately 180m to the east to improve visibility and providing a dedicated right turn.

Pickpit Hill, Tidworth	
	Consideration should also be given to routing HGV traffic so that it travels from the east via the A342 and the A303 (not through Tidworth). A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.
Water environment	The site is located within Flood Zone 1 but overlies a principal aquifer and is within SPZ 2. Potable supplies are therefore at risk from pollution and any use at the site will only be acceptable if it can be demonstrated that pollution will not occur and risks can be mitigated against. There has been extensive past and present industrial use of the site including landfill which could give rise to potential contamination issues. Any contamination risks will need to be appropriately dealt with. The drainage arrangement for any development proposals for this site should be a material consideration. An assessment as to whether there are suitable surface water disposal options available for the site will need to be undertaken. Foul water discharges from any development can be connected to the public sewer system where available subject to a capacity appraisal and agreement upon a point of connection. Appropriate measures would need to be put in place to protect the water environment. A FRA, contamination risk assessment and liaison with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application.
Any other issues or comments	This site falls within MoD statutory safeguarding zones - Netheravon aerodrome; Boscombe Down and Middle Wallop Statutory Birdstrike Safeguarding Zone.
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	No cumulative effects identified at the plan-making stage.
Links to Waste Core Strategy	The site is not located within 16km of a principal settlement, therefore is only allocated for local scale use. The site will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.

5 South Wiltshire

5.1 Strategic sites

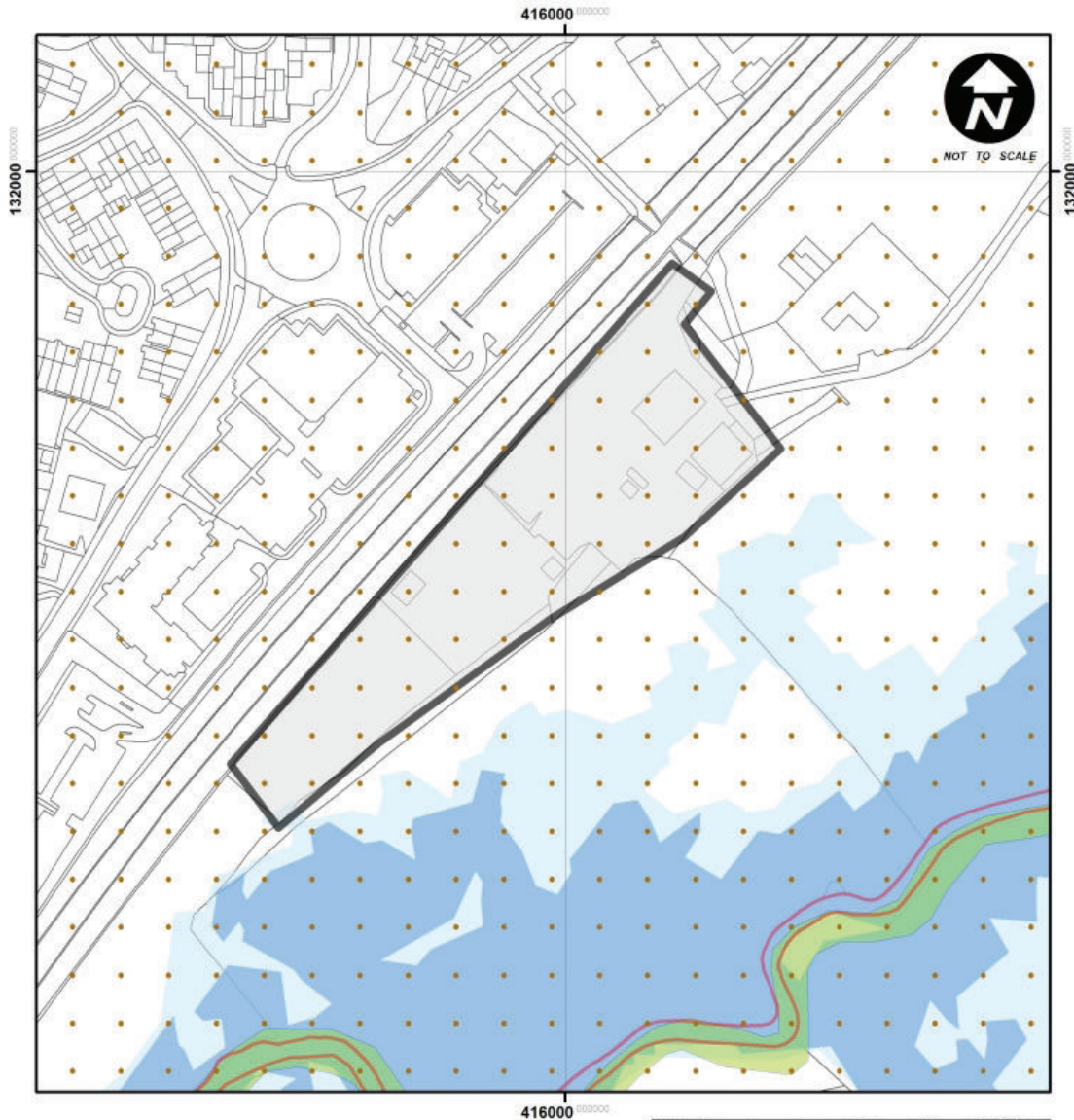
South Wiltshire strategic scale waste sites



Key

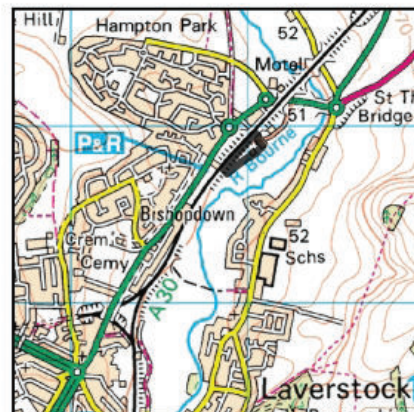
- Strategic waste sites in South Wiltshire
- Key settlements in South Wiltshire
- South Wiltshire

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Inset map S1

CB Skip Hire,
St Thomas Farm,
Salisbury



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Table 5.1 CB Skip Hire, St Thomas Farm, Salisbury

CB Skip Hire, St Thomas Farm, Salisbury	
Potential use/s	Local Recycling, Inert Waste Recycling/Transfer and Composting
Scale	Strategic
Grid reference	145947 131817
Current use/s	The site is part Brownfield and part Greenfield, comprising a skip hire service in the northern end of the site and a paddock in the southern end of the site.
Description of site	The site is located to the west of Bishopdown on the north eastern edge of Salisbury. The site has an existing access road off the A30, which is part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network, and links to the A36 and A338. The north east boundary is defined by a residential property, the south east and south west boundaries by hedgerows beyond which is located a flat area of grassland flood meadows that form the River Bourne floodplain. The north west boundary of the site is defined by the embankment of a railway line and includes a cover of rough scrub.
Size of site	1.5 ha
Planning context	The site is not allocated in the South Wiltshire Core Strategy. However the site is affected by the saved Salisbury District Local Plan policy (C6 - Landscape Setting of Salisbury and Wilton).
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	As the site lies 75m from the River Avon SAC the County Ecologist has carried out a test of likely significance of any adverse impact on the designated features of the SAC, as a result of development of the site for any or all of the potential uses listed above. This concluded that there could be a risk of adverse impact on the SAC as a result of implementing the potential uses but that the significance of impact can be removed or greatly reduced by the design of a robust management plan for site operation, which must address potential issues around dust deposition and pollution. A site level survey will be required to inform any future planning application. This should consist of an extended Phase I survey with particular reference to otters, reptiles, bats and badgers, assuming that the extension of the existing site will occupy the south west area of the site.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	<p>Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken as part of a planning application to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation.</p> <p>Potential environmental impact (e.g. noise) on listed properties in the centre of Laverstock, to the south should be considered. The C18 St Thomas Bridge, on the A30 to the north is also a grade II listed structure however as this already serves a major route further traffic use is unlikely to cause any significant issues.</p>

CB Skip Hire, St Thomas Farm, Salisbury	
Human health and amenity	<p>Potential impacts on neighbouring/sensitive receptors will need to be considered as part of any planning application. All air quality risks for the intended use are low to high without mitigation. Dust, bioaerosol (with composting) and odour mitigation is recommended. Detailed assessment should be undertaken if the site is intended for composting. There are properties within the 250m bioaerosol buffer, although they are screened from the site via a railway line located on a large bund. Advice should be sought from the Environment Agency.</p> <p>The impacts of noise from any development upon surrounding land uses will need to be addressed. The site is well separated from local housing, with the exception of the owner's house, and already contains similar noise sources. There is little or no screening from the proposed site but with appropriate screening the site is considered suitable with respect to noise for the proposed uses. Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences may be required on the southern and eastern boundary of the facility.</p>
Landscape, townscape and visual	<p>Potential impacts on views onto the site from nearby residential properties in Bishopdown to the west and Laverstock to the south. However, the semi-enclosed setting and existing industrial character of the site means that it can accommodate change. The main visual impacts, on residences on Broadway Ledge and the footpath to the south of the site, should be mitigated through sensitive site planning and screen planting.</p>
Traffic and transportation	<p>Any proposal for waste development should assess traffic impacts, particularly at peak times, along the A30 and A36. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.</p>
Water environment	<p>A SPZ1 is 1.2km from the site and the site is underlain by a principal aquifer. The closest groundwater abstraction lies 1.6km to the north east (used for general farming and domestic). The River Bourne lies approximately 90m to the south of the site. There is risk of polluting groundwater sources. Robust design measures should be put in place to ensure protection of public water resources. In particular, a composting facility will need to make sure adequate distance from receptors and risk assessments are followed. The site lies partly in Flood Zone 2 and an area of the site is shown to be within 'Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. A FRA and liaison with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application. Any proposals will need to be accompanied by a surface water management strategy that specifically considers the integration of surface water drainage systems.</p>
Any other issues or comments	<p>Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing waste operations already permitted within the site boundary.</p> <p>The site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zone - Boscombe Down Statutory Birdstrike Safeguarding Zone in addition to Dean Hill Statutory Meteorological Safeguarding Zone.</p>

CB Skip Hire, St Thomas Farm, Salisbury	
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	There is the potential for cumulative effects on biodiversity and geodiversity. These matters should be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.
Links to Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Salisbury and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.

5.2 Local sites

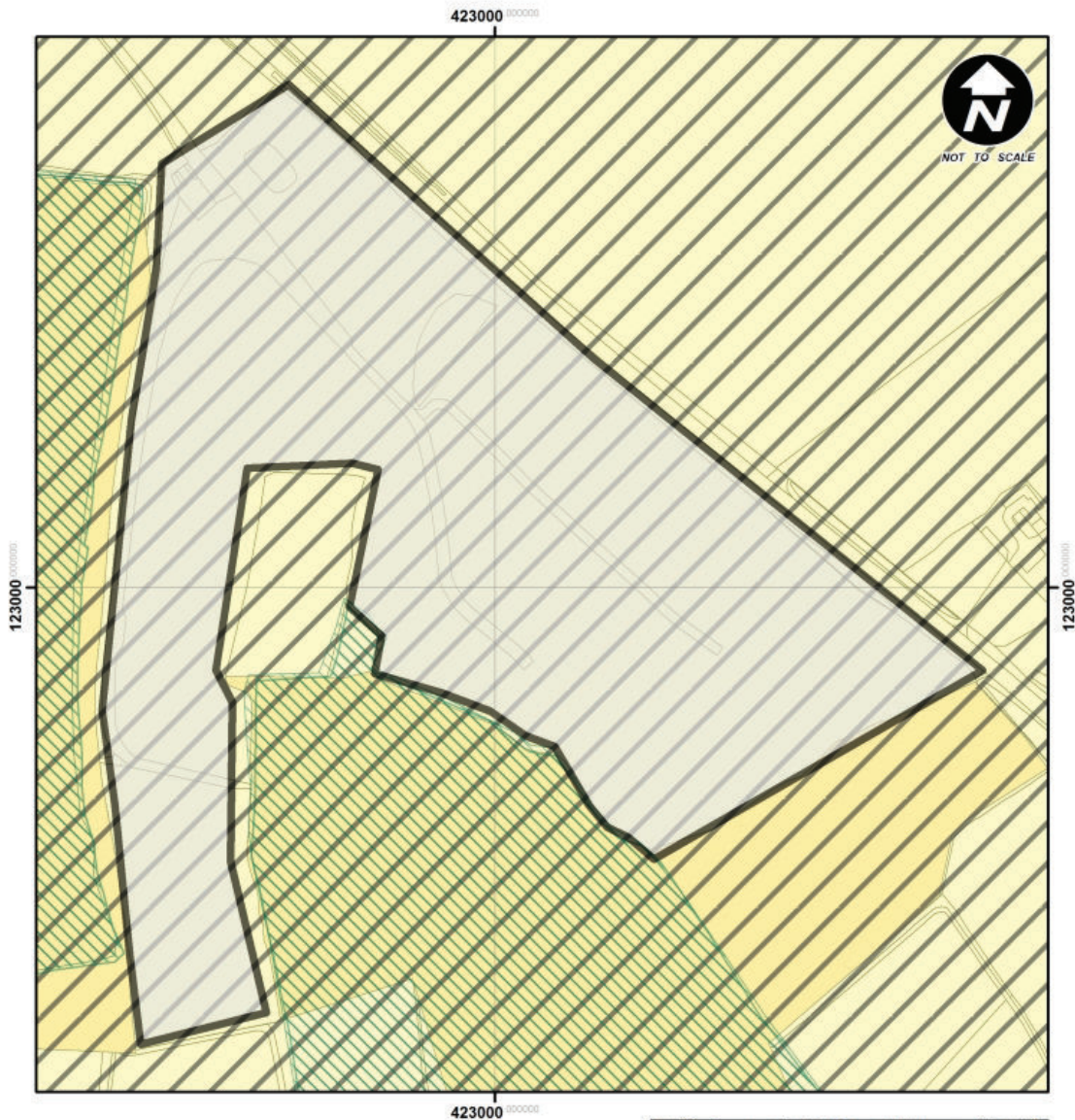
South Wiltshire local scale waste sites



Key

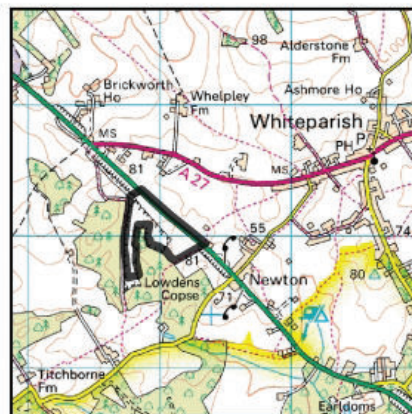
- Local waste sites in South Wiltshire
- Key settlements in South Wiltshire
- South Wiltshire

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Inset map S2

Brickworth Quarry and Landfill,
Whiteparish



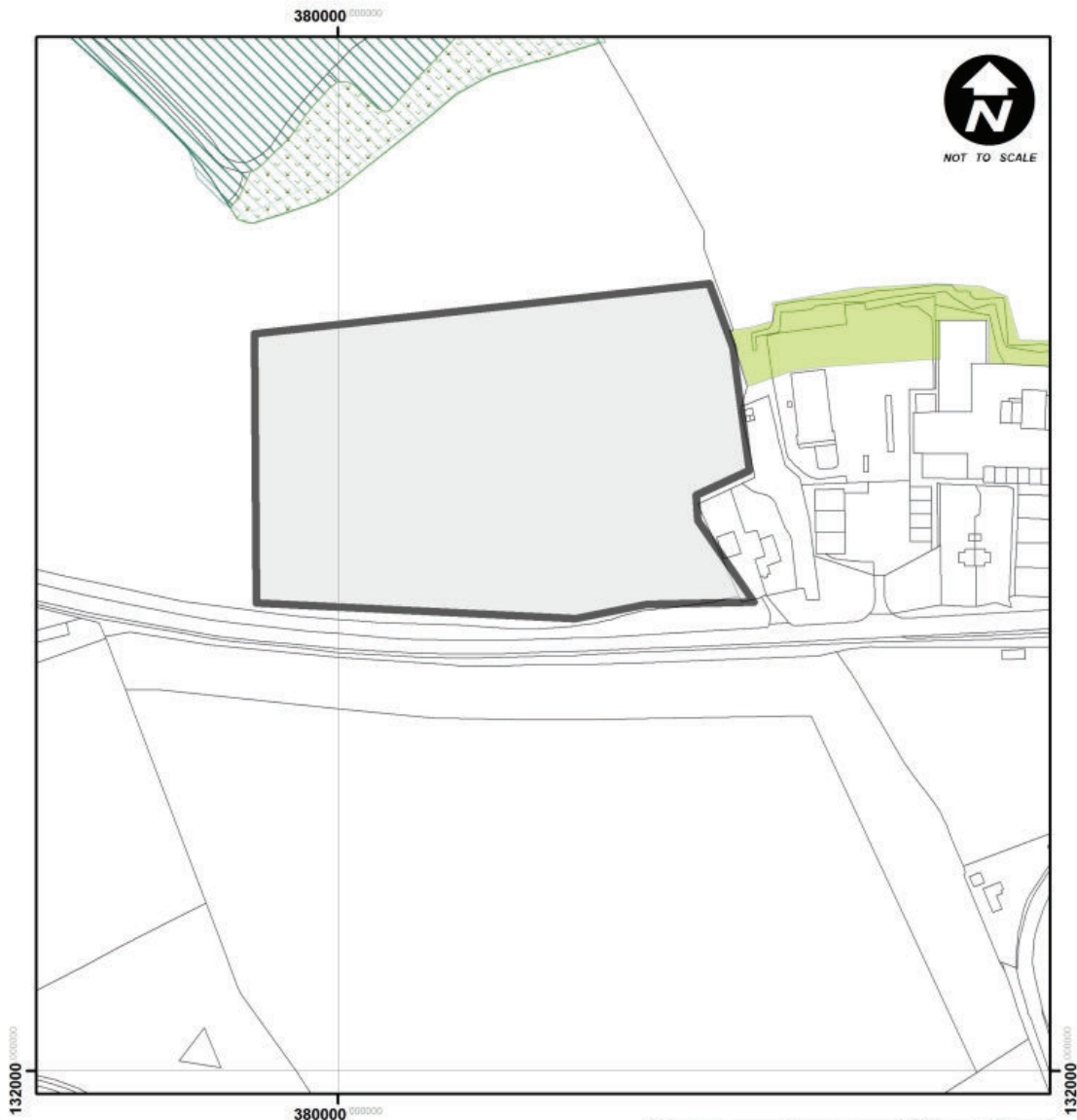
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Table 5.2 Brickworth Quarry and Landfill, Whiteparish

Brickworth Quarry and Landfill, Whiteparish	
Potential use/s	Inert Waste Recycling/Transfer (ancillary to inert landfill reinstatement)
Scale	Local
Grid reference	422871 123246
Current use/s	The site is an operational sand quarry which includes the import of inert waste for use in restoration operations. Reinstatement to agriculture involves the selected deposition of dry commercial and industrial waste and other waste of an inert non-hazardous nature.
Description of site	The site is located 1km west of Whiteparish, approximately 10km south east of Salisbury. The site has an existing access directly from the A36 via a signalised crossroads from which there is a gated access to the site. There are left and right turn filter lanes into the site. The site is surrounded by fields and fairly isolated except for a few residential properties opposite the south eastern corner of the site, separated by the A36 and a number of isolated farms. The site is bounded on southern and western margins by Lowdens Copse (woodland), which provides year-round screening from the south and west. Earth bunds have been constructed to the north of the site and further screening along the A36 is provided by a hedgerow. The site is within grade 3 agricultural land and a PRow runs adjacent to the site. Part of the site has already been restored to rough grassland. The northern boundary of the New Forest National Park (Moor Lane) is approximately 500m south of the site.
Size of site	17.3 ha
Planning context	The site is not allocated in the South Wiltshire Core Strategy or the saved policies of the current Salisbury District Local Plan. The site has been proposed for potential future sand extraction in the emerging Wiltshire and Swindon Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations DPD.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is situated immediately adjacent to Lowden's Copse CWS to the south east and Sandland/Goose Eye Copse CWS to the west, both of which are designated for their Ancient Woodland (UK BAP Priority Habitat) interest. The existing permitted site only accepts inert waste as part of the overall restoration scheme. Any additional waste imports must be inert and in accordance with existing mitigation strategy for sand extraction. The existing restoration plan aims to enhance both areas of Ancient Woodland/CWS and any further proposals for waste import must not compromise the integrity of the existing plan. Considerable ecological survey has already been carried out on the site to inform applications for extant permissions. Any further proposals will be expected to be accompanied by updated ecological survey reports.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features in areas which have not been previously mitigated. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject

Brickworth Quarry and Landfill, Whiteparish	
	to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation.
Human health and amenity	<p>Potential impacts on air quality (including dust and fumes), noise and nuisance levels affecting nearby receptors such as the occupiers of Harestock Cottage and other adjoining and nearby dwellings on the A36 and A27 Brickworth Road will need to be investigated.</p> <p>Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences may be required depending on the location of facilities. New facilities should be sited as far away from the south eastern corner as practical, with a minimum separation of 150m from any residential properties.</p> <p>All air quality risks for the intended use are low. Dust mitigation is recommended however detailed assessment should not be necessary. Any development will need to safeguard PRow.</p>
Land use	Potential loss of grade 3 agricultural land should be considered.
Landscape, townscape and visual	Although in close proximity to the New Forest National Park, the semi-enclosed wooded setting and existing quarried character of the site means that it is able to accommodate change. The main visual receptor groups which consist of walkers on nearby footpaths and drivers on the A36 are both already well screened, although this could be further enhanced with additional planting on the site and by locating facilities away from the road and PRow.
Traffic and transportation	Any proposal for waste development should assess potential impacts on the A27, particularly where it passes through the nearby village of Whiteparish. HGV routing arrangements to minimise the impact of traffic on the A27 and through the New Forest National Park should be considered. Journeys should be made via local and strategic lorry routes for the maximum practicable distance. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.
Water environment	The site is located above a secondary aquifer and within SPZ 3. Potable supplies are therefore at risk from pollution from activities at this site. The potential uses identified for the site will only be acceptable if it can be demonstrated through risk assessment that pollution of groundwater will not occur and risks can be mitigated against. Careful consideration will need to be given to the surface water drainage arrangements. The use of any system where surface water could infiltrate the ground should be avoided as this could cause pollution. The site is in Flood Zone 1, however there are surface water courses in proximity to the site. There is no risk of fluvial flooding but the potential for pluvial and groundwater flooding should be investigated. There are potentially contaminating land uses in the area and a thorough understanding of the nature and extent of any risks of pollution associated with a proposal will need to be demonstrated. Proposals should consider

Brickworth Quarry and Landfill, Whiteparish	
	mitigation such as SuDS within site design and infiltration devices. A FRA, contamination risk assessment and liaison with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application.
Any other issues or comments	<p>The full restoration of the site must not be prejudiced by any planning permission for recycling activities now or in the future.</p> <p>This site falls within an MoD statutory safeguarding zone - Dean Hill Statutory Meteorological Safeguarding Zone.</p>
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	No cumulative effects identified at the plan-making stage.
Links to Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Salisbury and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.



Inset map S3

Employment Allocation,
Mere



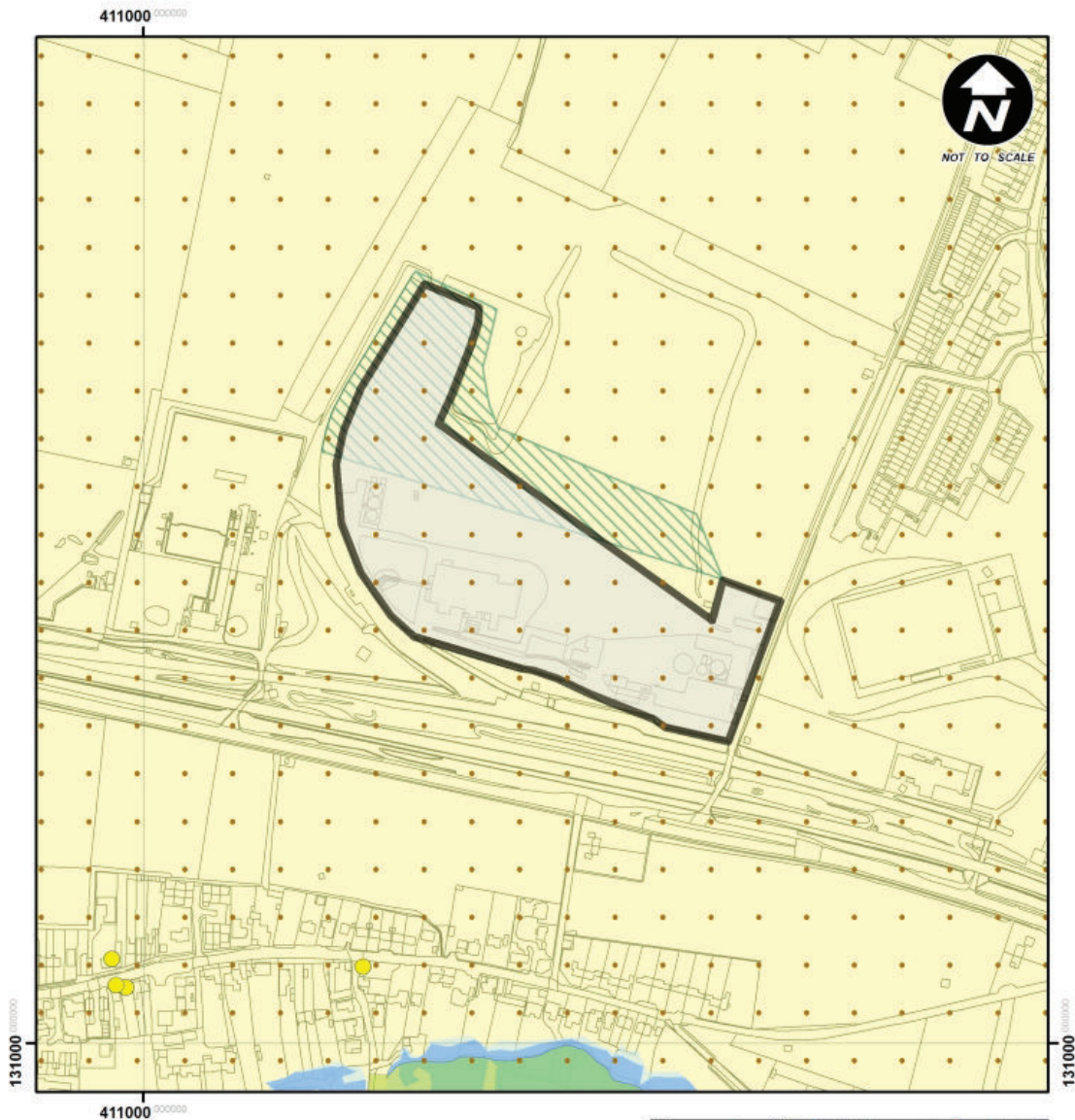
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Table 5.3 Employment Allocation, Mere

Employment Allocation, Mere	
Potential use/s	Household Recycling Centre, Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station and Local Recycling
Scale	Local
Grid reference	380132 132325
Current use/s	Greenfield site. The site is currently an undeveloped employment allocation.
Description of site	The site is located on the western edge of Mere, approximately 15km south west of Warminster. The site is grade 2 agricultural land which extends beyond the northern and western boundaries of the proposed employment allocation. The site is located less than 500m from the A303 which is part of the Primary Route Network and the Wiltshire HGV Route Network. The A303 can be accessed via the B3092 which runs along the southern boundary of the site. An agricultural gate provides the current access to the field. Norwood House and an industrial estate is located to the east of the site beyond which lies a residential area.
Size of site	3.8 ha
Planning context	The site is allocated in the South Wiltshire Core Strategy via the saved policies of the Salisbury District Local Plan for employment (B2 and B8) and development (Policy E12). The area to the west of the site is allocated for housing development (Policy H16).
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	<p>The site is adjacent to Dead Maid Quarry SSSI (designated for its geological interest) and approximately 50m south from Norwood South CWS (designated for its ancient woodland interest and BAP Priority Habitat "Broadleaved, mixed and Yew Woodland"). As the CWS is already bisected by the A303 Trunk Road, the southern part of the woodland is already vulnerable to impacts of edge effects. The waste site would be upwind of the CWS and therefore there is potential for dust to reach the CWS. While it is acknowledged that most of the proposed waste facilities suitable for this site will be carried out inside buildings, there is potential for litter to be blown onto the CWS and surrounding habitat. A robust construction method statement will be required at the planning application stage to address containment of dust and litter. In addition, there are numerous badger records in the immediate vicinity and the proximity of the woodland indicates suitable habitat for a wide variety of species. Any planning application will need to be accompanied by an extended Phase I survey to inform the planning decision in relation to sensitive habitats and species. Appropriate enhancement in line with PPS9 would include further planting of the strip between the proposed waste site and the CWS to act as a buffer for the sensitive woodland habitats.</p> <p>Wiltshire Wildlife Trust should be consulted on any forthcoming planning application.</p>

Employment Allocation, Mere	
Historic environment and cultural heritage	<p>Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation.</p> <p>There are no built heritage assets in the immediate vicinity of the site although Mere village is designated as a conservation area and includes numerous listed buildings which will be vulnerable to increased noise, dust and vibration etc. To the west and south-west of the site are listed buildings associated with Zeals House, including the Lodge and gate piers close to the A303 junction. Any potential impacts on these will need to be investigated.</p>
Human health and amenity	<p>Potential impacts on air quality (including odour, dust and fumes), noise and nuisance levels affecting existing uses on the industrial estate and surrounding receptors (particularly to the east of the site, such as Norwood House) will need to be investigated.</p> <p>Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences may be required on the eastern and southern boundaries of the site. Facilities should be sited towards the west of the allocation area and no closer than 120m to the nearest residential property.</p>
Landscape, townscape and visual	<p>The site is Greenfield in character, however it is allocated for employment use and therefore its character is likely to change. Careful siting of facilities away from the B3092 and adjacent industrial estate, and the planting of additional screening vegetation should be used to reduce any residual impacts.</p>
Traffic and transportation	<p>A new site access should be constructed towards the east of the site, taking access off the B3092. Further investigation will be required to assess the visibility from the proposed site access, whilst consideration of speed reduction measures for the B3092 may also be necessary. The potential for increased pressure on the A303 should also be considered. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.</p>
Water environment	<p>The site is in Flood Zone 1. It is situated on the periphery of SPZ 2 and SPZ 1 is approximately 950m towards the east. The nearest abstraction is located 700m towards the south west (groundwater source). The nearest watercourse is located 600m south east, downslope of the site. The site is underlain by a principal aquifer. There is no risk of fluvial flooding but changes in runoff could lead to an increase in the potential for pluvial flooding. The aquifer is shallow so there is a risk of groundwater flooding. A high level of engineering containment will be required at this site to safeguard the groundwater environment. Areas of the site including the south eastern corner are in 'Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. Proposals should consider mitigation such as SuDS within site design and infiltration devices. A FRA (if the development area exceeds 1 hectare), contamination risk assessment and</p>

Employment Allocation, Mere	
	liaison with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application.
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	No cumulative effects identified at the plan-making stage.
Links to Waste Core Strategy	The site is not located within 16km of a principal settlement, therefore it is only allocated for local scale use. The site will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.



Inset map S4
Former Imerys Quarry,
Quidhampton



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Table 5.4 Former Imerys Quarry, Quidhampton

Former Imerys Quarry, Quidhampton	
Potential use/s	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station, Local Recycling and Waste Treatment (potential for heat and/or power generation due to the potential local customers)
Scale	Local
Grid reference	411289 131361
Current use/s	The site is a former quarry and industrial processing plant.
Description of site	The site is located to the north of Quidhampton, approximately 3km north east of Salisbury city centre. The site has an established access onto the A36 via Penning Road. The northern extent of the site is defined by the former quarry area beyond which a school and sports field are sited and the eastern boundary is delineated by Penning Road with a sports ground located beyond. The southern boundary of the site is formed by a railway line and the A36, and former railway sidings are located to the western limit of the site. There are a number of sensitive receptors in the area, including housing and a secondary school to the east and north east of the site. There are no PRow in proximity to the site.
Size of site	4.8 ha
Planning context	The site is identified as employment land in the South Wiltshire Core Strategy (Core Policy 2 - Strategic Allocation).
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is situated within 250m north of the River Avon SAC. The site is in Flood Zone 1 and is unlikely to be affected by flood events; therefore the potential for materials to be picked up and carried in the river is negligible. The site lies to the north of the SAC therefore prevailing winds will not carry air borne pollutants onto the SAC from the waste site and it is sufficiently distant from the SAC that disturbance is unlikely to be an issue. The site is also partially within the Quidhampton Quarry CWS. Natural habitats on the site should be subject to survey to inform any future planning applications for this site and this should pay particular attention to badgers, nesting birds and reptiles. Enhancement for biodiversity required by PPS9 should be designed according to ecological survey report findings regarding the use of the site by any European Protected Species and nesting birds, whilst falling in line with any existing management prescriptions for the CWS.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features in areas which have not been previously mitigated. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation.

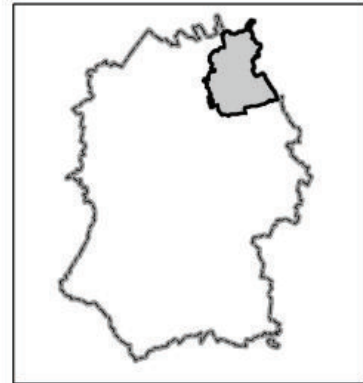
Former Imerys Quarry, Quidhampton	
	<p>The Grade I Wilton Registered Park lies to the south-west of the site and although the allocated site appears to be visually contained from southern aspects care will be required to assess any impact (e.g. noise, dust, vibration) upon the Park's environmental quality and that of its setting. There are also a number of listed buildings within the centre of the village. Any potential impacts on these will need to be investigated.</p>
Human health and amenity	<p>Potential impacts on neighbouring receptors (particularly odour and bioaerosols) will need to be considered as part of any planning application.</p> <p>Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences may be required on the eastern and northern boundaries of the site.</p> <p>Facilities should be sited away from the eastern boundary of the site, with a minimum separation distance of 150m between the proposed facility and any residential dwelling.</p>
Landscape, townscape and visual	<p>The enclosed position within the landscape and limited views into the site caused by the undulating landform means that the site is able to accommodate change. Minor mitigation measures such as siting facilities away from the A36 and ensuring surrounding properties are screened from any new buildings will be required depending on the level of development.</p>
Traffic and transportation	<p>It is recommended that a left in/left out arrangement be implemented with all access to the site gained from the west and all egress from the site to the east (towards Salisbury). It is also recommended that speed reduction measures are implemented on the A36 and an assessment of the suitability of the bridge over the railway line to accommodate the proposed number of HGVs and to determine the need to signalise the bridge. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal.</p> <p>There is potential for rail use at this site although this would require a full feasibility study.</p> <p>Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.</p>
Water environment	<p>The site is currently a large chalk pit, as a result of previous quarrying activities. There are two groundwater abstractions within the site boundary associated with the minerals activities. The site falls within SPZ 2 and is underlain by a principal aquifer. A SPZ 1 lies 450m east of the site. The site is in Flood Zone 1. There are a number of streams flowing into the River Wylve towards the south of the site. There is no risk of fluvial flooding but the potential for pluvial and groundwater flooding should be investigated. The risks to the existing groundwater abstractions at the quarry will need to be assessed. A high level of engineering containment will be required at this site to safeguard the groundwater environment. Areas along the southern and western boundaries and within the site are shown to be 'Areas Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. Proposals should consider mitigation such as SuDS within site design and infiltration devices A FRA (if the development</p>

Former Imerys Quarry, Quidhampton	
	area exceeds 1 hectare), contamination risk assessment and liaison with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application.
Any other issues or comments	<p>Any proposal will need to consider the reduced potential for the full restoration of quarrying activity.</p> <p>This site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zones - Boscombe Down Statutory Birdstrike Safeguarding Zone in addition to Dean Hill Statutory Meteorological Safeguarding Zone.</p>
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	There is the potential for cumulative effects on biodiversity, geodiversity and human health. These matters will need to be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.
Links to Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Salisbury and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.

6 Swindon

6.1 Strategic sites

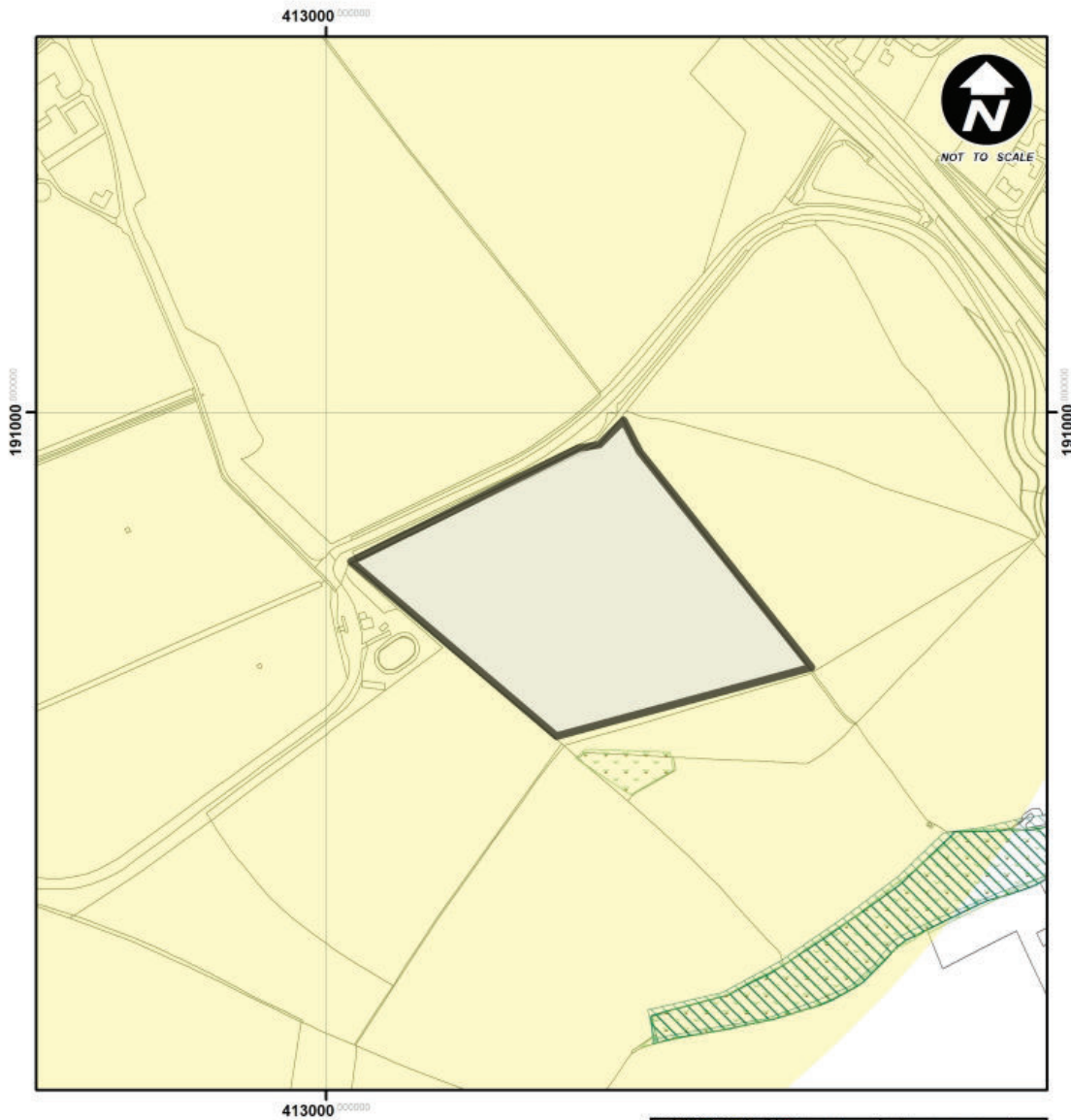
Swindon strategic scale waste sites



Key

- Key settlement
- Strategic waste sites in Swindon
- Swindon Area

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Inset map SBC1

Chapel Farm,
Blunsdon



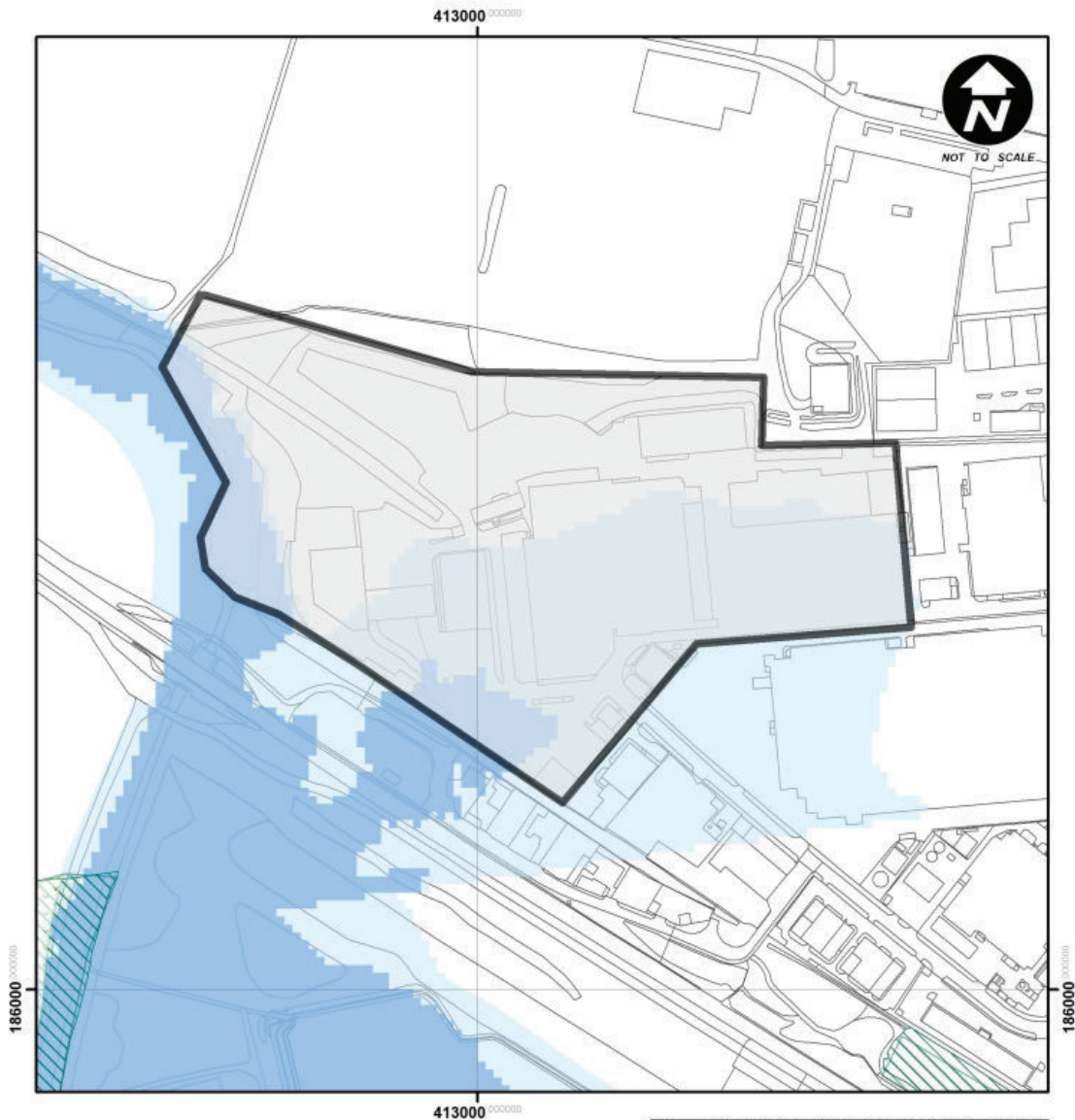
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Table 6.1 Chapel Farm, Blunsdon

Chapel Farm, Blunsdon	
Potential use/s	Waste Treatment (energy from waste)
Scale	Strategic
Grid reference	413200 190900
Current use/s	The site is gently sloping grade 3 agricultural land enclosed by hedgerow within open countryside. An active landfill site is located to the north west of the site. A recycling facility is located to the west of the site.
Description of site	The site is approximately 1km north of Blunsdon and 7.5km north of Swindon town centre. The site is accessed via a track which leads to Blunsdon Hill which in turn links to the A419. There are a number of residential properties within the vicinity of the site. A residential bungalow is located to the north west of the site and there are properties along Blunsdon Hill to the south.
Size of site	5.5 ha
Planning context	The site is not allocated for development within the saved policies of the current Swindon Borough Local Plan. The emerging Swindon Core Strategy does not propose any land use designations on the site however a large mixed development area (Policy NC5) is located to the immediate south of the site.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	<p>There are a number of designated sites in proximity to the site including two blocks of UK BAP Priority Habitats (20m south and more than 200m south east of the site) and the Widhill Copse CWS, designated for its Ancient Woodland interest (within 200m to the south east of the site). A drain runs along the northern edge of the site and another runs north along the eastern edge of the site. Although the flow is away from the CWS, there remains hydrological connectivity. None of the areas of priority habitat are likely to be adversely affected by a waste treatment facility, however, an extended Phase I habitat survey with particular respect to badgers, reptiles and water voles will be required in order to inform any future planning application for this site. Appropriate enhancement in relation to the site, in line with PPS9, would include improvement of connectivity between the areas of woodland and the wider ecological landscape.</p> <p>Should an energy from waste plant be developed on site an Environmental permit will be required. As part of this permit the impacts of discharges to air will need to be assessed with regards statutory and non-statutory wildlife sites and protected and sensitive species, in-line with EA policy.</p>
Historic environment and cultural heritage	There are no heritage assets recorded within the site, although part of one asset recorded within the study area (a 500m radius from the edge of the site) could extend into the site. Four undesignated archaeological sites and three Grade II Listed Buildings are recorded within the study area.

Chapel Farm, Blunsdon	
	<p>Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation.</p> <p>Any development will need to ensure that the existing screening at the site remains in place to protect the views from the three Grade II Listed Buildings within the study area.</p>
Human health and amenity	<p>Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings and fences may be required and any facility should be sited towards the west of the site away from residential buildings with a minimum separation distance of 150m. Any proposed development in the northern part of the site will require further noise assessment.</p> <p>Dust, bioaerosol and odour mitigation will be required. Detailed assessment for bioaerosols and odour with account for local topography will need to be undertaken. Assessment for Particulate Matter (PM10) and dust will also be needed.</p>
Landscape, townscape and visual	Visual impacts on surrounding residences and farms will need to be mitigated through sensitive site planning and screen planting.
Traffic and transportation	A new direct site access will need to be provided off the existing private access road into the site. Capacity analysis will be required at the signalised network of junctions between the A419 and A4311. Consultation with the Highways Agency will need to take place in relation to any increase in traffic accessing the A419 at the Lady Lane junction. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.
Water environment	There are a number of non-main river watercourses adjacent to the site and there are potentially contaminating land uses in the area. Opportunities to maintain and enhance watercourses should be sought as part of any development. The site partially lies within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. Any discharge following development must be managed within the site and limited to 'Greenfield' rates in accordance with the Swindon Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. A FRA, contamination risk assessment and liaison with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application.
Any other issues or comments	<p>The site is in proximity to an active landfill and recycling facility. Account should be taken of the combined impacts of operations upon the locality.</p> <p>The site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zone - RAF Fairford Statutory Birdstrike Safeguarding Zone.</p>

Chapel Farm, Blunsdon	
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	No cumulative effects identified at the plan-making stage.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Swindon and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.



Inset map SBC2

Waterside Park,
Swindon



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Table 6.2 Waterside Park, Swindon

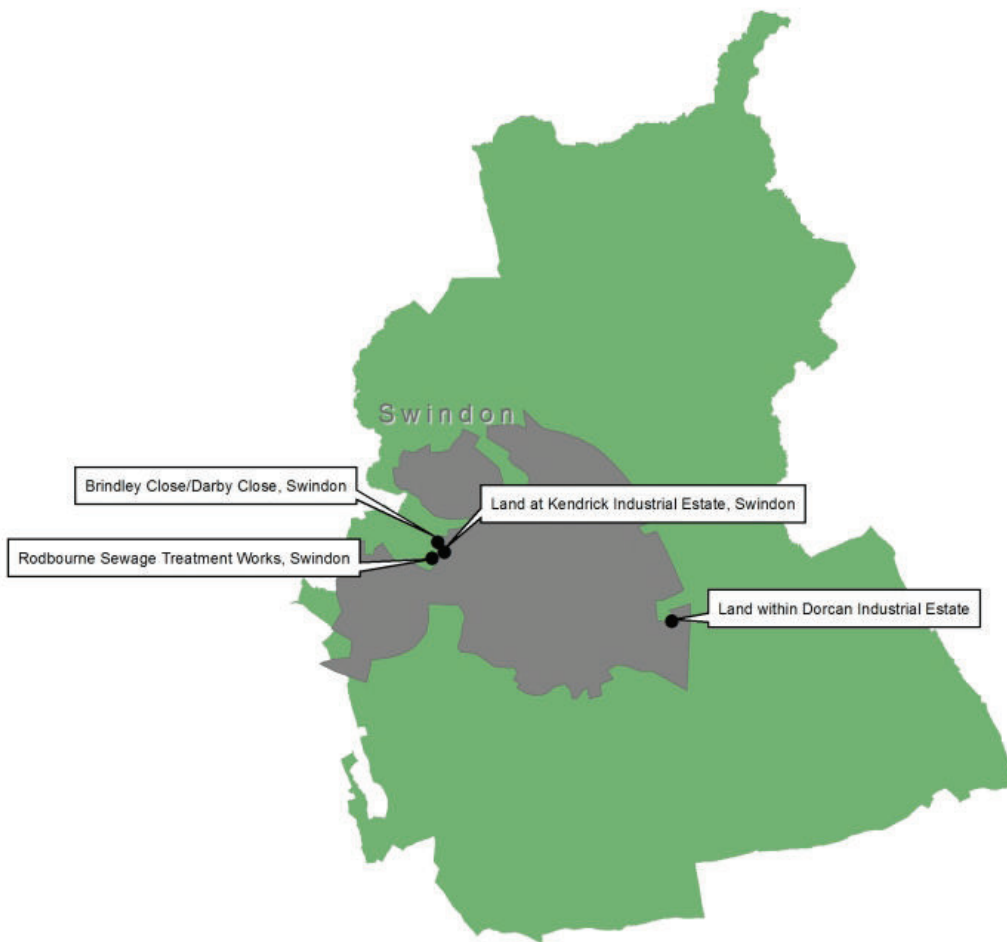
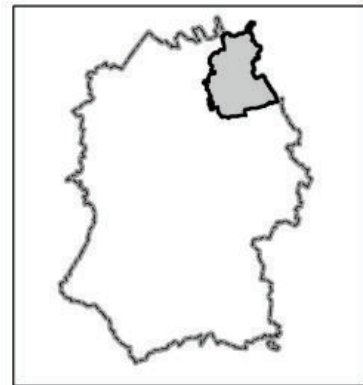
Waterside Park, Swindon	
Potential use/s	Local Recycling, Inert Waste Recycling /Transfer and Waste Treatment
Scale	Strategic
Grid reference	413199 186317
Current use/s	The site is located immediately west of the Cheney Manor Industrial Estate. The site is home to the Swindon Commercial Services and a range of waste management activities, including a HRC, a MRF and a composting facility.
Description of site	The site is approximately 3.5km north west of Swindon town centre. The site has an existing access onto Darby Close which allows access to the wider road network of the employment area. Junction 16 of the M4 is located approximately 4.5km south west of Waterside Park and the site is approximately 6km from the A3102 and A419, which are both part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network. The site is bounded to the north by playing fields and to the east by the Cheney Manor Key Employment Area. The southern boundary is delineated by a railway line and open space and the railway to the west. The River Ray is also adjacent to the western boundary of the site. There are residential areas located 500m north east and east of the site.
Size of site	9.1 ha
Planning context	Site is not allocated within the saved policies of the current Swindon Borough Local Plan, but is adjacent to the Cheney Manor Key Employment Area (E4/13).
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	Some parts of the site are undeveloped and there are significant areas of scrub and rough grassland within the proposed site boundary. A site level survey should be undertaken if development is on, or adjacent to part of the site that is currently occupied by trees, hedgerow or grass/scrub, or if any existing buildings are to be demolished and rebuilt. This should be in the form of an extended Phase I survey with particular reference to reptiles, badgers and water voles if any ditches are affected. Appropriate enhancement in line with the requirements of PPS9 would include improvement of connectivity to strengthen wildlife corridors both through and around the site.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	Potential developers should be aware that a short section of the original Wilts & Berks Canal (North Wilts Branch) remains as part of this site, and there are plans to restore the canal from Mouldon Hill to Swindon Town Centre. The project seeks to protect this route from future development however the adopted Swindon Borough Local Plan 2011 safeguards an alternative route through the River Ray corridor to connect the North Wilts Branch at Mouldon Hill with the restored canal at Wichelstowe.
Human health and amenity	Potential impacts on air quality (including odour, dust and fumes), noise and vibration levels affecting existing uses on the industrial estate and residents living within 500m of the site will need to be investigated.

Waterside Park, Swindon	
Landscape, townscape and visual	Potential impact on existing setting and views onto the site from the surrounding area. Sensitive site planning and visual mitigation measures will be essential due to the urban fringe location of the site and proximity to residential properties and footpaths. A summer-time footpath survey to the west of the site and night-time visual survey will be required.
Traffic and transportation	The site benefits from existing access and a local road network which is suitable for HGVs. Impact of development on capacity will need to be investigated to ensure the surrounding area will not be unduly affected, in particular, the impact on the M4 Junction 16 and A419 dependent on the scope of the geographic area the facility would serve. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.
Water environment	The site lies within Flood Zones 2 and 3 and is within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. There is a historic record of a small amount of flooding on the site in 1968. Any development on the site must seek to reduce risk on the site and elsewhere. Measures to reduce flood risk may include but are not limited to changes of use to less vulnerable uses, relocation or reductions in building footprint, provision of additional flood storage and improved flood resistance of buildings. The River Ray is immediately adjacent to the western boundary of the site and there is potential for changes to its flow and quality, pluvial and groundwater flooding. The Environment Agency are undertaking detailed hydraulic modelling of the River Ray which should be used to inform development at this location. Any works within 8m of the River Ray will require EA consent and should comply with EA pollution prevention guidelines PPG5. Opportunities to maintain and enhance non-main river watercourses on and adjacent to the site should be sought as part of any development. The site is on a secondary aquifer. Contamination may be present (dependent of previous activities) and any contamination risks would need to be appropriately dealt with. The River Ray could be a significant controlled water receptor. Any discharge following development must be managed within the site and limited to 'Greenfield' rates in accordance with the Swindon Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Swindon Borough Council are currently undertaking a Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP). Cheney Manor Industrial Estate has been highlighted as a key area of the Borough where surface water flooding is a particular issue. Any development in this area should consider the known flood risk from surface water and should include flood resilient design. Any opportunity to reduce flood risk through redevelopment in this area should be explored. A FRA/surface water drainage scheme and contamination risk assessment will be required to support a planning application.
Any other issues or comments	Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing waste operations already permitted within the site boundary. The site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zone - RAF Fairford Statutory Birdstrike Safeguarding Zone.

Waterside Park, Swindon	
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	There is the potential for cumulative effects on air quality, biodiversity and geodiversity, human health and amenity, traffic and transportation. The matters will need to be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Swindon and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.

6.2 Local sites

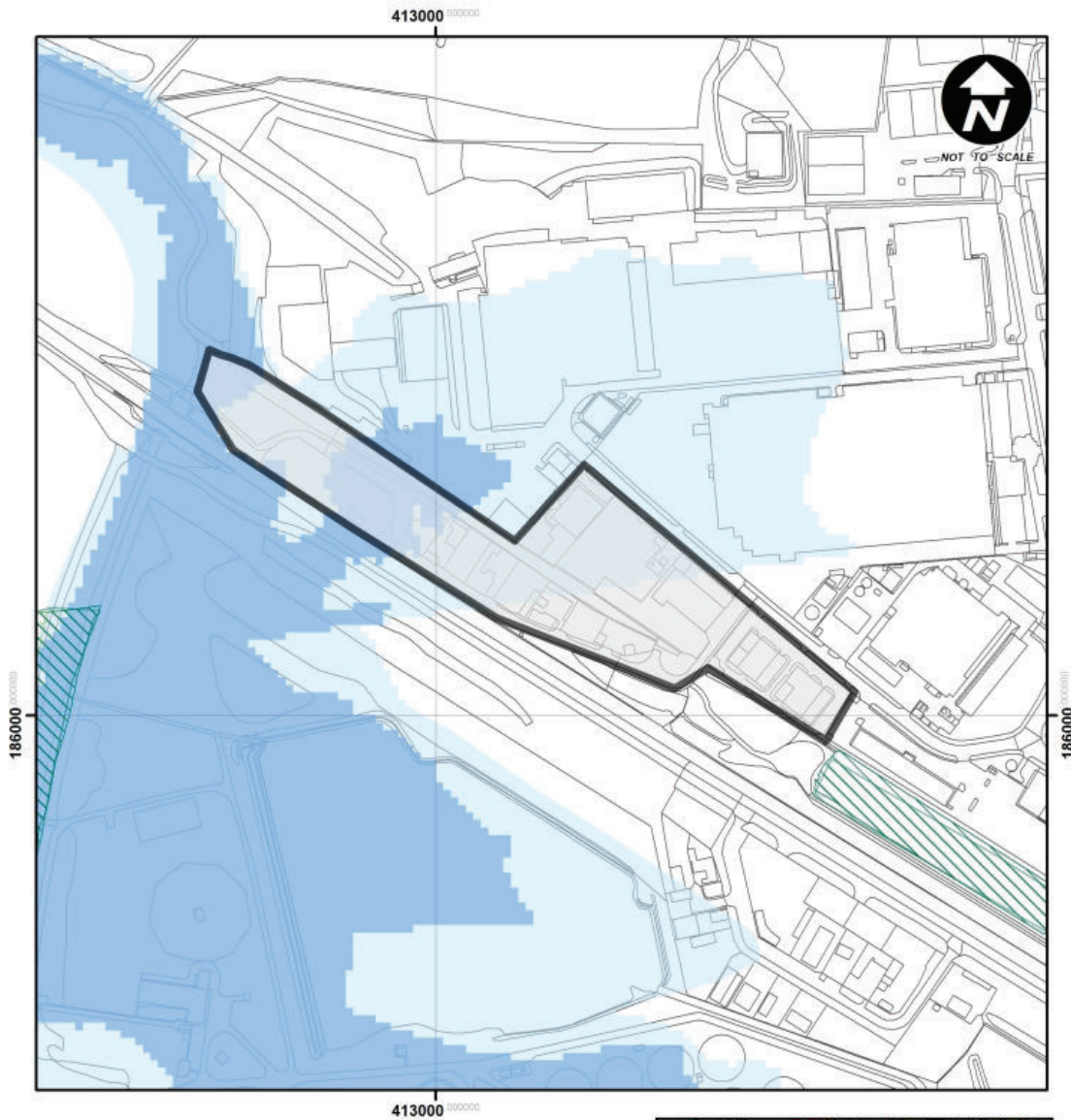
Swindon local scale waste sites



Key

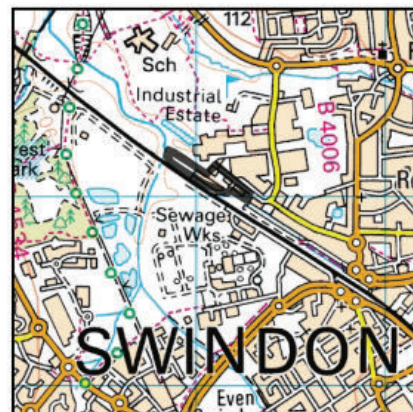
- Local waste sites in Swindon
- Key settlement
- Swindon Area

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Inset map SBC3

Brindley Close/Darby Close,
Swindon

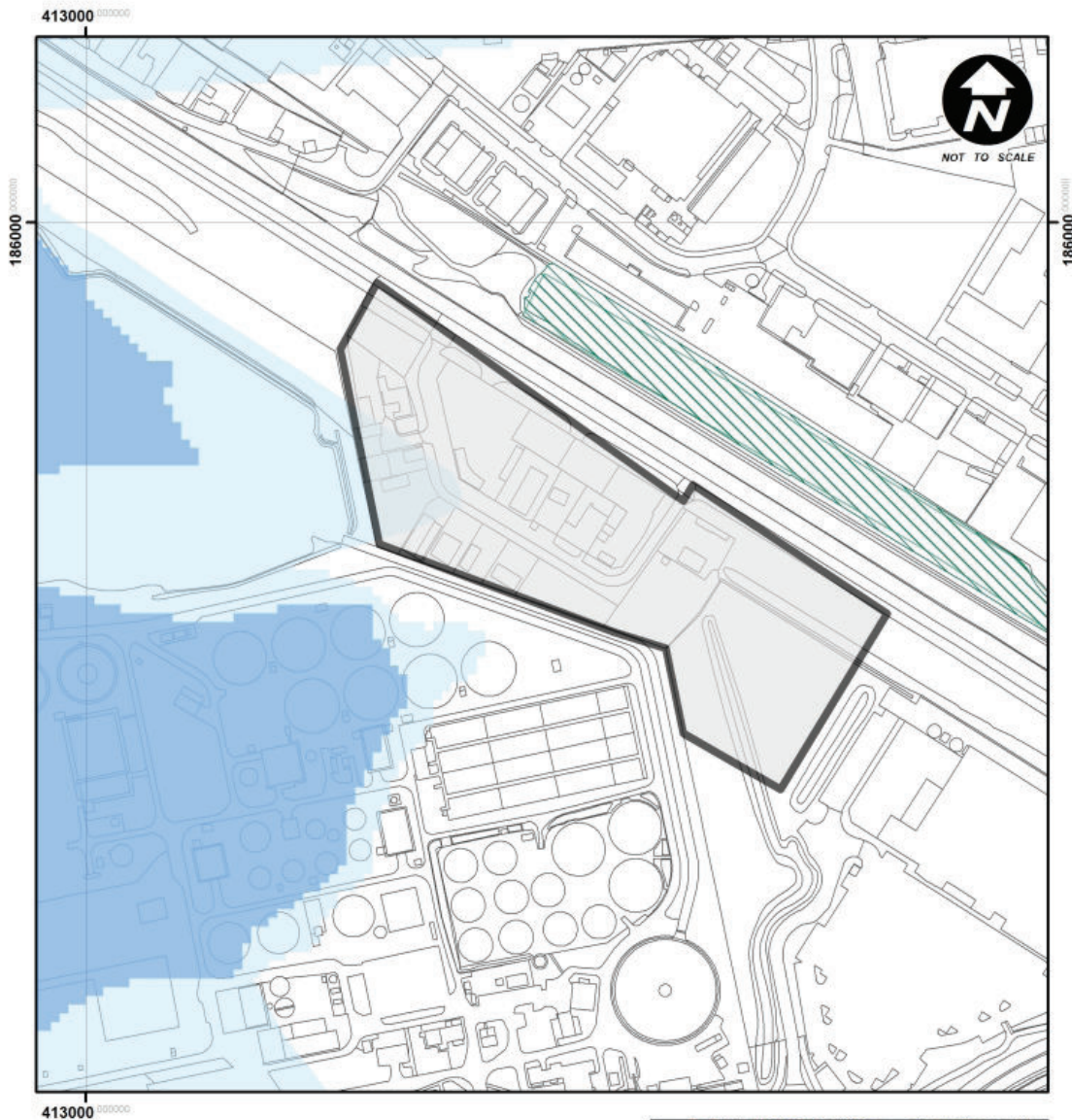


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Table 6.3 Brindley Close/Darby Close, Swindon

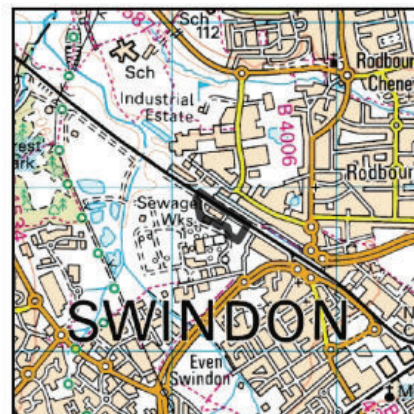
Brindley Close/Darby Close, Swindon	
Potential use/s	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station and Local Recycling
Scale	Local
Grid reference	413125 186060
Current use/s	The site is an industrial estate within the Swindon urban area and comprises several small business and industrial units which include scrap yards and WTSs.
Description of site	The site is approximately 3.5km north west of Swindon town centre. The site has an existing access on Brindley Close which allows access to Darby Close and the wider road network of the employment area. To the north, east and west of the site is the Waterside Park and Cheney Manor Industrial Estate which contains small businesses including small manufacturing, engineering businesses and some waste uses. The site is flanked to the south by the local railway line beyond which lies the Kendrick Industrial Estate and Rodbourne Sewage Treatment Works. There are residential areas situated within approximately 700m north and east of the site.
Size of site	2.9 ha
Planning context	Darby Close is located within the Cheney Manor Key Employment Area (E4/13) within the saved policies of the current Swindon Borough Local Plan.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is wholly within an existing light industrial area and there is unlikely to be any loss of natural habitat, however it is diagonally adjacent to Cheney Manor Ponds CWS. It is therefore likely that there will be a requirement for robust mitigation to ensure ponds are not adversely impacted by any new development proposals. There are existing records of Great Crested Newts, water voles and otters in the immediate vicinity. A site level survey of ecology should be sufficient at the planning application stage.
Human health and amenity	All air quality risks for the intended use are low to moderate (in-combination) without mitigation. Dust and odour mitigation will be required. Detailed assessment should be undertaken for odour.
Traffic and transportation	The site benefits from an existing access however the kerbed radii at the Brindley Close/Darby Close junction should be increased to allow easier access into the site. The area to the north of the site is mainly residential and unsuitable for HGVs. Therefore it is preferable that operational vehicles should access the site via the south, rather than the north, of the site. The impact of development on existing capacity will need to be investigated to ensure the surrounding area will not be unduly affected. Any planning application will need to assess the impact on the M4 Junction 16 and A419 dependent on the scope of the geographic area the facility would serve. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.

Brindley Close/Darby Close, Swindon	
Water environment	The western part of the site is located on a secondary aquifer and is in Flood Zone 2 associated with the River Ray (west of the site). The remainder of the site is in Flood Zone 1. The site is within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. There is a non-main river watercourse (Railway Lagoon Brook) on the site and a large body of water (man-made lagoon) in close proximity to the south east of the site. It should be investigated whether these pose a flood risk to the site. There is some risk of fluvial flooding to part of the site (area within Flood Zone 2) and a risk of pluvial and groundwater flooding. There has been extensive past and present industrial use of the site that could give rise to potential contamination issues. Any contamination risks will need to be appropriately dealt with. Proposals should consider mitigation such as SuDS within site design to control run-off. There does not appear to be an existing foul sewer connection, which would have to be taken into account in the assessment of the site. Any discharge following development must be managed within the site and limited to 'Greenfield' rates in accordance with the Swindon SFRA. A FRA/surface water drainage scheme, contamination risk assessment and liaison with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application.
Any other issues or comments	<p>Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing industrial and commercial units already permitted within the site boundary.</p> <p>There may be the potential to combine the site with the Waterside Park site allocation immediately to the north to accommodate a larger waste management facility.</p> <p>The site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zone - RAF Fairford Statutory Birdstrike Safeguarding Zone.</p>
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	There is the potential for cumulative effects on air quality, biodiversity and geodiversity, human health and amenity, traffic and transportation. These matters will need to be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Swindon and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.



Inset map SBC4

Land at Kendrick Industrial Estate, Swindon

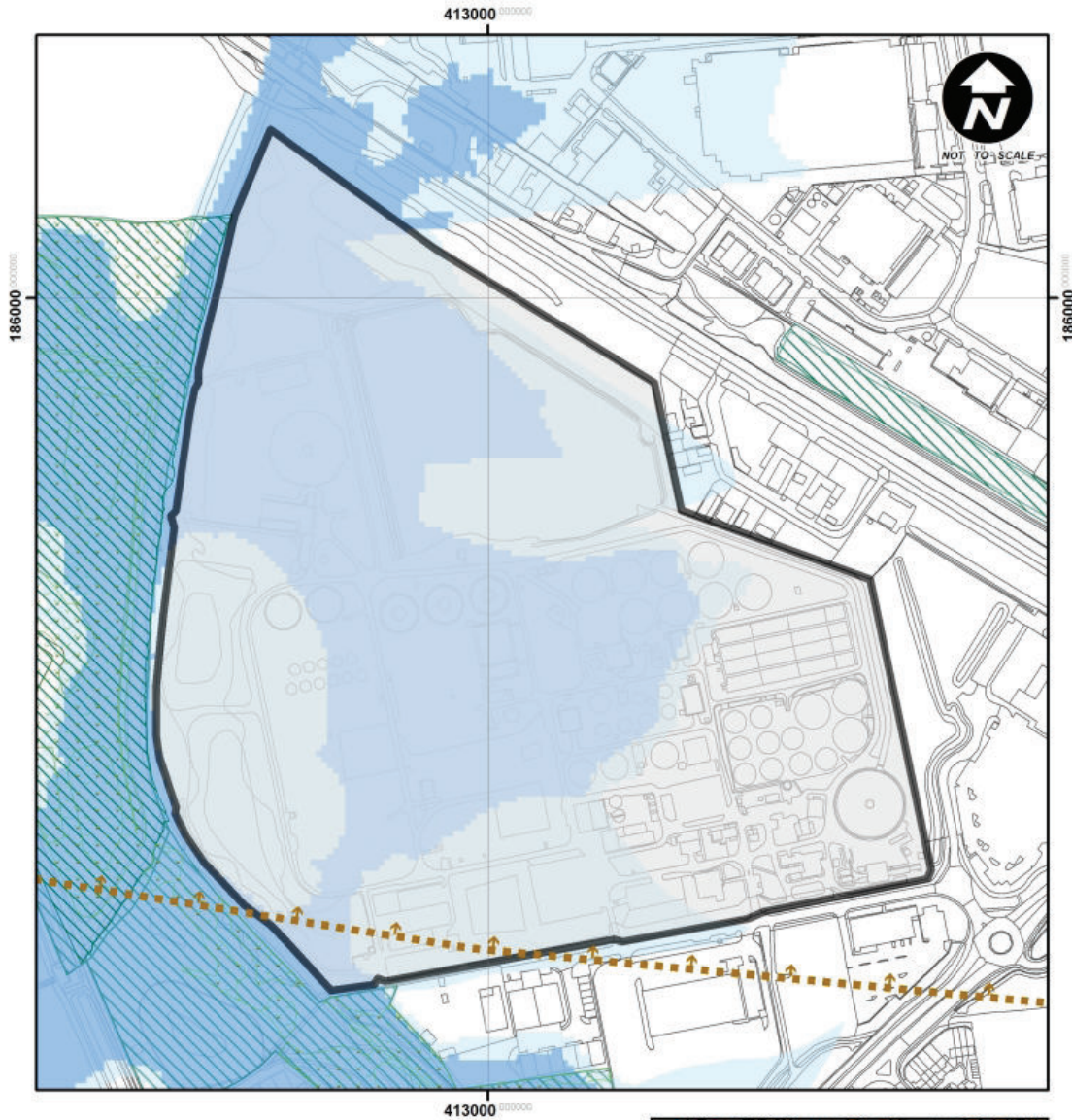


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Table 6.4 Land at Kendrick Industrial Estate, Swindon

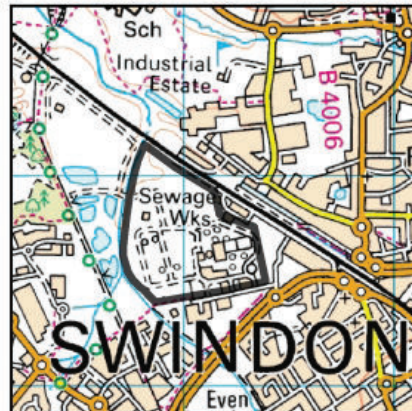
Land at Kendrick Industrial Estate, Swindon	
Potential use/s	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station, Local Recycling and Inert Waste Recycling/Transfer
Scale	Local
Grid reference	413366 185723
Current use/s	The site is a developed industrial estate located within the Swindon urban area and adjacent to the Cheney Manor Industrial Estate. The site supports a number of small scrap yards, skip hire businesses and general industrial units.
Description of site	The site is located in Rodbourne, 3.5km west of Swindon town centre. The site is accessed via Galton Way which is in turn accessed from the Great Western Way dual carriageway via a priority T junction with a central island. The north eastern boundary of the site is defined by a local railway line, the south eastern extent is delineated by a retail warehousing development. Rodbourne Sewage Treatment Works lies adjacent to the south west and Shaw Landfill Site, which is currently under restoration, forms the north western boundary. The residential areas of Mannington Park and Even Swindon are located approximately 300m to the south east of the site. Schools in the vicinity are Even Swindon School to the south east and Nova Hreod to the north west. The national cycle route 45 passes the Galton Way/Great Western Way junction.
Size of site	3.5 ha
Planning context	The site is not allocated in the saved policies of the current Swindon Local Plan.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is wholly within an existing light industrial area and there is unlikely to be any loss of natural habitat however it is approximately 30m south from Cheney Manor Ponds CWS, on the opposite side of the railway. There are records of otters and water voles in the immediate surrounding area and a site level survey will be required to determine if these species could be impacted by any future development at the site. There may be a requirement for mitigation to ensure the CWS ponds are not adversely impacted by any new development proposals.
Human health and amenity	Basic dust and odour control measures are required however detailed assessment should not be necessary.
Traffic and transportation	Access to the Wiltshire HGV route network can be gained via the A3102, however, some issues regarding capacity on the site access and off site junctions in the vicinity of the site will require further investigation. Resurfacing of Galton Way and provision of better pedestrian facilities along the road may be required however this is non-essential works and will depend on the type of waste development proposed. The indicative route of the proposed Purton-Iffley link road travels through the site and any impacts on this will need to be considered.

Land at Kendrick Industrial Estate, Swindon	
	Any planning application will need to assess the impact on the M4 Junction 16 and A419 dependent on the scope of the geographic area the facility would serve. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.
Water environment	The River Ray is 455m west of the site. The Environment Agency are undertaking detailed hydraulic modelling of the River Ray which should be used to inform development at this location. The site is within Flood Zones 2 and 3 and lies partly within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. There is a non-main river watercourse on the site. Opportunities to maintain and enhance this watercourse should be sought as part of any development. Any discharge following development must be managed within the site and limited to 'Greenfield' rates in accordance with the Swindon SFRA. The western edge of the site is underlain by a secondary aquifer. There has been extensive past and present industrial use of the site that could give rise to potential contamination issues. Any contamination risks will need to be appropriately dealt with. A FRA/surface water drainage scheme contamination risk assessment and liaison with the Environment Agency will be required to support a planning application.
Any other issues or comments	Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing industrial and commercial units already permitted within the site boundary. The site falls within the MoD statutory safeguarding zone - RAF Fairford Statutory Birdstrike Safeguarding Zone.
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	There is the potential for cumulative effects on air quality, biodiversity and geodiversity, human health and amenity, traffic and transportation. These matters will need to be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	The Site is located within 16km of Swindon and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.



Inset map SBC5

Rodbourne Sewage
Treatment Works,
Swindon

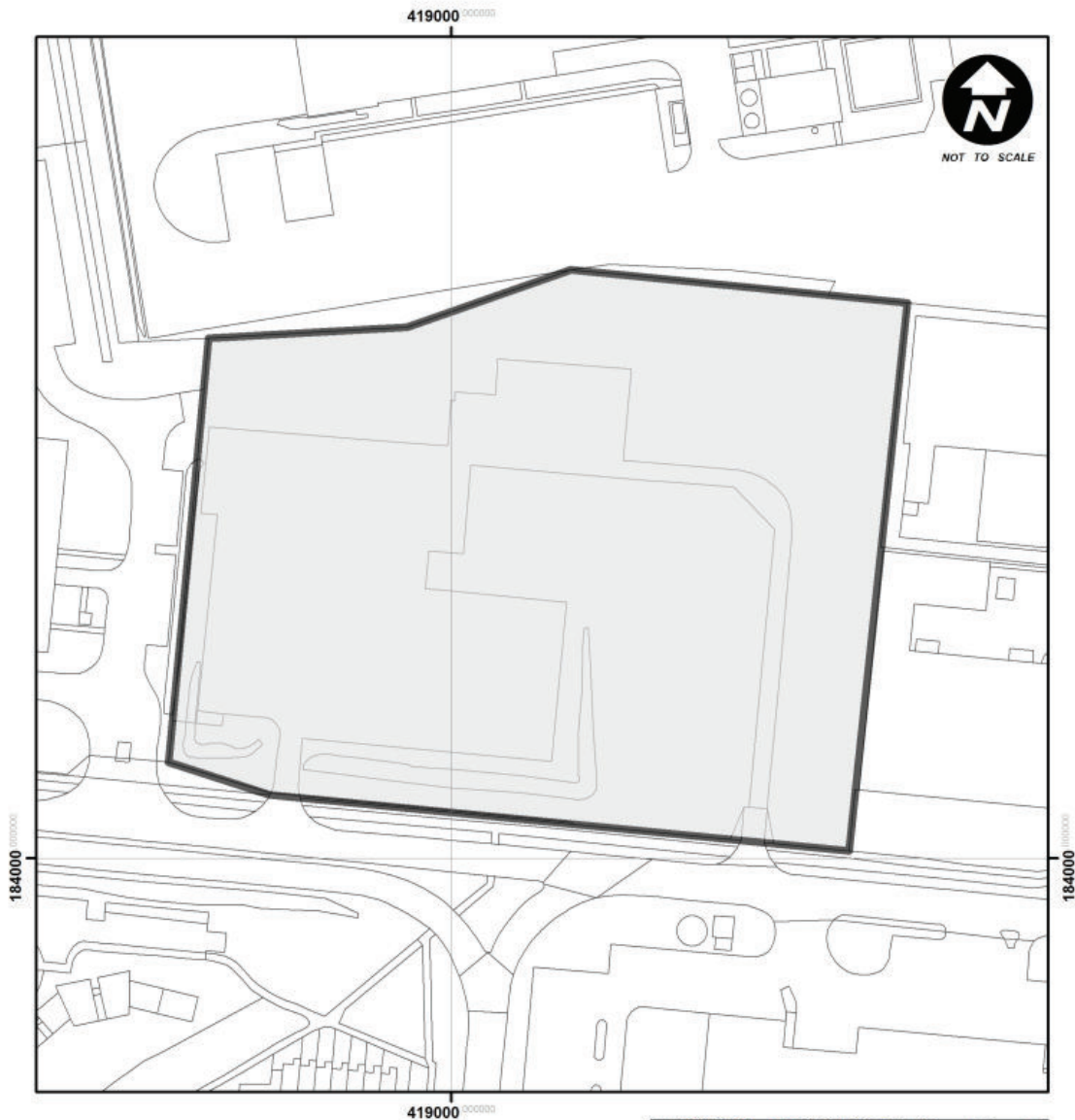


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Table 6.5 Rodbourne Sewage Treatment Works, Swindon

Rodbourne Sewage Treatment Works, Swindon	
Potential use/s	Waste Water Treatment
Scale	Local
Grid reference	413148 185621
Current use/s	The site is an existing sewage treatment works.
Description of site	The site is located adjacent to the Cheney Manor Industrial Estate within the Swindon urban area and is approximately 3.7km west of Swindon town centre. The site has an existing access off of Great Western Way, which is a dual carriageway and forms part of the main road network for Swindon. The site is approximately 5km from the A3102 (part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network). Junction 16 of the M4 is approximately 3.5km south west of the site. The northern boundary of the site is defined by the Shaw Farm Landfill Site which is currently being restored and Kendrick Industrial Estate, beyond which lies a local railway line. To the east of the site is a retail warehousing development and the southern boundary is formed by industrial units on Barnfield Road and the residential area to the south of the Great Western Way. The River Ray and the Swindon Sewage Treatment Works Lagoons CWS forms the western boundary of the site.
Size of site	32 ha
Planning context	The site is not allocated in the saved policies of the current Swindon Local Plan. There is an employment site allocation (Policy 4/12) adjacent to the southern boundary and a housing allocation (Policy H2/7) approximately 400m to the north east of the site. The emerging Swindon Core Strategy (Policy CT3) identifies the need for expansion of the existing treatment works to meet future needs.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	The site is adjacent to the Swindon Sewage Treatment Works Lagoon CWS and Rivermead CWS. A limit on land take and/or a limit on increase in vehicle movements close to the lagoon may be required to prevent adverse impact on ecology. There are numerous existing records of otter, water vole and Great Crested Newt in the immediate surrounding area. A site level survey of ecology to determine any adverse impact on these species, to inform the planning application will be required.
Human health and amenity	All air quality risks for the intended use are high without mitigation. Bioaerosol and odour mitigation will be required. Detailed assessment should not be necessary as the site is currently used for water treatment.
Traffic and transportation	The site is accessible and located on previously developed land. A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.

Rodbourne Sewage Treatment Works, Swindon	
Water environment	<p>The site lies largely within Flood Zones 2 and 3 and within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. There is a record of extensive flooding at the site in 1971. The River Ray forms the western boundary of the site and there are drains along the eastern edge of the site and 64m to the east. The Environment Agency is undertaking detailed hydraulic modelling of the River Ray which should be used to inform development at this location. Any works within 8m of the river will require EA consent. Flooding could interrupt operations and cause pollution to spread from the site, although only a fraction of the site is at risk. The site could increase the flood risk to surrounding sites. Proposals should consider mitigation such as SuDS within site design and infiltration devices. There are a series of small ponds from 40-150m west of the site. Opportunities to maintain and enhance these watercourses should be sought as part of any development. The western half of the site is underlain by a minor aquifer. There has been extensive past and present industrial use of the site which could give rise to potential contamination issues. Any contamination risks will need to be appropriately dealt with. A FRA and contamination risk assessment will be required to support a planning application. An assessment will also have to be made of the level of discharge from the works themselves that can be discharged to the local watercourses without increasing flood risk. Reference should be made to the Swindon Water Cycle Strategy as there is concern that increases in flows into these river systems could increase flood risk. Any proposal that leads to an increase in risk will be unacceptable. Opportunities to reduce flood risk at the site and to the surrounding area should be sought.</p>
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	<p>There is the potential for cumulative effects on air quality, biodiversity and geodiversity, human health and amenity, traffic and transportation. These matters will need to be fully scoped and assessed through any subsequent planning application process.</p>
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	<p>The site is located within 16km of Swindon and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.</p>



Inset map SBC6

Land within Dorcan Industrial Estate,
Swindon



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Table 6.6 Land within Dorcan Industrial Estate, Swindon

Land within Dorcan Industrial Estate, Swindon	
Potential use/s	Household Recycling Centre, Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station and Local Recycling
Scale	Local
Grid reference	419032 184084
Current use/s	The site is currently vacant and is surrounded by other industrial premises.
Description of site	The site is located within Dorcan Industrial Estate on the eastern edge of the Swindon urban area, approximately 5km east of Swindon town centre. The site has two established access points onto Edison Road, which allows access to the A419. The site is bounded to the north, east and west by existing industrial buildings. The southern extent of the site is defined by Edison Road, with an industrial building to the south east and residential dwellings to the south west. Beyond the industrial estate lies a number of potential receptors which include residents in Dorcan, Eldene, Liden and Covingham including a school and shops, leisure facilities located at the school and a hospital.
Size of site	2.4 ha
Planning context	The site is allocated as a Key Employment Area (Policy DMP5) in the saved policies of the current Swindon Local Plan which also identifies housing allocations (Policy H2/17, H2/18 and H2/13) in excess of 500m to the north and east of the site. The emerging Swindon Core Strategy designates the site as part of a larger Key Employment Area (Policy CP3) and beyond it is the Eastern Villages (Policy NC4) a large mixed use urban extension.
Site development - key issues and potential mitigation measures	
Biodiversity and geodiversity	Operation of the site for the proposed waste facilities is unlikely to result in any adverse impact to local biodiversity. A site level survey for the presence of any protected species should inform any planning application for the site.
Human health and amenity	<p>The site is part of an existing industrial estate with little or no screening to residential properties to the south west. Acoustic screening in the form of bunds, buildings or fences may be required. The facility should be sited as far away from the south west boundary as practical and no closer than 150m from the nearest receptor (i.e. the proposed development should be located in the north eastern corner of the proposed site).</p> <p>Dust and odour control measures will be required to protect residential receptors within 500m of the site.</p>
Landscape, townscape and visual	Due to the existing condition of the site and surrounding character of the Dorcan Industrial Estate, the significance of impacts related to the development of the site for waste management purposes is likely to be slight to negligible, however care will need to be taken to ensure impacts on residents to the south are minimised. Landscape enhancements may provide a beneficial impact for the site and character of the Dorcan Industrial Estate as a whole.

Land within Dorcan Industrial Estate, Swindon	
Traffic and transportation	All proposals will need to ensure that the existing access is used for entrance to and from the site. The eastern access can be considered for use, but only as an exit from the site due to its location on the gyratory and proximity to the merge of Edison Road with the gyratory. Potential impact on the A419 and its junctions. Routing agreements will be sought to ensure that HGVs route via Edison Road and Dorcan Way only to access suitable lorry routes (either the A419, A4259 or A4312). A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or compensate for the anticipated transport and related environmental impacts of the proposal. Any application should be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan.
Water environment	There are surface watercourses in proximity to the site and the site lies within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. Further investigation should be carried out to assess the true nature of this risk. Any discharge following development must be managed within the site and limited to 'Greenfield' rates in accordance with the Swindon SFRA. There has been extensive past and present industrial use of the site that could give rise to potential contamination issues. Any contamination risks will need to be appropriately dealt with. A FRA and contamination risk assessment will be required to support a planning application.
Any other issues or comments	Any new facilities must not prejudice the existing industrial units operating in the surrounding area.
Cumulative effects with other waste site allocations	No cumulative effects identified at the plan-making stage.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy	The site is located within 16km of Swindon and will make a positive contribution to meeting capacity requirements in line with policies WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.

Appendix 1: Glossary of terms

Glossary of terms

Glossary of terms	
ASA	Airfield Safeguarding Area - Airfields are safeguarded in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Safeguarding Aerodromes, Technical Sites and military Explosives Storage Areas) Direction 2002 as ASAs. The purpose of ASAs is to ensure that any development proposals in proximity to them are properly considered, for example the impacts of built structures (stacks), lighting or the risk of bird strike.
AD	Anaerobic digestion - full definition is set out in the councils waste management directory.
	Ancient Woodland - Land that has had continuous woodland cover since 1600AD as designated by Natural England.
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report - A report that principally describes how a Local Planning Authority (LPA) is performing in terms of meeting the targets and aspirations for Local Development Document (LDD) preparation as set out in its three-year project plan (the Local Development Scheme). If, as a result of monitoring performance, the Authority's Scheme requires modification, the AMR will be used to justify why targets have not been met within the monitoring year.
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 the Countryside Act.
CHP	Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant - A plant designed to produce both heat and electricity from a single heat source.
CLG	Communities and Local Government - Government department for planning and local government.
	Commercial waste - Waste arising from premises which are used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment, excluding municipal and industrial waste.
	Composting - A biological process which takes place in the presence of oxygen (aerobic) in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste are converted into a stable granular material. This can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content of the soil.
	Conservation Area - An area of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, as required by the 'Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation areas) Act 1990' (Section 69 and 70). Within a Conservation Area there are additional planning controls over certain works carried out.
CD&E	Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste - Includes waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of building and structures.
	Controlled waste - Comprised of household, industrial, commercial, hazardous (special), clinical and sewage waste which require a waste management license for treatment, transfer and disposal. The main exempted categories comprise mine, quarry

Glossary of terms	
	and farm wastes. The government is currently consulting on the extension of controls to farm wastes. However, materials used for agricultural improvement, such as manure and slurry, will not become controlled. Radioactive and explosive wastes are controlled by other legislation and procedures.
CS	Core Strategy DPD - This will be one of the most important DPDs to be produced. Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council have produced joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategies to define the long term strategic vision and policies for minerals and waste development in the plan area.
CWS	County Wildlife Site - Areas of land of recognised value for wildlife, which fall outside the legal protection given to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The Wiltshire Wildlife Sites Project identifies, designates and monitors CWSs and, to date, over 1,500 such sites in have been designated in Wiltshire.
	The development plan - The government is committed to ensuring that planning decisions on proposals for development or the change of use of land should not be arbitrary. The statutory development plan will continue to be the starting point in the consideration of planning applications (Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
DPD	Development Plan Document - Spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination. They will have 'development plan' status (please see the explanation of 'the development plan').
	EC Directive - A European Community legal instruction, which is binding on all Member States, but must be implemented through legislation of national governments within a prescribed timescale.
EfW	Energy from waste/energy recovery - Includes a number of established and emerging technologies, though most energy recovery is through incineration technologies. Many wastes are combustible, with relatively high calorific values – this energy can be recovered through (for instance) incineration with electricity generation, gasification, pyrolysis or refuse-derived fuel (RDF).
EA	Environment Agency - Established in April 1996, combining the functions of former local waste regulation authorities, the National Rivers Authority and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution. Intended to promote a more integrated approach to waste management and consistency in waste regulation. The Agency also conducts national surveys of waste arising and waste facilities.
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment - An assessment of the risk of flooding to the development being proposed and its possible effects on flood risks elsewhere in terms of its effects on flood flows, flood storage capacity and run-off.
	Flood Zone 1 - Defined in PPS 25 as 'Low Probability' of flooding. This zone comprises land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1000 annual probability of river or sea flooding in any year (<0.1%).
	Flood Zone 2 - Defined in PPS 25 as 'Medium Probability' of flooding. This zone comprises land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of river flooding (1% – 0.1%) or between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of sea flooding (0.5% – 0.1%) in any year.

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	Flood Zone 3a - Defined in PPS 25 as 'High Probability' of flooding. This zone comprises land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%) or a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea (>0.5%) in any year.
	Flood Zone 3b - Defined in PPS 25 as 'The Functional Floodplain'. This zone comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood.
	Great Western Community Forest - Is one of England's 12 Community Forests where local people and organisations are working together to create a better environment. The Forest covers an area of 168 square miles, stretching from Wootton Bassett to Faringdon and the North Wessex Downs to the Thames.
	Greenfield site - A site previously unaffected by built development.
	Hazardous waste - Waste which by virtue of its composition, carries the risk of death, injury or impairment of health, to humans or animals, the pollution of waters, 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).
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle - A lorry/truck weighing more than 3.5 tonnes.
	Highways Agency - An executive agency, part of the Department for Transport in England.
	Historic Parks and Gardens - Parks and gardens created before 1939 which still retain their special interest and which have been listed and graded in the Register of Historic Gardens first published by English Heritage in 1984.
	Household waste - As a major component of the municipal waste stream, household waste includes waste from household collection rounds, bulky waste collection, hazardous household waste collection, garden waste collection, civic amenity site waste, and wastes collected through council recycling schemes.
HRC	Household Recycling Centre - Site to which the public can bring domestic waste, such as bottles, textiles, cans and paper for free disposal. HRCs may also accept bulky household waste and green waste. Where possible, the collected waste is recycled after sorting.
	Incineration - The controlled burning of waste, either to reduce its volume, or its toxicity. Energy recovery from incineration can be achieved by utilising the calorific value of paper, plastic, etc to produce heat or power. Current flue-gas emission standards are very high. Ash residues still tend to be disposed of to landfill.
	Industrial waste - Waste from any factory and from any premises occupied by an industry (excluding mines and quarries).
	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 on the Landfill of Waste.
IV	In-Vessel composting - In-vessel composting takes place in specially designed vessels that controls moisture, temperature and aeration of the composting process allowing rapid decomposition of biodegradable waste.

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	Landfill - The deposit of waste onto and into land in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented and, through restoration, to provide land which may be used for another purpose.
	Land use planning - The Town and Country Planning system regulates the development and use of land in the public interest, and has an important role to play in achieving sustainable waste management.
	Listed Buildings - A listed building in the United Kingdom is a building that has been placed on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.
LDD	Local Development Document - A LDD will form part of the LDF and can either be a DPD or a SPD. Wiltshire Council is responsible for producing a Minerals and Waste Development Framework containing Minerals and Waste LDDs.
LDF	Local Development Framework - The LDF comprises a portfolio of LDDs that will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for the area. District and Unitary Authorities will prepare LDFs for their area.
LDS	Local Development Scheme - The LDS sets out a three year programme for the preparation of LDDs. As a unitary Planning Authority, Wiltshire Council have prepared separate but complimentary Development Schemes, setting out a timetable for preparation of all planning policy documents including Minerals Development Documents and Waste Development Documents. Schemes must be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval and monitored annually through the AMR system.
LNR	Local Nature Reserves - These are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. There are over 1280 LNRs in England.
LPA	Local Planning Authority - The local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions for a particular area of the UK.
MRF	Materials Recovery/Recycling Facility - A site where recyclable waste, usually collected via kerbside collections or from HRCs, is mechanically or manually separated, baled and stored prior to reprocessing.
MBT	Mechanical Biological Treatment - MBT is a term commonly used to describe a hybrid process which combines mechanical and biological technologies used primarily to sort and separate mixed household solid waste.
MoD	Ministry of Defence - The part of the government responsible for matters of military defence.
	Municipal waste - Includes all wastes collected by the Waste Collection Authorities, or their agents, such as all household waste, street litter, municipal parks and gardens waste, and some commercial and industrial wastes.
NNR	National Nature Reserve - A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) of national or international importance for nature conservation, which is owned or leased by Natural England or is managed on their behalf in the interests of wildlife, research and public appreciation.
	National Park - A reserve declared by a government. In the UK there are 15 members in the National Park family which are protected areas because of their beautiful countryside, wildlife and cultural heritage.

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	Natural England - A non-departmental public body responsible for ensuring that England's natural environment is protected and improved.
	New Forest National Park Authority - The New Forest National Park was created in March 2005 and the New Forest National Park Authority took up its full powers in April 2006.
	Non inert waste - Organic waste that decomposes after disposal to land. May include household, industrial, commercial and special waste.
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance note - Government policy statements on a variety of issues that are material considerations in determining planning applications.
PPS	Planning Policy Statement - Guidance documents which set out national planning policy. They are being reviewed and updated and are replacing PPGs.
PRoW	Public Right of Way - PRoWs are highways that allow the public a legal right of passage.
	Recovery - The process of extracting a product of value from waste materials, including recycling composting and energy recovery.
	Recycling - Involves the reprocessing of wastes, either into the same product or a different one. Many non-hazardous industrial wastes such as paper, glass, cardboard, plastics and scrap metal can be recycled. Hazardous wastes such as solvents can also be recycled by specialist companies, or by in-house equipment.
	Reduction - Achieving as much waste reduction as possible is a priority action. Reduction can be accomplished within a manufacturing process involving the review of production processes to optimise utilisation of raw (and secondary) materials and recirculation processes. It can be cost effective, both in terms of lower disposal costs, reduced demand from raw materials and energy costs. It can be carried out by householders through actions such as home composting, re-using products and buying goods with reduced packaging.
	Restoration - The methods by which the land is returned to a condition suitable for an agreed after-use following the completion of tipping operations.
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological or Geo-morphological Site - Important sites for geology and geo-morphology outside of statutorily protected land as identified by the local authority.
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy - A regional level planning framework for the regions of England, outside London where spatial planning is the responsibility of the Mayor. They were introduced in 2004. Their revocation was announced by the new Conservative/Liberal Democrat government on 6 July 2010. On 10th November 2010 Mr Justice Sales ruled in the case of Cala Homes (South) Ltd v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government that The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government was not entitled to use the discretionary power to revoke regional strategies contained in s79(6) of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 to effect the practical abrogation of the regional strategies as a complete tier of planning policy guidance.

Glossary of terms	
	Registered Battlefields - The English Heritage Register of Historic Battlefields identifies 43 important English battlefields. Its purpose is to offer them protection and to promote a better understanding of their significance.
	Re-use - The reuse of materials in their original form, without any processing other than cleaning. Can be practised by the commercial sector with the use of products designed to be used a number of times, such as re-useable packaging. Householders can purchase products that use refillable containers, or re-use plastic bags. The processes contribute to sustainable development and can save raw materials, energy and transport costs.
RAF	Royal Air Force - The UK's air force, formed in 1918.
SM	Scheduled Monument - These are archaeological sites or historic buildings considered to be of national importance by the government. The current legislation, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, supports a formal system of Scheduled Monument Consent for any work to a designated monument. Scheduling is the only legal protection specifically for archaeological sites.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest - This is a conservation designation denoting a protected area in the UK. SSSIs are the basic building blocks of site based nature conservation legislation including the very best wildlife and geological sites, as designated by Natural England. There are over 4,100 SSSIs in England, covering approximately 8% of the country's land area.
SPZ	Source Protection Zone - These are groundwater sources used for public drinking water supply. These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. The SPZ maps show three main zones (inner, outer and total catchment) and a fourth zone of special interest.
SAC	Special Area of Conservation - 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.
SPA	Special Protection Area - Designations made under the EC Directive 79/409 on bird conservation (The Birds Directive), the aim of which is to conserve the best examples of the habitats of certain threatened species of bird the most important of which are included as priority species.
	Stakeholder - Anyone who is interested in, or may be affected by the planning proposals that are being considered.
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 LDDs and in decisions on planning applications.
SSCT	Strategically Significant Cities and Towns - Those settlements which play a critical strategic role either regionally or sub-regionally, as identified in the draft RSS (intended for revocation).

Glossary of terms	
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment - Local Planning Authorities must comply with European Union Directive 2001/42/EC which requires a high level, strategic assessment of LDD (DPDs and, where appropriate SPDs) and other programmes (e.g. the Local Transport Plan and the Municipal Waste Management Strategy) that are likely to have significant effects on the environment.
SRN	Strategic Road Network - The Highways Agency is responsible for operating the SRN in England which consists of most motorways and significant trunk A roads.
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document - Whilst not having 'development plan' status, SPDs can form an important part of the LDF of an area. They can be used to expand policy or provide further detail to policies in DPDs. Community involvement will be important in preparing SPDs but they will not be subject to independent examination.
SA	Sustainability Appraisal - LPAs are bound by legislation to appraise the degree to which their plans and policies contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The process of SA is similar to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) but is broader in context, examining the effects of plans and policies on a range of social, economic and environmental factors. To comply with government policy, Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council are producing a SA that incorporates a SEA of its Minerals and Waste LDDs.
	Sustainable development - Development which is sustainable in that it meets the needs of the present without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage System - These involve a sequence of management practices and control structures designed to drain surface water in a more sustainable fashion than some conventional techniques.
	Sustainable waste management - This means using material resources efficiently, to cut down on the amount of waste we produce. And where waste is generated, dealing with it in a way that actively contributes to economic, social and environmental goals of sustainable development.
	Swindon Borough Council - Local government authority centred on the town of Swindon.
	Swindon HGV Route Network - Advisory network of routes for use through Swindon for HGVs to follow.
UK BAP	UK Biodiversity Action Plan - Published in 1994, this was the UK Government's response to signing the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. UK BAP Priority Habitat is a list of 65 habitats highlighted as priorities for conservation. The priority habitats cover a wide range of semi-natural habitat types that are judged to be particularly important for biodiversity conservation, and are recognisably distinct within the broad habitats of the UK.
	Void space - The remaining capacity in active or committed landfill or landraise sites.

Glossary of terms	
	Waste - Is the wide ranging term encompassing most unwanted materials and is defined by the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Waste includes any scrap metal, effluent or unwanted surplus substance or article that requires to be disposed of because it is broken, worn out, contaminated or otherwise spoiled. Explosives and radioactive wastes are excluded.
	Waste arising - The amount of waste generated in a given locality over a given period of time.
WDD	Waste Development Document - The replacement to the existing Waste Local Plan as well as constituting other 'non-development plan' documents like the SCI.
	Waste hierarchy - Suggests that the most effective environmental solution may often be to reduce the amount of waste generated – reduction. Where further reduction is not practicable, products and materials can sometimes be used again, either for the same or a different purpose – re-use. Failing that, value should be recovered from waste, through recycling, composting or energy recovery from waste. Only if none of the above offer an appropriate solution should waste be disposed.
	Waste treatment - Biological, chemical, or mechanical method(s) employed to (1) remove pollutants from industrial or municipal wastes, (2) change the character and composition of medical waste, or (3) reduce or eliminate its potential for harm to living beings and the environment.
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment - The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE Directive) aims to minimise the impact of electrical and electronic goods on the environment, by increasing re-use and recycling and reducing the amount of WEEE going to landfill.
WTS	Waste Transfer Station - A WTS is usually a depot to which waste is delivered for bulking/handling/sorting prior to transfer to another facility for recycling, treatment or disposal.
	Wiltshire Council - The new unitary authority for Wiltshire as of 1 April 2009.
	Wiltshire Local Lorry Routes - A key component of the Freight Strategy is the establishment of a network of advisory lorry routes. This network, currently under review, comprises of a network of strategic and supporting local lorry routes. Local routes are designated roads for local journeys (routes open to lorry traffic but long-distance movements are not encouraged).
	Wiltshire Strategic Lorry Routes - Strategic roads are designated for long distance journeys.
WHS	World Heritage Site - A cultural, natural or historical site of outstanding universal value designated by the UNESCO World Heritage Site Committee.

Appendix 2: Saved Waste Local Plan (2005) policies

No saved policies in the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan (2005) are to be replaced by the Waste Site Allocations DPD.

All of the saved policies contained in the Waste Local Plan have already been replaced by policies in the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy and the Waste Development Control Policies DPDs, adopted July and September 2009 respectively.

This document was published by the Minerals and Waste Policy team, Wiltshire Council, Economy and Enterprise.

For further information please visit the following website:

<http://consult.wiltshire.gov.uk/portal>

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Proposed Submission Draft Waste Site Allocations DPD

Summary of key points raised through formal consultation stage

General comments on approach/front end of the DPD	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The different systems/technologies for handling waste should be explained.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste should be thought of as a resource (i.e. a benefit).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste treatment should be encouraged across the county (including small scale EfW).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council should consider more options at the local level nearer to main population centres (flexibility of local sites to meet recycling targets is sensible and essential).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste uses are not compatible with and will restrict other development uses (B1, B2 and B8).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste sites create fewer jobs than most B1 and B2 developments.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste sites should not be located next to housing/gypsy and traveller sites.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD prioritises existing sites irrespective of whether they use sub-optimum technology.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD mentions policies of the Waste Core Strategy (WCS1/2/3/4/7) but it does not explain what these policies are.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As new technology comes forward waste levels are likely to reduce – this effect on likely timescales of operation should be taken into account.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should be greater working between the Parish and Wiltshire Council.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement that the approach should not be too prescriptive – issues relevant to particular sites can be dealt with at the planning application stage.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement that set and specific boundaries cannot be applied to the distribution of waste management facilities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implications (e.g. developments in the pipeline) that may affect the development plan should be assessed.
Comments in order of DPD site profile	
Description of the site	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended that Public Rights of Way (PRoW) are safeguarded – there may be scope to enhance the PRoW network (Natural England).
Planning context	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The councils need to consider whether there are any existing minerals (or waste) restoration plans that would be prejudiced by this DPD (Natural England).
Traffic and transportation	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highways Agency are unable to support a number of the sites that are in close proximity to the SRN without the provision of detailed transport assessments to identify the potential impact of development on the safe and efficient operation on our network.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highways Agency recommends that future proposals for waste management facilities should be assessed in terms of their impact on the SRN and whether they comply with sustainable transport policy objectives and relevant guidance.

General comments on approach/front end of the DPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater emphasis could be given to maximising opportunities for transporting waste by rail or water, with many of the sites located adjacent to rail facilities (Highways Agency).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the potential transportation impact of waste sites on AONBs been assessed?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All applications should be accompanied by a robust Transport Assessment (TA) and Travel Plan (TP) (Highways Agency) to ensure there is no detrimental impact on the SRN.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquifer terminology – DPD should refer to principal aquifers, secondary aquifers and unproductive strata, as the former classifications major, minor and non aquifers are no longer used. These former designations of major and minor aquifer have largely transferred across to principal and secondary. However some of the aquifers that were designated as non-aquifers have been subdivided into secondary aquifers and unproductive strata (Environment Agency).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not the responsibility of a developer to undertake a Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) to support an individual planning application. This should be undertaken by County Councils or Unitary Authorities and will consider flood risk from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses (Environment Agency).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern that all sites have suitable surface water drainage systems, and that there is a potential risk of pollutants entering the River Avon SAC – advise that this is flagged up for planning application process (Natural England).
Any other issues or comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MOD is satisfied that birdstrike issues have been taken into account (Defence Infrastructure Organisation).
New sites put forward
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Land at Keypoint (Site K145), Swindon (Legal and General) Potential site for strategic waste management uses. The site is accessed via the A420, which adjoins the M4 via the A419 approximately 6.5km to the south (Junction 15). The land at Keypoint offers potential for the full range of waste management uses, including energy from waste.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 20 Mills Way, Boscombe Business Park, Amesbury (Hills Waste Solutions) Deliverable strategic site in southern hub of the county.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sahara Sandpit (Sahara Melksham Ltd) It is a small but locally strategic site. Without it the Council is promoting a DPD that is based on an incorrect data base. The site does not have any ecological, geological or hydro-geological issues. Access is excellent.
Area-based comments
Westbury Community Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belief that Westbury has a disproportionate allocation of (strategic) sites compared with the rest of Wiltshire which are not within 16km of a 'strategic centre' (Chippenham or Salisbury).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority should be given to establishing a Household Recycling Centre in the Westbury Community Area.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No more than one Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) Plant should be built in the Westbury Community Area. Local uses for the product of a

General comments on approach/front end of the DPD
<p>MBT Plant should be explored.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration should be given to exploiting the use of rail and not road transport for the transshipment of waste. • Comprehensive safety procedures should be introduced to mitigate any risk to the public as a result of the proposals to process such a wide range of waste materials.
Wootton Bassett and Cricklade Community Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area around Purton has an undue density of sites compared to the rest of the county. • The road infrastructure in Purton is inadequate and there are limited alternative routes. The HGV route from Swindon is via Ridgeway Farm however a current planning application for 700+ houses on this route will affect the road layout and divert the road through a new housing estate, with traffic calming and a primary school on route – not suitable for waste HGV traffic. • Potential for rail link between Swindon Borough and Purton sites. • Will waste uses in Purton be used solely for Swindon?
Tidworth Community Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ludgershall is well outside of this 16km of all the named towns and it is not in the local need. 16km is clearly the intended definition of 'local' ergo for this strategy to succeed the Council must comply.
The evidence base
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The distances and HGV routes have not been assessed properly - the sites should be evaluated holistically taking into account future growth of communities and the impact that future developments may have on adding strain to existing weak infrastructure. • If any of the sites are found to be unsuitable what would the impact be on the overall strategy and would there be a shortfall? • The evidence base should cover how the poor transport and road infrastructure is impacted, how emerging plans are considered and how changes in waste legislation will be accommodated. • Highways Agency welcomes the evidence base for each site, however, “traffic and transportation” is not mentioned in the list in 1.7 – request that this should be included in the evidence base list.
Site selection and appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical distribution - waste facilities should be more evenly spread around the county. There are gaps of provision in Marlborough, Melksham, Devizes, Pewsey, Tidworth and Mere. • The Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB is concerned that AONB matters have not been fully or properly considered in the preparation of the draft waste site allocations DPD.
Strategic and local sites
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difference between strategic and local sites should be clearer. • Strategic sites should be located on good arterial routes / rail links to ensure that the rural network of roads is not used. • Map should be included to show road categories and interconnections with major routes.

General comments on approach/front end of the DPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The allocations of the strategic and local sites are unbalanced, especially as the main population areas are in west and south Wiltshire. Strategic: North Wiltshire: 6, West Wiltshire: 4, South Wiltshire: 2, Swindon: 2. Local: North Wiltshire: 6, West Wiltshire: 5, East Wiltshire: 8, South Wiltshire: 6, Swindon: 4.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a contradiction in the plan; strategic facilities are expected to serve large areas but some of the sites are remote from the rest of the county.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the relationship with facilities in neighbouring counties been assessed?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the impact on neighbourhood recycling facilities and implementation of kerbside collection?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is noted that the majority of strategic and local sites are outside of the AONB but there is concern the policy relating to the limited geographical catchment of local waste management facilities and avoidance of AONBs has not been complied with.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why are waste sites that have recently been approved in the AONB (and are beyond 16km of Salisbury) not identified within this document?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient weighting should be applied to the possible impact of strategic sites on the SRN (Highways Agency).
Where should new waste facilities be located?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support shown for paragraph 1.23 (to avoid the most harmful forms of waste development from being within the protected landscapes of the three AONBs in Wiltshire).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local facilities should only be located in an AONB where no alternative sites are available.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How is the 16km 'strategic centre' buffer zone calculated (i.e. as the crow flies or from edge of settlement)? The DPD should quantify distances and identify HGV route to be used.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement that set and specific boundaries cannot be applied to the distribution of waste management facilities.
The need for additional waste management sites by 2026
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern that the Councils are dealing with old data in relation to capacity projections set out in Waste Core Strategy.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highways Agency welcomes use of capacity projections set out in Waste Core Strategy to inform the requirement for sites.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document does not provide any deliverable, strategic sites in the southern hub of the County, despite need for such sites being identified.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why has Sahara Sandpit (a long-standing, small but locally strategic site) been excluded from the DPD?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD is self-contradictory on the subject of the need for inert recycling. Table 1.3 shows a projected requirement of zero for inert waste but this use is identified for sites in the document.
Site profiles and maps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built historic environment issues have not been identified/addressed in the individual site assessments. Heritage assets should be identified within the final document.
Monitoring
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no mention of how to deal with waste created by hospitality trade and food producers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highways Agency would like to ensure that sites are neither built if they are not needed or over used if there is a lack of supply as both scenarios

General comments on approach/front end of the DPD

will potentially have a negative impact on the SRN.

Comments by site: South

Solstice Business Park, Amesbury

The site is undeliverable. Remove site from DPD.

Traffic and transportation

- The site is located adjacent to the A303 and the junction with Solstice Business Park - concern that a waste facility in this location might generate a significant number of movements through the junction. A robust evidence base would be required to demonstrate if there is an impact on the safe and efficient operation of the A303 and the Solstice Business Park junction (Highways Agency).

Historic environment and cultural heritage

- SMs located directly to east, north and south of site (County Archaeologist).
- Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features, if any development takes place in areas which have not been previously mitigated. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation (County Archaeologist).

Human health and amenity

- Potential impacts on neighbouring/sensitive receptors (odour and bioaerosols) would need to be considered as part of any planning application (Environment Agency).

Water environment

- No objection to allocation (Environment Agency).
- A satisfactory FRA would be required if the development area exceeds 1 hectare (Environment Agency).
- SPZ1 is located 1.2km to the north of the site and the closest groundwater abstraction is 1.8km - appropriate measures would need to be put in place to protect the water environment (Environment Agency).
- Risk of polluting groundwater sources - robust design measures should be put in place to ensure the appropriate levels of protection are considered to protect public water resources (Wessex Water).
- Foul water discharges from these waste management facilities can be connected to the public sewer system where available subject to a capacity appraisal and agreement upon a point of connection (Wessex Water).

Cumulative effects

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggest cumulative detrimental effects of development on the landscape are mentioned in the 'cumulative effects' section of site profile (Natural England).
CB Skip Hire, St Thomas Farm, Salisbury
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation (County Archaeologist). Potential environmental impact on listed properties in the centre of Laverstock, to the south from noise etc. should be considered. The C18 St Thomas Bridge, on the A30 to the north is also a grade II listed structure – however, as this already serves a major route I assume that further traffic use is unlikely to cause any issues (Principal Conservation Officer).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential impacts on neighbouring/sensitive receptors (odour and bioaerosols) would need to be considered as part of any planning application (Environment Agency). Concern about an increase in dust. Concern about vehicle noise (particularly residents of Church Road) – construction of an earth bund (sound attenuation) should precede further expansion of operations.
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern regarding the impact of HGV traffic on Laverstock (movements should be restricted to A30 via planning condition). Existing road network is not suitable. Concern about road safety. The site is in proximity to population it serves (approach supported by Highways Agency). Potential impact on A36 needs to be investigated (Highways Agency). Potential for site to be served by rail (Highways Agency).
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). Site does not lie within a SPZ1 – change in previous response provided. A SPZ1 is 1.2km from the site (Environment Agency). The site is underlain by a Principal aquifer (Environment Agency). A satisfactory FRA would be required (Environment Agency). Risk of polluting groundwater sources – robust design measures should be put in place to ensure protection of public water resources (Wessex Water).

Sarum Business Centre, Salisbury
The site is undeliverable. Remove site from DPD.
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation (County Archaeologist). The Grade II listed Station HQ and Workshops are identified within the site profile on this occasion but the group of 3 Grade II* listed Hangars which are also on the site appear to have been missed. The Sarum Airfield Conservation Area has been identified. The impact on the heritage assets and their settings will need to be very carefully considered in any proposals for the site (Principal Conservation Officer).
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site is close to the population it would serve (approach supported by the Highways Agency). Need to understand the impact of a waste facility in this location on the A36 (Highways Agency).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any potential waste facility will have to assess potential impacts on the neighbouring receptors, in particular odour and bioaerosols (Environment Agency).
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation provided adequate measures put in place to protect groundwater (Environment Agency). Site is partially within SPZ1 and SPZ2 – adequate assessment would be needed and measures put in place to protect groundwater (Environment Agency). A satisfactory FRA would be required if the development area exceeds 1 hectare (Environment Agency).

Thorney Down WTS
The site is undeliverable. Remove site from DPD.
Potential use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not clear if it is an open windrow system or a contained plant?
Biodiversity and geodiversity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern about potential impact on wildlife, in particular birds – the site is within 200m of the Porton Down SPA (which contains the Stone Curlew) and is 30m of the Thorney Down Road Verge County Wildlife Site. Suggestion that, according to RSPB guidance there should be a 1500m wide buffer zone around development to protect nesting birds. Has Aspergillus Fumigatus (a known pathogen of birds) in bio-aerosol form from the composting centre been considered as a potential risk to the protected bird species?
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for impacts on local resident's (particularly those living within 250m of the site) health/quality of life (vulnerability to bioaerosols, smells, noise and vermin). Germany, Denmark and Austria all restrict composting operations to areas 500 metres from residential areas. There is little conclusive evidence relating to widespread health effects. For most healthy people living 250 metres away, an efficient well run composting plant should not present significant hazards. However, there are those who may well be more susceptible to the presence of bio aerosols generated by such plants during the turning of the windrows (Professor of Microbiology).
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is relatively isolated and not in close proximity to the population it would serve (an approach not supported by the Highways Agency). The potential impact of the site on the A36 would need to be considered through a full transport assessment (Highways Agency). Concern for traffic increase and impact on the A30 (dual carriageway) and highway safety.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). The site overlies the Nodular Chalk Formation, a principal aquifer, and lies within the groundwater SPZ2 for the Clarendon Borehole. Potable supplies are therefore at risk from pollution at the site. The potential uses identified for this site will only be acceptable if it can be demonstrated

Thorney Down WTS
through risk assessment that pollution of groundwater will not occur and risks can be mitigated against (Environment Agency).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site lies in FZ1. The site is over 1 ha in size therefore any application will require a FRA to be submitted which should include a strategic drainage plan. This will need to show how surface water runoff will be controlled and therefore not increase flood risk to third parties (Environment Agency).
Any other issues or comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DSTL are the landowner of Thorney Down. Wiltshire Council are a tenant. Wiltshire Council will be in breach of lease conditions if any of these proposals are undertaken. The site is located above a former landfill site. Therefore land contamination is a potential issue and will need to be given consideration at the planning stage. PPS23 states that a thorough understanding of the nature and extent of the risks of pollution associated with a site is demonstrated and that suitable measures to deal with it are proposed prior to the determination of the application.

Salisbury Road Industrial Estate, Downton
The site is undeliverable. Remove site from DPD.
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Downton Conservation Area and listed buildings within it are identified within the site profile. The potential visual impact on the setting of the heritage assets has been noted – however, adverse impacts on their environmental quality, including tranquillity and air quality may also be an issue and these would need to be assessed (Principal Conservation Officer).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential impacts on neighbouring/sensitive receptors (odour and bioaerosols) would need to be considered as part of any planning application (Environment Agency).
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant attention would need to be paid to the scale of any development because the high ground of the AONB to the west overlooks the site. Consideration should be given to the housing of equipment and machinery in a purpose built building. Apart from the implications of traffic through the National Park there is no reference made to the potential landscape impacts, impacts on tranquillity and people's quiet enjoyment of the National Park.
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is in close proximity to population it serves (approach supported by Highways Agency). Need to understand the impact a local waste facility in this location may have on the A36 (Highways Agency). Concern about potential adverse impacts of traffic accessing the site via the AONB and impacting negatively on the character of the rural roads and

the tranquillity of the AONB.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern about lorry movements, through Downton and other neighbouring villages such as Godshill, Hale and Redlynch. Minimise adverse traffic impacts on the residential amenity of Downton, Redlynch and the New Forest National Park area through appropriate HGV routing via local and strategic lorry routes. Vehicles accessing the proposed site at Downton should be routed along the strategic lorry routes (A338), rather than the restricted cross-Forest roads (unfenced B3078, B3079 and B30800), which are used as short cuts to the M27.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). Groundwater – Appropriate measures need to be put in place to protect the water environment (Environment Agency). Satisfactory FRA required if the development area exceeds 1 hectare (Environment Agency).
Any other issues or comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objection to any planning application which involves the transfer of any waste from the Salisbury Road Site to Pound Bottom or vice versa. Request to only consider the site once other more suitably located sites have been considered and discarded.

Brickworth Quarry and Landfill, Whiteparish
Potential use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential use should be limited to inert landfill reinstatement only / ancillary IWR/T in accordance with the conclusion of Inspector enquiry into Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011). An application in 2006 for an IWR centre was refused because it would not be ancillary and would delay restoration of quarry site. 'Recycling/transfer' should be deleted as a potential use.
Current use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brickworth Quarry requires the delivery of un-recyclable and unusable inert waste for landfill for the reinstatement of the void created by sand and mineral extraction. Site should be quarried and infilled in accordance with extant planning permission.
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features in areas which have not been previously mitigated. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation (County Archaeologist).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on health and amenity of local residents (Whiteparish) and on the New Forest National Park. Concern about increased levels of noise and dust. Request that consideration should be given to housing of equipment and machinery in a purpose built building suitable for its rural surroundings.

Brickworth Quarry and Landfill, Whiteparish
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full visual impact assessment of a waste proposal should be required as part of any planning application (New Forest National Park Authority)
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routeing agreement (in relation to sand extraction and landfill activities) should be a requirement. • DPD does not demonstrate proximity based principle for allowing a general IWR plant on the site (which should be located where waste arises). • Where will the waste come from/go? Suspicion that waste will be imported from outside the county even though this is a 'local' facility. • The site is relatively isolated and not in close proximity to the population it would serve (approach not supported by the Highways Agency). • Potential impact of site on A36 would need full transport assessment (Highways Agency). • Potential impact on the New Forest National Park local highway network.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No overall objection to allocation (Environment Agency). • Site falls within groundwater Source Protection Zone 3 (Environment Agency). • Site is located on a secondary aquifer – potable supplies therefore at risk from pollution (Environment Agency). • Potential uses must demonstrate through risk assessment that pollution of groundwater will not occur and risks can be mitigated against (Environment Agency). • Careful consideration will need to be given to the surface water drainage arrangements (Environment Agency). • A satisfactory FRA would be required to support any planning application (Environment Agency).
Any other issues or comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD should show the completion date for Brickworth Quarry restoration (30 April 2020). • There is potential for delay in restoration of site and a condition should be imposed on any planning consent. • Reinstatement of ancient woodland after sand extraction is impossible over an acceptable time frame (reference to Dr Woodruffe ecology report). • Support the first sentence of this section and recommend adding at the end "now or in the future". • Concern that there is no link between this DPD and the Minerals Site Allocations DPD. Concern that there may be a shortfall of inert waste available to adequately restore the proposed extensions to Brickworth Quarry. • Brickworth Quarry is less than 500 metres from the National Park boundary – general duty to have regard to the purposes of the National Park.

Employment Allocation, Mere
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation (County Archaeologist).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no built heritage assets in the immediate vicinity although Mere village is designated as a conservation area and includes numerous listed buildings which will be vulnerable to increased noise, dust and vibration etc. To the west and south-west of the site are listed buildings associated with Zeals House, including the Lodge and gate piers close to the A303 junction (Principal Conservation Officer).
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD does not mention that the site is adjacent to the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB. Detailed landscape assessment required to assess whether the site can be adequately screened so as not to impact on the setting of the AONB or views to the AONB.
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where will waste be coming from? Will it involve travel through the AONB? The site is in proximity to population it serves (approach supported by Highways Agency). Potential impact on the A303 and junction with the B3092 (Highways Agency).
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). A satisfactory FRA would be required to support any planning application if the development area exceeds 1 hectare (Environment Agency).
Cumulative effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cumulative effect of development on Greenfield site and existing employment use nearby.

Former Imerys Quarry, Quidhampton
Potential use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed that entire Quidhampton site is allocated for waste management development and that range of potential uses is broadened to include inert infill which would provide for both an improved restoration scheme for the site and greater opportunity for its after use (landowner response).
Planning context
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD allocation does not consider site as a whole – could build upon current restoration scheme of this former mineral working.
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features in areas which have not been previously mitigated. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation (County Archaeologist). The Grade I Wilton Registered Park lies to the south-west of the site and although the allocated site appears to be visually contained from southern aspects care will be required to assess any impact (noise, dust, vibration etc.) upon the Park's environmental quality and that of its setting. There are also a number of listed buildings within the centre of the village (Principal Conservation Officer).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential impacts on neighbouring receptors (odour and bioaerosols) would need to be considered as part of any planning application (Environment Agency).
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is in proximity to population it serves (approach supported by Highways Agency). Potential for impact on the adjacent A36 (Highways Agency). Potential for site to be served by rail (Highways Agency).
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). Site falls within groundwater SPZ2 – include this in DPD (Environment Agency). Site is underlain by a Principal (not major) designated aquifer (Environment Agency). A satisfactory FRA required to support any planning application if the development area exceeds 1 hectare (Environment Agency). Conflicting statements in relation to hydrological connectivity need to be reconciled – HRA states that there is no hydrological connectivity between the site and the river Avon SAC, and the DPD states “There are a number of streams flowing into the River Wylde [part of the River Avon SAC] towards the south of the site” (Natural England).

Former Imerys Quarry, Quidhampton
Any other issues or comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More consideration needs to be given to the potential impact of large scale treatment. If there is the potential for heat and/or power generation this should be explored due to the potential local customers (Environment Agency).

Comments by site: North

Parkgate Farm, Purton
Scale
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site is not suitable for strategic use.
Potential use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be a more pro-active approach to encouraging small scale EfW facilities through written expression in the site allocations – site suitable for EfW given its large area and proximity to the M4. • The site exceeds the local need.
Current use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site extends beyond original site permission – requires verification. • The time limit of existing operations at this site has been extended and there is no demonstrable improvement to the road infrastructure.
Description of site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The description of the site should include the composting operation moving from Lower Compton.
Biodiversity and geodiversity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement that wildlife would be relatively undisturbed from waste development/human activity. • The River Key runs close to the site. The waterbody is currently failing its Water Framework Directive (WFD) objectives with regards water quality. Although the likely uses are unlikely to provide a significant risk with regards contamination of the watercourse, all relevant safeguards should be employed. The likely uses are unlikely to have a significant impact on the ecological value of the site given the described mitigation covered in the draft allocation plan (Environment Agency).
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Monument located c 500m to south of site (County Archaeologist). • Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation (County Archaeologist).

Parkgate Farm, Purton
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cumulative effect on the community should be ameliorated and the site should be closed. Waste uses provide little employment.
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern for visual impact on land around the site, particularly to the west (which forms part of the Ancient Forest of Braydon and green watercourse of the River Key).
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is not ideally placed to serve as a strategic site because it is located outside of the Swindon urban area (Highways Agency). Any planning application would need to look at the impact on the M4 Junction 16 and A419 dependent on scope of geographical area the facility would serve (Highways Agency). Potential for site to be served by rail (Highways Agency). The site is remote and is served by a poor road infrastructure and access arrangements. The B4553 (route from Swindon) is subject to being re-routed and having traffic calming measures put in place (subject to Ridgeway Farm planning application). Concern for additional HGV traffic through Purton/Cricklade. There is a 7.5 tonnes weight limit to the village of Purton.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). Site is close to the River Key, which is a main river. There are a number of non-main river watercourses on and adjacent to the site. Opportunities to maintain and enhance these watercourses should be sought as part of any development (Environment Agency). Groundwater – British Geological Maps show the site is located on the Ampthill and Kimmeridge Clay formation which is classed as unproductive strata. The western half of the site is shown to be underlain by Alluvium drift deposits (secondary Aquifer). Watercourses in the vicinity of the site (including the River Key which runs alongside the site) are potential controlled water receptors. Any contamination risks identified would need to be appropriately dealt with (Environment Agency). A flood risk assessment/surface water drainage scheme will be required to support any planning application at this location (Environment Agency).
Any other issues or comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of site would increase driver journey times – economic and environmental impact. Composting should be carried out locally to the source (multiple sites). Land further south towards Lower Pavenhill could be considered as further employment land for the village if this waste site allocation goes ahead.
Links to Waste Core Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenge the assertion that this site is within 16km of Swindon.

Purton Brickworks Employment Allocation, Purton
Scale
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site should be listed for local use only – MRF and HRC for high value goods in a local context should be encouraged.
Current use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is within the only industrial employment area in Purton. The allocation will limit the use of the land to generate further employment opportunities.
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled Monument located c 650m to south-west of site (County Archaeologist). Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation (County Archaeologist). No.33 New Road, Widham is a grade II listed building located immediately to the south-east corner of the site. Its setting should be taken into account in any proposals for works to upgrade site boundaries etc (Principal Conservation Officer).
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is not ideally placed to serve as a strategic site because it is located outside of the Swindon urban area (Highways Agency). Any planning application would need to look at the impact on the M4 Junction 16 dependent on scope of geographical area the facility would serve (Highways Agency). Potential for site to be served by rail (Highways Agency). The local road infrastructure is inadequate. Routes to Swindon are likely to be affected by planning applications for major housing development.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). A FRA/surface water drainage scheme will be required to support any planning application at this location (Environment Agency). Contamination may be present (dependent of previous activities). Any contamination risks would need to be appropriately dealt with (Environment Agency).
Any other issues or comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the site where it works in conjunction with Parkgate Farm and Whitehills Industrial Estate.
Links to Waste Core Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenge the assertion that this site is within 16km of Swindon.
Hills Resource Recovery Centre, Compton Bassett
Potential use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further consideration needed if there is potential for CHP (Environment Agency).

Parkgate Farm, Purton
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why is EfW excluded as a potential use? • Request for council to encourage small scale EfW facilities through written expression in the site allocations. • Waste Transfer Station (WTS) should be listed as a potential use – planning application anticipated for a WTS at the site.
Current use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for continuation of existing uses (which reduce the need for waste to travel). • Reference to a consolidated composting operation should be removed as this operation appears to be relocating to Parkgate Farm.
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grade II listed Tudor Lodge, Compton Bassett Road lies a short way to the east of the allocated site and potential impact upon its setting, including to environmental quality, should be considered (Principal Conservation Officer).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential impacts on neighbouring receptors (odour and bioaerosols) would need to be considered as part of any planning application (Environment Agency). • Current description in site profile underestimates the effect on existing/proposed residential properties – 214 dwellings in Lower Compton, 180 in Quemerford, further housing at Cherhill and new development of 285 houses which will border the site (currently under construction at Sandpit Lane). • There are discrepancies in acceptable distances between waste facilities and residential properties.
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern about the potential impact on North Wessex Downs AONB.
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No overriding objection to allocation in principle - the site is situated relatively close to population it serves (Highways Agency). • Road safety concerns regarding increased use of B4069 – potential for weight limit on this road (Lyneham Banks). • Current site access is inadequate – improvements/new access to north or west needed. • Current HGVs are not using the recommended routes – concern that more development will increase levels of HGV traffic using the A4, travelling through Calne town centre and other local villages.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). • Southern fringe of site may enter FZ2 – may be advisable for any site layout to avoid locating buildings/equipment in the site’s southern fringe (Environment Agency). • A satisfactory sequential test by the LPA will be needed (Environment Agency). • A FRA should support any application (Environment Agency). • Site lies within an area ‘Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding’ (Environment Agency).
Any other issues or comments

Parkgate Farm, Purton
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern that the site will be used by companies outside of Wiltshire.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WTS sites should be closer to the M4.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove reference to RAF Lyneham as this is now closed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In relation to paragraph 1.13 and the reference to SA/SEA, we would want to see a report which has examined the effects on a range of social, economic and environmental factors with regards the expansion of the Lower Compton site and its effect on Calne town centre.
Cumulative effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cumulative effects of the combined operations at this site must be taken into account.

Land East of HRC/WTS, Stanton St Quintin
Potential use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for MRF if sufficient landscape is available. WTS at this site should combine operationally with site at Land West of HRC/WTS, Stanton St Quintin.
Description of site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is strategically well placed to serve existing communities and future growth.
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential impacts on neighbouring receptors (odour and bioaerosols) would need to be considered as part of any planning application (Environment Agency). Minimal amenity damage arising from use of this site.
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial/industrial sites are located adjacent to motorways throughout the country with minimum screening – tree planting may reduce the area for waste operations and other forms of baffle or screening (acoustic type) which are less land hungry should be considered.
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site located outside the urban area and not ideally placed to serve as strategic site (Highways Agency). Concern that a waste facility in this location might generate a significant number of movements through Junction 17 of the M4. A robust evidence base will need to demonstrate if there is an impact on the safe and efficient operation of Junction 17 (Highways Agency). Location near to major road routes (M4 and A350) means the site is ideally placed for HGV movements. Concern for road safety (particularly if access to the site is from an easterly direction) - recent HGV accident history on Lyneham Banks (B4069). Recommend traffic control modifications (e.g. access arrangements, roundabout).
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation (Environment Agency).

Land East of HRC/WTS, Stanton St Quintin
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A FRA would be required to support a planning application (Environment Agency). • Site lies within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding' (Environment Agency).
Cumulative effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste development at this location may exacerbate traffic issues in area caused by existing HRC and an active Truck Stop.

Land west of HRC, Stanton St Quintin
Potential use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to generate sustainable forms of energy. • WTS at this site should combine operationally with site at Land East of HRC/WTS, Stanton St Quintin. • Support for MRF if sufficient landscape is available.
Current use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land is Greenfield but not 'natural' – comprises material which was dug out during construction of the M4.
Description of site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site is strategically well placed to serve existing communities (Chippenham and several nearby communities).
Biodiversity and geodiversity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site not constrained by designations relating to biodiversity or geodiversity. • Site surrounded by trees and hedgerows which serve as wildlife commuting corridors – tree lines and hedgerows to be maintained. • Landowner is happy to comply with requirements for site level survey, extended Phase I habitat survey and ecological surveys.
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be minimal amenity damage arising from use of this site – mitigation measures to address potential impacts on human health will be dependent on type of waste facility. • Odour impacts may be addressed by screen fencing or through the application of neutralising agents. • Potential impacts on neighbouring receptors (odour and bioaerosols) would need to be considered as part of any planning application, particularly if there is the potential for heat and power that could be used to supply the local companies and inhabitants (Environment Agency). • Potential for site to provide additional employment.
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site has capacity to accommodate change by virtue of its isolated and enclosed setting. Planting of native and evergreen trees and hedgerows along the site boundaries will improve screening and reduce visual impact. • The western area of the site comprises higher ground and it is proposed that it should remain as a form of visual bund and landscaped backdrop to the waste management facility to be developed on the site.

Land west of HRC, Stanton St Quintin
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial/industrial sites are located adjacent to motorways throughout the country with minimum screening – tree planting may reduce the area for waste operations and other forms of baffle or screening (acoustic type) which are less land hungry should be considered.
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site located outside the urban area and not ideally placed to serve as strategic site (Highways Agency). Concern that a waste facility in this location might generate a significant number of movements through Junction 17 of the M4. A robust evidence base will need to demonstrate if there is an impact on the safe and efficient operation of Junction 17 (Highways Agency). Location near to major road routes (M4 and A350) means the site is ideally placed for HGV movements. Concern for road safety (particularly if access to the site is from an easterly direction) - recent HGV accident history on Lyneham Banks (B4069). Potential to improve existing local highway infrastructure – recommend traffic control modifications (e.g. access arrangements, roundabout).
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). A FRA would be required to support a planning application (Environment Agency). Site is among the least constrained sites in North Wiltshire in relation to flood risk issues.
Any other issues or comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is in line with a flexible approach - the council should make provision for a higher number of strategic sites than would appear to be required by the RSS and Waste Core Strategy.
Cumulative effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste development at this location may exacerbate traffic issues in area caused by existing HRC and an active Truck Stop.

Park Grounds Farm, Wootton Bassett
Potential use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any potential landraise and or landfill will need to consider the Environment Agency guidance on landfills.
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation (County Archaeologist).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential impacts on neighbouring receptors (odour and bioaerosols) would need to be considered as part of any planning application (Environment Agency).
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional traffic may exacerbate existing congestion issues at M4 Junction 16 at peak times. Any proposals for a waste site at this location would need to be assessed and be cognisant of the junction improvements proposed at Junction 16 resulting from the Wichelstowe development (Highways Agency). A full Transport Assessment would be required to understand the impact of a waste facility on the SRN (Highways Agency). Potential for site to be served by rail (Highways Agency).
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). A satisfactory FRA will be required to support any planning application (Environment Agency). Site lies within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding' (Environment Agency). Safeguarding groundwater abstractions and the surrounding watercourses must be appropriately addressed.

Barnground, South Cerney
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reference is made to the Scheduled Monument located c 400m to the south-west of the possible site (Settlement E of Ashtonfield; ref. 1004691) (English Heritage). Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation (County Archaeologist).
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential changes in setting require careful consideration (English Heritage).
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site appears relatively isolated (Highways Agency). Site appears to have the potential to attract trips on the A419 and junction with the B4696 (Highways Agency). Requirement for a full Transport Assessment (Highways Agency).
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No overall objection to allocation (Environment Agency). Site classed as a secondary aquifer and overlies SPZ2 (Environment Agency). A tank is shown on maps of the site - dependent on what this tank is used to store there may be contamination issue. It is also not clear what the site is currently used for. Any development would need to address any contamination risks from this sites proposed and past usage (Environment Agency). A FRA/surface water drainage scheme will be required to support any planning application (Environment Agency).
Other comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate waste facilities may already exist in Cirencester, Gloucestershire (Highways Agency).

Whitehills Industrial Estate, Wootton Bassett
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential impacts on neighbouring receptors (odour and bioaerosols) would need to be considered as part of any planning application (Environment Agency).
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site is located in close proximity to the population it will serve (an approach commended by the Highways Agency). • Need to fully understand the likely impact on M4 Junction 16 (Highways Agency). • Potential for site to be served by rail (Highways Agency). • Concern that HGVs heading north would impact existing town centre and proposed new housing.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). • A satisfactory FRA will be required to support any planning application (Environment Agency). • Safeguarding the surrounding watercourses should be appropriately addressed (Environment Agency).
Any other issues or comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links should be developed between this site and Parkgate Farm. • Support for a strategic Waste Site in Wootton Bassett.

Bumpers Farm Industrial Estate, Chippenham
Potential use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for HRC which could serve Chippenham and Melksham. • Does the site have potential for small scale energy from waste facility?
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste site should be positioned as far away from neighbouring residential areas as possible. • Concern for increased noise and pollution affecting neighbouring businesses and residential areas. • Any potential waste facility will have to assess potential impacts on the neighbouring receptors, in particular odour and bioaerosols (Environment Agency).
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport Assessment will be required to determine the impact on traffic in the area and assess adequacy of road network. • The site is in proximity to population it serves (approach supported by Highways Agency). • Need to understand impact on M4 Junction 17 (Highways Agency).
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). • FRA required to support any planning application (Environment Agency). • Site lies within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding' (Environment Agency). • Risk of polluting groundwater sources – robust design measures should be put in place to ensure protection of public water resources (Wessex Water).

Thingley Junction, Chippenham
Potential use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for a HRC to serve Corsham. • Support for small scale composting.
Biodiversity and geodiversity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A full ecological survey would be required (Environment Agency).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any waste facility will have to assess potential impacts on the neighbouring receptors, in particular odour and bioaerosols (Environment Agency). • Concern about the potential health impacts on the adjacent residential Travellers site (e.g. odour and noise which has greater transference through walls of trailers and caravans). • Concern that waste development might have an impact on how Gypsies and Travellers feel they are perceived and treated by the wider community. Inclusion of the site is contrary to PPS1, as it does not promote social inclusion and does not support a sustainable, liveable community.
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern that there would be a visual impact on residents of Gypsy and Travellers site adjacent to the site.
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is in proximity to population it serves (approach supported by Highways Agency). • Need to understand impact on M4 Junction 17 (Highways Agency). • Potential for site to be served by rail (Highways Agency). • Concern that single-track lane from A350 will be used to access the site (not suitable for HGVs). • Potential impact on North Wiltshire Rivers Cycle Route.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). • FRA required to support any planning application (Environment Agency). • Site lies within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding' (Environment Agency). • Risk of polluting groundwater sources – robust design measures should be put in place to ensure protection of public water resources (Wessex Water).
Any other issues or comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is crossed by one of National Grid's high voltage overhead electricity transmission lines. • Concern that written consultation exercises may not elicit responses from residents of the Gypsy and Travellers site, and it would be useful to demonstrate how the opinions of the site residents have been recorded and how these concerns have been considered, in any report on the consultation process. This would accord with the Wiltshire Statement of Community Involvement.

Thingley Junction, Chippenham

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion that a site at Copenacre, Corsham (on the A4) would be a more suitable alternative (previously discounted due to landownership but MOD now wishing to sell the land). |
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Leafield Industrial Estate, Corsham
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Potential use/s

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the site. It will be necessary over the plan period if the potential housing growth figures for Chippenham are accepted. |
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Traffic and transportation

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is in proximity to the population it will serve and is unlikely to have an impact on the SRN (approach supported by Highways Agency). • Potential for site to be served by rail (Highways Agency). • Concern that development would overload the existing transport infrastructure, particularly Potley Bridge. |
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Water environment

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of polluting groundwater sources – robust design measures should be put in place to ensure protection of public water resources (Wessex Water). |
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Any other issues or comments

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is crossed by one of National Grid's high voltage overhead electricity transmission lines. • Suggestion that a site at Copenacre, Corsham (on the A4) would be a more suitable alternative (previously discounted due to landownership but MOD now wishing to sell the land). |
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Porte Marsh Industrial Estate, Calne
Potential use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the site. It will be necessary over the plan period if the potential housing growth figures for Chippenham are accepted. • No need – adequate facilities already exist at Lower Compton. • Support for a HRC to serve the north side of Calne.
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grade II listed former Bricklayers Arms lies a short way to the south of the allocated site, although as development currently extends up the closest boundary, proposals are perhaps unlikely to have a significant additional impact on the setting or environmental quality of the heritage asset (Principal Conservation Officer).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site profile does not have a ‘human health and amenity’ section. The industrial estate is bordered on three sides by residential properties and is within proximity to two primary schools. • Any potential waste facility will have to assess potential impacts on the neighbouring receptors, in particular odour and bioaerosols (Environment Agency).
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is in close proximity to the population it will serve and is unlikely to have an impact on the SRN (approach supported by Highways Agency). • Concerns related to traffic and parking issues at peak school drop off and collection times.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). • FRA required to support any planning application (Environment Agency).
Any other issues or comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove reference to RAF Lyneham as this is now closed. • Stanton St Quinton sites should be preferred over this site.

Comments by site: West

Hampton Business Park, Melksham
Biodiversity and geodiversity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An extended Phase 1 survey should be done (Environment Agency).
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjacent WWI airfield which should be evaluated via a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) (County Archaeologist).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any potential waste facility will have to assess potential impacts on the neighbouring receptors, in particular odour and bioaerosols (Environment Agency).
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential visual impact on the 'gateway' to Melksham.
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No overriding objection to allocation in principle - the site is in proximity to population it serves (Highways Agency). Concern about the impact on the A350 and an increase in HGV traffic going through the village of Beanacre.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). A satisfactory FRA would be required to support any planning application (Environment Agency). Risk of polluting groundwater sources – robust design measures should be put in place to ensure protection of public water resources (Wessex Water).

West Wilts Trading Estate, Westbury
Size of site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stated area of the site (68.1ha) has been increased by over 8ha from that included in the Waste Local Plan 2011 and Issues and Options report (2006). The boundary realignment includes the landscaped and bunded area to the south east of the Trading Estate taking the boundary closer to the residential properties of Hawkeridge Park.
Biodiversity and geodiversity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A site level survey should be undertaken (Environment Agency).
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for the Scheduled Monument (ref. 12048) to become further isolated in the centre of the site which will have implications for public access and management (English Heritage). Potential for a change in setting to the Grade I Listed Building located c 350m to the north of the site (Early Wing at Brook Hall; ref. 128501). Brownfield site set around Scheduled Monument moated site that will need protecting. Opportunity to enhance its setting? Pre-application Desk Based Assessment (DBA) should be produced as a minimum (County Archaeologist). The Brook Hall complex (including the Grade I listed early wing and Grade II listed Hall and barn) lie to the north of the site. Brook Hall is a long-standing Building at Risk and it is imperative that changes in the vicinity do not further prejudice the possibilities for finding a new use/owner for the site. The Grade II listed Storridge Farm and its model farmyard lies immediately to the south-west of the allocated site and any impact upon its setting will also need to be considered (Principal Conservation Officer).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any potential waste facility will have to assess potential impacts on the neighbouring receptors, in particular odour and bioaerosols (Environment Agency). Omission of text designed to safeguard the amenity of nearby residential properties by restricting waste uses in the south east portion of the Trading Estate (see page 76 of the 2006 Issues and Options (I&O) report, inset map 19 planning issues, first bullet point).
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is in close proximity to the population it will serve (approach supported by Highways Agency). Need to understand the impact on the A36 (Highways Agency). Potential for using the adjacent rail interchange at Westbury (Highways Agency). Concern about inadequate traffic and access arrangements, particularly following the cancellation of the Westbury Bypass Scheme in 2009.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). Site profile says “no risk of fluvial flooding” however the site is located partly in flood zones 1 and 2, which is the floodplain associated with Biss Brook – request sentence is amended (Environment Agency).

West Wilts Trading Estate, Westbury
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site specific FRA would be required to support any planning application (Environment Agency).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site lies within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding' (Environment Agency).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific constraints in relation to groundwater protection issues and designations and no objection to the principle of development at this location. However areas of the site are contaminated and the site is next to Biss Brook, a potential receptor for this contamination. If development or redevelopment occurs then areas being redeveloped will need to be assessed for their contamination potential and measures taken to address these issues (Environment Agency).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of polluting groundwater sources – robust design measures should be put in place to ensure protection of public water resources (Wessex Water).
Northacre Trading Estate, Westbury
General
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning permission has been granted for a MBT plant on the site – no additional strategic facility should be allowed.
Size of site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stated area of the site (43ha) has been increased significantly from that included in previous documents.
Biodiversity and geodiversity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An extended Phase 1 survey and water vole survey should be undertaken (Environment Agency).
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site contains Brook Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) Scheduled Monument and other, probably related, significant heritage assets (County Archaeologist).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation. Advise not using site west and south-west of existing Industrial Estate. Otherwise, evaluation required as above (County Archaeologist).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Grade II listed Brook Farm, Brook Lane, Westbury lies immediately south of the allocated site (and is correctly identified in this case) (Principal Conservation Officer).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential impacts on neighbouring receptors (odour and bioaerosols) would need to be considered as part of any planning application (Environment Agency).
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues of access and traffic management all impact substantially on the amenity of dwellings within Heywood Parish in Storridge Road and The Ham

Northacre Trading Estate, Westbury
– these should be included as key planning issues.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New MBT plant on the site will increase traffic densities on local roads and junctions.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). • The site boundary has changed since the previous March 2010 Waste Allocations DPD consultation. The site now appears to be fully in Flood Zone 1. The Water Environment section in the document needs to be updated to reflect the boundary changes (Environment Agency). • A satisfactory FRA from the developer would be required (Environment Agency). • It is recommended that a strip of land at least 8 metres wide adjoining all watercourses is left clear of all buildings, structures, fences and trees to facilitate access, essential maintenance and possible future improvements to the drainage system. Ground levels should not be raised within this area (Environment Agency). • Part of the site is identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. Further investigation should be carried out to assess the true nature of this risk (Environment Agency). • Risk of polluting groundwater sources – robust design measures should be put in place to ensure protection of public water resources (Wessex Water). • Foul water discharges from these waste management facilities can be connected to the public sewer system where available subject to a capacity appraisal and agreement upon a point of connection (Wessex Water).
Lafarge Cement Works, Westbury
General
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lafarge Cement supports this allocation. • Heywood Parish Council objects to the allocation because if/when cement production discontinued permanently, the whole site should be returned to agricultural uses (its former state), subject only to possible land filling, capping and restoring the remaining voids at the existing Clay Pit in Bratton Parish.
Potential use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any treatment that will produce heat and power should consider how this can be used locally, perhaps in a heat distribution network (Environment Agency). • Any proposed landfill would need to meet the Environment Agency guidelines on the location of landfills. • The DPD should not include uses that could not be implemented (or allocate areas such as the Clay Pit) if the resumption of cement production is still a possibility.
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential impacts on neighbouring receptors (odour and bioaerosols) would need to be considered as part of any planning application (Environment

Lafarge Cement Works, Westbury
Agency).
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site is located in proximity to the population it will serve (approach supported by Highways Agency). • Need to understand the impact on the nearby A36 (Highways Agency). • Support for proposals which seek to use the rail link at the site (Highways Agency).
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No objection to allocation provided the site layout avoids any development/buildings/equipment or ground-raising in flood zone 3b (Environment Agency). • A site specific FRA from the developer would be required (Environment Agency). • A strip of land at least 8 metres wide adjoining all watercourses should be left clear of all buildings, structures, fences and trees to facilitate access, essential maintenance and possible future improvements to the drainage system. Ground levels should not be raised within this area (Environment Agency). • Risk of polluting groundwater sources – robust design measures should be put in place to ensure protection of public water resources (Wessex Water). • Foul water discharges from these waste management facilities can be connected to the public sewer system where available subject to a capacity appraisal and agreement upon a point of connection (Wessex Water).
Any other issues or comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land contamination and landfilling issues should be appropriately addressed (Environment Agency).

Bowerhill Industrial Estate, Melksham
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christie Miller Sports Centre is a Listed Building. No other impacts (County Archaeologist).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential impacts on neighbouring receptors (odour and bioaerosols) would need to be considered as part of any planning application (Environment Agency). Potential impact on local recreation – the site is adjacent to an active Youth Club and Sports Field and is in proximity to the Kennet and Avon Canal. Location of a waste facility on the northern boundary of the site should be avoided as it could prejudice the promotion and use of land to the north of Bowerhill for other uses, including B1 office use. Request that this recommendation is added to the 'human health and amenity' section.
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential visual impact on the 'gateway' to Melksham.
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential impact of additional HGV traffic on the village of Beanacre. Access to the site is unsustainable (there is no rail link, only road). Could the site utilise the canal? No overriding objection in principle. Site is located in proximity to the population it will serve, minimising potential use of the SRN (Highways Agency).
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No overall objection (Environment Agency). A small part of the site is identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding' (Environment Agency). Satisfactory FRA from the developer would be required (Environment Agency).

Canal Road Industrial Estate, Trowbridge
Scale
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site should be 'strategic'.
Biodiversity and geodiversity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A site level survey should be undertaken to support any application (Environment Agency).
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kennet and Avon Canal (which should be considered as a heritage asset) forms the western boundary of the site – in this case, the adjacent pound includes a listed road bridge over the canal and listed aqueducts. To the east, Trowbridge Cemetery is included on the Register of Parks and Gardens and includes numerous listed memorials, gate piers and Gate Lodge. There are also listed houses in the vicinity, on Victoria Road. Impact on the setting and environmental quality of all of these heritage assets will need to be carefully considered (Principal Conservation Officer).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any potential waste facility will have to assess potential impacts on the neighbouring receptors, in particular odour and bioaerosols (Environment Agency).
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No overriding objection in principle. Site is located in proximity to the population it will serve, minimising potential use of the SRN (Highways Agency). • Concern about HGV movements affecting Trowbridge and Hilperton (B3105 is inadequate and unsuitable). Need for relief road/bypass.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). • A satisfactory sequential test by the LPA, and a site specific FRA from the developer, would be required (Environment Agency). • The site lies within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding' (Environment Agency). • There is a small historic landfill site within the site which is a potential source of land contamination (Environment Agency).

West Ashton Employment Allocation, Trowbridge
The site is not considered deliverable. Remove site from DPD.
General
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persimmon Homes Special Projects (PHSP) who own the land, object to the proposal to safeguard land at Biss Farm, Trowbridge for waste management purposes and consider the proposal is unsound because it is not effective and deliverable. PHSP's aims for West Ashton Business Park are to provide a high quality office park (B1 business uses) and they do not think a waste transfer facility would be appropriate because of the marketing perceptions this will bring.
Biodiversity and geodiversity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible that if there is a colony of Bechstein's bat roosting in Green Lane Wood – the site profile does not concentrate on any single species of creature. As stated in site profile, on site mitigation should be provided.
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the area of Blackball DMV (County Archaeologist). Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation. Advise not using site. Otherwise, evaluation required as above (County Archaeologist).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern about impacts on air quality. Any potential waste facility will have to assess potential impacts on the neighbouring receptors, in particular odour and bioaerosols (Environment Agency).
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern that the existing road infrastructure could not deal with additional traffic – nearest junction (C49) and A350 are congested and at capacity. No overriding objection to a local waste facility as the site is located in close proximity to the population it will serve minimising the potential use of the SRN (Highways Agency). There is no mention of the buffer strip along the edge of the proposed distributor road which is required with any waste facility.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation provided appropriate layout of site avoids flood risk areas (Environment Agency). Site specific FRA from the developer, would be required (Environment Agency). It is recommended that a strip of land at least 8 metres wide adjoining all watercourses is left clear of all buildings, structures, fences and trees to facilitate access, essential maintenance and possible future improvements to the drainage system. Ground levels should not be raised within this

West Ashton Employment Allocation, Trowbridge
area (Environment Agency).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the site along the watercourse is identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. An exclusion zone wider than 8 m may be needed, and will require further consideration (Environment Agency). Concern for water contamination of the River Biss.
Links to Waste Core Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenge the assertion that this site is within 16km of Chippenham.

Warminster Business Park, Warminster
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 1km of Arn Hill barrow Scheduled Monument - will need Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analysis (County Archaeologist). Iron Age archaeology on site. Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation (County Archaeologist).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any potential waste facility will have to assess potential impacts on the neighbouring receptors, in particular odour and bioaerosols (Environment Agency).
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no landscape section in the site profile. Elements of the site detract from the landscape setting of the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB, and opportunities to reduce this impact (or at least not exacerbate it) should be taken (Natural England).
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). The site falls within a SPZ2 – measures to protect groundwater would be required (Environment Agency). Historic uses of the site indicate a contamination risk assessment should be undertaken (Environment Agency). A satisfactory FRA would be required as part of a planning application (Environment Agency). Risk of polluting groundwater sources – robust design measures should be put in place to ensure protection of public water resources (Wessex Water). Foul water discharges from these waste management facilities can be connected to the public sewer system where available subject to a capacity appraisal and agreement upon a point of connection (Wessex Water).
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site is located in close proximity to the population it would serve (approach commended by the Highways Agency).

Warminster Business Park, Warminster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to understand the impact of a waste facility in this location on the nearby A36 (Highways Agency). • Potential for site to be served by rail (Highways Agency).
Chitterne Waste Management Facility (Land at Valley Farm), Chitterne
Name of site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no existing Chitterne Waste Management Facility – therefore the name of site and term ‘improvements’ is misleading.
Potential use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome Wiltshire Council’s initiative in identifying sites for improving waste processing. • Could a ‘Local Recycling Site’ be re-designated a ‘Strategic Recycling Site’? • Could the site be considered for the processing of organic waste (EfW)? • Negligible local need for such a site.
Current use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ‘large scale inert landfill/land-raise site’ (Table 3.9 DPD 2011), is in fact a parcel of agricultural land which was licensed to the landowner, under an Agricultural Improvement Scheme (on Appeal). This site was initially granted license subject to time limitation which expired on 4 September 2004.
Description of site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance from site to village of Chitterne is 1/1.1km – error in Atkins report and DPD. • Map at start of document does not identify a local lorry route for the site. • Site is unsuitable because it is on Greenfield land. • Description of site should be amended to read as follows ‘The land adjacent on all sides of the site is also agricultural, predominantly arable, though there is also a large scale inert landfill site within 300m to the East.... otherwise the site is open within a generally rural open landscape. Improvements to the Chitterne Waste Management Facility would involve and would have the potential to impact on the Heritage resource of the site and immediate area.’ (B4.9.2 Atkins Joint Waste Site Allocations Site Survey Report May 2010).
Planning context
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site not allocated in Local Plan or Emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy.
Biodiversity and geodiversity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal is at variance with the principles of a current five year organic entry/higher level stewardship agreement with Natural England which commenced on 1 April 2011 – proposal will have a direct impact on the Chitterne Brook which holds a CC1 rating. • Potential impact on species and habitats – Chitterne Brook is an important breeding ground for the brown trout of the River Wylde. • Site is located within a South West Strategic Nature Area. • Potential impact on Salisbury Plain SPA/SAC/SSSI.

Chitterne Waste Management Facility (Land at Valley Farm), Chitterne
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mature trees around site at risk from development.
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive field systems within site, large block of Scheduled Monument field system as well as Knook Castle Scheduled Monument likely to be indirectly affected. Thus, Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analysis pre-application and evaluation/mitigation as planning condition is recommended (County Archaeologist).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site forms an important link between two Scheduled Monuments and is in an area of high archaeological potential, including tumuli, earthworks and ancient field systems.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for changes in setting to the Scheduled Monuments located c 300m to the north and c 500m to the south of the possible site (Codford Down Field System, ref. 33522; Knook Castle, ref. 10227) (English Heritage).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for changes in setting to various Listed Buildings in the settlement of Chitterne (English Heritage)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern about potential impacts on the historic environment of Chitterne (the village is classified as a Conservation Area and many of the buildings are listed) – the setting would be threatened by increased HGV use on the B390.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is not visible from any of the scheduled monuments in the study area (500m radius of site) identified in the Atkins report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site lies outside areas designated for cultural heritage.
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for impacts on Chitterne residents (there are properties within 1km of the site) - increases in odour, dust, noise, fumes, bioaerosols, vermin/pests, litter.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for the site to provide additional employment to the area.
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is in proximity to an AONB – concern related to traffic disturbance and loss of tranquillity.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contrasting views over whether the existing landfill site/new development is/would be visible from Chitterne/B390.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispute over whether the site is outside areas designated for landscape importance. Some belief that the site is in a Special Landscape Area (views across Salisbury Plain).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site should be subject to a detailed landscape impact assessment.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing trees along the fence line sheltering Valley Farm are acceptable, but extending these westwards with the intention of hiding the site would also destroy the current view across the plain from the road. Mitigation by planting woodland would be out of character with site surroundings.
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern about inadequate road infrastructure, increased (HGV) traffic and associated reduction in road safety on A36/B390. The A36/B390 junction near Knook Camp is an accident black spot and often congested (traffic management needed – lights or roundabout), children use bus stops along this narrow stretch of road and there is no footpath/street lighting, 17.5/18 tonnes weight limit not abided by).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern about speeding vehicles (Village Community Speedwatch programme records between 500 and 600 vehicle per hour going through Chitterne).

Chitterne Waste Management Facility (Land at Valley Farm), Chitterne
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No traffic modelling has been carried out.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is relatively isolated and not in proximity to population it would serve (approach not supported by Highways Agency).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full transport assessment required to assess impact on A36 (Highways Agency).
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation (Environment Agency).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A satisfactory FRA would be required (Environment Agency).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is on an aquifer which is a major source of water supply via a large pumping station at the northern edge of Chitterne - risk of contamination of drinking water – high level of engineering containment would be required.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern for safety of residents of Chitterne that have access to wells/not connected to mains drainage.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of polluting groundwater sources – robust design measures should be put in place to ensure protection of public water resources (Wessex Water).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential impacts on (Winterbourne) Chitterne Brook flow and quality, including risk of flooding.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site would be in contravention of section 32 (3) of the Water Services Act 2007 and WFD Directive 2000/60/EC and EU Groundwater Daughter Directive 2006.
Any other issues or comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence is flawed – result of heavy editing of the Joint Waste Site Allocations Site Survey Report by Atkins (May 2010).
Cumulative effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for cumulative effects on traffic and transportation because of additional traffic involved with the development and operation of the Codford Biogas site.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Misuse of information – despite all issues highlighted in Atkins report, DPD concludes that there are no cumulative effects identified at plan-making stage.
Links to the Waste Core Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPD recognises that the site links in within WCS1, WCS2 and WCS3. It could also link in well with WCS5 and WCS6.

Comments by site: East

Castledown Business Park, Ludgershall
The site is considered undeliverable. Remove site from DPD.
Site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General feeling that the location of the site is unsuitable and the council should find another site or extend an existing site.
Scale
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern about the scale of operation (e.g. 'strategic' rather than 'local' scale) and the location of the site outside the 16 km 'strategic centre' zones.
Potential use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What type of waste will be treated (e.g. hazardous)? There is need for a HRC facility closer to Ludgershall than the site at Everleigh.
Current use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern about the loss of employment opportunities (waste uses will only provide limited local employment).
Biodiversity and geodiversity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for impacts on nearby Windmill Hill and Pickpit Hill County Willdlife Sites, ancient woodland, fauna and flora.
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for impacts on existing/future local resident's health/quality of life (increases in odour, dust, noise, chemical sprays, vermin/flies/pests, litter). Proposed new housing at Drummond Park will increase the number of people affected. Concern about fire risk and waste sites being subject to arson attacks. Potential for impacts on Wellington Academy - the health of safety of staff, students/boarders and other users of the facilities. Potential for impacts on businesses and other users of the business park – potential relocation of existing businesses. Concern that proposals will have a detrimental impact on local house prices Waste use/vehicles detrimental to proposed 'green lung' around River Bourne.
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for impacts on Ludgershall Conservation Area and Old Ludgershall Castle. Potential impact from vibration (vehicle movements) on listed buildings and other properties.
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposals are 'out of character' with the surrounding area and are against the original plan to attract innovate businesses to the park. Potential for impacts on the North Wessex Downs AONB. Measures to improve hedgerows/trees may not provide sufficient protection and would take time to grow.
Traffic and transportation

Castledown Business Park, Ludgershall
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern about the insufficient road infrastructure. HGV traffic will have difficulty navigating local roads, including Tidworth Hill, the railway bridge and Butt Street Corner, especially in winter/adverse weather conditions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for increased traffic to increase levels of fumes, vibration, noise which may impact surrounding towns and villages (along the A338/A345).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development may exacerbate traffic/congestion at peak times (reference to A342 bottlenecks).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for cross-boundary traffic impact on Hampshire.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development may cause a reduction in road/cycleway safety (particularly children travelling to and from school).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern about historic road flooding incidents. Increase in drainage maintenance required along Andover Road (A342) through Ludgershall.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development should avoid impacting on residential roads.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for additional traffic because the site is on a route for proposed new housing developments.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic may impede emergency access from Ludgershall fire station.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for relief road/bypass.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site's location appears relatively isolated and is not in close proximity to the population it would serve (approach not supported by Highways Agency).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential impact of the site on the A303 would need to be considered through a full transport assessment.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No objection to allocation (Environment Agency).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern for use of any system where surface water can infiltrate into the ground as this could cause pollution (Environment Agency)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended to remove the reference to SuDS, and to rely on the text which includes: 'There will need to be an assessment as to whether there are suitable surface water disposal options available for the site.' (Environment Agency).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure improvements required in relation to sewage pumping to Tidworth sewage works, pipes etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of polluting groundwater sources – robust design measures need to be in place to ensure the appropriate levels of protection are considered to protect public water resources (Wessex Water).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foul water discharges from these waste management facilities can be connected to the public sewer system where available subject to a capacity appraisal and agreement upon a point of connection (Wessex Water).
Links to Waste Core Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belief that the site is contrary to the councils own waste and economic policies.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site is not within 16km of a Strategically Significant City or Town – Ludgershall is 30-37km from nearest SSCT Salisbury.

Hopton Industrial Estate, Devizes
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any potential waste facility will have to assess potential impacts on the neighbouring receptors, in particular odour and bioaerosols (Environment Agency).
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reference is made to the Roundway Down Historic Battlefield (ref. 1000030) which adjoins the site to the north-west (English Heritage). Adjacent Roundway Down Registered Battlefield; setting issues. Existing industrial use and probably no direct impacts (but note, the listed building milestone in the north east of the site). Heritage Statement required (County Archaeologist).
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for reference to the consideration of possible impact on the setting of the AONB.
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is in proximity to the population it would serve. A local waste facility at this location is unlikely to have an impact on the SRN (approach supported by Highways Agency). Concern for increase in traffic on the A361 and A342 – sufficient weight not given to traffic impacts.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). A satisfactory FRA would be required (Environment Agency). Appropriate measures would need to be put in place to protect groundwater (Environment Agency). Risk of polluting groundwater sources – robust design measures need to be in place to ensure the appropriate levels of protection are considered to protect public water resources (Wessex Water). Foul water discharges from these waste management facilities can be connected to the public sewer system where available subject to a capacity appraisal and agreement upon a point of connection (Wessex Water).
Any other issues or comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation conflicts with Draft Wiltshire Core Strategy Policy 12 which declares the site a Principal Employment Area. Waste development at this location would discourage future developments. The site is crossed by one of National Grid’s high voltage overhead electricity transmission lines.
Links to Waste Core Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenge the assertion that this site is within 16km of Chippenham and Trowbridge.

Nursteed Road Employment Allocation, Devizes
The site is not considered deliverable. Remove site from DPD.
Current use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is a retail park of commercial retail in the majority, with a few offices and warehouses – not suitable for waste development.
Biodiversity and geodiversity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern that local wildlife will be significantly affected (badgers, dormice, newts and other less rare species).
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous evaluation highlighted potential for archaeology. Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation (County Archaeologist). The allocated site constitutes the last remaining buffer between the modern expansion of Devizes and the historically discreet hamlet of Nursteed which includes a number of listed and non-listed historic buildings and the site has a landscape value for this reason which should not be underestimated. Immediately to the south of the allocated site is the Grade II listed Nursteed House (Principal Conservation Officer).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any potential waste facility will have to assess potential impacts on the neighbouring receptors, in particular odour and bioaerosols (Environment Agency).
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern about proximity to residential land and children's play park and nursery. Concern for impact on North Wessex Downs AONB, specifically the Ridgeway running over Monument Hill. Concern for loss of employment land.
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is in proximity to the population it would serve. A local waste facility at this location is unlikely to have an impact on the SRN (approach supported by Highways Agency). Concern that waste development will increase traffic congestion in Devizes.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). A satisfactory FRA would be required (Environment Agency). Appropriate measures would need to be put in place to protect groundwater (Environment Agency). Risk of polluting groundwater sources – robust design measures need to be in place to ensure the appropriate levels of protection are considered to protect public water resources (Environment Agency).

Nursted Road Employment Allocation, Devizes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foul water discharges from these waste management facilities can be connected to the public sewer system where available subject to a capacity appraisal and agreement upon a point of connection (Wessex Water).
Any other issues or comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The owners of the land have not been consulted and have other plans for the site. Allocation conflicts with Draft Wiltshire Core Strategy Policy 12 which declares the site a Principal Employment Area.
Links to Waste Core Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenge the assertion that this site is within 16km of Chippenham and Trowbridge.

Wiltshire Waste, Tinkfield Farm, Monument Hill, Devizes
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes at southern tip the postulated site of former flour mill of 1841 not mentioned in the draft DPD (County Archaeologist). Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation (County Archaeologist).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern for potential impacts on existing/future local resident's health/quality of life (e.g. change in air quality). Any potential waste facility will have to assess potential impacts on the neighbouring receptors, in particular odour and bioaerosols (Environment Agency).
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration should be given to potential impact on North Wessex Downs AONB. Concern that waste development and associated traffic would have an impact on Devizes' image and affect the level of visitors to the town.
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is in proximity to the population it would serve. A local waste facility at this location is unlikely to have an impact on the SRN (approach supported by Highways Agency). Concern for an increase in traffic exacerbating congestion in Devizes (particularly A361, A342) and other local roads.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). The site lies within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding'. Further investigation should be carried out to assess the true nature of this risk (Environment Agency). Risk of polluting groundwater sources – robust design measures need to be in place to ensure the appropriate levels of protection are considered to

Wiltshire Waste, Tinkfield Farm, Monument Hill, Devizes
protect public water resources (Wessex Water).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foul water discharges from these waste management facilities can be connected to the public sewer system where available subject to a capacity appraisal and agreement upon a point of connection (Wessex Water).
Links to Waste Core Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenge the assertion that this site is within 16km of Chippenham and Trowbridge.

Salisbury Road Business Park, Marlborough
Potential use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discourage future developments in categories B1 and B2.
Biodiversity and geodiversity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site has a significant set of mitigation conditions attached with regards protected species and habitats. These conditions should be developed to be relevant to any proposed new developments on site, to ensure satisfactory protection of the species and sites.
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previously evaluated site. No further action required (County Archaeologist). At the south-west corner of the site is the Grade II listed Salisbury Road Lodge to Tottenham House. The site also borders the northern edge of the Grade II* Registered Park of Tottenham House and Savernake Forest. Further impact on these heritage assets, including their environmental quality, should be carefully considered (English Heritage) (Principal Conservation Officer).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern for potential impacts on resident's health/quality of life (e.g. change in air quality, odour, dust fumes, nuisance/noise levels).
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reference to the North Wessex Downs AONB despite the site being within this AONB – include reference in terms of design and landscaping (Natural England).
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is in proximity to the population it would serve and will therefore minimise the potential impact on the SRN (approach supported by Highways Agency). Concern that development would increase traffic congestion in Marlborough High Street, A4 and A346.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation provided layout of site takes into account SPZ issues (Environment Agency). Groundwater – appropriate measures would need to be put in place to protect the water environment. Contamination may be present and any risks would need to be appropriately dealt with (Environment Agency). A satisfactory FRA would be required (Environment Agency).

Salisbury Road Business Park, Marlborough
Any other issues or comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation conflicts with Draft Wiltshire Core Strategy Policy 14 which declares the site a Principal Employment Area.
Links to Waste Core Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenge the assertion that this site is within 16km of Chippenham and Trowbridge.

Salisbury Road Business Park, Pewsey
Potential use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discourage future developments in categories B1 and B2.
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any potential waste facility will have to assess potential impacts on the neighbouring receptors, in particular odour and bioaerosols (Environment Agency). Concern for potential impacts on resident's and neighbouring businesses health/quality of life (e.g. change in air quality, odour, dust fumes, nuisance/noise levels).
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for reference to the consideration of possible impact on the setting of the AONB. Design of a waste facility would have to be of a high standard, taking account of the site's location in the North Wessex Downs AONB.
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No overriding objection in principle. Site is located in proximity to the population it will serve, minimising potential use of the SRN (Highways Agency). Concern that the roads to the north, either through Pewsey, Sharcott or Mannington, are not suitable for HGV traffic - recommend traffic assessment and routing agreement is needed. Concern that development would increase traffic congestion in Pewsey town centre.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No objection to allocation provided layout of site takes into account SPZ issues (Environment Agency). Groundwater – appropriate measures would need to be put in place to protect the water environment. Two groundwater abstractions and two surface water abstractions exist within 1km of the site; the closest groundwater abstraction is 200m west of the site (Environment Agency). A satisfactory FRA would be required (Environment Agency).
Any other issues or comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation is contrary to paragraph 4.22 of the Draft Wiltshire Core Strategy.

Everleigh Waste Management Facility
Potential use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support shown for expansion/extension of the site as a 'local' scale waste use.
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three SMs within 700 metres on SW-NW. Any amelioration of impact on their setting will rely on existing or new planting and a restricted height of proposed development (County Archaeologist). • Would therefore advise not using this site (adjacent to restored landfill site and thus out of bounds for new development) (County Archaeologist).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is in an isolated setting - this can be viewed as a benefit (less receptors in proximity to the site) or a constraint (the site is not in close proximity to the population it would serve). The latter is not supported by the Highways Agency. • Some concern about an increase in noise and lighting.
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site benefits from existing screening and this should be protected/enhanced. • North Wessex Downs AONB support reference to consideration of potential impacts on setting of AONB.
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for additional waste related traffic to have an impact on the A303. Potential impact on A303 needs to be considered through a full Transport Assessment (Highways Agency).
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). • Flood risk issues must be considered for any planning application (Environment Agency). • Risk of polluting groundwater sources – robust design measures should be put in place to ensure protection of public water resources (Wessex Water).

Pickpit Hill, Ludgershall
Site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General feeling that the location of the site is unsuitable and the council should find another site or extend an existing site.
Potential use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What type of waste will be treated (e.g. hazardous)? • Support for HRC closer to Ludgershall than existing site at Everleigh. • MRF/WTS uses should be considered as 'strategic' operations – therefore not suitable.
Current use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern about previous uses on the site (incinerator). • Impact on current users of the Business Park.
Description of site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General feeling that the location of the site is unsuitable and the council should find another site or extend an existing site.
Biodiversity and geodiversity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for impacts on Pickpit Hill County Wildlife Site, Collingbourne Woods, fauna (including UK BAP Priority Habitat) and flora (including sensitive chalk grassland). • Pest control/tree/hedge management may be damaging to native animals and birds.
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could adversely impact on historic environment from intervisibility with the non-Scheduled barrow on Pickpit Hill. Otherwise, no impacts (County Archaeologist). • Potential for impact on Ludgershall Conservation Area and Old Ludgershall Castle (vulnerable to air pollution). • Concern regarding impact of vibration from waste vehicles on listed buildings and other properties.
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for impacts on existing/future local resident's health/quality of life in Ludgershall, Tidworth and Faberstown (increases in air pollution, odour, dust, fumes, noise, chemical sprays, vermin/flies/pests, litter/debris). • Concern about fire risk and waste sites being subject to arson attacks. • Potential for impacts on Wellington Academy - the health of safety of staff, students/boarders and other users of the facilities. • Concern about the loss of employment opportunities (waste uses will only provide limited local employment). • Potential impact on cycleway users. • Concern about the loss of public open space if the site is developed.
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for impacts on North Wessex Downs AONB

Pickpit Hill, Ludgershall
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposals are 'out of character' with the surrounding area - the topography of the site could be an issue. • Measures to improve hedgerows/trees may not provide sufficient protection and would take time to grow.
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern about the insufficient road infrastructure, associated increases in traffic and congestion (increases in fumes, vibration, noise) and a reduction in road safety (exacerbated by planned housing developments). • Belief that the cost of developing the site and providing access onto A3026 is likely to be prohibitive. • Waste traffic will have difficulty negotiating local roads (including Tidworth Hill, the railway bridge and Butt Street Corner). • Request for a bypass. • Historic road flooding incidents – increase in drainage maintenance required along Andover Road A342 through Ludgershall. • The site is located on the outskirts of Tidworth and therefore in close proximity to the population it serves (approach supported by Highways Agency). • Need to understand the impact a waste facility in this location may have on the A303 (Highways Agency).
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). • 'Portable supplies' should read 'Potable supplies' (Environment Agency). • A FRA will be required for any planning application (Environment Agency). • Appropriate measures would need to be in place to protect the water environment (Environment Agency). • Potential for impacts on water resources/supply - potential contamination issues as site is on an aquifer. Any contamination risks would need to be appropriately dealt with (Environment Agency). • Risk of polluting groundwater sources – robust design measures should be put in place to ensure protection of public water resources (Wessex Water). • Foul water discharges from these waste management facilities can be connected to the public sewer system where available subject to a capacity appraisal and agreement upon a point of connection (Wessex Water).
Cumulative effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for cumulative impacts if Castledown site is also developed. • Potential for transport cross-boundary impacts on Hampshire.
Links to Waste Core Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern that the site is located outside the 16 km 'strategic centre' zones. • Belief that the site is contrary to the councils own planning/waste polices.

Comments by site: Swindon

Chapel Farm, Blunsdon
Potential use/s
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will a facility at this location treat chemical waste? • Pyrolysis is an unproven technology/lack of information. • Extensive pre-treatment process required to handle Municipal Solid Waste. • Flexibility within plan allows for development at the site to suit the needs of the area. • Site will help to plug gaps in the strategic network and serve local need.
Description of site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is on Greenfield land
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site should be evaluated, not the archaeological features within it (as stated in the draft DPD) (County Archaeologist). • Development of the site may impact on currently unrecorded remains associated with known and unknown sites of buried archaeological features. A programme of archaeological evaluation will need to be undertaken to assess the nature, extent and significance of any surviving remains. The site should be subject to archaeological evaluation in advance of any proposed works in this area. Further mitigation may be required depending on the outcome of that evaluation (County Archaeologist).
Human health and amenity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for 'bad neighbour' impacts (assessments needed for odour, dust, noise, bio-aerosols, emissions and nuisance). • Concern about proximity to Isambard School, existing residents and the proposed development (1,700 houses and associated business use) at Tadpole Farm (cumulative effects). • Need for acoustic screening. • The DPD does not prescribe an established distance to protect local communities. • Local communities will not receive benefits of the scheme. • Waste treatment facility should be located away from people.
Landscape, townscape and visual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern that a waste treatment facility would be an eyesore. • Lesser potential for changes in setting to designated heritage assets (English Heritage).
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is a strategic site in an isolated location (approach not supported by Highways Agency). • Potential impact on the A419, in particular the Blunsdon/Lady Lane junction – need for robust evidence to demonstrate safety and efficiency of location (Highways Agency).

Chapel Farm, Blunsdon
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for an increase in traffic.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). • A satisfactory FRA would be required (Environment Agency).
Any other issues or comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental permit would be required with any EfW (Environment Agency).

Waterside Park, Swindon
Historic environment and cultural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site allocation makes no reference to the Wilts & Berks Canal (North Wilts Branch). A short section of the original canal remains as part of this site, and there are plans to restore the canal from Mouldon Hill to Swindon Town Centre. The project seeks to protect this route from future development.
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is ideally placed to serve the population as a strategic site (approach supported by the Highways Agency). • Potential for site to be served by rail (Highways Agency). • Need to understand the impact of the waste facility on the M4 Junction 16 and A419 dependent on the scope of the geographic area the facility would serve (Highways Agency).
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). • Flood risk – Environment Agency are undertaking detailed hydraulic modelling of the River Ray which should be used to inform development at this location. • FRA/surface water drainage scheme will be required to support any planning application at this location (Environment Agency). • Swindon Borough Council are currently undertaking a Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP). • Surface water flooding is a particular issue. Any development in the Cheney Manor Industrial Estate should consider the known flood risk from surface water and should include flood resilient design (Environment Agency). • Groundwater – Contamination may be present (dependent of previous activities) and any contamination risks would need to be appropriately dealt with. The River Ray could be a significant controlled water receptor (Environment Agency).

Brindley Close/Darby Close Swindon
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site is ideally placed to serve population of Swindon as a local waste facility (Highways Agency). • Potential for site to be served by rail (Highways Agency). • Any planning application would need to assess the impact on the M4 Junction 16 and A419 dependent on the scope of the geographic area the facility would serve (Highways Agency).
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No overall objection to allocation (Environment Agency). • FRA/surface water drainage scheme required to support any planning application (EA).

Land at Kendrick Industrial Estate, Swindon
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is ideally placed to serve the population as a local waste facility (approach supported by the Highways Agency). • Potential for site to be served by rail (Highways Agency). • Need to understand the impact of the waste facility on the M4 Junction 16 and A419 dependent on the scope of the geographic area the facility would serve (Highways Agency).
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). • Flood risk – Environment Agency are undertaking detailed hydraulic modelling of the River Ray which should be used to inform development at this location. • FRA/surface water drainage scheme will be required to support any planning application at this location (Environment Agency). • Groundwater – Contamination may be present (dependent of previous activities) and any contamination risks would need to be appropriately dealt with (Environment Agency).

Rodbourne Sewage Works, Swindon
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site ideally placed to serve the population as a local waste facility (approach supported by the Highways Agency). • Potential for site to be served by rail (Highways Agency). • Need to understand the impact of the waste facility on the M4 Junction 16 and A419 dependent on the scope of the geographic area the facility would serve (Highways Agency).
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). • Flood risk – Environment Agency are undertaking detailed hydraulic modelling of the River Ray which should be used to inform development at this location. • Groundwater – Contamination may be present (dependent of previous activities) and any contamination risks would need to be appropriately dealt with. Watercourses in the vicinity of the site are potential controlled water receptors (Environment Agency).

Land within Dorcan Industrial Estate, Swindon
Traffic and transportation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site ideally placed to serve the population as a local waste facility (approach supported by the Highways Agency). • The site is located adjacent to, and accessed via the A419. Concern about the potential impact of the site on the A419 and in particular the junction with the B4006 – a full transport assessment would be required. This junction does not meet current design standards and an increase in heavy goods vehicle movements may impact on the operation of the junction.
Water environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No objection to allocation (Environment Agency). • A satisfactory FRA would be required (Environment Agency). • Groundwater – Contamination may be present (dependent of previous activities) and any contamination risks would need to be appropriately dealt with (Environment Agency).

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Submission documents for the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Site Allocations Development Plan Document

	Date	Author
Core documents		
Submission draft Waste Site Allocations DPD	Feb-12	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough
SA/SEA report addendum	Dec-11	Enfusion
SA/SEA report (including NTS)	May-11	Enfusion
SA/SEA report NTS	May-11	Enfusion
Proposals map	Dec-11	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough
Core supporting evidence (May 2009 onwards)		
Proposed submission draft Waste Site Allocations DPD	Jun-11	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough
Regulation 30 statement	May-11	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough
HRA report	Dec-11	Enfusion
HRA report (pre-submission)	May-11	Enfusion
Waste management directory	May-11	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough
Report on site selection process	Dec-11	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough
Report on site selection process (pre-submission)	Apr-11	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough
Ecological site briefings and test of likely significance	Nov-11	County Ecologist, Wiltshire Council
Ecological site briefings and test of likely significance (pre-submission)	Feb-11	County Ecologist, Wiltshire Council
Capacity gap report	Oct-11	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough
Capacity gap report (pre-submission)	Jan-11	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough
Summary of waste site appraisal matrices	Sep-10	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough
Sequential test report	Sep-10	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough
Level 1 - SFRA update	Jun-10	Scott Wilson
Joint waste site allocations site survey report	May-10	Atkins
Waste site allocations additional informal consultation document	Jan-10	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough
Waste site selection and site appraisal methodology consultation – schedule of comments	Aug-09	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough
Waste site selection and site appraisal methodology	Aug-09	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough
Draft waste site selection and site appraisal methodology	May-09	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough

Supporting evidence (pre-August 2006)		
Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Forum: report of forum process and outcomes	Mar-07	Adams Hendry Consulting Ltd.
Waste site allocations site survey report	Oct-06	Atkins
Issues and option report: schedule of comments	Jun-06	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough
Issues and options report	Mar-06	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough
General supporting evidence		
Evidence base part A – spatial context	Dec-11	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough
Evidence base part B – waste	Dec-11	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough
Waste development control policies DPD	Sep-09	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough
Waste core strategy DPD	Jul-09	Wiltshire Council/Swindon Borough
Revised HRA (Development Control Policies)	Jul-08	Enfusion
Level 1 - SFRA	Apr-08	Scott Wilson
Draft HRA (Core Strategies)	Feb-08	Enfusion
HRA screening report	Apr-07	Enfusion

Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

17 January 2012

Subject: Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 – Revised Policy and Procedures Documents

Cabinet member: Councillor John Noeken - Resources

Key Decision: No

Executive Summary

To consider and adopt the revised Corporate Policy and Procedures Documents in relation to the conduct of surveillance operations by Council Officers in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA).

Proposal(s)

To note the report and its contents.

To adopt the revised Policy and Procedures with immediate effect.

Reason for Proposal

Wiltshire Council is statutorily required to have a RIPA policy in place. We have had a policy in place since at least 2004. The Office of Surveillance Commissioners (OSC) carry out inspections of Local Authority RIPA processes on a regular basis to ensure compliance with RIPA legislation.

This proposal will revise the Wiltshire Council RIPA Policy to bring it in line with recent amendments to that legislation and to adopt recommendations made by the OSC at the last inspection.

Ian Gibbons
Solicitor to the Council

17 January 2012

Subject: Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 – Revised Policy and Procedures Documents

Cabinet member: Councillor John Noeken - Resources

Key Decision: No

Purpose of Report

1. To consider and approve the revised Policy and Procedure Documents in relation to the conduct of surveillance operations by Council Officers in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000.

Background

2. The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA), which came into force on 25 September 2000, was enacted in order to regulate the use of a range of investigative powers by a variety of public authorities. It gives a statutory framework for the authorisation and conduct of certain types of covert surveillance operation. Its aim is to provide a balance between preserving people's right to privacy and enabling enforcement agencies to gather evidence for effective enforcement action.
3. It is consistent with the Human Rights Act 1998 and creates a system of safeguards, reflecting the requirements of Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (right to respect for a person's private and family life, home and correspondence).
4. Compliance with RIPA means that any conduct authorised under it is "lawful for all purposes". This important protection derives from section 27(1) of RIPA, which gives the authorised person an entitlement to engage in the conduct which has been authorised. Compliance with RIPA will assist the Council in any challenges to the way in which evidence has been gathered and will enable the Council to demonstrate that it has acted lawfully.
5. Non-compliance may result in:
 - a. evidence being disallowed by the courts;
 - b. a complaint of maladministration to the Ombudsman; or
 - c. the Council being ordered to pay compensation.

6. It is essential, therefore, that the Council's policies and procedures are followed.
7. The Office of the Surveillance Commissioner is responsible for RIPA compliance and the Commissioner reports annually to parliament on the use of the powers by the police, security services and authorised public bodies, including local government. The Council is subject to audit inspections by an Assistant Surveillance Commissioner who then produces a report of his findings.
8. The Council's most recent audit inspection took place on 13th October 2009 and the report of Mr Neil Smart dated 16th October 2009 was received on 2nd November 2009.
9. The report contained various recommendations, the most significant of which was the separation of one overall policy into the three separate policies now proposed.
10. Subsequent to this inspection The Secretary of State introduced further regulations governing these functions - The Regulation of Investigatory Powers (Directed Surveillance and Covert Human Intelligence Sources) Order 2010, the Regulation of Investigatory Powers (Communications Data) Order 2010 and The Regulation of Investigatory Powers (Covert Surveillance and Property Interference: Code of Practice) Order 2010 (the Orders).
11. The Orders amend the RIPA requirements. The most significant change is that Authorising Officers must be above a certain grade and that there must be member oversight of the use of RIPA.
12. The recommendations from the inspection report and the amendments required by the Orders have been incorporated into the revised Wiltshire Council Corporate Policy and Procedures Documents on Accessing Communications Data (Appendix 1), Covert Human Intelligence Sources (Appendix 2) and Directed Surveillance (Appendix 3) ('the Policies')
13. Training was held for Authorising Officers named in the Policies on 3 November 2011 and for Members on 4 November 2011. Additional training will be arranged for Authorising Officers who were unable to attend the training session on 3 November 2011.

Main Considerations for the Council

14. The Home Office Codes of Practice in relation to RIPA state that elected members of a local authority should review the authority's use of RIPA and set the policy at least once a year. They should also consider internal reports on the use of RIPA on at least a quarterly basis to ensure that it is being used consistently with the local authority's policy and that the policy remains fit for purpose. They should not, however, be involved in making decisions on specific authorisations.

15. The existing policy has been inspected by the OSC and was found to be robust. The proposed amendments to this policy are to bring it into line with the recommendations of the last inspection and statutory amendments.

16. Subject to Cabinet agreeing the attached Policies it is proposed that oversight of their operation is delegated to the Cabinet Member for Resources in consultation with the Head of Legal, who is the Senior Responsible Officer for these purposes. In order to satisfy the requirement in paragraph 14 above a report on the use of RIPA will be provided to the Cabinet Member for Resources on a quarterly basis, with a summary being made available to all members through the Elected Wire. . Annually, the report will include a review of the effectiveness of the Policies with any recommendations for change being referred to Cabinet for approval.

Environmental and climate change considerations

17. There are no environmental and climate change considerations involved in this proposal

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

18. RIPA legislation ensures that any investigative powers exercised by the authority comply with Human Rights Act and Equality Act requirements.

Risk Assessment

19. It is a statutory requirement that the Council has a RIPA policy and that there is oversight by members.

20. Failure to implement a policy would put at risk any evidence obtained by way of covert means in any court proceedings in which the Council was involved. It would also attract adverse criticism in any inspection by the OSC.

Financial Implications

21. The only direct additional cost of adopting these revisions is the one off cost for external training for members and authorised officers which amounts to £1800. This will be met from existing resources.

Legal Implications

22. These are as set out in this report.

Options Considered

23. These revisions are necessary to meet statutory requirements.

Conclusions

24. Wiltshire Council already has a robust procedure in place for use of RIPA powers. This proposal brings the existing policy in line with the statutory requirements. Responsibility for oversight of the Policies is proposed to be delegated to the Cabinet Member for Resources with any significant changes being referred to Cabinet for approval as necessary.

Ian Gibbons
Solicitor to the Council

Report Author: Frank Cain

Head of Legal Services and Deputy Monitoring Officer
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9 December 2011

Background Papers

The following unpublished documents have been relied on in the preparation of this report:

Report of Mr Neil Smart dated 16th October 2009

Appendices

- Appendix 1 Wiltshire Council Corporate Policy and Procedures Documents on Accessing Communications Data
 - Appendix 2 Wiltshire Council Corporate Policy and Procedures Documents on Covert Human Intelligence Sources
 - Appendix 3 Wiltshire Council Corporate Policy and Procedures Documents on Directed Surveillance
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WILTSHIRE COUNCIL

CORPORATE POLICY AND PROCEDURES DOCUMENT

ON

ACCESSING COMMUNICATIONS DATA

(THE REGULATION OF INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT 2000 (RIPA))

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1. BACKGROUND

The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA), which came into force on 25 September 2000, was enacted in order to regulate the use of a range of investigative powers by a variety of public authorities. It gives a statutory framework for the authorisation and conduct of certain types of covert surveillance operation. Its aim is to provide a balance between preserving people's right to privacy and enabling enforcement agencies to gather evidence for effective enforcement action.

It is consistent with the Human Rights Act 1998 and creates a system of safeguards, reflecting the requirements of Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (right to respect for a person's private and family life, home and correspondence). Compliance with RIPA means that any conduct authorised under it is "lawful for all purposes". This important protection derives from section 27(1) of RIPA, which gives the authorised person an entitlement to engage in the conduct which has been authorised. Compliance with RIPA will assist the Council in any challenges to the way in which evidence has been gathered and will enable the Council to demonstrate that it has acted lawfully.

Compliance with RIPA makes authorised surveillance "lawful for all purposes" pursuant to section 27(1) of the Act. Compliance with RIPA will protect the Council from challenges to both the gathering of, and the subsequent use of, covertly obtained information. Non-compliance may result in:

- (a) evidence being disallowed by the courts;
- (b) a complaint of maladministration to the Ombudsman; or
- (c) the Council being ordered to pay compensation.

It is essential therefore that the Council's policies and procedures, as set out in this document, are followed. A flowchart of the procedures to be followed appears at Appendix 1.

2. OVERVIEW OF POLICY

Authorisation must be applied for in the manner provided in section 5 of this policy.

Applicants wishing to obtain access to communications data must make an application to a Single Point of Contact (SPOC), who will refer the application to a specified Designated Person. The Designated Person will determine whether to grant the application. If it is granted, the SPOC will liaise with the communications service provider in order to obtain the communications data requested.

An authorisation can only be granted where the surveillance activity is necessary for the detection or prevention of crime or for preventing disorder and the Designated Person considers that the activity is a proportionate way for the Council to obtain the desired information.

Designated Persons are obliged to consider all applications they receive in accordance with section 6 of this policy.

Section 7 of this policy covers the arrangements for working with or through other agencies for surveillance purposes.

Section 8 of this policy sets out the requirements for records management. This includes both departmental records and the central record which is maintained by the Senior Responsible Officer.

3 OVERSIGHT OF THE POLICY

The Senior Responsible Officer is responsible for the integrity of the process within Wiltshire Council to authorise use of Covert Human Intelligence Sources (CHIS), compliance with Part II of the 2000 Act, Part III of the 1997 Act and with the Code of Practice, engagement with the Commissioners and Inspectors when they conduct their inspections and where necessary, overseeing the implementation of any post inspection action plans recommended or approved by a Commissioner.

The Senior Responsible Officer shall also be responsible for ensuring that all Authorising Officers are of an appropriate standard in light of any recommendations in the inspection reports prepared by the Office of Surveillance Commissioners. Where an inspection report highlights concerns about the standard of authorising officers, the Senior Responsible Officer will be responsible for ensuring the concerns are addressed.

The Cabinet Member for Resources shall be responsible for ensuring that RIPA is being used consistently with this policy and that the policy remains fit for purpose. The Senior Responsible Officer shall provide a report on Wiltshire Council's use of RIPA to the Cabinet Member for Resources on a quarterly basis. A summary of this report shall be made available to all members of the Council. Annually, the report shall include a review of the effectiveness of this policy and any recommendation for changes to be made.. Any significant amendments to the policy shall be referred to the Cabinet for approval.

For the avoidance of doubt the Cabinet and the Cabinet Member for Resources are not to be involved in making decisions on specific authorisations.

4. DEFINITIONS

Cabinet

This is the body defined in Article 7 of the Wiltshire Council Constitution.

Collateral Intrusion

Collateral intrusion is intrusion into the privacy of persons other than those who are directly the intended subjects of the investigation or operation.

Communications Data

Communications data means any information held or obtained by a telecommunications service or postal service that relates to a person. It includes any information held by those services about that person's use of those services.

Communications data does not include the content of any communications held by any telecommunications or postal service and nothing in this policy authorises Council officers to access such data.

Confidential Information

Confidential information consists of matters subject to legal privilege, confidential personal information or confidential journalistic material.

Confidential personal information is information held in confidence relating to the physical or mental health or spiritual counselling concerning an individual (whether living or dead) who can be identified from it. Such information, which can include both oral and written communications, is held in confidence if it is held subject to an express or implied undertaking to hold it in confidence or it is subject to a restriction on disclosure or an obligation of confidentiality contained in existing legislation. Examples might include consultations between a health professional and a patient, or information from a patient's medical records.

Designated Person

A Designated Person is a senior officer of the Council who has received training for the purpose of considering applications for access to communications data.

Designated Persons are listed at Appendix 2 of this policy.

Private Information

Private information in relation to a person includes any information relating to his/her private and family life, home and correspondence. Prolonged surveillance targeted on a single person will undoubtedly result in the obtaining of private information about that person and possibly others with whom he/she associates.

It is also likely that surveillance of a person's commercial or business activities will reveal information about his or her private life and the private lives of others. Authorisation may, therefore, be required where surveillance is focusing on business or commercial activities.

Senior Responsible Officer

The Head of Legal Services, Wiltshire Council.

Single Points of Contact (SPOCs)

A single point of contact (SPOC) is a person who has received specific training in accessing communications data and who is named in this policy as one of the Council's SPOCs.

SPOCs are listed at Appendix 2 of this policy.

5. AUTHORISATION PROCEDURE

A Council officer who wants to access communications data on a specific entity must make an application for access to communications data on form 3A and forward it to one of the Council's Single Points of Contact (SPOC), who are listed in Appendix 2 to this policy. The application process is described in Appendix 1B.

The Role of the SPOC

On receipt of an application for access to communications data, a SPOC shall assess the application for errors and assess whether the acquisition of specific communications data from a communications service provider (CSP) ought reasonably to be considered by a Designated Person. If the SPOC is of the opinion that the application is not necessary or proportionate, or is defective for any reason, the SPOC shall reject the application and return it to the applicant together with a completed form 3B.

If the SPOC is of the opinion that the application ought properly to be considered by a Designated Person, the SPOC shall complete the "request notice" in form 3C to accompany the application.

The SPOC shall then forward the authorisation and the request notice to the Designated Person to consider. During the consideration period the SPOC shall:

- (a) advise the applicant and the Designated Person on the interpretation of the Act if required;
- (b) provide assurance to the Designated Person that authorisations and notices are lawful under the Act and free from errors; and
- (c) assess any cost and resource implications, if appropriate, to both the public authority and the CSP of the data requirements.

Should the Designated Person grant an authorisation and return the authorisation and the request notice to the SPOC in accordance with the provisions below, the SPOC shall:

- (a) advise the applicant that the authorisation has been granted;
- (b) serve the request notice on the CSP requesting the communications data;
- (c) liaise with the CSP in order to obtain the communications data required; and

- (d) provide the communications data to the applicant once it is received.

The role of the Designated Person

A Designated Person shall consider all applications for authorisation to access communications data in accordance with section 6 of this policy. Authorisation to access communications data can only be granted if that access is necessary for the purpose of detecting or preventing crime or for preventing disorder. The authorisation must also be proportionate when considered in the context of the investigation.

For every application considered, the Designated Person shall record their decision and their reasons for it on the space provided on the application form.

If the Designated Person grants an authorisation to access communications data, he or she shall forward the authorisation, together with the request notice, to the SPOC.

Duration of authorisations

Authorisations and notices for access to communications data can only be issued for a maximum time period of one month

There is no obligation to review an authorisation for communications data.

Urgent Authorisations

In exceptionally urgent circumstances where authorisation has been given orally, a written application must be made to the SPOC within one day of the oral authorisation being given.

Cancelling an authorisation to access communications data

The Designated Person must cancel an authorisation for access to communications data if the information is no longer necessary or the obtaining of it is no longer proportionate to the operation. To cancel an application, the applicant must complete form 3D and forward it to the SPOC who received the original application.

Should a SPOC receive an application to cancel an authorisation on form 3D, then the SPOC shall complete the SPOC portion of the cancellation notice that he or she has received and forward the cancellation notice to the Designated Person.

Should the Designated Person authorise the cancellation of the authorisation and forward the completed cancellation notice to the SPOC, the SPOC shall subsequently:

- (a) prepare a “notice cancellation” in form 3E and send that form to the CSP, and
- (b) orally advise the CSP to cease the collating and/or provision of any requested communications data

6. CONSIDERING APPLICATIONS TO ACCESS COMMUNICATIONS DATA

This part of the policy lists the factors which a Designated Person should consider upon receiving an application for an authorisation to access communications data.

Step 1: Is the activity necessary?

A Designated Person can only authorise an activity where s/he believes that the authorisation is necessary in the circumstances of the particular case for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime or of preventing disorder.

The Designated Person must be satisfied that there are no other reasonable means of carrying out the investigation, or obtaining the desired information, without undertaking the activity for which authorisation is sought.

Authorisation should not be granted if the information sought can be obtained by other means without undertaking an activity which falls under the requirements of RIPA. Authorisation cannot be granted if it is for any purpose other than the prevention or detection of crime or for the prevention of disorder.

Step 2: Is it proportionate?

If the activity is necessary, the Designated Person must also believe that the activity is proportionate to what is sought to be achieved by carrying it out. This involves balancing the intrusiveness of the activity against the need for the activity in operational terms. The activity will not be proportionate if it is excessive in the particular circumstances or if the information sought could reasonably be obtained by less intrusive means. Any activity must be carefully managed to meet the objective in question and must not be arbitrary or unfair.

Any conduct that is excessive in the circumstances of both the interference and the aim of the investigation or operation, or is in any way arbitrary will not be proportionate.

A Designated Person should first consider the following primary factors in determining whether the activity for which authorisation is sought is proportionate:

Confidential Information

The Designated Person must take into account the likelihood of confidential information being acquired. Confidential information consists of matters subject to legal privilege, confidential personal information or confidential journalistic material.

Where confidential information is likely to be acquired, authorisation should only be given in exceptional and compelling circumstances with full regard to the proportionality issues this raises.

Risk of Collateral Intrusion

The Designated Person must consider whether there is a risk of collateral intrusion into the private life of any person not the primary subject of the investigation. The applicant should

describe the activity sufficiently widely to include not only named individuals but also any others who may be at risk of collateral intrusion to enable this consideration to occur.

Where the risk of such intrusion is sufficiently significant, the Designated Person must determine whether a separate authorisation is required in respect of these other persons.

The person carrying out the activity must inform the Designated Person if the investigation or operation unexpectedly interferes with the privacy of individuals not covered by the authorisation. The Designated Person must then consider whether the authorisation needs to be amended and re-authorised or a new authorisation is required.

The following further considerations must then be considered in determining whether the activity for which authorisation is sought is proportionate:

- The reasons given by the applicant as to why that activity is sufficient and adequate for obtaining the information sought;
- Whether there are any other reasonable means of obtaining the information sought;
- Whether the surveillance is an essential part of the investigation;
- The type and quality of the information the activity will produce and its likely value to the investigation;
- The amount of intrusion, other than collateral intrusion, the activity will cause and whether there are ways to minimise that intrusion; and
- The length of time for which the authorisation is sought and whether the activity can be undertaken within a shorter time frame.

The Designated Person should only authorise the activity that is the least intrusive in the circumstances. Any unnecessary intrusion, including collateral intrusion, must be minimised as much as practically possible. **The least intrusive method will be considered proportionate by the courts.**

The Designated Person must balance the intrusiveness of the activity on the target and others who might be affected by it against the need for the activity in operational terms. The Designated Person should discuss the proposed activity, and any proposed changes, with the applicant before deciding on whether to authorise the activity

7. WORKING WITH/THROUGH OTHER AGENCIES

Where Council officers undertake an investigation/operation under RIPA jointly with another public authority, it is the responsibility of the tasking authority to obtain the authorisation. For example, if the Council was asked by the police to assist in a covert surveillance operation, the police should obtain the authorisation, which would then cover the Council. In such a case, Council officers must request written confirmation from the other public authority that an authorisation is in place before taking part in any joint operation.

Likewise Council officers must ensure that they have authorisation to cover other public authorities where the Council has initiated a joint operation and be prepared to provide a copy of the authorisation where appropriate.

When an agency is instructed on behalf of the Council to undertake any action under RIPA, the Council instructing officer must obtain authorisation for the action to be undertaken and keep the agent informed of the various requirements. It is essential that the agent is given explicit instructions on what they are authorised to do.

8. RECORDS MANAGEMENT

The Council must keep a detailed record of all authorisations, reviews, renewals, cancellations and rejections in the relevant services. A central record of all authorisation forms, whether authorised or rejected, will be maintained and monitored by the Senior Responsible Officer.

All Designated Persons must send all **original** applications for authorisation to the Senior Responsible Officer. Each document will be given a unique reference number, a copy will be placed on the Central Record and the original will be returned to the applicant.

Copies of all other forms used must be sent to the Senior Responsible Officer bearing the reference number previously given to the application to which it refers.

Service Records

Each service must keep a written record of all authorisations issued to it, to include the following:

- A copy of the application and authorisation together with any supplementary documentation and notification of the approval given by the Designated Person;
- A record of the period over which the surveillance has taken place;
- A copy of any renewal of an authorisation and any supporting documentation submitted when the renewal was requested;
- The date and time when any instruction was given by the Designated Person, including cancellation of such authorisation.

Central Record Maintained by the Senior Responsible Officer

A central record of all authorisation forms, whether authorised or rejected, is kept by the Senior Responsible Officer. The central record must be readily available for inspection on request by the Office of Surveillance Commissioners.

The central record must be updated whenever an authorisation is granted, renewed or cancelled. Records will be retained for a period of 6 years from the date on which the relevant criminal or civil proceedings file is closed for archive, or for such other period as

determined by the internal procedures relating to the retention of the criminal or civil proceedings file.

The central record must contain the following information:

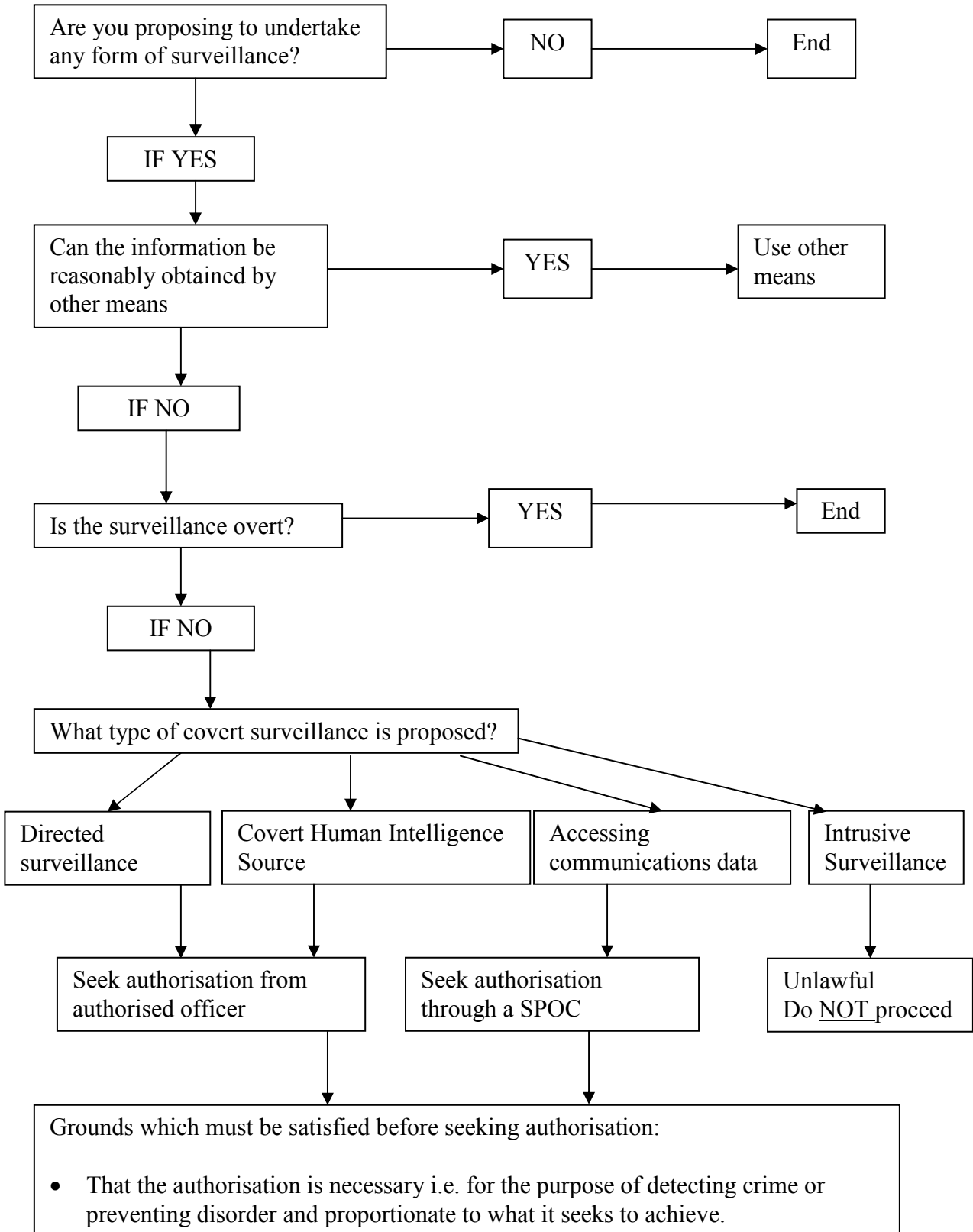
- The type of authorisation;
- The date on which the authorisation was given;
- Name/rank of the Designated Person;
- The unique reference number (URN) of the investigation/operation. This will be issued by the Legal Unit when a new application is entered in the Central Record. The applicant will be informed accordingly and should use the same URN when requesting a renewal or cancellation;
- The title of the investigation/operation, including a brief description and names of the subjects, if known;
- Whether urgent authorisation was given and why;
- If the authorisation was renewed, when it was renewed and who authorised the renewal, including the name and rank/grade of the Designated Person.
- Whether the investigation/operation is likely to result in the obtaining of confidential information;
- The date and time that the authorisation was cancelled.

Retention and Destruction of Material

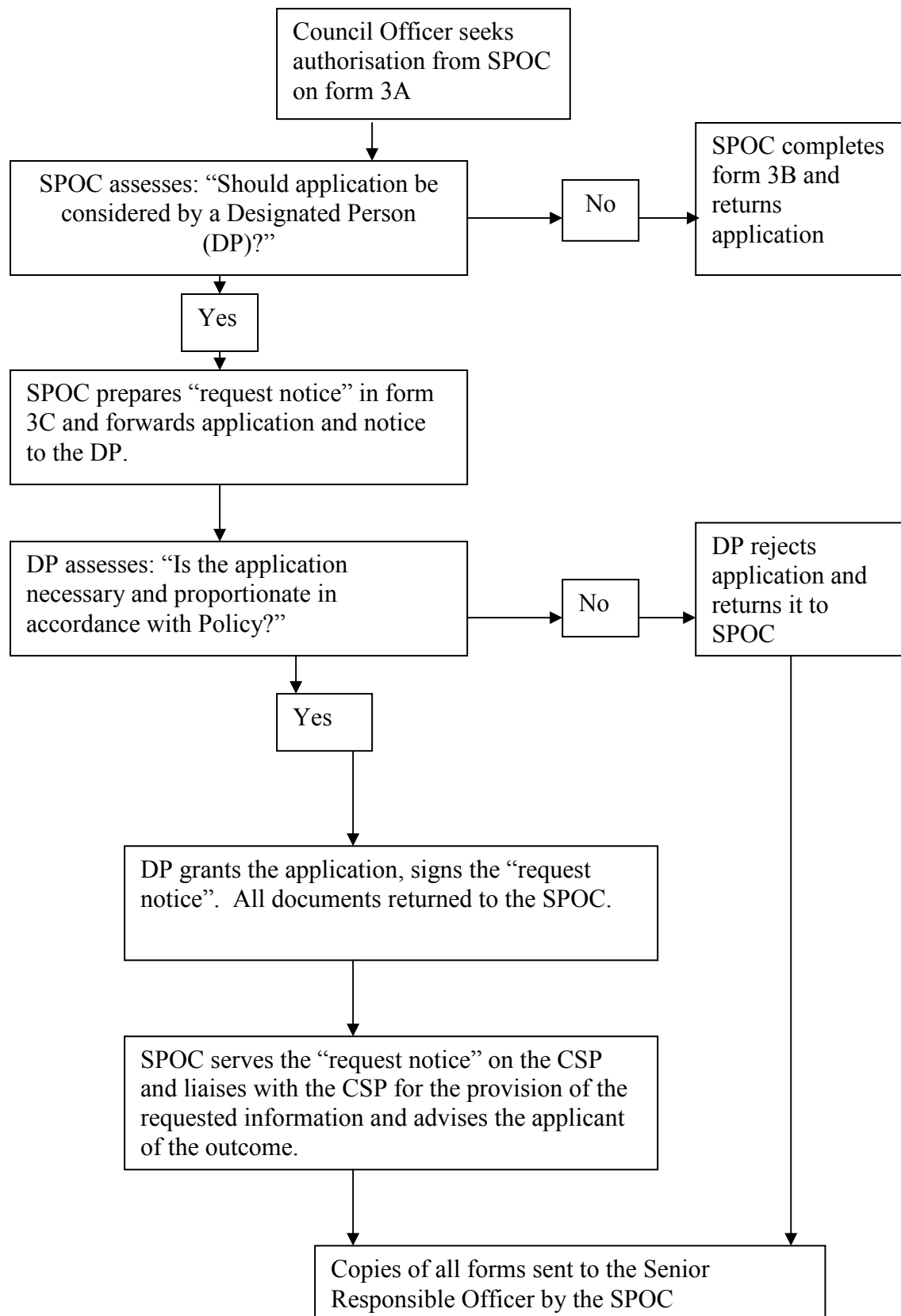
Departments must ensure that arrangements are in place for the handling, storage and destruction of material obtained through the use of covert surveillance. Confidential material must be destroyed as soon as it is no longer necessary. It must not be retained or copied unless it is necessary for a specified purpose. Where there is doubt, advice must be sought from the Solicitor to the Council or the Senior Responsible Officer.

APPENDIX 1A

Do you need a RIPA authorisation?



Application Process for Authorisation to Access Communications Data



APPENDIX 2

List of Designated Persons

Designated Persons consider applications for access to communications data.

The Council's Designated Persons are as follows:

- Steve Clover, Head of Commercial & Consumer Protection, Department of Public Health and Public Protection
- Tracy Carter, Service Director, Waste Management Services, Department of Neighbourhood and Planning

List of SPOCs

SPOCs receive and manage applications for access to communications data as well as liaising with communications service providers for the provision of that information.

The Council's SPOCs are as follows:

- Yvonne Bennett, Consumer Protection Manager (North/West Hub), Department of Public Health and Public Protection
- John Devlin, Consumer Protection Manager, (East/South Hub), Department of Public Health and Public Protection

WILTSHIRE COUNCIL

CORPORATE POLICY AND PROCEDURES DOCUMENT

ON

COVERT HUMAN INTELLIGENCE SOURCES

(THE REGULATION OF INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT 2000 (RIPA))

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1. BACKGROUND

The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA), which came into force on 25 September 2000, was enacted in order to regulate the use of a range of investigative powers by a variety of public authorities. It gives a statutory framework for the authorisation and conduct of certain types of covert surveillance operation. Its aim is to provide a balance between preserving people's right to privacy and enabling enforcement agencies to gather evidence for effective enforcement action.

It is consistent with the Human Rights Act 1998 and creates a system of safeguards, reflecting the requirements of Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (right to respect for a person's private and family life, home and correspondence). Compliance with RIPA means that any conduct authorised under it is "lawful for all purposes". This important protection derives from section 27(1) of RIPA, which gives the authorised person an entitlement to engage in the conduct which has been authorised. Compliance with RIPA will assist the Council in any challenges to the way in which evidence has been gathered and will enable the Council to demonstrate that it has acted lawfully.

Compliance with RIPA makes authorised surveillance "lawful for all purposes" pursuant to section 27(1) of the Act. Compliance with RIPA will protect the Council from challenges to both the gathering of, and the subsequent use of, covertly obtained information. Non-compliance may result in:

- (a) evidence being disallowed by the courts;
- (b) a complaint of maladministration to the Ombudsman; or
- (c) the Council being ordered to pay compensation.

It is essential therefore that the Council's policies and procedures, as set out in this document, are followed. A flowchart of the procedures to be followed appears at Appendix 1.

2. OVERVIEW OF POLICY

Authorisation must be applied for in the manner provided in section 5 of this policy. Applications are made to Authorising Officers.

All Officers making applications and Authorising Officers should be aware of and familiar with the Home Office Covert Human Intelligence Sources Code of Practice (2010) or any code of practice issued in replacement of this code of practice.

Authorising Officers are obliged to consider all applications they receive in accordance with sections 6 and 8 of this policy. An authorisation can only be granted where the surveillance activity is necessary for the detection or prevention of crime or for preventing disorder and the Authorising Officer considers that covert surveillance is a proportionate way for the Council to obtain the desired information.

Section 9 of this policy covers the arrangements for working with or through other agencies for surveillance purposes.

Section 10 of this policy sets out the requirements for records management. This includes both departmental records and the central record which is maintained by the Senior Responsible Officer.

3. OVERSIGHT OF THE POLICY

The Senior Responsible Officer is responsible for the integrity of the process within Wiltshire Council to authorise use of Covert Human Intelligence Sources (CHIS), compliance with Part II of the 2000 Act, Part III of the 1997 Act and with the Code of Practice, engagement with the Commissioners and Inspectors when they conduct their inspections and where necessary, overseeing the implementation of any post inspection action plans recommended or approved by a Commissioner.

The Senior Responsible Officer shall also be responsible for ensuring that all Authorising Officers are of an appropriate standard in light of any recommendations in the inspection reports prepared by the Office of Surveillance Commissioners. Where an inspection report highlights concerns about the standard of authorising officers, the Senior Responsible Officer will be responsible for ensuring the concerns are addressed.

The Cabinet Member for Resources shall be responsible for ensuring that RIPA is being used consistently with this policy and that the policy remains fit for purpose. The Senior Responsible Officer shall provide a report on Wiltshire Council's use of RIPA to the Cabinet Member for Resources on a quarterly basis. A summary of this report shall be made available to all members of the Council. Annually, the report shall include a review of the effectiveness of this policy and any recommendation for changes to be made. Any significant amendments to the policy shall be referred to the Cabinet for approval.

For the avoidance of doubt the Cabinet and the Cabinet Member for Resources are not to be involved in making decisions on specific authorisations.

4. DEFINITIONS

Authorising Officers

Authorising Officers are senior officers of the Council who have received training in the application of RIPA. Only Authorising Officers have power to authorise directed surveillance and/or the use of a covert human intelligence source. Authorising Officers are listed at Appendix 2.

Cabinet

This is the body defined in Article 7 of the Wiltshire Council Constitution.

Covert Human Intelligence Sources (CHIS)

The conduct and use of a covert human intelligence source means in effect the use of an informant. In some cases this could include a test purchase or undercover Officer.

The conduct and use of a covert human intelligence source occurs when a person establishes or maintains a personal or other relationship with a person:

- for the covert purpose of using the relationship to obtain information or to provide access to any information to another person; or
- in order to disclose information covertly obtained by the use of such a relationship, or as a consequence of the existence of such a relationship.

A person may be a CHIS if they induce, ask or assist another person to engage in the conduct described above.

RIPA does not apply in circumstances where members of the public volunteer information to the Council or to contact numbers set up to receive information.

Carrying out test purchases will not require the purchaser to establish a relationship with the supplier for the purpose of obtaining information and, therefore, the purchaser will not normally be a CHIS. For example, authorisation would not normally be required for test purchases carried out in the ordinary course of business (e.g. walking into a shop and purchasing a product over the counter) although an Officer covertly watching a particular transaction may require an authorisation for directed surveillance.

By contrast, developing a relationship with a person in the shop, for example to obtain information about the seller's supplier of an illegal or unsafe product, will require authorisation as a CHIS. Similarly, using mobile hidden recording devices or CCTV cameras to record what is happening in the shop will require authorisation as directed surveillance (see separate Directed Surveillance policy). A combined authorisation can be given for a CHIS and also directed surveillance.

NB Special safeguards apply to the use or conduct of vulnerable individuals or juveniles. A vulnerable individual is a person who is or may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness and who may need protecting from exploitation. A vulnerable individual will only be authorised to act as a source in the most exceptional circumstances.

A juvenile is a young person under 18. Juveniles can only be authorised as sources for one month. On no occasion can a child under 16 years of age be authorised to give information against his or her parents or anyone with parental responsibility for that child.

Collateral Intrusion

Collateral intrusion is intrusion into the privacy of persons other than those who are directly the intended subjects of the investigation or operation.

Confidential Information

Confidential information consists of matters subject to legal privilege, confidential personal information or confidential journalistic material.

Confidential personal information is information held in confidence relating to the physical or mental health or spiritual counselling concerning an individual (whether living or dead) who can be identified from it. Such information, which can include both oral and written communications, is held in confidence if it is held subject to an express or implied undertaking to hold it in confidence or it is subject to a restriction on disclosure or an obligation of confidentiality contained in existing legislation. Examples might include consultations between a health professional and a patient, or information from a patient's medical records.

Private Information

Private information in relation to a person includes any information relating to his/her private and family life, home and correspondence. Prolonged surveillance targeted on a single person will undoubtedly result in the obtaining of private information about that person and possibly others with whom he/she associates.

It is also likely that surveillance of a person's commercial or business activities will reveal information about his or her private life and the private lives of others. Authorisation may, therefore, be required where surveillance is focusing on business or commercial activities.

Senior Responsible Officer

The Head of Legal Services, Wiltshire Council.

5. THE AUTHORISATION PROCEDURE

Before undertaking use of a CHIS, written authorisation from the appropriate Authorising Officer must be obtained.

Exceptionally an urgent oral authorisation may be necessary.

Authorisation in urgent cases

In urgent cases, an oral application for authorisation may be made but only if the time that would elapse before a written authorisation could be granted would be likely to endanger life or jeopardise the investigation or operation to which the authorisation relates.

An authorisation will not be urgent where the need for authorisation has been neglected or is of the officer's own making.

An urgent authorisation lasts no more than 72 hours and is granted orally but must be recorded in writing as soon as possible. A written application for authorisation must be made before the expiry of the urgent authorisation.

Applying for renewal

An officer who has received an authorisation is responsible for renewing that authorisation if the activity for which authorisation was given is expected to continue beyond the duration of the authorisation. Renewal applications should be made before the initial authorisation expires. If necessary a renewal can be granted more than once.

Cancelling an authorisation

The officer responsible for undertaking the authorised surveillance must apply to have that authorisation cancelled when the investigation or operation for which authorisation was given has ended, the authorised surveillance activity has been completed, or the information sought is no longer necessary.

No authorisation can be left to expire. All authorisations must either be renewed, if the surveillance is expected to continue beyond the duration of the authorisation, or cancelled, if the surveillance ends before the expiry date. Authorising Officers must ensure compliance with the appropriate data protection requirements and any relevant codes of practice produced by Wiltshire Council relating to the handling, storage and destruction of material obtained.

6. THE ROLE OF THE AUTHORISING OFFICER

Considering and granting authorisations

Authorising Officers are responsible for receiving, considering and, where appropriate, granting applications for authorisation. Authorising Officers should follow the steps set out in section 8 below when considering applications for authorisation.

An Authorising Officer is not empowered to consider an application for access to communications data. Where such an application is received by an Authorising Officer, it must be referred to one of the SPOCs listed in Appendix 3 and the applicant must be informed.

An Authorising Officer is empowered to grant urgent authorisations where appropriate, to renew authorisations and to cancel authorisations. Authorising Officers should also review all authorisations he or she has granted from time to time.

An Authorising Officer cannot delegate their power to authorise surveillance under RIPA to anyone else.

Urgent authorisations

Authorising Officers are responsible for issuing urgent authorisations where appropriate. In exceptional circumstances, an urgent authorisation may be given orally if the time that would elapse before a written authorisation could be granted would be likely to endanger life or jeopardise the investigation or operation to which the authorisation relates.

An authorisation will not be urgent where the sudden need for authorisation is due to the neglect of the Officer or is otherwise of the Officer's own making.

The Officer to whom urgent authorisation is given must make a written application for retrospective authorisation within 72 hours of the urgent authorisation being given.

All urgent authorisations must be recorded immediately on the central register together with the date and time of the authorisation.

Duration

Written authorisation for a CHIS will cease to have effect at the end of a period of twelve months beginning with the day on which it took effect, unless it is renewed.

In the case of an urgent application, an oral authorisation can be given for up to 72 hours and a written application must be made before the expiry of that time limit.

Periodic review

An Authorising Officer should conduct regular reviews of authorisations granted in order to assess the need for the authorised activity to continue. The Authorising Officer shall determine how often a review should take place. Authorisations should be reviewed frequently where a high level of collateral intrusion is likely (i.e. relating to other people who are not targets but who may be affected by the operation) or provides access to confidential information.

A review necessarily involves consultation with the persons involved in the surveillance activity. The Applicant must give sufficient information about the product of the surveillance for the Authorising Officer to be satisfied that the authorised activity should continue.

An Authorising Officer must cancel the authorisation if, as the result of a review, he or she is of the opinion that the grounds for granting the authorisation no longer apply and must comply with data protection requirements and Wiltshire Council's codes of practice.

The results of all reviews must be recorded in the central record of authorisation.

Granting a renewal

Renewal applications should be made by the Officer who applied for the initial authorisation.

When receiving a renewal application, the Authorising Officer must consider the matter afresh, including taking into account the benefits of the surveillance to date and any collateral intrusion that has occurred. The Authorising Officer must be satisfied that it is necessary and proportionate for the authorisation to continue.

An authorisation may be renewed before the initial authorisation ceases to have effect but the renewal takes effect from the time at which the authorisation would have expired. If necessary a renewal can be granted more than once.

Cancelling an authorisation

The Authorising Officer who granted or last renewed the authorisation must cancel the authorisation if the grounds for granting the authorisation no longer apply or if the authorisation is no longer necessary or proportionate. For instance, the authorisation should be cancelled if the aims have been met or if the risks have changed.

An authorisation can be cancelled on the initiative of the Authorising Officer following a periodic review, or after receiving an application for cancellation from the Officer responsible for the surveillance activity.

7. APPLICATIONS FOR AUTHORISATIONS

Before deciding on this course of action, legal advice must be sought from the Senior Responsible Officer.

All council Officers must receive authorisation in writing before undertaking the conduct and use of a CHIS.

Applications for authorisation to use a CHIS must be made on form 2A and sent to the relevant departmental Authorising Officer listed in Appendix 2.

For both vulnerable individuals and juveniles, only a Corporate Director or his deputy can give authorisation (see Appendix 2).

Standard application forms are held by the Legal Unit and can be obtained from the Intranet

Duration

Written authorisation for a CHIS will cease to have effect at the end of a period of twelve months beginning with the day on which it took effect, unless it is renewed.

Review

Reviews of authorisations for the conduct and use of a CHIS must be completed on form 2B.

Renewal

An Officer who has received an authorisation is responsible for renewing that authorisation if the activity for which authorisation was given is expected to continue beyond the duration of the authorisation. Renewal applications should be made before the initial authorisation expires.

Applications for renewal of an authorisation for the conduct and use of a CHIS must be completed on form 2C.

The renewal application must be made to the Authorising Officer who granted the initial authorisation.

Cancellation

The Officer responsible for undertaking the authorised surveillance must apply to have that authorisation cancelled when the investigation or operation for which authorisation was given has ended, the authorised surveillance activity has been completed, or the information sought is no longer necessary.

An application for cancellation of an authorisation for the conduct and use of a CHIS must be made on form 2D.

Cancellation decisions must be recorded on the same form by the Authorising Officer making the decision.

8. CONSIDERING APPLICATIONS FOR THE USE OF A CHIS

This part of the policy lists the factors which Authorising Officers should consider upon receiving an application for an authorisation for the use of a CHIS.

Step 1: Is authorisation needed for this activity?

An Authorising Officer must first consider whether an authorisation is actually required. To require authorisation, the activity to which the application relates must be covert and must involve the obtaining of private information on an individual through the use of a CHIS.

An Authorising Officer should interpret the definitions broadly when determining whether an activity is covert or if private information will be obtained. When in doubt, the authorisation procedure must always be followed.

Step 2: Is the activity necessary?

An Authorising Officer can only authorise an activity where s/he believes that the authorisation is necessary in the circumstances of the particular case for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime or of preventing disorder.

The Authorising Officer must be satisfied that there are no other reasonable means of carrying out the investigation, or obtaining the desired information, without undertaking the activity for which authorisation is sought.

Authorisation should not be granted if the information sought can be obtained by other means without undertaking an activity which falls under the requirements of RIPA. Authorisation cannot be granted if it is for any purpose other than the prevention or detection of crime or for the prevention of disorder.

Step 3: Is it proportionate?

If the activity is necessary, the Authorising Officer must also believe that the activity is proportionate to what is sought to be achieved by carrying it out. This involves balancing the intrusiveness of the activity against the need for the activity in operational terms. The activity will not be proportionate if it is excessive in the particular circumstances or if the

information sought could reasonably be obtained by less intrusive means. Any activity must be carefully managed to meet the objective in question and must not be arbitrary or unfair.

An Authorising Officer should first consider the following primary factors in determining whether the activity for which authorisation is sought is proportionate:

Confidential Information

The Authorising Officer must take into account the likelihood of confidential information being acquired. Confidential information consists of matters subject to legal privilege, confidential personal information or confidential journalistic material.

Where confidential information is likely to be acquired, authorisation should only be given in exceptional and compelling circumstances with full regard to the proportionality issues this raises.

In these circumstances, the Authorising Officer must be a Corporate Director or his deputy, as listed in Appendix 2.

Use of vulnerable persons as CHIS

When considering applications for the use of a CHIS, an Authorising Officer must determine whether the CHIS is a vulnerable individual or a juvenile in accordance with the following:

The Authorising Officer must take into account the provisions of section 29 of RIPA and the Source Records Regulations (2000 SI No. 2725) made under it before authorising the conduct or use of a CHIS.

Section 29(5) requires the Authorising Officer to be satisfied that arrangements are in place for the careful management of the source and that records are maintained relating to the source which contain the particulars specified in the Source Records Regulations.

The Authorising Officer must therefore:

- (a) be satisfied that the conduct and/or use of the CHIS is both necessary and proportionate to what is sought to be achieved. This will be addressed by following the procedure provided in this section;
- (b) be satisfied that appropriate arrangements are in place for the management and oversight of the CHIS. This must address health and safety issues through a risk assessment;
- (c) consider the likely degree of intrusion of all those potentially affected;
- (d) consider any adverse impact on community confidence that may result from the use or conduct or the information obtained; and
- (e) ensure records contain specified particulars relating to the source and that the records are kept confidential.

Vulnerable Individuals and Juveniles

Special safeguards apply to the use or conduct of vulnerable individuals or juveniles. A vulnerable individual is a person who is or may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness and who may need protecting from exploitation. A vulnerable individual will only be authorised to act as a source in the most exceptional circumstances.

A juvenile is a young person under 18. Juveniles can only be authorised as sources for one month. On no occasion can a child under 16 years of age be authorised to give information against his or her parents or anyone with parental responsibility for that child.

Before deciding on this course of action, legal advice must be sought from the Solicitor to the Council or the Senior Responsible Officer.

Where the proposed activity involves the use of a vulnerable person or juvenile as a CHIS, only a Corporate Director or his deputy as listed in Appendix 2 can give authorisation.

Risk of Collateral Intrusion

The Authorising Officer must consider whether there is a risk of collateral intrusion into the private life of any person not the primary subject of the investigation. The applicant should describe the activity sufficiently widely to include not only named individuals but also any others who may be at risk of collateral intrusion to enable this consideration to occur.

Where the risk of such intrusion is sufficiently significant, the Authorising Officer must determine whether a separate authorisation is required in respect of these other persons.

The person carrying out the activity must inform the Authorising Officer if the investigation or operation unexpectedly interferes with the privacy of individuals not covered by the authorisation. The Authorising Officer must then consider whether the authorisation needs to be amended and re-authorised or a new authorisation is required.

The following further considerations must then be considered in determining whether the activity for which authorisation is sought is proportionate:

- The reasons given by the applicant as to why that activity is sufficient and adequate for obtaining the information sought;
- Whether there are any other reasonable means of obtaining the information sought;
- Whether the surveillance is an essential part of the investigation;
- The type and quality of the information the activity will produce and its likely value to the investigation;
- The amount of intrusion, other than collateral intrusion, the activity will cause and whether there are ways to minimise that intrusion; and

- The length of time for which the authorisation is sought and whether the activity can be undertaken within a shorter time frame.

The Authorising Officer should only authorise the activity that is the least intrusive in the circumstances. Any unnecessary intrusion, including collateral intrusion, must be minimised as much as practically possible. **The least intrusive method will be considered proportionate by the courts.**

The Authorising Officer must balance the intrusiveness of the activity on the target and others who might be affected by it against the need for the activity in operational terms. The Authorising Officer should discuss the proposed activity, and any proposed changes, with the applicant prior to issuing the authorisation.

9. WORKING WITH/THROUGH OTHER AGENCIES

Where Council officers undertake an investigation/operation under RIPA jointly with another public authority, it is the responsibility of the tasking authority to obtain the authorisation. For example, if the Council was asked by the police to assist in a covert surveillance operation, the police should obtain the authorisation, which would then cover the Council. In such a case, Council officers must request written confirmation from the other public authority that an authorisation is in place before taking part in any joint operation.

Likewise Council officers must ensure that they have authorisation to cover other public authorities where the Council has initiated a joint operation and be prepared to provide a copy of the authorisation where appropriate.

When an agency is instructed on behalf of the Council to undertake any action under RIPA, the Council instructing officer must obtain authorisation for the action to be undertaken and keep the agent informed of the various requirements. It is essential that the agent is given explicit instructions on what they are authorised to do.

10. RECORDS MANAGEMENT

The Council must keep a detailed record of all authorisations, reviews, renewals, cancellations and rejections in the relevant services. A central record of all authorisation forms, whether authorised or rejected, will be maintained and monitored by the Senior Responsible Officer.

All Authorising Officers must send all **original** applications for authorisation to the Senior Responsible Officer. Each document will be given a unique reference number, a copy will be placed on the Central Record and the original will be returned to the applicant.

Copies of all other forms used must be sent to the Senior Responsible Officer bearing the reference number previously given to the application to which it refers.

Service Records

Each service must keep a written record of all authorisations issued to it, to include the following:

- A copy of the application and authorisation together with any supplementary documentation and notification of the approval given by the Authorising Officer;
- A record of the period over which the surveillance has taken place;
- The frequency of reviews prescribed by the Authorising Officer;
- A record of the result of each review;
- A copy of any renewal of an authorisation and any supporting documentation submitted when the renewal was requested;
- The date and time when any instruction was given by the Authorising Officer, including cancellation of such authorisation.

Central Record Maintained by the Senior Responsible Officer

A central record of all authorisation forms, whether authorised or rejected, is kept by the Senior Responsible Officer. The central record must be readily available for inspection on request by the Office of Surveillance Commissioners.

The central record must be updated whenever an authorisation is granted, renewed or cancelled. Records will be retained for a period of 6 years from the date on which the relevant criminal or civil proceedings file is closed for archive, or for such other period as determined by the internal procedures relating to the retention of the criminal or civil proceedings file.

The central record must contain the following information:

- The type of authorisation;
- The date on which the authorisation was given;
- Name/rank of the Authorising Officer;
- The unique reference number (URN) of the investigation/operation. This will be issued by the Legal Unit when a new application is entered in the Central Record. The applicant will be informed accordingly and should use the same URN when requesting a renewal or cancellation;
- The title of the investigation/operation, including a brief description and names of the subjects, if known;
- Whether urgent authorisation was given and why;
- If the authorisation was renewed, when it was renewed and who authorised the renewal, including the name and rank/grade of the Authorising Officer;

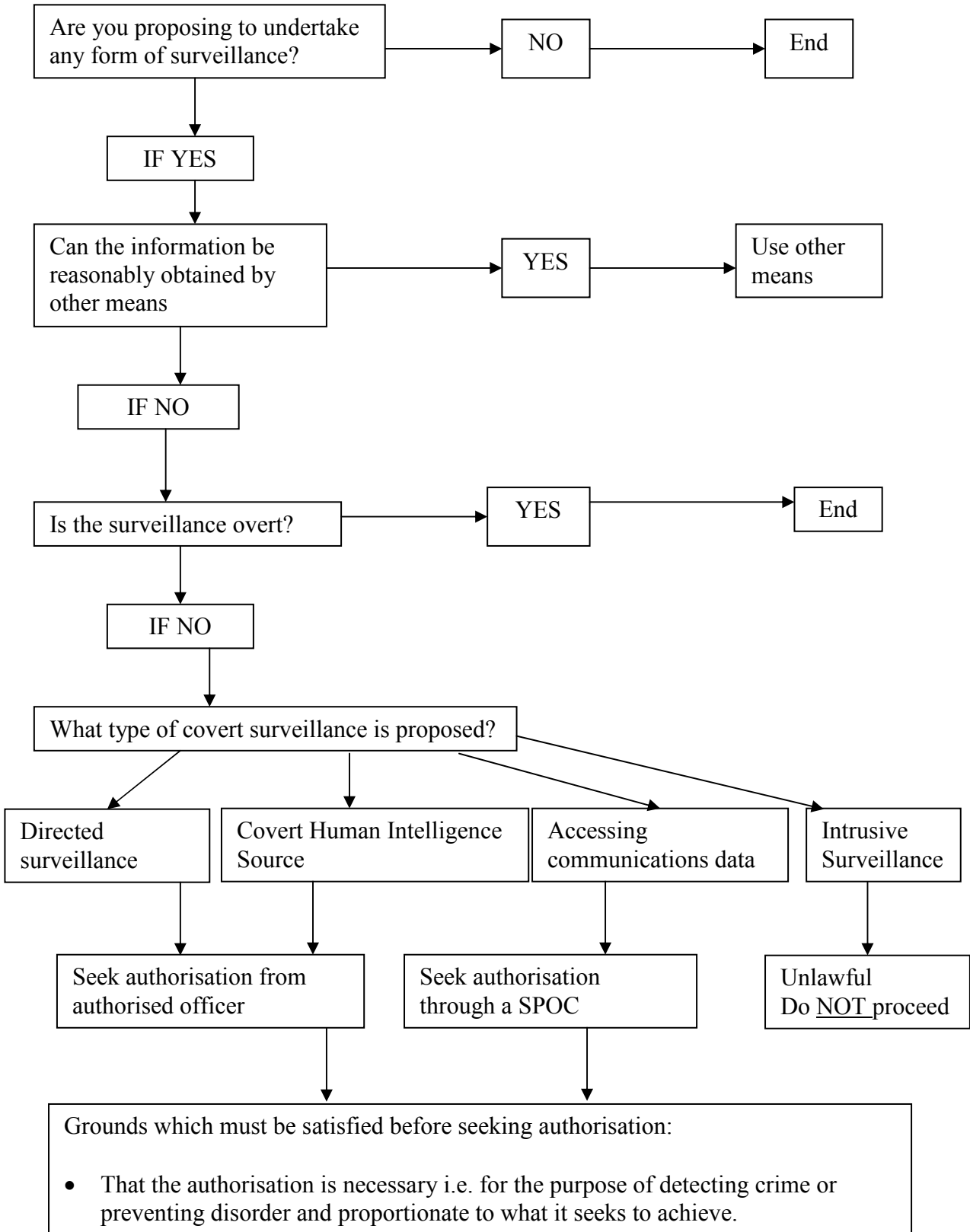
- Whether the investigation/operation is likely to result in the obtaining of confidential information;
- The date and time that the authorisation was cancelled.

Retention and Destruction of Material

Departments must ensure that arrangements are in place for the handling, storage and destruction of material obtained through the use of covert surveillance. Confidential material must be destroyed as soon as it is no longer necessary. It must not be retained or copied unless it is necessary for a specified purpose. Where there is doubt, advice must be sought from the Solicitor to the Council or the Senior Responsible Officer.

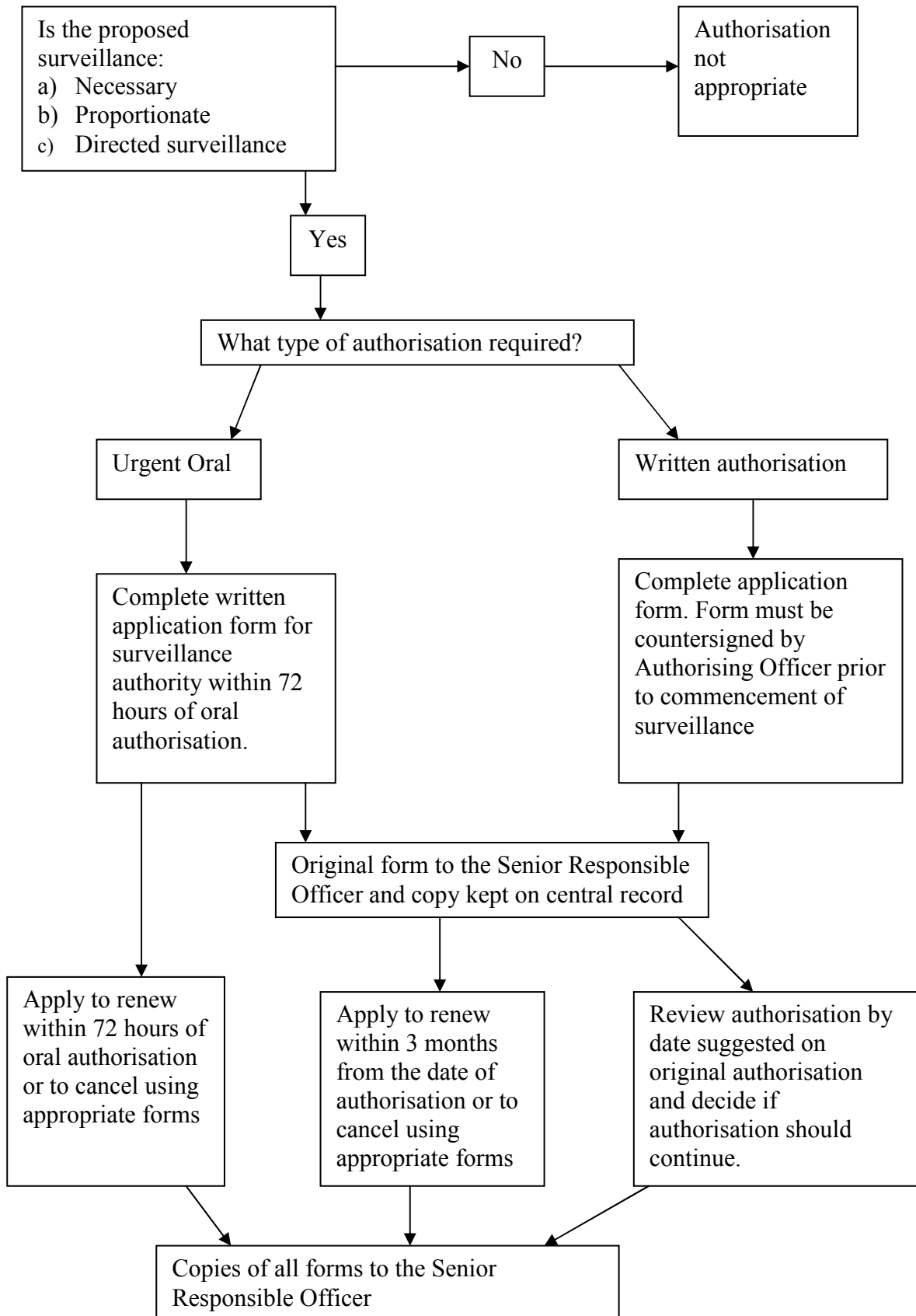
APPENDIX 1A

Do you need a RIPA authorisation?



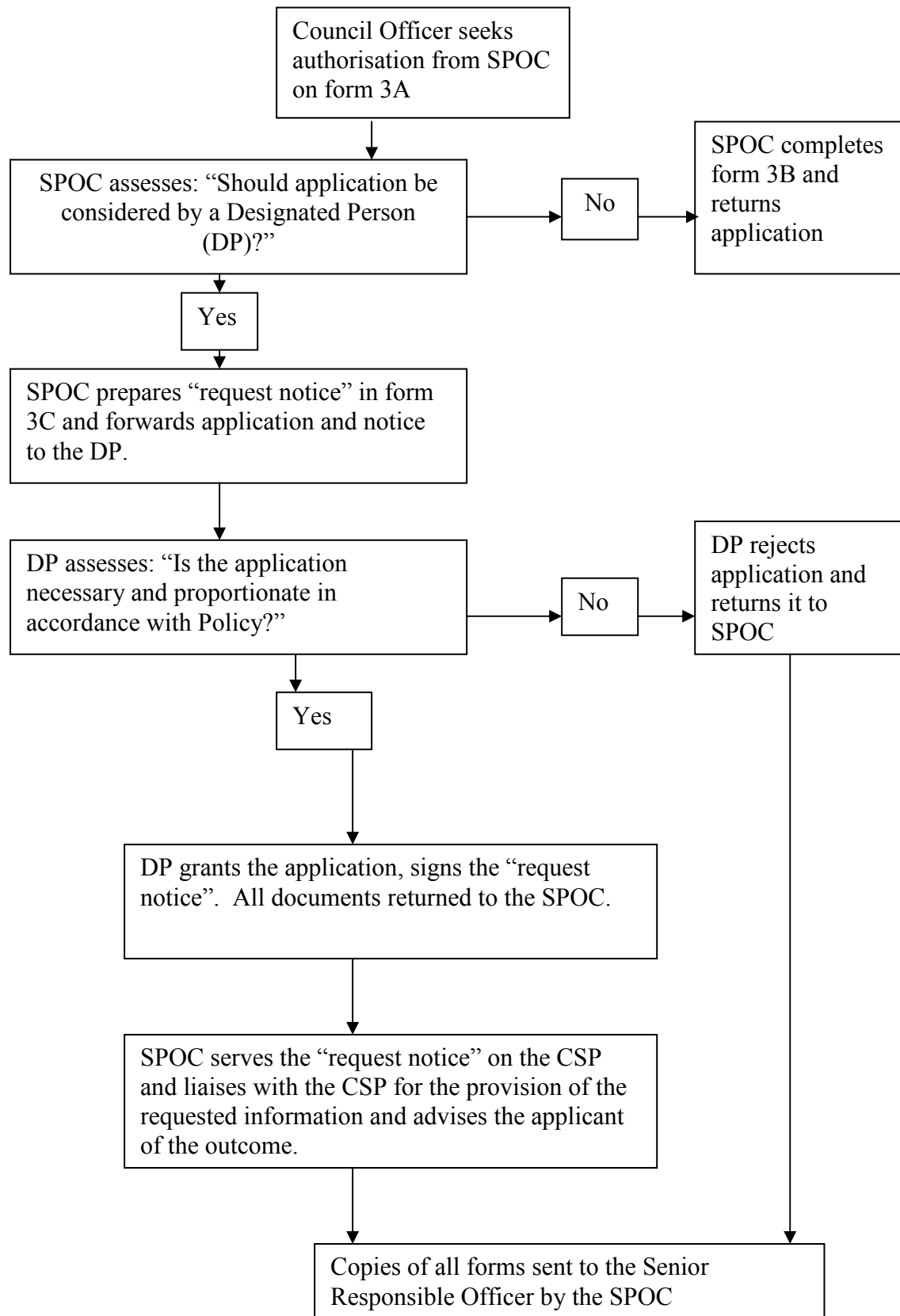
APPENDIX 1B

RIPA Authorisation Process for Directed Surveillance



APPENDIX 1C

Application Process for Authorisation to Access Communications Data



APPENDIX 2

List of Authorising Officers

1. **For standard or urgent oral authorisations:**

Where it is not likely that confidential information will be acquired

- Mike Wilmott, Development Manager, Browfort
- Derek Streek, Head of Housing Management, Salisbury
- Mandy Bradley, Service Director – Public Protection, County Hall
- John Carter, Head of Public Protection (Food and Environment), Bradley Road
- Steve Clover, Head of Commercial and Consumer Protection, Monkton Park
- Julie Higginbotham, Benefits Manager, Monkton Park

2. **For authorisations where it is likely that confidential information will be acquired or where using a CHIS who is a juvenile (under 16) or a vulnerable individual**

- Any Corporate Director

In their absence:

- Ian Richard Gibbons, Solicitor to the Council and Monitoring Officer

APPENDIX 3

List of Designated Persons

Designated Persons consider applications for access to communications data.

The Council's Designated Persons are as follows:

- Steve Clover, Head of Commercial & Consumer Protection, Department of Public Health and Public Protection
- Tracy Carter, Service Director, Waste Management Services, Department of Neighbourhood and Planning

List of SPOCs

SPOCs receive and manage applications for access to communications data as well as liaising with communications service providers for the provision of that information.

The Council's SPOCs are as follows:

- Yvonne Bennett, Consumer Protection Manager (North/West Hub), Department of Public Health and Public Protection
- John Devlin, Consumer Protection Manager, (East/South Hub), Department of Public Health and Public Protection

WILTSHIRE COUNCIL

CORPORATE POLICY AND PROCEDURES DOCUMENT

ON

DIRECTED SURVEILLANCE

(THE REGULATION OF INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT 2000 (RIPA))

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1. BACKGROUND

The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA), which came into force on 25 September 2000, was enacted in order to regulate the use of a range of investigative powers by a variety of public authorities. It gives a statutory framework for the authorisation and conduct of certain types of covert surveillance operation. Its aim is to provide a balance between preserving people's right to privacy and enabling enforcement agencies to gather evidence for effective enforcement action.

It is consistent with the Human Rights Act 1998 and creates a system of safeguards, reflecting the requirements of Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (right to respect for a person's private and family life, home and correspondence). Compliance with RIPA means that any conduct authorised under it is "lawful for all purposes". This important protection derives from section 27(1) of RIPA, which gives the authorised person an entitlement to engage in the conduct which has been authorised. Compliance with RIPA will assist the Council in any challenges to the way in which evidence has been gathered and will enable the Council to demonstrate that it has acted lawfully.

Compliance with RIPA makes authorised surveillance "lawful for all purposes" pursuant to section 27(1) of the Act. Compliance with RIPA will protect the Council from challenges to both the gathering of, and the subsequent use of, covertly obtained information. Non-compliance may result in:

- (a) evidence being disallowed by the courts;
- (b) a complaint of maladministration to the Ombudsman; or
- (c) the Council being ordered to pay compensation.

It is essential therefore that the Council's policies and procedures, as set out in this document, are followed. A flowchart of the procedures to be followed appears at Appendix 1.

2. OVERVIEW OF POLICY

Authorisation must be applied for in the manner provided in section 5 of this policy. Applications for directed covert surveillance are made to Authorising Officers.

All Officers making applications and Authorising Officers should be aware of and familiar with the Home Office Covert Surveillance and Property Interference Revised Code of Practice (2010) or any code of practice issued in replacement of this code of practice.

Authorising Officers are obliged to consider all applications they receive in accordance with sections 6 and 8 of this policy. An authorisation can only be granted where the surveillance activity is necessary for the detection or prevention of crime or for preventing disorder and the Authorising Officer considers that covert surveillance is a proportionate way for the Council to obtain the desired information.

Section 9 of this policy covers the arrangements for working with or through other agencies for surveillance purposes.

Section 10 of this policy sets out the requirements for records management. This includes both departmental records and the central record which is maintained by the Senior Responsible Officer.

3. OVERSIGHT OF THE POLICY

The Senior Responsible Officer is responsible for the integrity of the process within Wiltshire Council to authorise directed surveillance, compliance with Part II of the 2000 Act, Part III of the 1997 Act and with the Code of Practice, engagement with the Commissioners and Inspectors when they conduct their inspections and where necessary, overseeing the implementation of any post inspection action plans recommended or approved by a Commissioner.

The Senior Responsible Officer shall also be responsible for ensuring that all Authorising Officers are of an appropriate standard in light of any recommendations in the inspection reports prepared by the Office of Surveillance Commissioners. Where an inspection report highlights concerns about the standard of authorising officers, the Senior Responsible Officer will be responsible for ensuring the concerns are addressed.

The Cabinet Member for Resources shall be responsible for ensuring that RIPA is being used consistently with this policy and that the policy remains fit for purpose. The Senior Responsible Officer shall provide a report on Wiltshire Council's use of RIPA to the Cabinet Member for Resources on a quarterly basis. A summary of this report shall be made available to all members of the Council. Annually, the report shall include a review of the effectiveness of this policy and any recommendation for changes to be made. Any significant amendments to the policy shall be referred to the Cabinet for approval.

For the avoidance of doubt the Cabinet and the Cabinet Member for Resources are not to be involved in making decisions on specific authorisations.

4. DEFINITIONS

Authorising Officers

Authorising Officers are senior officers of the Council who have received training in the application of RIPA. Only Authorising Officers have power to authorise directed surveillance. Authorising Officers are listed at Appendix 2.

Cabinet

This is the body defined in Article 7 of the Wiltshire Council Constitution.

Code of Practice

Home Office Covert Surveillance and Property Interference Revised Code of Practice (2010) or any code of practice issued in replacement of this code

Collateral Intrusion

Collateral intrusion is intrusion into the privacy of persons other than those who are directly the intended subjects of the investigation or operation.

Confidential Information

Confidential information consists of matters subject to legal privilege, confidential personal information or confidential journalistic material.

Confidential personal information is information held in confidence relating to the physical or mental health or spiritual counselling concerning an individual (whether living or dead) who can be identified from it. Such information, which can include both oral and written communications, is held in confidence if it is held subject to an express or implied undertaking to hold it in confidence or it is subject to a restriction on disclosure or an obligation of confidentiality contained in existing legislation. Examples might include consultations between a health professional and a patient, or information from a patient's medical records.

Directed Surveillance

Directed Surveillance is surveillance which:-

- is covert;
- is not intrusive surveillance;
- is undertaken for the purpose of a specific investigation or operation;
- is undertaken in such a manner that it is likely that private information about an individual is obtained (whether or not that person is specifically targeted for the purposes of the investigation or operation); and
- is not carried out by way of an immediate response to events, which would make seeking authorisation under the Act reasonably impracticable.

Intrusive Surveillance

This is when surveillance:-

- is covert;
- relates to anything taking place on any residential premises or in any private vehicle; and
- involves the presence of a person on the premises or in the vehicle or is carried out by means of a surveillance device in the premises/vehicle. Surveillance equipment mounted outside the premises/vehicle will not be intrusive unless the device is such that it consistently provides information of the same quality and detail as might be expected to be obtained from a device actually present on the premises or in the vehicle.

This form of surveillance can be carried out only by the police and other law enforcement agencies. **Council officers must not carry out intrusive surveillance, nor enter on or interfere with property or wireless telegraphy.**

Private Information

Private information in relation to a person includes any information relating to his/her private and family life, home and correspondence. Prolonged surveillance targeted on a single person will undoubtedly result in the obtaining of private information about that person and possibly others with whom he/she associates.

It is also likely that surveillance of a person's commercial or business activities will reveal information about his or her private life and the private lives of others. Authorisation may, therefore, be required where surveillance is focusing on business or commercial activities.

Senior Responsible Officer

The Head of Legal Services, Wiltshire Council.

Surveillance

'Surveillance' includes

- monitoring, observing, listening to persons, watching or following their movements, listening to their conversations and other such activities or communications.
- recording anything mentioned above in the course of authorised surveillance.
- Surveillance, by or with, the assistance of appropriate surveillance device(s).

Surveillance can be overt or covert.

Overt Surveillance

Surveillance will be overt if the act of surveillance is not calculated to be hidden from view, even if the motives of the person undertaking the surveillance remain concealed.

Covert Surveillance

Surveillance will be covert if it is carried out in a manner calculated to ensure that the person subject to the surveillance is unaware of it taking place.

5. THE AUTHORISATION PROCEDURE

Before undertaking a surveillance activity, written authorisation from the appropriate Authorising Officer must be obtained.

Exceptionally an urgent oral authorisation may be necessary.

Authorisation in urgent cases

In urgent cases, an oral application for authorisation may be made but only if the time that would elapse before a written authorisation could be granted would be likely to endanger life or jeopardise the investigation or operation to which the authorisation relates.

An authorisation will not be urgent where the need for authorisation has been neglected or is of the officer's own making.

An urgent authorisation lasts no more than 72 hours and is granted orally but must be recorded in writing as soon as possible. A written application for authorisation must be made before the expiry of the urgent authorisation.

Applying for renewal

An officer who has received an authorisation is responsible for renewing that authorisation if the activity for which authorisation was given is expected to continue beyond the duration of the authorisation. Renewal applications should be made before the initial authorisation expires. If necessary a renewal can be granted more than once.

Cancelling an authorisation

The officer responsible for undertaking the authorised surveillance must apply to have that authorisation cancelled when the investigation or operation for which authorisation was given has ended, the authorised surveillance activity has been completed, or the information sought is no longer necessary.

No authorisation can be left to expire. All authorisations must either be renewed, if the surveillance is expected to continue beyond the duration of the authorisation, or cancelled, if the surveillance ends before the expiry date. Authorising Officers must ensure compliance with the appropriate data protection requirements and any relevant codes of practice produced by Wiltshire Council relating to the handling, storage and destruction of material obtained.

6. THE ROLE OF THE AUTHORISING OFFICER

Considering and granting authorisations

Authorising Officers are responsible for receiving, considering and, where appropriate, granting applications for authorisation. Authorising Officers should follow the steps set out in section 8 below when considering applications for authorisation.

An Authorising Officer is not empowered to consider an application for access to communications data. Where such an application is received by an Authorising Officer, it must be referred to one of the SPOCs listed in Appendix 3 and the applicant must be informed.

An Authorising Officer is empowered to grant urgent authorisations where appropriate, to renew authorisations and to cancel authorisations. Authorising Officers should also review all authorisations he or she has granted from time to time.

An Authorising Officer cannot delegate their power to authorise surveillance under RIPA to anyone else.

Urgent authorisations

Authorising Officers are responsible for issuing urgent authorisations where appropriate. In exceptional circumstances, an urgent authorisation may be given orally if the time that would

elapse before a written authorisation could be granted would be likely to endanger life or jeopardise the investigation or operation to which the authorisation relates.

An authorisation will not be urgent where the sudden need for authorisation is due to the neglect of the Officer or is otherwise of the Officer's own making.

The Officer to whom urgent authorisation is given must make a written application for retrospective authorisation within 72 hours of the urgent authorisation being given.

All urgent authorisations must be recorded immediately on the central register together with the date and time of the authorisation.

Duration

An Authorising Officer can grant a standard written authorisation for directed surveillance for any time period up to three months.

In the case of an urgent application, an oral authorisation can be given for up to 72 hours and a written application must be made before the expiry of that time limit.

Periodic review

An Authorising Officer should conduct regular reviews of authorisations granted in order to assess the need for the authorised activity to continue. The Authorising Officer shall determine how often a review should take place. Authorisations should be reviewed frequently where a high level of collateral intrusion is likely (i.e. relating to other people who are not targets but who may be affected by the operation) or provides access to confidential information.

A review necessarily involves consultation with the persons involved in the surveillance activity. The Applicant must give sufficient information about the product of the surveillance for the Authorising Officer to be satisfied that the authorised activity should continue.

An Authorising Officer must cancel the authorisation if, as the result of a review, he or she is of the opinion that the grounds for granting the authorisation no longer apply and must comply with data protection requirements and Wiltshire Council's codes of practice.

The results of all reviews must be recorded in the central record of authorisation.

Granting a renewal

Renewal applications should be made by the Officer who applied for the initial authorisation.

When receiving a renewal application, the Authorising Officer must consider the matter afresh, including taking into account the benefits of the surveillance to date and any collateral intrusion that has occurred. The Authorising Officer must be satisfied that it is necessary and proportionate for the authorisation to continue.

An authorisation may be renewed before the initial authorisation ceases to have effect but the renewal takes effect from the time at which the authorisation would have expired. If necessary a renewal can be granted more than once.

Cancelling an authorisation

The Authorising Officer who granted or last renewed the authorisation must cancel the authorisation if the grounds for granting the authorisation no longer apply or if the authorisation is no longer necessary or proportionate. For instance, the authorisation should be cancelled if the aims have been met or if the risks have changed.

An authorisation can be cancelled on the initiative of the Authorising Officer following a periodic review, or after receiving an application for cancellation from the Officer responsible for the surveillance activity.

7. APPLICATIONS FOR AUTHORISATIONS

Applications for authorisation to undertake directed surveillance must be made on form 1A and sent to the relevant departmental Authorising Officer listed in Appendix 2.

Standard application forms are held by the Legal Unit and can be obtained from the Intranet.

Review

Reviews of authorisations for directed surveillance must be completed on form 1B.

Renewal

An Officer who has received an authorisation is responsible for renewing that authorisation if the activity for which authorisation was given is expected to continue beyond the duration of the authorisation. Renewal applications should be made before the initial authorisation expires.

An application for renewal of an authorisation for directed surveillance must be made on form 1C.

The renewal application must be made to the Authorising Officer who granted the initial authorisation.

Cancellation

The Officer responsible for undertaking the authorised surveillance must apply to have that authorisation cancelled when the investigation or operation for which authorisation was given has ended, the authorised surveillance activity has been completed, or the information sought is no longer necessary.

Application for cancellation of the authorisation must be made on form 1D.

All cancellation decisions made by an Authorising Officer with regard to directed covert surveillance must also be recorded on form 1D.

8. CONSIDERING APPLICATIONS FOR DIRECTED SURVEILLANCE

This part of the policy lists the factors which Authorising Officers should consider upon receiving an application for an authorisation for directed surveillance.

Step 1: Is authorisation needed for this activity?

An Authorising Officer must first consider whether an authorisation is actually required. To require authorisation, the activity to which the application relates must be covert and must involve the obtaining of private information on an individual through directed surveillance.

An Authorising Officer should interpret the definitions broadly when determining whether an activity is covert or if private information will be obtained. When in doubt, the authorisation procedure must always be followed.

At no time can an Authorising Officer authorise any intrusive surveillance.

Step 2: Is the activity necessary?

An Authorising Officer can only authorise an activity where s/he believes that the authorisation is necessary in the circumstances of the particular case for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime or of preventing disorder.

The Authorising Officer must be satisfied that there are no other reasonable means of carrying out the investigation, or obtaining the desired information, without undertaking the activity for which authorisation is sought.

Authorisation should not be granted if the information sought can be obtained by other means without undertaking an activity which falls under the requirements of RIPA. Authorisation cannot be granted if it is for any purpose other than the prevention or detection of crime or for the prevention of disorder.

Step 3: Is it proportionate?

If the activity is necessary, the Authorising Officer must also believe that the activity is proportionate to what is sought to be achieved by carrying it out. This involves balancing the intrusiveness of the activity against the need for the activity in operational terms. The activity will not be proportionate if it is excessive in the particular circumstances or if the information sought could reasonably be obtained by less intrusive means. Any activity must be carefully managed to meet the objective in question and must not be arbitrary or unfair.

An Authorising Officer should first consider the following primary factors in determining whether the activity for which authorisation is sought is proportionate:

Confidential Information

The Authorising Officer must take into account the likelihood of confidential information being acquired. Confidential information consists of matters subject to legal privilege, confidential personal information or confidential journalistic material.

Where confidential information is likely to be acquired, authorisation should only be given in exceptional and compelling circumstances with full regard to the proportionality issues this raises.

In these circumstances, the Authorising Officer must be a Corporate Director or his deputy, as listed in Appendix 2.

Risk of Collateral Intrusion

The Authorising Officer must consider whether there is a risk of collateral intrusion into the private life of any person not the primary subject of the investigation. The applicant should describe the activity sufficiently widely to include not only named individuals but also any others who may be at risk of collateral intrusion to enable this consideration to occur.

Where the risk of such intrusion is sufficiently significant, the Authorising Officer must determine whether a separate authorisation is required in respect of these other persons.

The person carrying out the activity must inform the Authorising Officer if the investigation or operation unexpectedly interferes with the privacy of individuals not covered by the authorisation. The Authorising Officer must then consider whether the authorisation needs to be amended and re-authorised or a new authorisation is required.

The following further considerations must then be considered in determining whether the activity for which authorisation is sought is proportionate:

- The reasons given by the applicant as to why that activity is sufficient and adequate for obtaining the information sought;
- Whether there are any other reasonable means of obtaining the information sought;
- Whether the surveillance is an essential part of the investigation;
- The type and quality of the information the activity will produce and its likely value to the investigation;
- The amount of intrusion, other than collateral intrusion, the activity will cause and whether there are ways to minimise that intrusion; and
- The length of time for which the authorisation is sought and whether the activity can be undertaken within a shorter time frame.

The Authorising Officer should only authorise the activity that is the least intrusive in the circumstances. Any unnecessary intrusion, including collateral intrusion, must be minimised as much as practically possible. **The least intrusive method will be considered proportionate by the courts.**

The Authorising Officer must balance the intrusiveness of the activity on the target and others who might be affected by it against the need for the activity in operational terms. The Authorising Officer should discuss the proposed activity, and any proposed changes, with the applicant prior to issuing the authorisation.

9. WORKING WITH/THROUGH OTHER AGENCIES

Where Council officers undertake an investigation/operation under RIPA jointly with another public authority, it is the responsibility of the tasking authority to obtain the authorisation. For example, if the Council was asked by the police to assist in a covert surveillance operation, the police should obtain the authorisation, which would then cover the Council. In such a case, Council officers must request written confirmation from the other public authority that an authorisation is in place before taking part in any joint operation.

Likewise Council officers must ensure that they have authorisation to cover other public authorities where the Council has initiated a joint operation and be prepared to provide a copy of the authorisation where appropriate.

When an agency is instructed on behalf of the Council to undertake any action under RIPA, the Council instructing officer must obtain authorisation for the action to be undertaken and keep the agent informed of the various requirements. It is essential that the agent is given explicit instructions on what they are authorised to do.

10. RECORDS MANAGEMENT

The Council must keep a detailed record of all authorisations, reviews, renewals, cancellations and rejections in the relevant services. A central record of all authorisation forms, whether authorised or rejected, will be maintained and monitored by the Senior Responsible Officer.

All Authorising Officers must send all **original** applications for authorisation to the Senior Responsible Officer. Each document will be given a unique reference number, a copy will be placed on the Central Record and the original will be returned to the applicant.

Copies of all other forms used must be sent to the Senior Responsible Officer bearing the reference number previously given to the application to which it refers.

Service Records

Each service must keep a written record of all authorisations issued to it, to include the following:

- A copy of the application and authorisation together with any supplementary documentation and notification of the approval given by the Authorising Officer;
- A record of the period over which the surveillance has taken place;
- The frequency of reviews prescribed by the Authorising Officer;
- A record of the result of each review;
- A copy of any renewal of an authorisation and any supporting documentation submitted when the renewal was requested;

- The date and time when any instruction was given by the Authorising Officer, including cancellation of such authorisation.

Central Record Maintained by the Senior Responsible Officer

A central record of all authorisation forms, whether authorised or rejected, is kept by the Senior Responsible Officer. The central record must be readily available for inspection on request by the Office of Surveillance Commissioners.

The central record must be updated whenever an authorisation is granted, renewed or cancelled. Records will be retained for a period of 6 years from the date on which the relevant criminal or civil proceedings file is closed for archive, or for such other period as determined by the internal procedures relating to the retention of the criminal or civil proceedings file.

The central record must contain the following information:

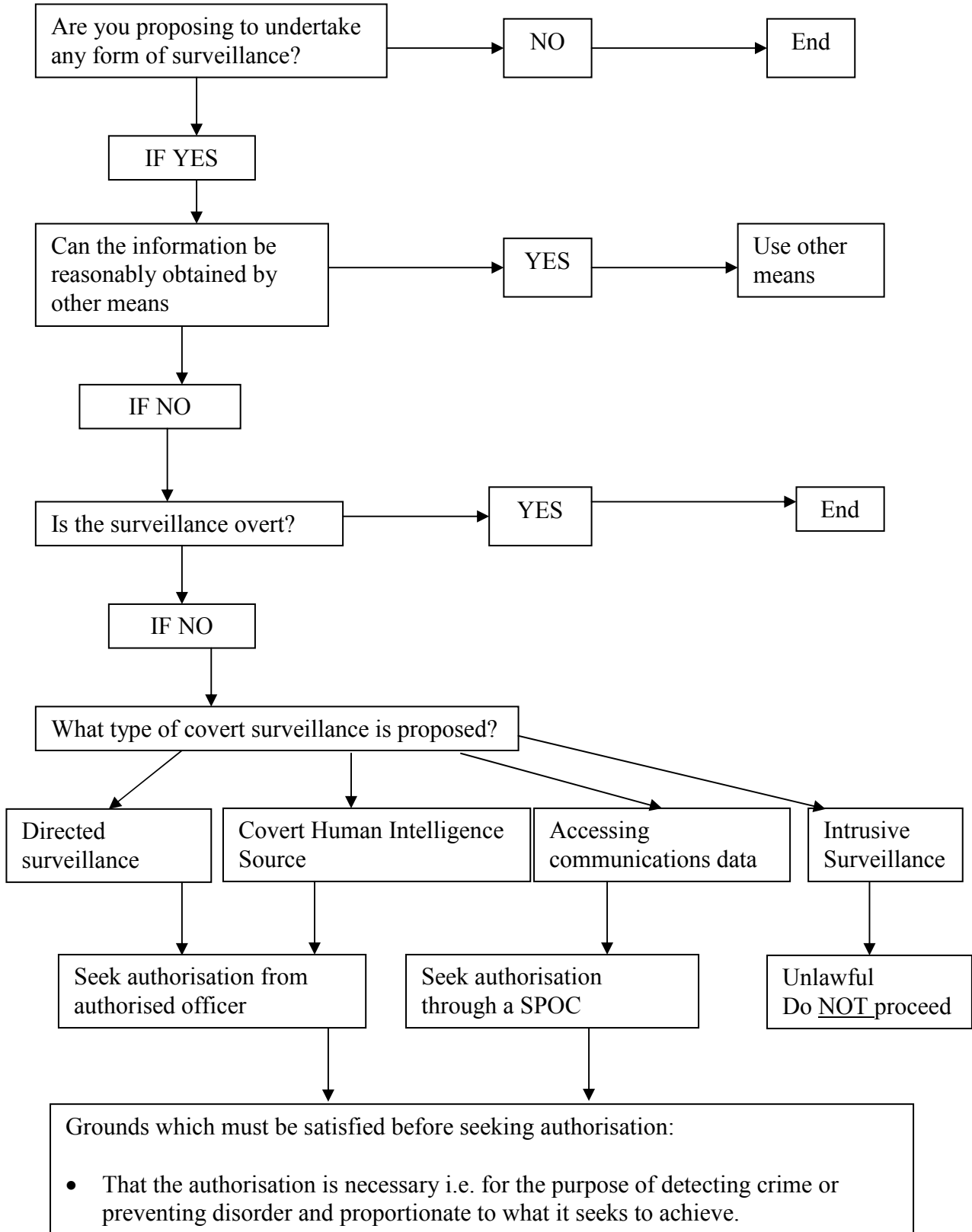
- The type of authorisation;
- The date on which the authorisation was given;
- Name/rank of the Authorising Officer;
- The unique reference number (URN) of the investigation/operation. This will be issued by the Legal Unit when a new application is entered in the Central Record. The applicant will be informed accordingly and should use the same URN when requesting a renewal or cancellation;
- The title of the investigation/operation, including a brief description and names of the subjects, if known;
- Whether urgent authorisation was given and why;
- If the authorisation was renewed, when it was renewed and who authorised the renewal, including the name and rank/grade of the Authorising Officer;
- Whether the investigation/operation is likely to result in the obtaining of confidential information;
- The date and time that the authorisation was cancelled.

Retention and Destruction of Material

Departments must ensure that arrangements are in place for the handling, storage and destruction of material obtained through the use of covert surveillance. Confidential material must be destroyed as soon as it is no longer necessary. It must not be retained or copied unless it is necessary for a specified purpose. Where there is doubt, advice must be sought from the Solicitor to the Council or the Senior Responsible Officer.

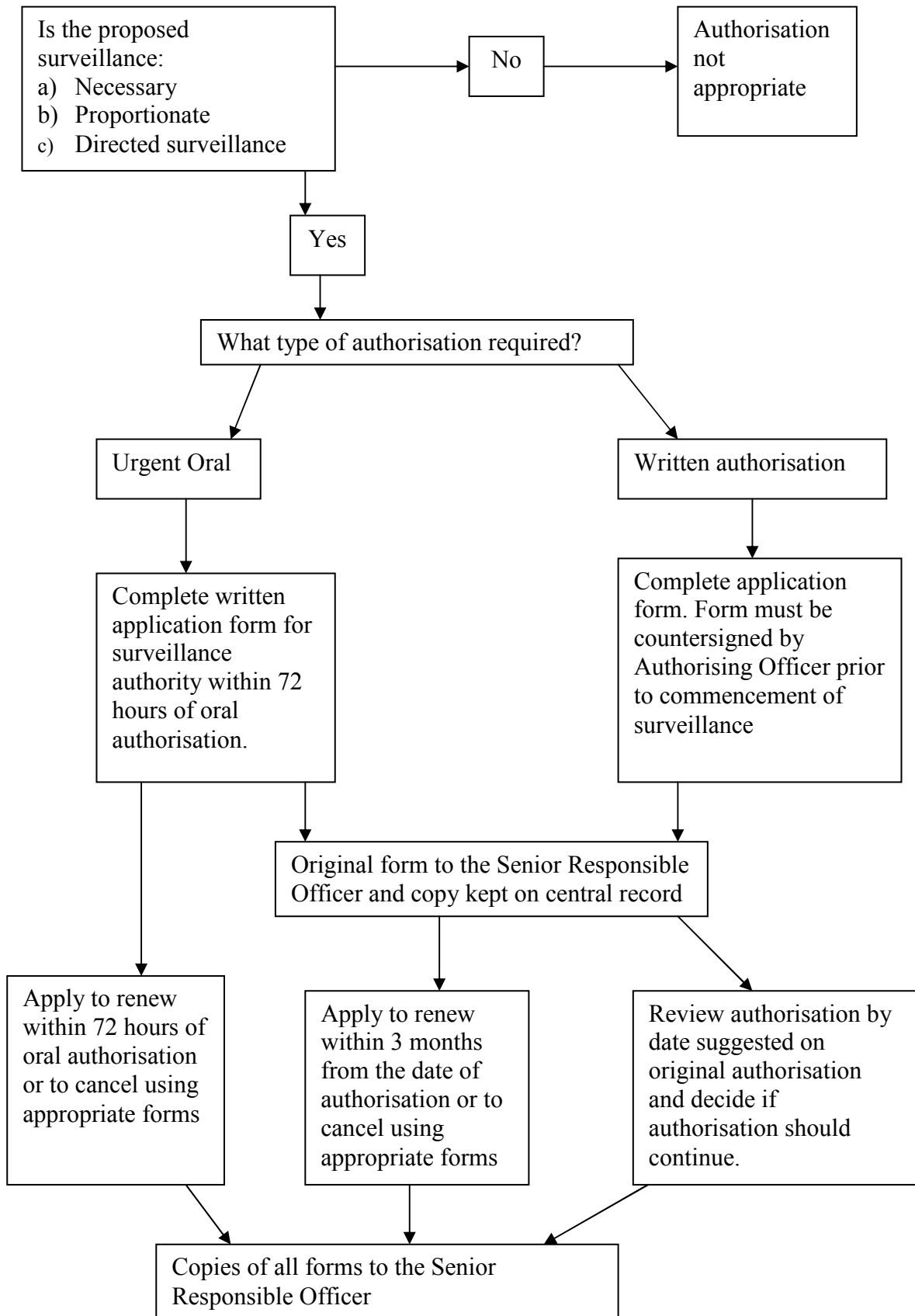
APPENDIX 1A

Do you need a RIPA authorisation?



APPENDIX 1B

RIPA Authorisation Process for Directed Surveillance



List of Authorising Officers

1. For standard or urgent oral authorisations:

Where it is not likely that confidential information will be acquired

- Mike Wilmott, Development Manager, Browfort
- Derek Streek, Head of Housing Management, Salisbury
- Mandy Bradley, Service Director – Public Protection, County Hall
- John Carter, Head of Public Protection (Food and Environment), Bradley Road
- Steve Clover, Head of Commercial and Consumer Protection, Monkton Park
- Julie Higginbotham, Benefits Manager, Monkton Park

2. For authorisations where it is likely that confidential information will be acquired or where using a CHIS who is a juvenile (under 16) or a vulnerable individual

- Any Corporate Director

In their absence:

- Ian Richard Gibbons, Solicitor to the Council and Monitoring Officer

Appendix 3

List of Designated Persons

Designated Persons consider applications for access to communications data.

The Council's Designated Persons are as follows:

- Steve Clover, Head of Commercial & Consumer Protection, Department of Public Health and Public Protection
- Tracy Carter, Service Director, Waste Management Services, Department of Neighbourhood and Planning

List of SPOCs

SPOCs receive and manage applications for access to communications data as well as liaising with communications service providers for the provision of that information.

The Council's SPOCs are as follows:

- Yvonne Bennett, Consumer Protection Manager (North/West Hub), Department of Public Health and Public Protection
- John Devlin, Consumer Protection Manager, (East/South Hub), Department of Public Health and Public Protection

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Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

17 January 2012

Subject: Proposed Creation of Central Devizes Customer Access Point, the Closure of Browfort, Urchfont Manor and Bradley Road Buildings

**Cabinet member: Councillor Stuart Wheeler
Campus Development and Culture (including Leisure, Sport and Libraries)**

Key Decision: Yes

Executive Summary

This paper is about the proposed creation of a town centre customer access facility in Devizes and the closure of the above three buildings. It is not about the closure of the services that operate from them, which will be relocated as required to meet customer needs.

In addition to the creation of a new customer access facility and hot desk facilities in Devizes, this paper also seeks Cabinet approval to undertake the work necessary to cease using, and to dispose of, the buildings known as the Browfort offices (to include The Cedars, The Beeches, The Yew Trees and The Lodge), Bradley Road offices and Urchfont Manor.

In addition to the above recommendations, Cabinet will need to be aware of the need to ensure that officers secure provision, via the use of non council owned estate, of ongoing facilities for Ceremonies in the area and of the requirement to ensure that any ongoing Adult Education needs identified by the service, in consultation with service users, can be met via alternative providers or the use of other council facilities.

Although currently commercially confidential due to ongoing negotiations with the owner, a potential location for a revised customer access facility in Devizes has been identified by officers. The location identified in support of these proposals is identified in the confidential Part Two Paper. Whilst not directly on the Market Square, the potential location is broadly centrally located between the major parking areas within Devizes. Preliminary discussions with the owner of the location, officers within customer services and economic development have identified that, subject to the appropriate planning consents, it would offer a cost effective solution for the provision of central customer access facilities.

It is believed that the main Browfort office buildings could be closed by end of September 2012, with the closure of the accommodation used by the

Registration service being completed as soon as alternative accommodation can be provided for the service.

Cabinet has previously confirmed that the Browfort offices are unsustainable in terms of their current mechanical and electrical infrastructure. In recognition of this, it was scheduled for complete refurbishment as part of the Campus and Operational Delivery Programme, at a net capital cost of approximately £4 million. This cost was to be fully funded by the wider savings made within the Campus and Operational Delivery Programme and is fully budgeted within the existing capital budget. If approved, the proposals within this paper will mean that this refurbishment will not be undertaken.

Proposals

That Cabinet delegate to Dr Carlton Brand, Corporate Director, in consultation with Cllr Stuart Wheeler, Cabinet Member for Campus Development and Culture (including Leisure, Sport and Libraries) the authority to :-

- a) Undertake all necessary actions to secure, develop and deliver a new customer access site in central Devizes as well as providing hot desk facilities and an alternative Ceremony Room in the Devizes area.
- b) Instruct officers within the Transformation Programme to commence the necessary consultation with key stakeholders and staff to enable the closure of Browfort offices during autumn 2012.
- c) Complete the early closure of Bradley Road in autumn 2012, ensuring the relocation of the current customer access facility to the refurbished County Hall ensuring these complement the new Library and other customer facilities within the refurbished building.
- d) Undertake the required actions to secure the closure of Urchfont Manor by the end of September 2012. Recognising that future Adult Education Service provision including, where required, local flexible delivery in line with the Department for Business Innovation and Skills strategic proposals for Further Education and Skills, will be determined by Cabinet after consultation with service users, area boards, local communities and partners.
- e) Market and dispose of the Bradley Road offices and Urchfont Manor sites as part of the Transformation Programme.
- f) Market and dispose of the Browfort offices site if officers cannot develop an appropriate, financially viable, alternative long term public service use for the site, such as use by another public body or Extra Care provision.
- g) Ask the Chief Financial Officer to ensure that the overall savings generated by these proposals are identified and tracked within the council's budget setting process and the costs of the alternative provision is properly reflected and funded in the councils capital and revenue budgets.

Reasons for Proposal

There are four main drivers behind these proposal:-

- 1 To create a town centre customer access location within Devizes. This will complement the council's commitment to deliver services by 'taking them to the customer' and help support foot fall into central Devizes, recognising the importance of this key Market Town and the current economic climate.
- 2 To reflect the smaller staff base across the council following the reduction in 412 staff positions during the Business Plan period 2011 to date, the reconfiguration of some services and the need for less office accommodation now that staff are able to work flexibly following the successful deployment of the council's new ICT provision. .
- 3 To respond to the current economic climate and ongoing budget pressures, whilst enabling the council to continue to invest in, and protect, front line service delivery by further rationalising and modernising its property portfolio.
- 4 To continue the delivery of the councils' policy to ensure all its property holdings are sustainable, fit for purpose, and represent value for money for Wiltshire residents, both now and in the future.

Dr Carlton Brand
Corporate Director

17 January 2011

Subject: Proposed Creation of Central Devizes Customer Access Point, the Closure of Browfort, Urchfont Manor and Bradley Road Buildings

**Cabinet member: Councillor Stuart Wheeler
Campus Development and Culture (including Leisure, Sport and Libraries)**

Key Decision: Yes

Purpose of Report

1. To seek approval from Cabinet to create a customer access facility in central Devizes, provide hot desk facilities in the Devizes area and provide an alternative Ceremony Room to service the Devizes area.
2. To seek approval for the closure and disposal of the existing buildings at the Browfort offices, Bradley Road offices and Urchfont Manor.

Background

3. The Browfort offices comprise Browfort, The Cedars, The Beeches, The Yew Trees and The Lodge. It has previously been identified as one of the council's four main office hubs, but is increasingly under utilised by officers as services are redesigned with an increased focus on flexibility and the ethos of 'take the service to the customer'. The council's overall office accommodation needs have reduced in line with a reducing number of office based staff, including a reduction of over 220 managers.
4. The Bradley Road office had been intended for phased closure as part of the council's wider transformation programme, but will now become surplus to requirements as the first phase of the refurbishment of County Hall is completed and an integrated customer access service is developed in the new Atrium. Therefore early closure can be achieved, bringing a benefit to the council's revenue budget.
5. The Department for Business Innovation and Skills has recently published its strategic proposals for Further Education and Skills. These include continued support for a community learning offer, with a wide range of learning opportunities available to adults. It intends to pilot locally-based "community learning trust" models to channel its future funding and to lead

the planning of local provision. The Adult Education Service remains non-statutory with a clear expectation that people who can afford to pay meet the full cost of their participation.

- 6 Consequently, a full review of the council's informal adult learning provision is needed, to ensure that it is appropriate to the needs our communities and the expectations of the Department of Business Innovation and Skill.
- 7 It is proposed that a service led consultation be undertaken with service users, Area Boards, communities and partners on the development of a service which would facilitate provision at a local level instead of the focus being on a fixed place of delivery, as is currently the case at Urchfont Manor College. Recommendations arising from the consultation would be presented to the Cabinet to consider at a later date.

Main considerations for the council

Council space requirements

- 8 As services are redesigned, and as staff work more flexibly, the total workstation requirement of the council is reducing, allowing further reduction in the size and cost of its property provision. At the initial stage of planning for the Workplace Transformation Programme, the Browfort offices, were envisaged to provide 250 workstations, enough accommodation for around 370 staff on a flexible basis. Staff reductions since the 2009 approval for the Programme are significantly above this figure and there is evidence from the Bourne Hill offices and other sites that the 3 : 2 staff to desk ratio currently used can be raised further without impacting on service delivery.

Current and future needs relating to these sites

- 9 The primary future office based needs of the council, in the Devizes area, have been identified by officers as customer access provision (including access to the Planning and Revenues and Benefits services), hot desking for staff and appropriate Registration service provision. These needs, along with the retention of the Library and leisure provision in the town, can be met without the continued use of Browfort offices, provided a suitable customer access location can be secured near to the town centre.
- 10 In Trowbridge, the council's office accommodation will be in the refurbished County Hall building, this will include a new Trowbridge Library and integrated customer access provision. Planning and Development Control services have already relocated from Bradley Road. The first phase of the refurbishment of County Hall will be completed in September 2012. Utilising a hot desking model based on the council's award winning Bourne Hill offices will provide sufficient capacity for the council to complete the early vacation and closure of the Bradley Road offices.

- 11 Urchfont Manor is currently used to deliver a significant part of the council's informal adult learning provision. Although this is also offered through council libraries, the heritage centre and the Family Learning Service, which is funded by the Department for Business Innovation and Skills. Adult learning is also provided by other bodies, including Wiltshire College and the Workers' Educational Association.
- 12 In line with the council's commitment to localise its service delivery, and the recent national guidance from the Department for Business Innovation and Skills, the Adult Education Service will consult on the development of a revised service focused on facilitating provision at a local level, instead of the focus being on a fixed place of delivery, as is currently the case at Urchfont Manor College. The current 'traded' service run from Urchfont has a projected £120,000 overspend for 2011/12.
- 13 Following the consultation, officers will bring forward long term revised proposals for voluntary Adult Education provision across Wiltshire, highlighting the council's role within this. It is anticipated that an appropriate non residential service focused on local delivery can be achieved, in line with latest government guidance.

Economic impact of the proposal

- 14 Currently, there is limited evidence staff based at Browfort, or visitors to the offices, routinely utilise facilities in the centre of Devizes. The occupancy of the building is typically below 130 staff at any one time and often much lower. Provision of a dedicated customer access facility near to the town centre will generate increased footfall to the area of the facility. The provision of hot desking facilities near to the town centre will also increase the number of staff visiting the central areas of Devizes.
- 15 It is highly likely that the redevelopment of the Browfort offices site, especially if it were used by a large public agency or for an extra care development, will bring economic benefit to the Devizes area, but at this time this cannot be quantified.
- 16 In relation to Urchfont Manor, the disposal of this facility will result in a limited loss of revenue to local businesses. This will include provisions from the local farm and a potential loss of revenue to the local public house. Other services, such as grounds maintenance, are provided through the council's Sodexo contract and so have little or no benefit to the local community. Depending on the future use of the building by a purchaser, it is possible that its disposal may, in the longer term, have a beneficial impact on the immediate local economy, but that is not possible to predict at this time.

- 17 The early closure of the council's Bradley Road offices will not, in itself, have a significant economic impact, although it is possible that the future redevelopment of this site will have a beneficial impact on the Trowbridge economy.

Savings after the cost of re-provision

- 18 The net impact of these proposals will be a revenue saving of approximately £750,000 per annum for the council, delivered via a mixture of reduced running costs and a reduced borrowing requirement. These figures are detailed within the Confidential Part Two paper that accompanies this report.

Environmental and climate change considerations

19. The disposal of these buildings and the targeted re-provision proposed will have a positive environmental impact. The extent of this will be determined by the exact mix and location of the re-provision.

Equalities Impact of the proposal

20. None identified at this time, though the central locations proposed in both Trowbridge and Devizes for the revised customer access facilities are likely to have better overall public transport links and access than the existing provision.
21. In relation to the Adult Education Service, the equality impact of any future service model will be fully assessed as part of the service led consultation.

Risk Assessment

22. In pure financial terms, this proposal will form part of the identified budget savings for 2012/13 and beyond. A major risk is that if the savings proposed are not fully implemented by September 2012, the council will need to identify, and achieve, additional savings in year.
23. Officers cannot formally pursue the options for alternative delivery locations in Devizes without approval from members and delegation of the delivery of the proposals within this paper to Dr Carlton Brand, Corporate Director, in consultation with Councillor Stuart Wheeler, who is the Cabinet Member for Campus Development and Culture (including Leisure, Sport and Libraries).
24. The potential disposal of the Browfort and Bradley Road office sites will represent a significant gain to the council's capital budget, or alternatively offer the opportunity to advance other council objectives, but there is a risk

that the sites may remain vacant and plans to mitigate this risk will need to be developed

25. In relation to Urchfont Manor, there are currently five weddings and one 90th birthday party with confirmed bookings in the period up to the end of August 2012. There are a small number of provisional bookings, which have yet to pay a deposit, after this date. Closure in September 2012 will allow all confirmed bookings to go ahead.
26. A mixture of both day and residential courses are currently offered to service users at Urchfont Manor, including 13 courses linked to the Open University. The brochure for 2012 was published at the end of October 2011. Courses running in the autumn period 2012, although advertised have, as yet, received very few bookings and so the risk of needing to cancel confirmed bookings can be mitigated by ceasing the taking of bookings for courses and events beyond August 2012, subject to Cabinet's approval of this paper's recommendations.

Financial Implications

27. The above proposals will generate ongoing revenue savings of approximately £0.750 million per annum.

Legal Implications

28. There are no identified legal implications in respect of the property aspects of these proposals, beyond those associated with the provision of a new Customer Access facility in Devizes and the reprovision of the Ceremony Room.
29. Although these proposals are about the buildings, not services, it is important to highlight that the council will be undertaking full consultation regarding the future delivery model for Adult Education Services as set out in paragraph 7 above. This will include an assessment of the equality impact of any proposals for future delivery of these services in accordance with the council's duties under the Equality Act 2010.
30. Staff who are affected by these proposals will be consulted in accordance with the council's established practices and procedures.

Options Considered

31. The retention of Browfort, Urchfont and Bradley Road offices, which is unnecessary in terms of capacity and would be significantly more expensive

at a time when the council is seeking to target its investment on service delivery.

Conclusions

32. To minimise the operational impact, whilst securing the identified financial savings, it is proposed that the three sites highlighted within this report are closed in autumn 2012, provided that the alternative provision for customer access, hot desk facilities and the Devizes Ceremony Room has been provided by this time.
33. This timeframe will allow clear communication and planning for the staff that are based within these buildings, as well as all service users.
34. Given the potential for the timeframe to vary due to the need to secure alternative provision and the flexibility required to be able to negotiate with partners, it is recommended that authority to deliver the proposals within this paper is delegated to Dr Carlton Brand, Corporate Director, in consultation with Councillor Stuart Wheeler, Cabinet Member, for Campus Development and Culture (including Leisure, Sport and Libraries)

Dr Carlton Brand
Corporate Director

Report Author:

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