



# Annual Monitoring Report

2010/11

## Wiltshire Council

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## Contents

<b>Section</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Progress against the Wiltshire Local Development Scheme</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3. Key contextual characteristics of Wiltshire</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>4. Policy performance</b>	<b>29</b>
4.1 Business development and town centres	30
4.2 Housing	33
4.3 Environmental quality	43
4.4 Minerals	46
4.5 Waste	50
<b>5. Key findings</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>6. Future data collection</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>7. Glossary</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>8. Appendices</b>	<b>60</b>
8.1 Contextual indicators	61
8.2 Housing trajectory	68
8.3 Components of housing trajectory	76
8.4 Saved Local Plan policies	93
8.5 Five year land supply statement	101

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## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This is the fourth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) covering the entirety of Wiltshire, and the third prepared by the Unitary Authority of Wiltshire Council. The AMR is the main mechanism for assessing performance of the Development Plan and plays an important role in the provision of evidence for emerging planning policies. It is designed to report on operational policies following the re-organisation to the Unitary Authority and covers the period 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011.
- 1.2 The previous district authorities each produced an AMR annually from 2005 to 2007. Examples of good practice have been maintained and developed from these and the previous combined AMR. Furthermore the Monitoring & Evidence Team has developed its monitoring activities to address gaps in the previous monitoring reports. However, the AMR is an evolutionary process and will continue to develop over the coming years to reflect changes in national guidance and the monitoring obligations of local authorities.
- 1.3 Wiltshire Council has maintained its monitoring functions, as well as aligning datasets held disparately by the previous district authorities. Monitoring will continue to be aligned to targets and objectives in the operational plans including new policies in the evolving Local Development Framework (LDF). This will necessitate current monitoring systems being developed and the integration of data from across the authority.
- 1.4 The Minerals and Waste elements of the AMR are included in this document. It should be noted that these planning matters are administered jointly by Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council, and so relate to a wider area.
- 1.5 Swindon Borough Council is producing its own LDF which will be monitored through the respective Swindon AMR. The Minerals and Waste elements of this will be consistent with those presented in this document, as both authorities have adopted the same Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Development Control policies DPD.

### **The planning framework**

- 1.6 Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 states that:

*If regard is to be had to the development plan for the purpose of any determination to be made under the planning Acts the determination must be made in accordance with the plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.*

- 1.7 The Development Plan is defined by the Act as:
- The Regional Spatial Strategy
  - The Structure Plan
  - Development Plan Documents (taken as a whole) which have been adopted or approved.
- 1.8 For Wiltshire the Development Plan consists of:
- South West Regional Spatial Strategy<sup>1</sup>
  - The Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016 (as saved)<sup>1</sup>
  - Adopted Local / District Plans for the former district authorities of Kennet, North Wiltshire, Salisbury and West Wiltshire (as saved)<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Formally abolished but still a material consideration

- West Wiltshire Leisure and Recreation DPD
- Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Core Strategy 2009
- Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy 2009
- Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Development Control Policies DPD
- Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Control Policies DPD

The emerging Wiltshire Local Plan (known as the Wiltshire Core Strategy), together with the South Wiltshire Core Strategy, though not formally part of the Development Plan until after adoption, nevertheless have status in relation to the stage of preparation. The as yet unadopted Minerals and Waste Site Allocations DPDs, together with the Gypsy and Travellers DPD have similar status.

### **Changes to the planning system**

1.9 Since the 2009/10 Annual Monitoring Report significant changes have taken place in the planning system specifically regarding Regional Planning policy.

1.10 On 27 May 2010 the Secretary of State for the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) outlined the Government's intention to abolish Regional Strategies in a letter to local planning authorities:-

*"I am writing to you today to highlight our commitment in the coalition agreements where we very clearly set out our intention to rapidly abolish Regional Strategies and return decision making powers on housing and planning to local councils. Consequently, decisions on housing supply (including the provision of Travellers' sites) will rest with Local Planning Authorities without the framework of regional numbers and plans. I expect Local Planning Authorities and the Planning Inspectorate to have regard to this letter as a material planning consideration in any decisions they are currently taking."*<sup>3</sup>

1.11 On 6 July 2010, the Secretary of State announced the revocation of Regional Strategies with immediate effect in a written Ministerial statement to the House, explaining the mechanism by which this would be achieved:-

*"The abolition of Regional Strategies will require legislation in the Localism Bill which we are introducing this session.*

1.12 The Secretary of State's decision was challenged successfully by Judicial Review with the immediate reinstatement of regional strategies as part of the Development Plan.<sup>4</sup> Advice from the Planning Inspectorate confirmed that *'the RS as it stood on 5 July forms an ongoing part of the development plan'*<sup>5</sup>.

1.13 The Localism Bill was introduced to Parliament on 13th December 2010 and was given Royal Assent on 15th November 2011, making the bill an act of parliament. The legislation includes:

- provision for the abolition of the regional planning tier whilst revoking the eight existing regional strategies outside London, as well as structure plans by order
- new plan-making in the shape of neighbourhood plans

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<sup>2</sup> Further information on saved policies can be found in Section 3 of this document.

<sup>3</sup> The Rt Hon Eric Pickles MP, Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. Letter to Local Authority leaders 'Abolition of Regional Strategies', 27 May 2010.

<sup>4</sup> Cala Homes High Court Judgement (CO/8474/2010)

<sup>5</sup> Advice produced by The Planning Inspectorate for use by its Inspectors. 'Regional Strategies – Impact of Cala Homes Litigation.

- a new duty on neighbouring planning authorities to “cooperate” on issues which cross council boundaries
- compulsory pre-application scrutiny and abolishes the Infrastructure Planning Commission transferring its functions to the Secretary of State.

1.14 In addition the Localism Act has a material impact on the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 specifically with regards the future requirement and delivery of the Annual Monitoring Report. Whilst the Localism Act states that Local Authorities are no longer required to make an annual monitoring report to the Secretary of State they are required to make available to the public a report that details the application of the Local Development Scheme and monitors the extent to which the policies laid out in the local development documents are being achieved which this Annual Monitoring Report seeks to do.

### **Purpose of the AMR**

1.15 The AMR provides a systematic monitoring tool that enables the authority to understand the wider social, economic and environmental issues affecting the area. This monitoring enables the identification of current and future trends and through comparison with current policies allows any outstanding needs to be identified and appropriate policy responses considered. It should be noted however that the AMR forms part of a broader Monitoring Framework (the Wiltshire Monitoring Framework or WMF) which monitors and analyses policy on an on-going basis.

1.16 The AMR aims to:

- review actual progress in terms of Local Development Documents (LDDs) being implemented
- assess progress against policies and related targets set out in LDDs<sup>6</sup>
- identify the impacts of policies against regional and national targets
- identify the significant effects of implementing policies in LDDs and whether they are as intended
- identify whether the policies in LDDs need adjusting or replacing, either because they are not working as intended, or in response to changes in national or regional policy
- assess the extent to which any local development order (where adopted) is achieving its purposes and if not, whether it needs adjusting or replacing.

### **Indicators**

1.17 The AMR is underpinned by a series of nationally derived monitoring objectives, indicators and targets that aim to provide information at a local level. The indicators are split into three groups:

1.18 Contextual Indicators – describe the wider social, environmental and economic background in which the LDF operates.

1.19 Output Indicators – describe the effects that are directly related to the implementation of planning policies contained within national policy or the local development plan. They are further categorised as follows:

- National Core Output Indicators – were set by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister to monitor performance against nationally defined targets in response to national policy. These were revised in February 2008.

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<sup>6</sup> Until LDDs are adopted or revoked, the policies set out in the Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016 and Local Plans remain operational and so progress is measured against these.

- Local Output Indicators – are selected by the Council in accordance with those set out in the current development plan.
- 2.8 Significant Effects Indicators – are used to monitor the impact of policy on the delivery of sustainable development. These assess current policies by linking to sustainability appraisal objectives and indicators. These are not reported upon in this report, as the indicators have yet to be finalised.
- 1.20 The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) published a revised Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3) for Housing in June 2010. Paragraph 7 of this PPS requires that local authorities demonstrate a rolling five year supply of deliverable land for housing. The review of the supply should be included as part of the AMR review process and as such is available in the housing section of this document.

#### **Evidence gathering**

- 1.21 National guidance indicates that it is acceptable for AMR's to develop gradually to take account of ongoing discussions, tools to assist in monitoring being developed by statutory bodies and emerging best practice. Therefore, at present the AMR is evolving. Indeed, once there is some certainty with regard to the appropriate development plan, the monitoring activities undertaken by Wiltshire Council will be able to be focussed directly to the extant policies.
- 1.22 Within the Unitary Authority progress has been made to ensure that relevant parties are consulted to provide appropriate and timely information. It is intended that through further integration the Monitoring and Evidence Team will engage with these parties to maximise the monitoring capability of the Council. In particular there will be a close relationship between policy monitoring, and monitoring of infrastructure delivery as well as sustainability appraisal (SA).
- 1.23 The AMR continues to identify information gaps and so monitoring systems will continue to be developed to respond to these. Where issues have been identified, these have been highlighted.
- 1.24 Wiltshire Council will develop indicators and monitoring systems in order to provide a consistent output for all areas within the County, and to respond to policy issues in particular sub-areas.



## 2. Progress against the Wiltshire Local Development Scheme

### Background

- 2.1 On 1 April 2009, Wiltshire Council formally replaced Wiltshire County Council and the District Councils of Kennet, North Wiltshire, Salisbury and West Wiltshire as the new unitary authority for Wiltshire. In doing so, the new Council inherited a suite of existing plans. Further DPDs have been approved and adopted since the reorganisation in accordance with the Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- 2.2 The following is a summary of the plans comprising the development plan at the start of the year (1 April 2010) reviewed by this AMR.

**Figure 2.1:- Local development documents and development plan documents as at April 2010**

Document	Area Covered	Status
Statement of Community Involvement LDD (Adopted Feb. 2010)	Wiltshire Council area	Sets out the process and methods for community involvement for different types of LDDs and for different stages of the plan preparation.
Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016 (Adopted April 2006)	Wiltshire County and Swindon Borough	Certain policies have been 'saved' until replaced by policies in a new DPD, particularly the Wiltshire Core Strategy. <sup>7</sup>
North Wiltshire Local Plan 2011 (Adopted April 2006)	North Wiltshire District	Certain policies have been 'saved' until replaced by policies in a new DPD, particularly the Wiltshire Core Strategy
Kennet Local Plan 2011	Kennet District	Certain policies have been 'saved' until replaced by policies in a new DPD, particularly the Wiltshire Core Strategy
West Wiltshire District Plan First Alteration 2011	West Wiltshire District	Certain policies have been 'saved' until replaced by policies in a new DPD, particularly the Wiltshire Core Strategy
West Wiltshire Leisure and Recreation DPD (adopted February 2009)	Former West Wiltshire District	Provides additional recreational policies for the West Wiltshire area for the period up until 2016. This DPD will be replaced by policies in future Wiltshire-wide DPDs, including the Wiltshire Core Strategy.
Salisbury District Local Plan 2011	Former Salisbury District	Certain policies 'saved' in September 2007 and will remain in place until replaced by policies in a new DPD, particularly the South Wiltshire Core Strategy and Wiltshire Core Strategy
Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Core Strategy 2009	Wiltshire County and Swindon Borough	This document was adopted in November 2001. In September 2007 most of the policies were 'saved'. However, since the adoption of the Minerals Core Strategy and Minerals Development Control Policies DPDs, the majority of these 'saved' policies have now been replaced.

<sup>7</sup> The Localism Act makes provision to remove those policies saved in the Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan.

- 2.3 The first Local Development Scheme (LDS 1) for Wiltshire was in place at 31 March 2011, but since then this has been replaced by the second Local Development Scheme (LDS 2). Progress relative to these documents is presented in this section.

#### **The first Local Development Scheme (LDS 1)**

- 2.4 In December 2008, the Implementation Executive approved Wiltshire Council's first LDS for submission to the former Government Office for the South West. The LDS was a three year plan that showed the development plan documents the Council would prepare and the timetable for their preparation. LDS 1 was published in January 2009.
- 2.5 This section of the AMR presents an account of Wiltshire's progress in terms of delivering the LDF as measured against the production milestones set within the LDS for the year 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011. The pace of change over the last few years has been so great however that no explanation would be complete without a description of matters relating to the previous and subsequent years.
- 2.6 While the fledgling Council was highly successful in delivering much of its LDS during its first year (Minerals and Waste Core Strategies, Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies, Statement of Community Involvement), national policy and legislative changes during 2010 and 2011, together with the abolition of the RSS and revised national aggregates figures, have been so profound that these have necessitated wholesale changes, including revised drafts, updated evidence base and a further two rounds of consultation. Time has also been taken to greatly expand the evidence base, producing numerous topic papers, as well as commencing work on the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP). Inevitably this has led to slippage relative to the original timetable.
- 2.7 It is important however to appreciate that to some extent the decision to extend deadlines was a deliberate one. The emerging Localism Bill made it clear that significant changes to the planning system were afoot, and it was felt wise to manage delivery in order to harmonise the evolution of local policy with that of national legislation. By this means, policy would effectively be 'future proofed' and scarce resources best managed.

#### **The revised Local Development Scheme (LDS 2)**

- 2.8 The original LDS (LDS 1) had a programme life running to 2012. Numerous legislative, procedural and other changes meant that a new LDS was essential. Priorities and timetables set out in the first Wiltshire LDS have consequently been reappraised. Attention is focussed on the delivery of a consolidated Wiltshire Core Strategy (excluding minerals and waste matters), in order to have in place consistent policy across Wiltshire as early as possible. LDS 2 was approved by Cabinet on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2011.

#### **Progress during 2010-11**

- 2.9 The table below describes progress towards meeting both the original schedule set by the first LDS and the extended deadlines set in the revised LDS. The enactment of the Localism Bill, together with any subsequent guidance may necessitate further changes to the programme in order to produce additional DPDs if required, for example a Development Management DPD.

**Figure 2.2:- Progress up to and including 2010-11**

<b>Document</b>	<b>Milestones to be achieved in 2010-11</b>	<b>Programmed Adoption</b>	<b>Progress</b>	<b>Brief Notes</b>
South Wiltshire Core Strategy	ALL	Originally to be adopted in April 2010	Now to be adopted February 2011	The delivery timetable has been revised to ensure that the plan is consistent with the changing legislative framework, including the emerging Localism Bill.
Wiltshire Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All consultation</li> <li>• Production of submission draft</li> <li>• Submission</li> </ul>	August 2011	Initial consultation complete. Pre-submission draft available  Now to be adopted December 2012	The delivery timetable has been revised to ensure that the plan is consistent with the changing legislative framework, including the emerging Localism Bill.
Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Core Strategy	N/A	April 2009	Adopted July 2009	Adopted in general conformity with LDS 1
Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Development Control Policies DPD	N/A	June 2009	Adopted September 2009	Adopted in general conformity with LDS 1
Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Site Allocations DPD	ALL	Originally December 2010 put back to 'early 2012' in 2010.	Now to be adopted December 2012	The delivery timetable has been revised to enable the development of more sustainable localised provision rates; and to address consultation feedback.
Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy	N/A	March 2009	Adopted July 2009	Adopted in general conformity with LDS 1
Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Control Policies DPD	N/A	June 2009	Adopted September 2009	Adopted in general conformity with LDS 1
Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Site Allocations	ALL	Originally September 2010 put back to 'late 2011' in	Now to be adopted November 2012	The delivery timetable has been revised to reflect the volume of comments received at the pre-submission stage;

Document	Milestones to be achieved in 2010-11	Programmed Adoption	Progress	Brief Notes
DPD		2010		and to reflect legislative changes.
Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD	All up to and including submission.	December 2010	Now to be adopted February 2014	The delivery timetable has been revised in recognition of the uncertainty surrounding regional policy requirements; the deletion of circulars; consultation on revised PPS; and emerging evidence on the requirement for additional pitches.

2.10 The following discusses progress before, during and beyond the period covered by the original LDS 1 in order to set progress into the wider context of change which has spanned, and to some extent dictated, output in more than one year.

#### **Wiltshire Core Strategy (DPD)**

2.11 Sets out the spatial vision, objectives and strategy for the spatial development of Wiltshire and strategic policies and proposals to deliver the vision; including strategic site allocations for the period to 2026.

2.12 Uncertainty, for instance over the status of the RSS and emergence of the Localism Bill, led to considerable delays to the programme (including two extra rounds of consultation and a thorough re-working of housing figures based on more up to date and locally derived data) which could not have been anticipated by LDS 1. A great deal of work was undertaken to update the evidence base, and effectively 'future proof' the Core Strategy against the changing legislative and policy background. So great were the changes that substantial modifications to the Core Strategy's programming were inevitable in the drawing up of LDS 2.

2.13 A report to Cabinet on 24 May 2011 indicated that the pre-submission consultation draft of the Wiltshire Core Strategy would be brought back to Cabinet for approval in November 2011. However, since then Government has published the draft National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

2.14 Planning Inspectors are already having regard to the direction of travel set out in the draft NPPF in examining plans and the Wiltshire Core Strategy will need to ensure that it is in compliance, particularly given the possibility that this could be in place when the Core Strategy reaches examination. As a consequence, it is considered that the earliest the pre-submission draft Wiltshire Core Strategy can be brought to Cabinet will be January 2012.

2.15 Because the Council has been responsive to changing circumstances, including adding substantially to the evidence base through consultation and research, it is anticipated that the examination process should be more focused and therefore shorter in duration than may otherwise be expected. Recalling the Government's expectation that 'Local Plans' (i.e. the Core Strategy) should be prepared expeditiously, the aspiration is to continue recent progress and adopt the Core Strategy during December 2012. The pre-submission draft will now be presented to Cabinet on 17<sup>th</sup> January 2012.

### **South Wiltshire Core Strategy DPD**

- 2.16 The South Wiltshire Core Strategy was largely completed according to the timetable of LDS 1. However, later delays were experienced due to the need to future proof the strategy against the emerging Localism Bill including an additional round of consultation.
- 2.17 In accordance with the timetable set out in the LDS, the Publication Draft was prepared through the first half of 2009 and consulted on from September to the end of October. These milestones represented very minor revisions to the published LDS and were agreed with the examination on the 16th November.
- 2.18 Following submission, the Council has now received the Inspector's Report into the examination of the strategy, which found the document to be sound. This DPD can now proceed through to the final stages, with adoption by Council programmed in LDS 2 for February 2012.
- 2.19 The South Wiltshire Core Strategy relating to the former Salisbury district area is well advanced (Inspector's report produced) and its completion will enable new housing sites to be identified before the Wiltshire Core Strategy is in place and a five year housing land supply to be maintained within south Wiltshire. The policies and proposals within the South Wiltshire Core Strategy will be subsumed into the Wiltshire Core Strategy and be replaced by the Wiltshire Core Strategy when it is adopted.

### **Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Allocation DPD**

- 2.20 The Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Allocation DPD was brought in line with the Core Strategy to allow efficiencies to be made during consultation. Under LDS 2, submission is proposed for July 2012 in line with Swindon Borough Councils committee arrangements. Adoption is programmed for December 2012.

### **Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Site Allocations DPD**

- 2.21 Owing to the number of consultation responses received, further work has been undertaken to address these, which has led to delays against the programme of LDS 1.
- 2.22 The Full Council resolution requires approval for submission of the DPD to the Secretary of State to be brought to Environment Select Committee for their recommendation to Cabinet and Full Council. This will need to take place in January 2012 in order for Wiltshire Council to be broadly aligned with Swindon Borough Council's Committee cycle. Under LDS 2 adoption is programmed for Full Council in November 2012.

### **Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD**

- 2.23 The issues and options consultation on the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD was approved by Cabinet on 23 February 2010 and consultation took place between 6 April and 4 June 2010 in accordance with the timetable set out in LDS1. However uncertainty over the status of Regional Spatial Strategies, and thus the level of pitch provision that Wiltshire should provide, resulted in a need to undertake consultation on revised figures. This was done as part of the Core Strategy consultation.
- 2.24 As a result, the timetable for the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations document needs to be aligned with the Core Strategy, so that there is reasonable certainty behind the level of pitches to be provided and appropriate sites identified in accordance with the figure. Under LDS 2 adoption is programmed February 2014.

## Future Policy Development

### Supporting the Wiltshire Core Strategy

- 2.25 The Council's overall priority is to focus on delivery of the Wiltshire Core Strategy as soon as is reasonably possible. To support the production and implementation of the core strategy there are a number of priority projects to be completed in tandem with the core strategy. These are:
- i. Infrastructure Delivery Plan - to set out detailed guidance on what infrastructure will need to be provided to support development.
  - ii. Community Infrastructure Levy - to set out the type and scale of contributions that will be required to build the infrastructure to support development based on the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Wiltshire Core Strategy.
  - iii. Wiltshire Green Infrastructure Strategy - to set out a strategic Wiltshire-wide green infrastructure network that will comprise of both new and existing green spaces; walking, cycling and horse riding routes; parks, recreational spaces and play areas; water courses and water bodies; areas of high biodiversity value; and access and wildlife corridors such as inland waterways and rivers.
  - iv. Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document - to set out detailed guidance on the interpretation and implementation of affordable housing policies in the core strategy.

### Additional development plan documents

- 2.26 Emerging policy in the Wiltshire core strategy also anticipates the possible need for two additional DPDs to follow on from the adoption of the core strategy.
- Site Allocations DPD - the Wiltshire core strategy provides the context for the scale of growth in each community area but is not specific in every community about the location of growth. In these community areas, the core strategy allows for sites to be identified through neighbourhood plans in line with the provisions of the Localism Bill. However, where neighbourhood plans are not forthcoming and if the supply of land for housing begins to decline there may be a case for Wiltshire Council to step in and produce a Site Allocations DPD.
  - Development Management DPD - the Wiltshire Core Strategy is being prepared during a period of change in the planning system. A National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is being prepared to replace many of the existing national planning policy guidance notes (PPGs) and planning policy statements (PPSs). Local planning authorities were encouraged not to include policies in their development plan that duplicated national policy addressed in PPGs and PPSs. Once the NPPF is in its final format it will become clear whether other new local development management policies need to be developed because they are no longer addressed through national policy and were not included in the Wiltshire Core Strategy. At this point a Development Management DPD may need to be prepared.

### Other planning guidance post Wiltshire core strategy

- 2.27 Additional planning policy will be produced as deemed necessary once the full suite of documents that are required to fully replace the saved policies from the former District Local Plans are in place as well as associated supplementary guidance to provide consistent policy across Wiltshire. Given that any subsequent DPDs and SPDs must conform to the Wiltshire Core Strategy, the Core Strategy needs to be far

enough advanced so that any future documents can be prepared in accordance with it.

- 2.28 The emerging core strategy for Wiltshire (Wiltshire Core Strategy Consultation Document, June 2011) refers to a number of additional guidance notes that may be needed. to support the core strategy and replace existing SPD that support older saved local plan policies, as follows:
- i. Planning obligations and the role of section 106 agreements.
  - ii. Design and local distinctiveness in Wiltshire.
  - iii. A Wiltshire landscape strategy involving the consolidation of existing landscape character assessment, the review of special landscape areas and the preparation of developer guidance.
  - iv. Areas of special historic environmental significance.
  - v. The Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site.
  - vi. Travel plans.
  - vii. Town centres.
  - viii. Village boundaries.
  - ix. Biodiversity to include the mechanisms to address HRA issues, biodiversity offsetting and developer guidance.

Other planning guidance being prepared

- 2.29 Work has been progressing on a Devizes Wharf Planning Brief supplementary planning document since June 2010. During the summer 2011 a draft version of the brief was published for consultation. The comments received during that consultation are being analysed and Wiltshire Council will proceed with the planning brief through to adoption as a supplementary planning document during early 2012.

Neighbourhood plans

- 2.30 The latest LDS is being prepared during a period of change to the planning system. The Localism Bill will remove regional spatial strategies from the development plan and introduce a new tier of planning at the neighbourhood level. These plans can be in the form of a neighbourhood plan, a neighbourhood development order or a community right to build. This LDS anticipates that the priority for the Council, once the core strategy is well advanced, will be to support the preparation of these plans and others.
- 2.31 Four pilot projects are already being undertaken in Wiltshire which will help to develop a Neighbourhood Planning Protocol for Wiltshire. These are listed below:
- i. Malmesbury neighbourhood plan
  - ii. Sherston neighbourhood plan
  - iii. Wootton Bassett and Cricklade community area neighbourhood plan
  - iv. Warminster local development order.
- 2.32 The Government has consulted on a draft NPPF, which will supersede many Planning Policy Statements, Planning Policy Guidance and some Circulars. This may change the current understanding of additional plans and guidance needed. The upcoming LDS will, therefore, be reviewed in six to nine months time once the NPPF is in its final form allowing Wiltshire Council to consider the implications of the changes to the planning system on the programme of work currently proposed.

### **3. Key contextual characteristics of Wiltshire**

- 3.1 The following chapter provides key contextual information for the AMR that establishes a broad perspective of the social, cultural, economic and environmental circumstances of the geographic area of Wiltshire. It provides a context against which local policies and strategies are currently operating and creates a baseline against which policy performance can be assessed.
- 3.2 The chapter broadly follows the format suggested in *Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide* (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), 2005) and includes contextual indicators agreed with the South West Regional Assembly. These indicators were selected to provide a consistent framework for comparison across the Region.
- 3.3 A comprehensive list of these contextual indicators can be found at Appendix 8.1. These are intended to be updated annually dependent upon the frequency of data revision and availability.
- 3.4 It should be noted that the Minerals and Waste DPDs relate to both Wiltshire and Swindon. However, the contextual indicators are presented for Wiltshire alone, as this is the area to which this AMR relates. The equivalent data for Swindon will be made available through the Swindon Annual Monitoring Report.

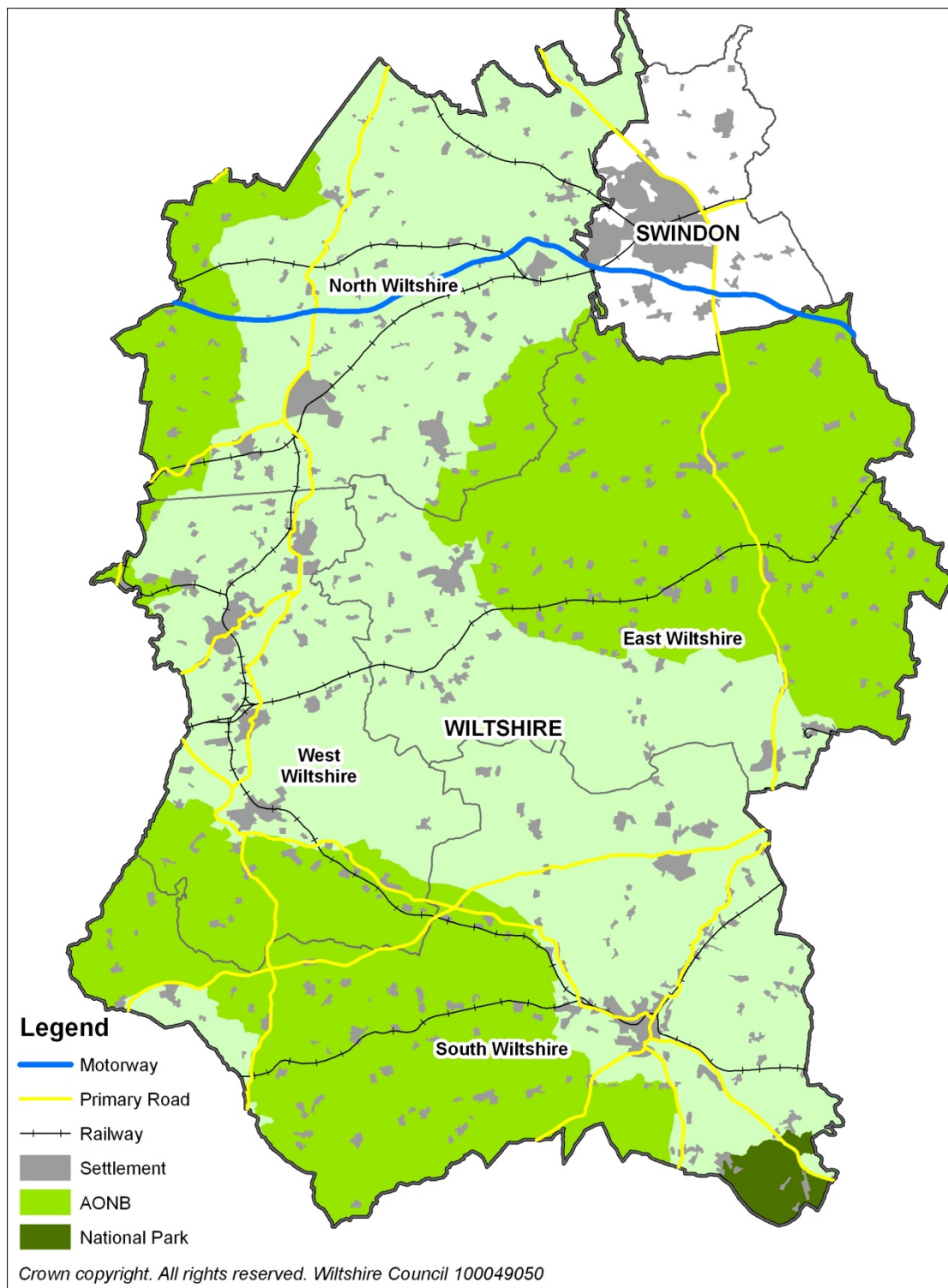
#### **Geography and spatial connectivity**

##### Geography

- 3.5 Wiltshire County lies in the South West of England, although it has a lot in common with the South East. See Figure 3.2.
- 3.6 Wiltshire is predominantly rural in character, encompassing part of Salisbury Plain, Cranborne Chase, the West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), part of the Cotswolds AONB, part of the North Wessex Downs AONB and part of the New Forest National Park.
- 3.7 The county lacks a single, central, urban 'centre of gravity', and instead is characterised by a scattering of medium sized settlements, typically market towns, interspersed with villages and hamlets. However, Wiltshire also has important relationships with the surrounding large urban centres of Bath, Bristol, Swindon and Southampton, and lies completely within 115 miles of London.
- 3.8 The County contains the three Principal Settlements of Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury (as identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy pre-submission draft, January 2012). The overall distribution of settlements can be seen in Figure 3.1.
- 3.9 Where relevant this document refers to east, north, south and west Wiltshire to provide some spatial distinctiveness, the extent of these areas is defined in Figure 3.1.



**Figure 3.1 Map of Wiltshire**

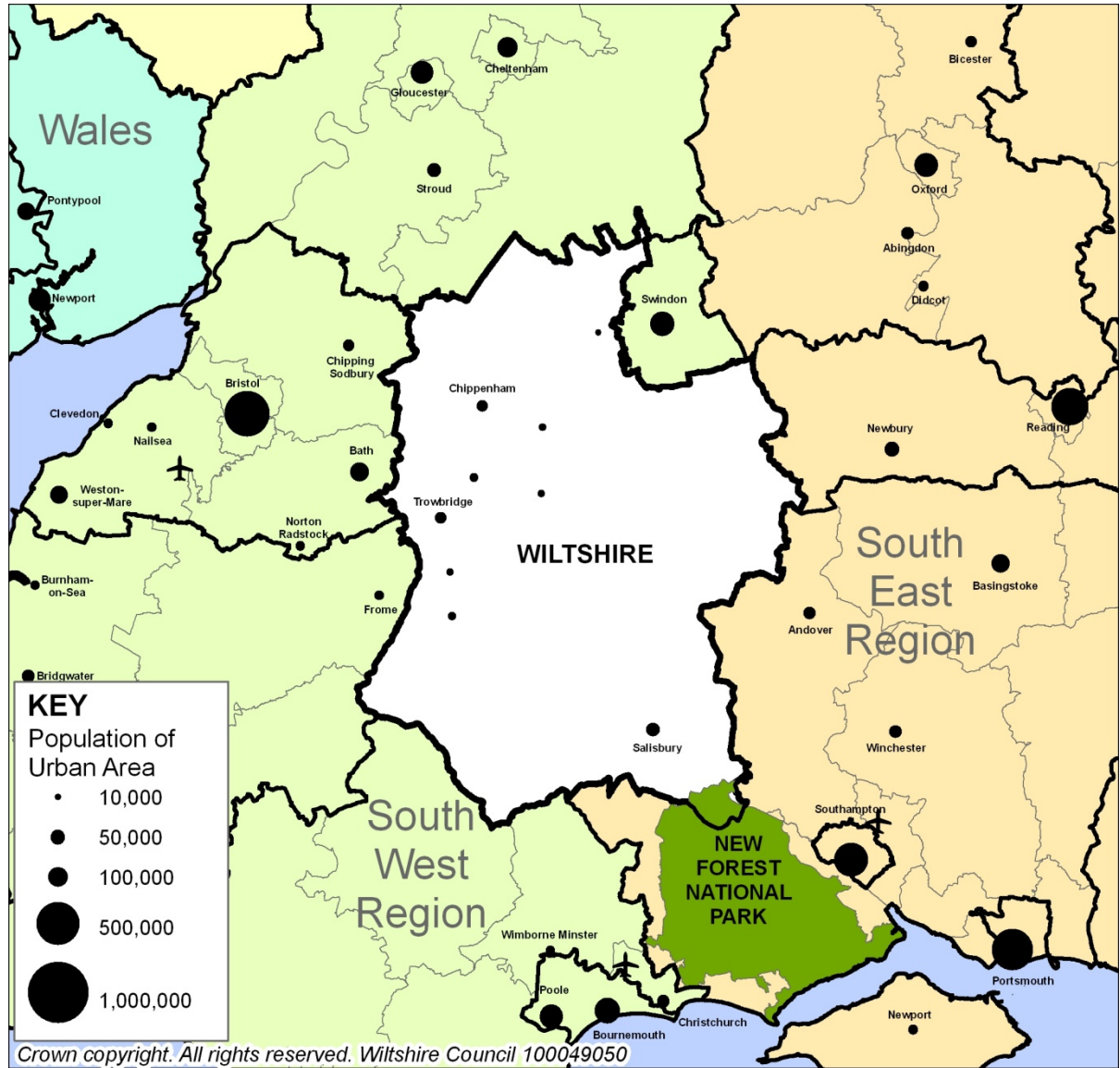


### Connectivity

3.10 In terms of spatial connectivity, the north of the County benefits from its proximity to the M4 corridor, providing a strategic route to South Wales and Bristol to the west and Swindon and London to the east. The A303 corridor is designated as being of regional importance and provides an east/west route for the southern part of the County. Similarly, the A36 regionally important corridor provides a strategic route

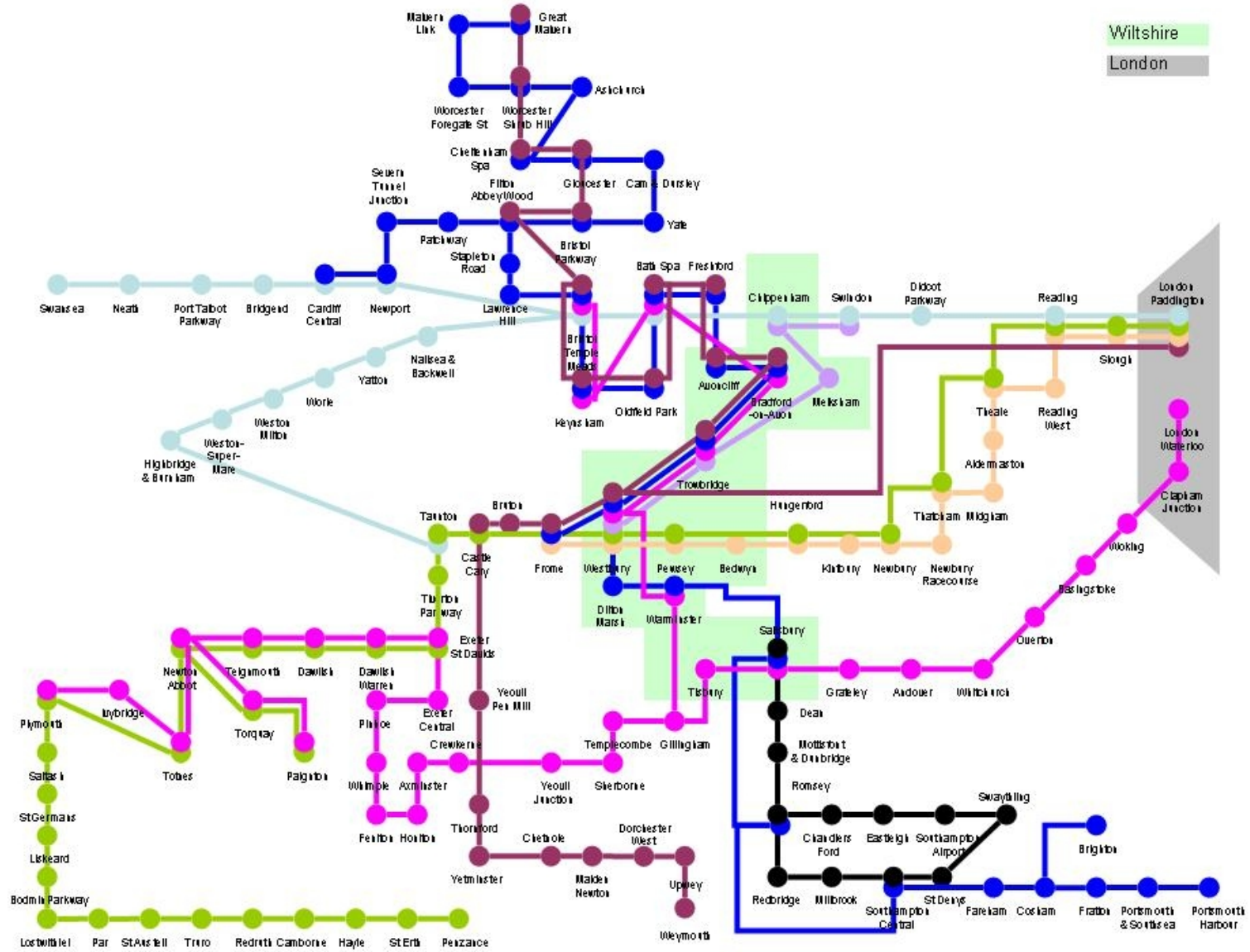
between Bristol and Hampshire through western and southern Wiltshire. A number of other primary roads provide north/south road linkages including the A350 linking Chippenham, Melksham, Trowbridge, Westbury and Warminster. Although not within the county, the proximity of the M5 to the west, linked to the M4 provides good access to the north west and south west.

**Figure 3.2 Spatial Context for Wiltshire and Swindon**



- 3.11 The County also benefits from a number of mainline railway services, providing services to the larger settlements in the South and the Midlands. The extent of the services calling at stations within Wiltshire can be seen at Figure 3.3.
- 3.12 Wiltshire also has easy access to the surrounding international airports of Bristol, Bournemouth and Southampton.

Figure 3.3 Rail services through Wiltshire



## Demographics

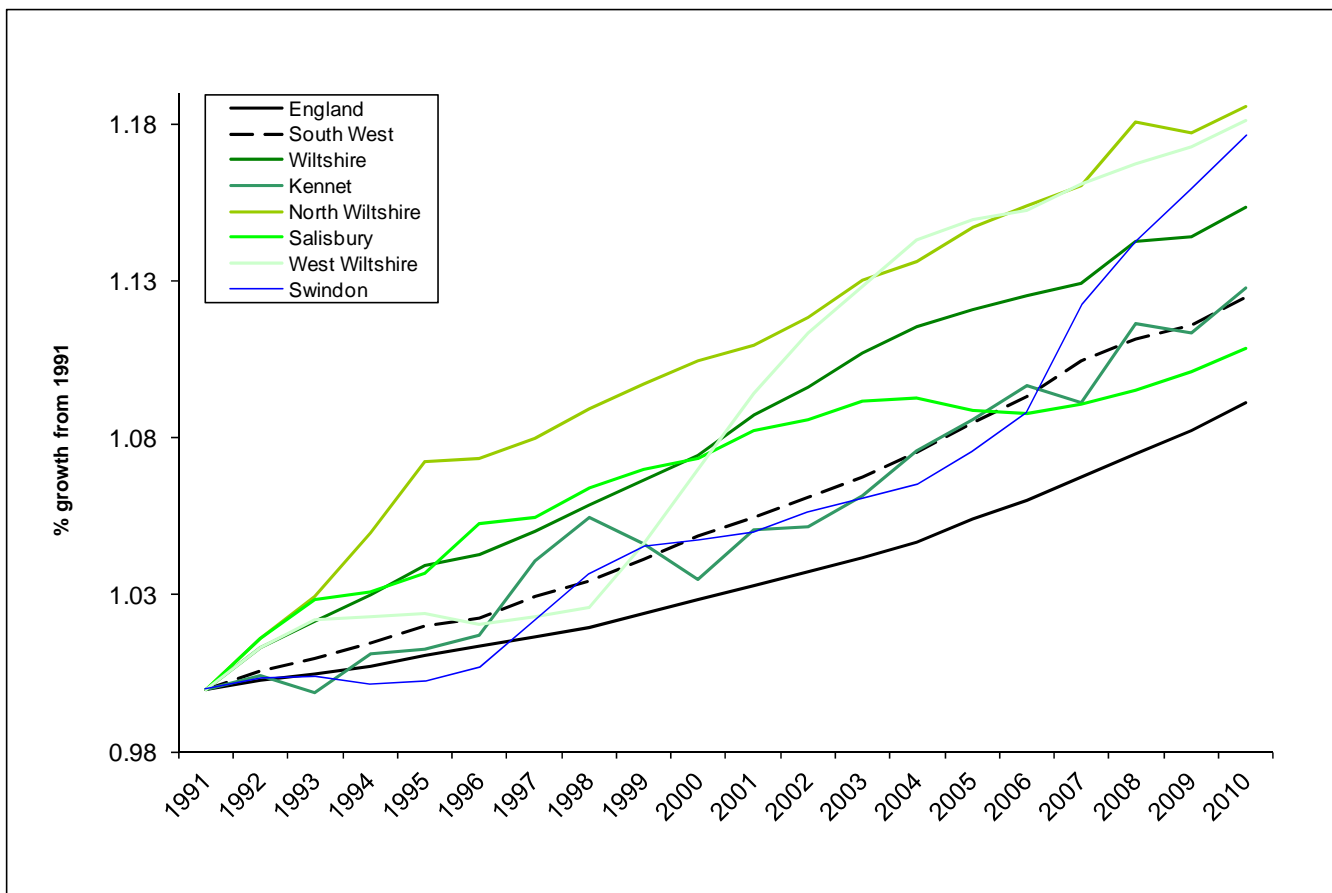
### Population size and growth

- 3.13 The County has seen percentage population growth (15%) in excess of both the region (11%) and the nation (5%) between 1991 and 2010. The north (29%) and the west (28%) of Wiltshire have seen particularly high rates of growth which correspond with developments at Chippenham and Trowbridge.

<b>Contextual Indicator 1: Population estimate</b>	
Total resident population	459,800
<i>Source: ONS 2010 mid-year population estimates</i>	

- 3.14 One important component of the population within Wiltshire is the armed forces. 2.8% of the County's population belong to the armed forces in 2009 as compared to only 0.3% in England in 2001. A further 2.1% of the total population are armed forces dependents. Furthermore, in the following decade the military population is expected to rapidly increase due to a 'Super Garrison' being created on Salisbury Plain. This will primarily affect the east, south and west of the County.

**Figure 3.4 Population growth 1991-2010**



### Distribution

- 3.15 The largest centres of population across the County include Salisbury (44,500), Trowbridge (37,200), and Chippenham (34,800). These along with

the other sizeable market towns accommodate a significant proportion of the population. However, the proportion of Wiltshire's population that is classified as rural is proportionally greater than either that of the region or the nation according to the 2001 Census. Across Wiltshire only 59% of residents live in settlements with a population of at least 5,000 according to Wiltshire County Council estimates, and a quarter live in settlements of less than 1,000.

**Density**

- 3.16 The low overall density of population reflects the rural nature of the County, with an average of only 1.4 people per hectare (pph) in Wiltshire as compared to 2.2pph across the South West and 3.9pph across England. The east of the County has a particularly low density, of just 0.8pph.

<b>Contextual Indicator 2: Population Density</b>	
Population density	1.38 persons per ha
<i>Source: ONS 2010 mid year population estimates</i>	

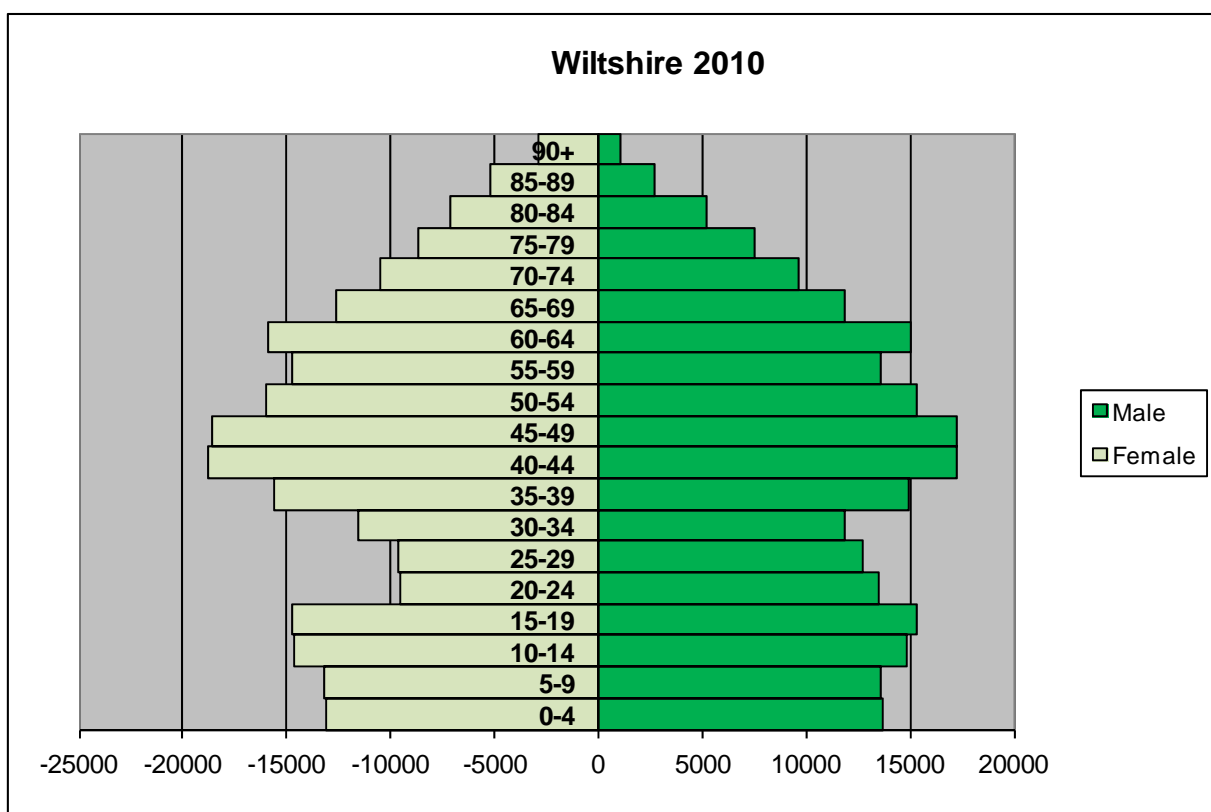
**Age structure**

- 3.17 In Wiltshire approximately a quarter of the population are young (aged 0-19), just under a quarter are young working age (aged 20-39), over a quarter are of older working age (aged 40-59), a fifth are of retirement age (aged 60-79), and a twentieth are very old (aged 80 and over). This broadly aligns with national averages.

<b>Contextual Indicator 3: Age Structure (%)</b>	
Population aged 0-15	18.1%
Population aged 16-29	16.4%
Population aged 30-64	47.1%
Population aged 65+	18.5%
<i>Source: ONS 2010 mid-year population estimates</i>	

- 3.18 The age structure for the County shows one significant deviation from the national picture, in that there are fewer 20-34 year olds, this may be due to the lack of higher educational establishments within the County. See Figure 3.5.
- 3.19 Recently the age structure has exhibited changes. All age groups, especially the elderly age group which has seen growth year on year, have seen absolute gains since 2001 except the young working age group. This group has seen significant decline, which could have implications on the economic base of the County, unless the traditional work/retirement cycle changes.

**Figure 3.5 Age structure of Wiltshire**



**Ethnic, cultural and socio-economic issues**

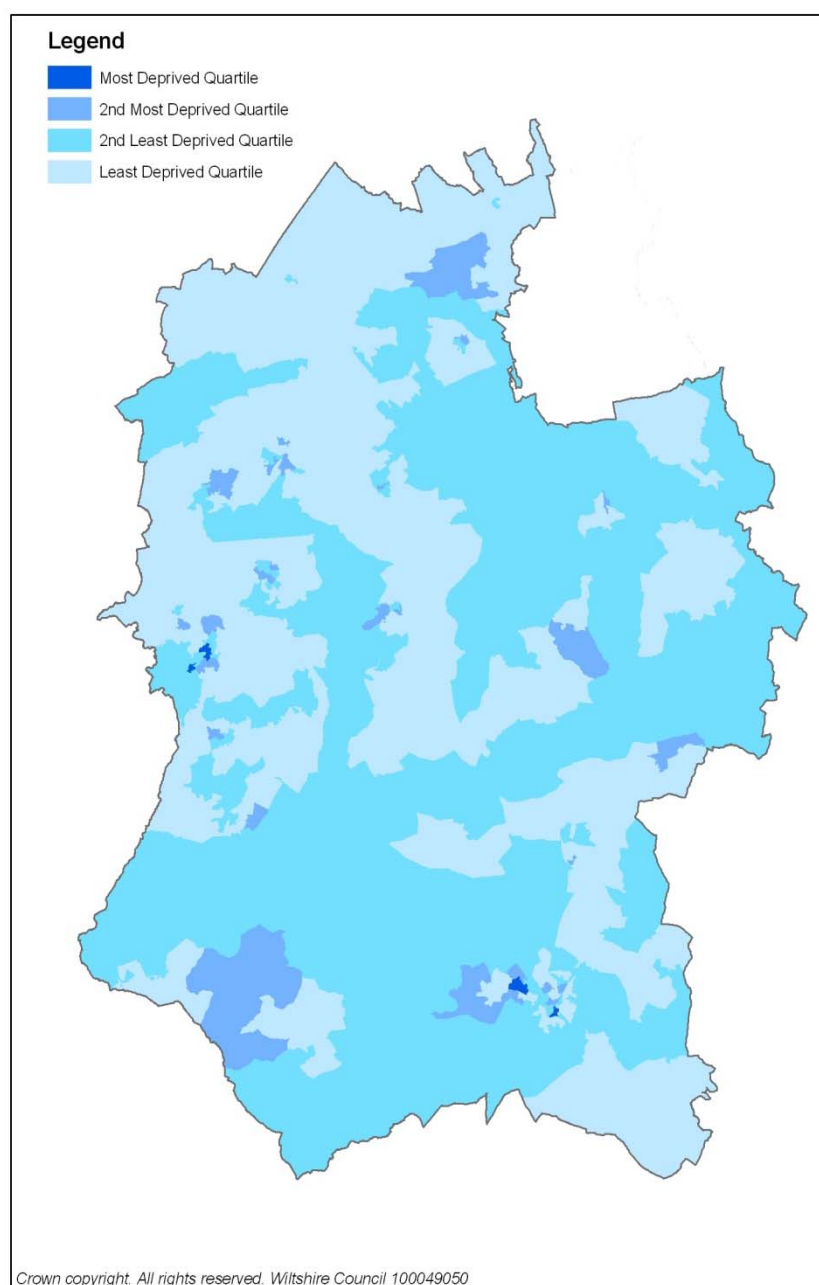
3.20 Wiltshire along with the South West region has relatively few people from ethnic minority groups. Indeed, 98% of each district’s population describe themselves as White British according to the 2001 Census. However, this is not to say that Wiltshire does not have an increasing number of migrant populations particularly from the EU member states.

**Deprivation, health, crime and education**

3.21 The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007 ranks local authorities and their constituent super output areas (SOAs) in terms of deprivation. The index can also be broken down into its constituent domains such as income deprivation and employment deprivation. Wiltshire shows low levels of overall deprivation, but this hides pockets of high deprivation. In fact areas within both Salisbury and Trowbridge are within the 25% most deprived areas in the country. Figure 3.6 shows the geographical distribution of these areas of deprivation over the County as a whole.

<b>Contextual Indicator 4: Deprivation</b>	
Number of lower SOAs within 10% most deprived nationally across Index.	0 (of 281 in Wiltshire)
Number of lower SOAs within 10% most deprived nationally within ‘barriers to housing and services’ domain.	37 (of 281 in Wiltshire)
<i>Source: CLG Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007</i>	

**Figure 3.6 Geographical distribution of deprivation**



3.22 Wiltshire is not a poor county overall, but apparent affluence conceals pockets of significant deprivation, mainly in certain urban areas. It is also evident that Wiltshire suffers from 'barriers to housing and services', which reflects its dispersed settlement pattern and tends to be a more acute problem in rural areas.

### **Education**

3.23 In terms of education, the County has a number of areas exhibiting this kind of deprivation. The percentage of children achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grade A\* to C is below that of the nation (78.8%), according to the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) in 2010/11. The proportion of working age people with at least some qualification is however, higher in Wiltshire (92%) than it is in England (89%) (Annual Population Survey 2008, ONS).

<b>Contextual Indicator 5: Education and Qualifications</b>	
% of 16 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSEs grade A* – C or equivalent	70.6%
% of working age population with NVQ level 3 or above	55.5%
<i>Source: ONS Annual Population Survey - NOMIS</i>	

#### **Health: Mortality and morbidity**

- 3.24 Life expectancy at birth across Wiltshire is higher than it is for both the region and the nation (ONS). Indeed, the general health of the County is better than the region and nation and the County has fewer people suffering from limiting long term illnesses according to the 2001 Census.

<b>Contextual Indicator 6: Health</b>	
Average Life Expectancy - Male	80
Average Life Expectancy - Female	84
% of population with a limiting long term illness	15.1%
<i>Source: ONS 2001 Census and ONS Life Expectancy 2008 - 2010</i>	

#### **Crime**

- 3.25 Crime rates across Wiltshire show a similar pattern, with rates being lower in the County than within the Region, which is itself lower than the averages for England. In terms of all recorded crime for example, Wiltshire showed 59 crimes per 1,000 population in 2010/11 as compared to the South West at 66 and England at 79 per 1,000 (British Crime Survey - table 7.07). The perception of crime follows a similar pattern, for example regarding Anti-Social behaviour, the percentage perceiving this as high was as follows; England 14, South West 10, Wiltshire 8 percent (British Crime Survey - table 7.19).

<b>Contextual Indicator 7: Crime and Safety</b>	
Number of crimes per 1,000 population	59
<i>Source: Home Office</i>	

### **The Wiltshire economy**

#### **GVA and economic efficiency**

- 3.26 GVA (Gross Value Added) can be used as a broad indicator for the economic performance of an area, being a fair proxy for economic efficiency and output. For Wiltshire, the GVA per head in 2008 was £17,900, which was lower than the region (£18,682) and, in turn, the nation (£21,049). In fact the relative position of Wiltshire has been declining for some time. This reflects a number of factors; a lack of high value-adding businesses, one of the highest rates of self employment in the country, and a high percentage of service, rather than manufacturing industry.
- 3.27 The above analysis, implying low business efficiency in terms of generating wealth, tends to be supported by the fact that, while actual GVA is relatively

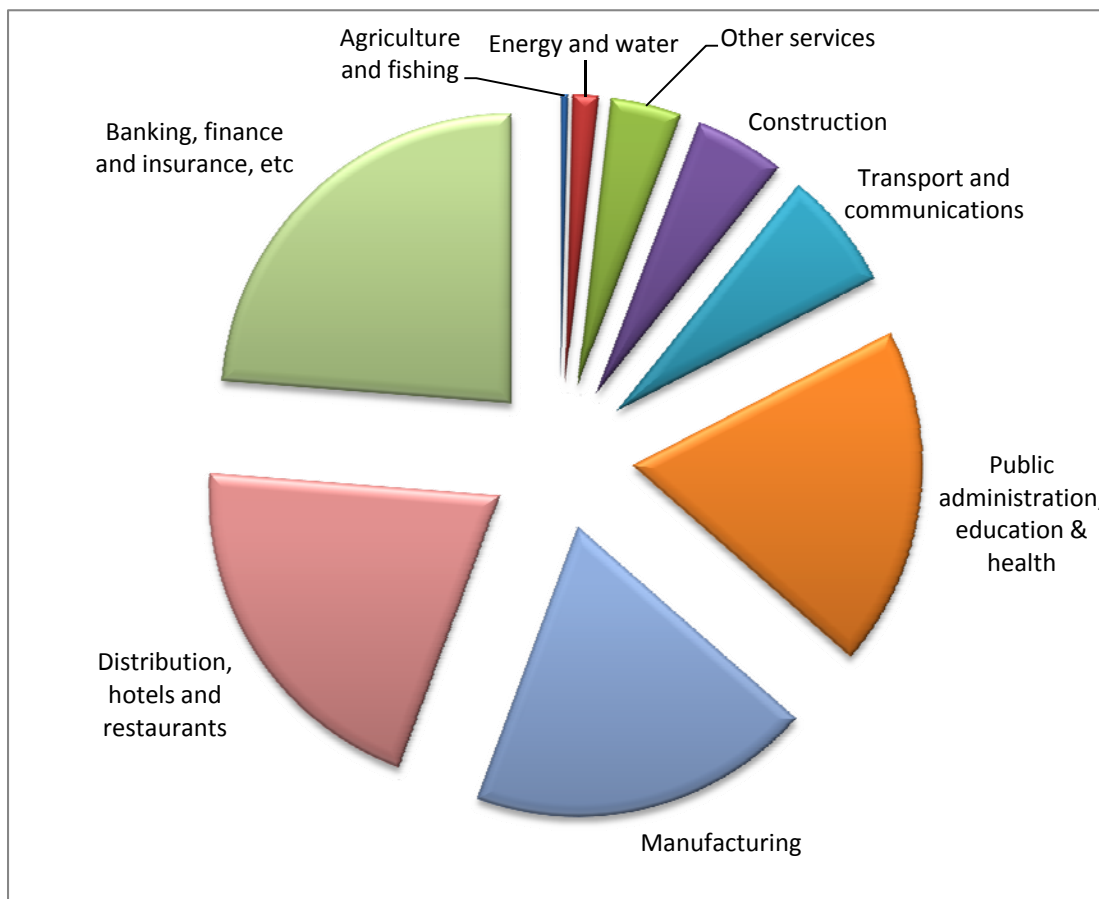


low, employment and economic activity rates are high. There are in fact, a significant number of employment opportunities within the County. The Annual Population Survey shows that Wiltshire offers employment opportunities for 231,000 people. Wiltshire's economic activity rate (79%) compares well with either the region (78%) or the nation (76%) (2010/2011: Annual Population Survey).

<b>Contextual Indicator 8: Economy</b>	
GVA per head (£)	17,900
% of working age population unemployed	3.7%
<i>Source: ONS Regional, sub-regional and local gross value added 2009 and ONS Annual Population Survey 2008</i>	

3.28 The Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) shows that Wiltshire's employment is heavily dependent upon the public sector, distribution, and financial employers and to a lessening extent manufacturing as can be seen in Figure 3.7.

**Figure 3.7 Industrial employment of those working in Wiltshire**



*Source: ONS ABI employee based 2006 full time workers*

3.29 It may also well be that the scattered nature of the Wiltshire population, and lack of central urban core also militates against high GVA. It is noticeable for example how much higher GVA is within the nearby urban conglomerations of Bristol (£27,182) and Swindon (£30,233).

## Environment

### Designated land

- 3.30 Largely rural and agricultural in character, Wiltshire boasts some of the finest landscapes and areas of interest in England. As a result much of the area benefits from an environmental designation, indeed south Wiltshire has 93% of its land area enjoying some recognised designation. In 2006, 1600 specific trees of particular significance were also protected with Tree Preservation Orders.

<b>Contextual Indicator 10: Designated Land</b>	
% area protected by a designation	70.8%
<i>Source: Wiltshire Council GIS systems 2008</i>	

- 3.31 Of particular note, are the World Heritage Sites of Stonehenge and Avebury, and the AONBs of Cranborne Chase and the West Wiltshire Downs, the North Wessex Downs, and the Cotswolds. A small area of the County also lies within the New Forest National Park. All of these areas attract large volumes of tourist traffic to the County.

### Environmental quality

- 3.32 River quality for those sites for which data is available from the Environment Agency is good across the County. 79% of sites are classed as being good or very good for chemical quality, as opposed to 68% nationally, and 85% being good or very good for biological quality as opposed to 67% nationally.

<b>Contextual Indicator 11: Environmental Quality</b>	
River length assessed as at least fairly good chemical quality	94.1%
River length assessed as at least fairly good biological quality	93.9%
<i>Source: Environment Agency 2006</i>	

- 3.33 In terms of air quality, the County generally enjoys good air quality that rarely breaches official standards for pollutants. The most widespread negative influence on air quality is road transport, with recording devices picking up raised levels along major routes, particularly where they pass through built-up areas and at peak travel times.

## Housing and built environment

### Heritage

- 3.34 The County also enjoys a high quality of the built environment, including 247 Conservation Areas and 12,268 listed buildings (Wiltshire GIS systems, 2006).

### Housing stock

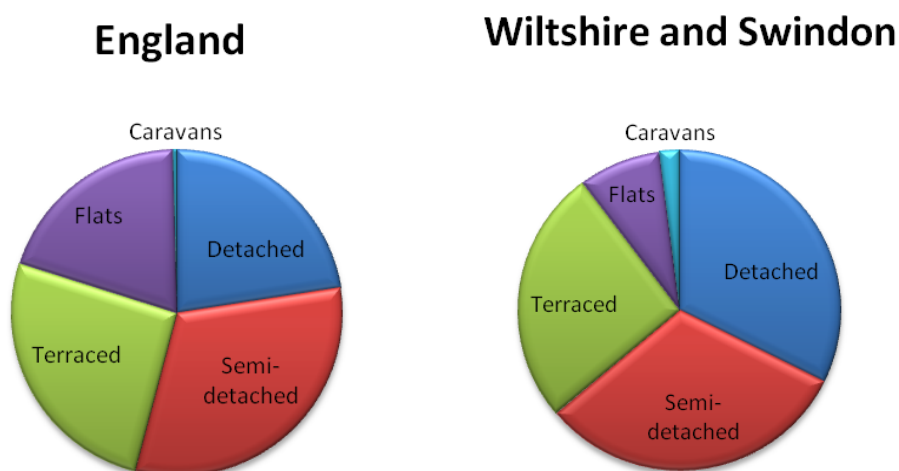
- 3.35 The dwelling stock of the district areas in Wiltshire shows a degree of polarisation of types; while there are more detached houses than average, there are also more caravans or other mobile or temporary structures.

<b>Contextual Indicators 12: Households &amp; Dwellings</b>	
Number of households	176,655
Number of dwellings	183,753
Average household size	2.38 persons per household
<i>Source: ONS 2001 Census</i>	

- 3.36 There are a significant number of dwellings in Wiltshire that are either vacant or used as second homes. The presence of second homes is higher than that of the nation within Wiltshire, particularly in the east of the County, which probably reflects its high environmental quality and hence attractiveness. Wiltshire has a vacancy rate broadly in line with the nation, but again in the east of the area it is higher.

<b>Contextual Indicator 13: Dwelling Type</b>	
% second homes	0.7%
% vacant homes	3.2%
<i>Source: ONS 2001 Census</i>	

**Figure 3.8 Dwelling type**



### House prices and affordability

- 3.37 At March 2010, average house prices in Wiltshire exceed that of both the region and the nation at £180,013. Price inevitably varies considerably depending upon the type of dwelling with the average detached property fetching £298,346, whilst the average flat at the same period cost only £106,066, according to the Land Registry House Price Index. Wiltshire exceeds the average cost of housing (in England and Wales) by 14% for detached property, by 9% for semi-detached properties, by 12% for terraced properties. However, flats are cheaper, with the national average exceeding Wiltshire's by 31%.
- 3.38 These house prices result in many experiencing difficulty gaining access to the housing market, especially given the low residence based income in Kennet and Salisbury. Indeed the house price to income ratio in the South West is 10.9, only third behind London (15.1) and the South East (12.4), according to the National Housing Federation Home Truths Study 2010.

<b>Contextual Indicator 15: House Price to Income Ratio</b>	
House Price to Income Ratio :	11.2
<i>Source: National Housing Federation, 2010</i>	

**Housing tenure**

- 3.39 The tenure split across the County shows considerable variation. High proportions of households own (either outright or with a mortgage) their dwelling in both the north and west of the County, unlike the remainder. Shared ownership is less popular in Wiltshire than it is in the region or nation. Far more rental properties are rented from the local authority in south Wiltshire than in the remainder of the County, which shows a preference for Housing Associations or Registered Social Landlords. The private rental market is also stronger in south Wiltshire than it is across the region or nation.

<b>Contextual Indicator 16: Household Tenure</b>	
% owner occupied	71.5%
% private rented	7.9%
% public rented	14.3%
% shared ownership	0.5%
% rented from other	5.7%
<i>Source: ONS 2001 Census</i>	

**Housing condition**

- 3.40 A comprehensive appraisal of the County's housing stock is currently underway by Wiltshire Council. Initial results from preliminary research are however painting a generally negative picture. Government Policy is measured against the decent Homes' standards, with targets set for social housing and private housing used. The national target for the latter is 70% of houses to meet the standard by 2010. Using the latest data for Wiltshire (Report, 2009) the County is failing to meet the target with 69% of homes meeting the standard. This is 4% worse than the national average. The survey highlighted that housing conditions in the south and east of the county were worse than the west and north and that conditions in rural wards were worse than the towns.

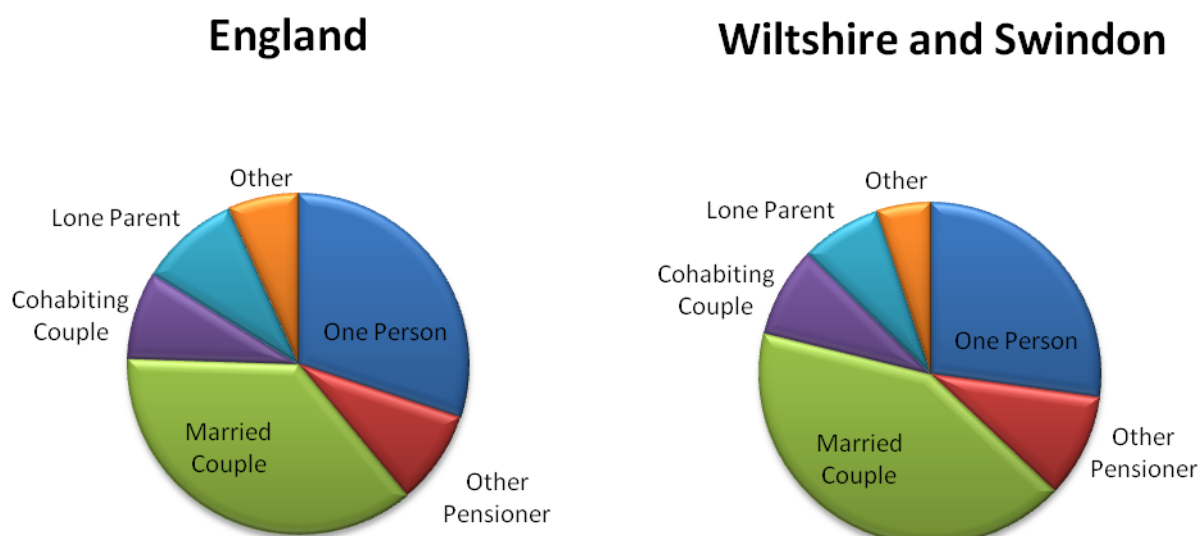
<b>Contextual Indicator 17: Quality of Housing Stock</b>	
% of private rented houses for people meeting the Decent Homes standard: 69% (target 70% by 2010)	
<i>Wiltshire Council Draft Private Sector Housing Renewal Interim Strategy</i>	

**Household composition**

- 3.41 Wiltshire also shows a greater proportion of married couple households, and pensioner households than the nation, as shown in Figure 3.9.

<b>Contextual Indicator 14: Household Composition</b>	
One person households	26.8%
Other pensioner households	10.4%
Married/co-habiting households	couple 50.8%
Lone parent households	7.3%
Other households	4.7%
<i>Source: ONS 2001 Census</i>	

Figure 3.9 Household composition



### Transport

3.42 The average distance travelled to work for a Wiltshire resident is 15.75km, which is further than the average for the region (14.02km) or the nation (13.31km). This is consistent with much of the County being rural and distant from employment centres. However, overall road use, as expressed by estimated traffic flows, by all vehicles over all categories of road, has been rising more slowly in Wiltshire than over the region as a whole (8.4% as opposed to 14.6% between 1998 and 2008).

<b>Contextual Indicator 18: Commuting Patterns: Mode and Distance</b>	
% commute by car/motorcycle	76.5%
% commute by public transport	5.2%
% commute by walking or cycling	17.8%
% travel less than 2km	33.9%
% travel between 2 and 5km	15.2%
% travel between 5 and 10km	16.9%
% travel between 10 and 20km	18.2%
% travel more than 20km	15.7%
<i>Source: ONS 2001 Census</i>	

3.43 The remoteness of many settlements within the County has obvious impacts upon the mode of transport used to travel to work. Indeed, as compared to the nation, the County has a higher proportion of people travelling on motorcycles or by driving a car. It also has a higher proportion of people that work from

home. The percentage using public transport is 5.2%, which is much lower than the nation (14.2%) again reflecting the services available to the remote communities.

<b>Contextual Indicator 19: Traffic</b>	
Average Daily Traffic 1998:	5010
Average Daily Traffic 2008:	5431
Source: DFT	

Flows All Vehicles, All Routes by Local Authority (Wilts Excl. Swindon) / Millions of Vehicle Km

### Minerals

- 3.44 The geological circumstances of Wiltshire and Swindon are such that the principal mineral types worked today are: sand, gravel, clay, chalk, limestone and sandstone in varying quantities. The majority of the minerals in the Plan area are extracted for use as aggregates – bulk granular materials such as sand and gravel which are used in the construction industry. Historically, there have been numerous mineral workings in Wiltshire; the number and type of currently active workings in the Plan area are outlined in the Figure 3.10 below. The Swindon Borough area has seen comparatively little mineral working in the past and, at present only has a single site that extracts clay for engineering purposes.

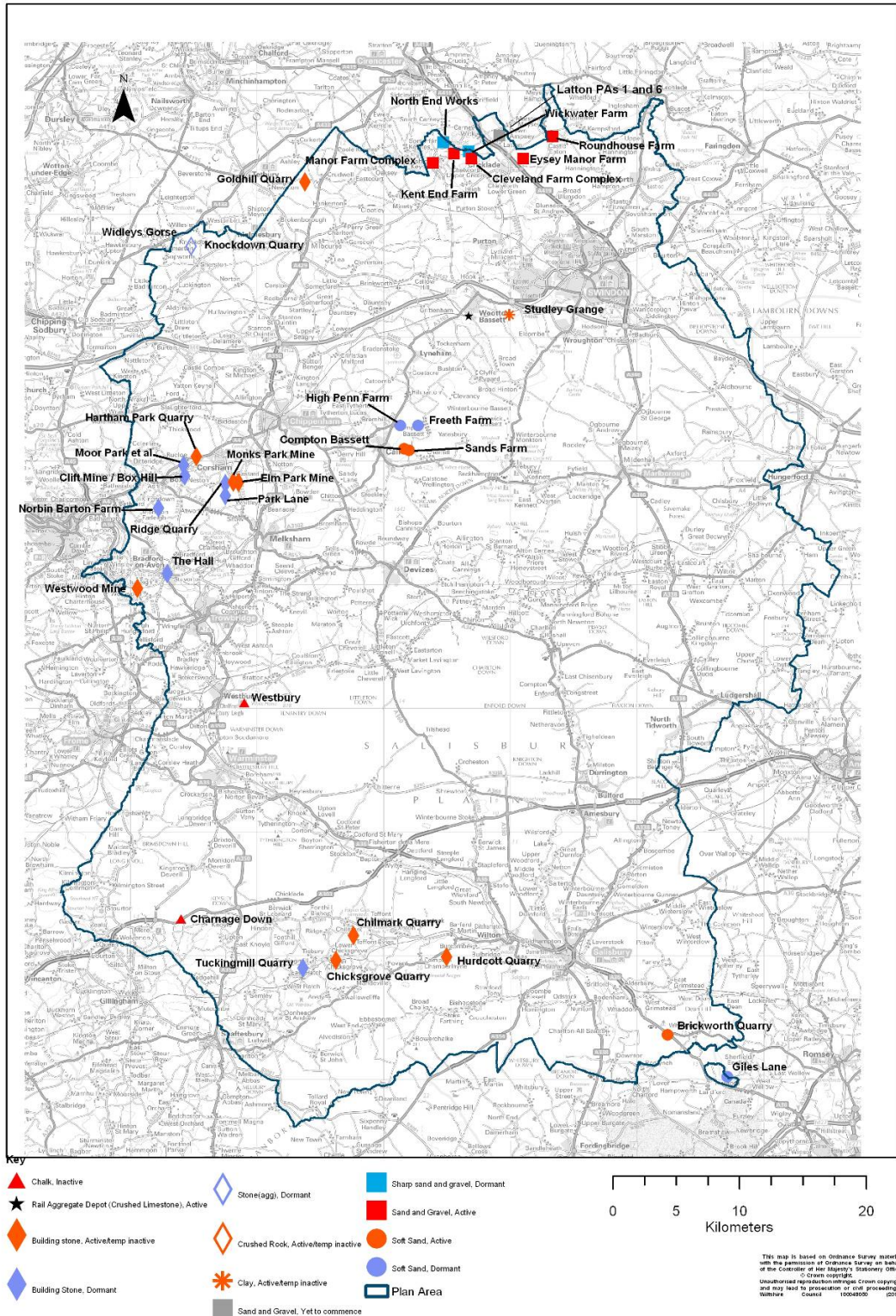
**Figure 3.10: Mineral workings in Wiltshire (2010)**

Mineral extracted	Number of currently permitted sites with reserves <sup>8</sup>
Sand and Gravel	9
Building Stone	8
Clay	1
Chalk	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>

- 3.45 The concentration of sand and gravel quarries in the Cotswold Water Park/Upper Thames Valley is the main area of mineral extraction in the Plan area. Most soft sand sold from within the local area is currently being extracted from two quarries east of Calne and one to the south east of Salisbury (Brickworth Quarry). Various types of building stone are mined or quarried, largely in the north-west of the county and in the Vale of Wardour in the south. The most extensive took place at Westbury where it was used, along with chalk, in the manufacture of cement. A high brightness chalk, of rare occurrence, was up until 2008 produced from Quidhampton Quarry, near Salisbury. Operations at both Westbury and Quidhampton quarry ceased in 2009.

<sup>8</sup> Note that although mineral extraction at a site has been permitted it does not necessarily mean that the same number of sites are currently active.

Figure 3.11: Mineral workings in plan area in 2010



3.46 Most of the mineral extracted in the Cotswold Water Park/Upper Thames Valley is distributed by road to the local construction markets of Swindon, Cheltenham / Gloucester and Bath/Bristol. Since much of the mineral extracted in the Plan area is used locally, few mineral workings have rail links; only Westbury Cement Works and Quidhampton Quarry have the capacity to export material by rail although, as mentioned previously, these sites are no longer operational.

## Waste

- 3.47 There are over 100 waste management facilities permitted across the Plan area providing a wide range of waste recycling, composting, treatment, recovery and disposal services for all waste streams. The majority of these facilities are located in the more developed parts of the Plan area: Swindon Borough, Western and Northern parts of Wiltshire and in the case of landfill facilities, in the areas most geologically suited to mineral extraction and landfilling, again primarily in these three areas.
- 3.48 It should be noted that these facilities do not exclusively service the waste management needs of that local authority area only. Movements of waste between waste producers and waste facilities take place throughout Wiltshire and Swindon. These facilities also provide a service for waste produced outside of the Plan area, a trend occasionally reciprocated in the movement of waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon to facilities located in neighbouring authorities.

### Key points

Wiltshire and its district areas display:

- A rapidly growing population (by 15% from 1991 to 2010, fuelled mainly by in-migration)
- A scattered settlement pattern, featuring no main centre of gravity, but three SSCT's, together with several smaller market towns and numerous villages and hamlets.
- A low population density (1.4pph as compared to 3.9pph nationally)
- Many residents living in rural areas (41% live in settlements with less than 5,000 residents, 25% in settlements of less than 1,000)
- High numbers of military personnel (2.8% as compared to 0.3% nationally)
- An ageing population
- Low levels of deprivation, except in pockets in Salisbury and Trowbridge
- Low crime rates (59 crimes per 1,000 as compared to 79 nationally)
- High levels of economic activity (84% as compared to 79% nationally)
- Relatively low unemployment rates
- Good environmental quality, including a high proportion of land covered by protective designations, numerous conservation areas and historic buildings.
- High house prices
- Pronounced housing affordability problems
- Longer commuting distances than the national average
- Low levels of public transport usage (4.87% as compared to 15.42% nationally)



## 4. Policy performance

- 4.1 The central purpose of the AMR is to assess whether planning policies are delivering sustainable development.
- 4.2 This section reports on the performance of the policies within the LDF. It provides information on whether policies and related targets in LDDs have been met or whether progress is being made towards meeting them. If any policies and targets are not being met or are not on track towards achievement, this section will also explore the reasons why, as recommended in the AMR Good Practice Guide (ODPM, 2005).
- 4.3 The performance of the policies in the LDDs should be reported using both local indicators derived from the DPDs and NCOIs, which are set by the Government. These indicators in the existing DPDs have been used, but for those policy areas where no DPD exists the NCOIs have been used. Furthermore, reference is made to the existing adopted development plans.
- 4.4 Additionally, the AMR guidance requires authorities to report on the 'significant effects' that result from policy. This can be measured using indicators that result from Sustainability Appraisals (SAs). The Wiltshire Sustainability Appraisal Report Appendices, October 2009 identifies a number of proposed significant effects indicators. Once these indicators have been finalised in relation to emerging DPDs, and where significant effects have been identified, these indicators will be monitored.
- 4.5 A significant piece of work will have to be undertaken in order to develop the LDF for Wiltshire, and identify the emerging indicators for inclusion in the following AMRs. During this period, monitoring systems will also have to be developed and integrated in order to respond to these emerging indicators, using best practice from across the region.

### **National core output indicators**

- 4.6 The NCOIs were updated in February 2008. This resulted in the change of some definitions and some indicators were dropped completely. However, where monitoring systems are in place and it is felt appropriate those indicators that have been dropped are still included.
- 4.7 The NCOIs can be broadly categorised into the following groups:
- Business Development and Town Centres
  - Housing
  - Environmental Quality
  - Minerals
  - Waste
- 4.8 These groups of indicators are presented separately, with the aims of the local development plan for each subject included. The indicators will each be reported upon separately followed by a commentary on each issue.

### **Emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy**

- 4.9 Despite the Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016 being the extant development plan for Wiltshire at the time of writing this AMR, recent changes in planning policy including the revocation of Regional Spatial Strategies and the enactment of the Localism Act 2011 will result in these policies being

superseded by those contained within Wiltshire's Core Strategy due for adoption in Autumn 2012. In light of this, and the fact that the Core Strategy is at an advanced stage of delivery, the housing requirements and other key targets included in this chapter have been taken from the Wiltshire Core Strategy pre-submission draft that is being presented to Cabinet on the 17<sup>th</sup> January 2012. Where further evidence has been progressed which will inform the development of the Core Strategy this will also be used to assess performance.

## 4.1 Business development and town centres

### Emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy strategic objective

"Wiltshire needs to encourage a buoyant and resilient local economy. The Core Strategy enables development to take place and encourages economic vitality, providing local jobs for Wiltshire's population, whilst ensuring that sustainable development objectives have been met. Residents within Wiltshire should have access to facilities and retail choice in convenient locations throughout Wiltshire. Employment and housing provision should seek to strengthen the role and function of established town centres to secure their future vitality and viability. Town centres should be regenerated and enhanced as necessary. They should fulfil the roles appropriate to their sizes and the communities they serve, and should complement one another. The potential of tourism should be realised as a major growth sector through capitalising on the quality of the environment and location Wiltshire benefits from."

(**Source:** Wiltshire Core Strategy pre-submission draft - Strategic objective 1: to deliver a thriving economy).

### Indicators and evaluation

#### BD1 – Total amount of additional employment floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>) by type

Area	Use Class	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
East Wiltshire	B1	-	-	792	140	2,265
	B2	-	-	0	0	0
	B8	-	-	903	0	2225
	Mixed	-	-	801	373	348
North Wiltshire	B1	-	-	2,985	7,708	2,302
	B2	-	-	67	74	0
	B8	-	-	559	73	1,183
	Mixed	-	-	11,273	1,279	890
South Wiltshire	B1	-	-	506	96	-228
	B2	-	-	1,375	1,236	0
	B8	-	-	-525	10,988	0
	Mixed	-	-	3,425	2,036	
West Wiltshire	B1	-	-	3,192	1,528	7,266
	B2	-	-	0	0	0
	B8	-	-	1,074	1,191	0
	Mixed	-	-	7,136	1,058	408
Wiltshire	B1	-	-	7,475	9,472	11,605
	B2	-	-	1,442	1,310	0

	<b>B8</b>	-	-	<b>2,011</b>	<b>12,252</b>	<b>3,408</b>
	<b>Mixed</b>	-	-	<b>22,635</b>	<b>4,746</b>	<b>1,646</b>

Source: Wiltshire Council Employment Land Monitoring System

4.1.1 The Delivery Strategy contained in Core Policy 2 of the Wiltshire Core Strategy pre-submission draft seeks to deliver future development in the most sustainable manner by making provision for new employment land. However, at the time of writing the emerging Core Strategy did not contain any specific annual targets for additional employment floorspace (as opposed to land). As such, this indicator can only meaningfully be used to assess trends.

4.1.2 The method used for recording employment land completions has been revised and no longer distinguishes between complete buildings that are occupied and those that are not, as the occupation of such premises cannot be attributed to the planning process.

**BD2 – Total amount of employment floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>) and percentage of use class on previously developed land by type**

Area	Use Class	2009		2010		2011	
East Wiltshire	B1	0	0%	140	100%	0	0%
	B2	0	0%	0	-	0	0%
	B8	343	38.0%	0	-	845	38%
	Mixed	1,342	80.5%	0	0%	0	0%
North Wiltshire	B1	1,733	58.1%	6,941	90.0%	3,885	168.8%
	B2	67	100%	74	100%	0	0%
	B8	140	25.0%	73	100%	0	0%
	Mixed	890	26.0%	440	34.4%	890	100%
South Wiltshire	B1	378	74.7%	0	0%	510	100%
	B2	1,375	100%	0	0%	0	0%
	B8	350	100%	144	1.3%	0	0%
	Mixed	0	0%	2,036	100%	0	0%
West Wiltshire	B1	1,456	45.6%	46	3.0%	7,528	100%
	B2	0	0%	0	-	0	0%
	B8	1,406	46.8%	330	27.7%	0	0%
	Mixed	2,409	33.8%	0	0%	408	100%
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>3,567</b>	<b>47.7%</b>	<b>7,127</b>	<b>75.2%</b>	<b>11,923</b>	<b>100%</b>
	<b>B2</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
	<b>B8</b>	<b>2,239</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>24.8%</b>
	<b>Mixed</b>	<b>4,641</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>52.2%</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>78.9%</b>

Source: Wiltshire Council Employment Land Monitoring System

4.1.3 The Core Strategy pre-submission draft does not set a specific target for the percentage of employment land that should be developed on previously developed land. It does however require that new development be delivered in a sustainable pattern in a way that prioritises the re-use of previously developed land to deliver regeneration opportunities, and to limit the need for development on Greenfield sites.

4.1.4 As a result, it is hard to quantify good performance for this indicator, but provided that it is not identified that overall delivery has been affected, a higher percentage of brownfield development will be deemed to classify as better performance. In light of this the figures contained in the table above indicate that there has been an overall increase in development on previously developed land for B1 and mixed land uses but a decrease in the amount of B2 and B8 development on brownfield sites since 2009.

4.1.5 Employment completions on previously developed land accounted for 72.6% of total development across Wiltshire.

**BD3 – Employment land (ha) available by type**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Use Class</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
East Wiltshire	B1	-	-	1.44
	B2	-	-	0.09
	B8	-	-	1.18
	Mixed	-	-	1.78
North Wiltshire	B1	-	-	17.64
	B2	-	-	1.41
	B8	-	-	13.93
	Mixed	-	-	8.82
South Wiltshire	B1	-	-	4.04
	B2	-	-	2.97
	B8	-	-	0.02
	Mixed	-	-	39.57
West Wiltshire	B1	-	-	6.60
	B2	-	-	1.21
	B8	-	-	3.37
	Mixed	-	-	9.31
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>B1</b>	-	-	<b>29.73</b>
	<b>B2</b>	-	-	<b>5.68</b>
	<b>B8</b>	-	-	<b>18.50</b>
	<b>Mixed</b>	-	-	<b>59.48</b>

4.1.6 The Core Strategy pre-submission draft only sets high level targets for the delivery of employment related development and doesn't set out targets according to land use type. That aside, it can be observed from the table above that there exists a good mix of total employment land with 31% made available for B1 and B2 uses, 16% for B8 uses and the remainder, 52% available for mixed use development.

4.1.7 As this is the first year that the necessary dataset has been populated there is no historical data for year on year comparisons to be drawn in the amount of employment land available by type.

**BD4 – Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'**

4.1.8 This data is not currently collected in a comprehensive way for Wiltshire. However, it is proposed that such data will be collected in the future.

## 4.2 Housing

### Emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy strategic objective

“This strategy makes provision for at least 37,000 new homes in Wiltshire up to 2026. It sets out a plan for an appropriate mix of types, sizes and tenures, particularly to address affordable housing needs and will ensure a continuous supply of housing over the plan period that is aligned to job growth and the delivery of infrastructure.”

(**Source:** Wiltshire Core Strategy pre-submission draft - Strategic objective 3: to provide everyone with access to a decent, affordable home).

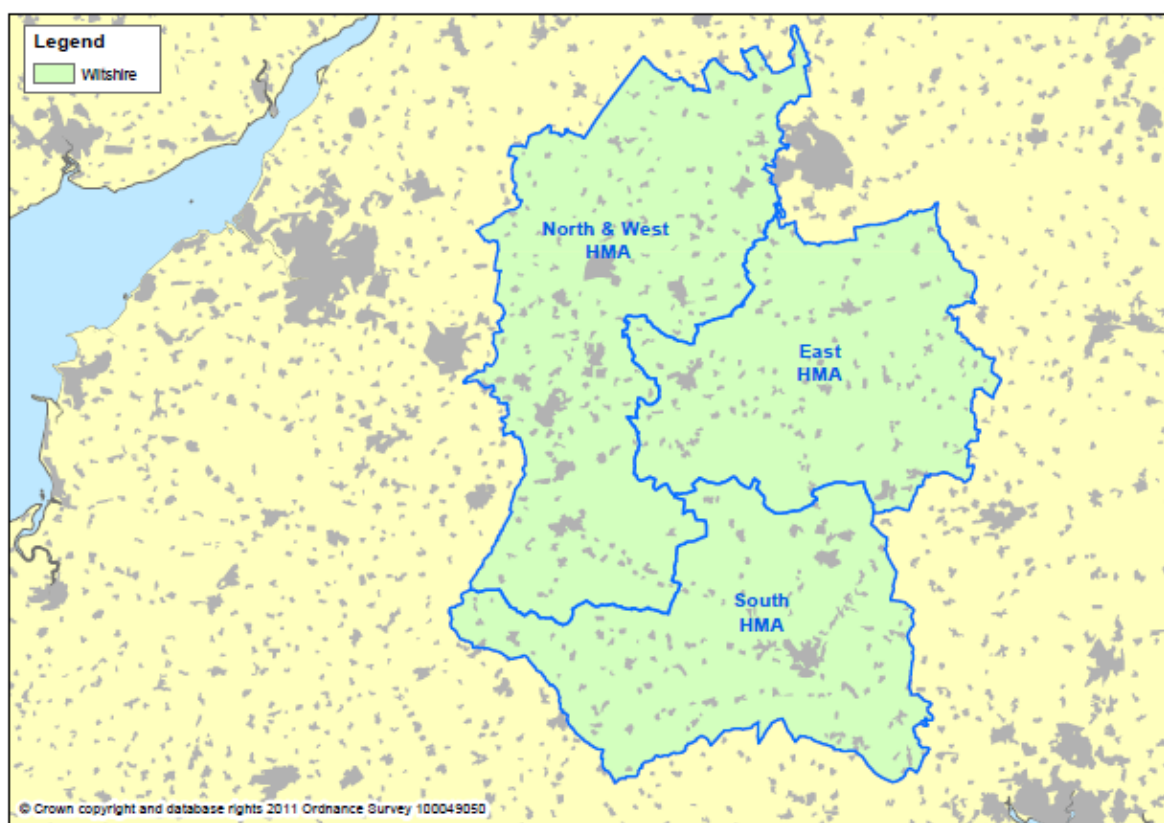
### Indicators and Evaluation

#### H1 – Plan period and housing targets

	Period	2006-2026	
	Plan	Wiltshire Core Strategy	
	Area	Wiltshire Core Strategy 2006 - 2026	Wiltshire Core Strategy (per year)
Annual Housing Target	East Wiltshire Housing Market Area	5,050	275
	North and West Wiltshire Housing Market Area	21,400	1,070
	South Wiltshire Housing Market Area	9,900	495
	West of Swindon	200	10

- 4.2.1 The housing requirements within the emerging Core Strategy are provided at a Housing Market Area (HMA) level as presented above. These HMAs have been defined within the emerging Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) which will be published in January 2012. This assessment, along with the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), has contributed to the development of the housing requirement through Topic Paper 15.

**Figure 4.1: Revised Housing Market Areas**



4.2.2 The main aim of the SHLAA is to identify a deliverable and developable supply of land for housing. This will demonstrate whether the Council is in a position to meet the housing requirement and will form a key part of the evidence base of the LDF. The latest assessment reflects the situation as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011, and will be updated annually.

4.2.3 The SHLAA was published in December 2011 and identifies sufficient sites to deliver of the order of 88,000 dwellings before 2026. Of these some, 21,000 are committed by way of a permission or are proposed as a strategic site, leaving 67,000 that could be delivered on other sites. These sites will be considered in the development of neighbourhood plans or in a subsequent sites allocations DPD to ensure that a continuous supply of housing is able to be delivered. It should be noted that the SHLAA identifies potential for future development and as such does not form policy itself.

**H2 – Housing trajectory showing 1) the net additional dwellings since the start of RPG10 in 1996, 2) the net additional dwellings for the current year, 3) projected net additional dwellings over a 10 year period, 4) the annual net additional dwelling requirement, 5) annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year’s performance.**

4.2.4 In order to put together the following trajectory, during the economic slow down and in the light of PPS3, it was felt that using historic trends alone was inadequate. As a result a substantial piece of work has been carried out to individually evaluate the delivery prospects for each large site (of 10 or more dwellings). Several sources were used for this work. Initially, developers, landowners, agents or other site contacts were contacted to assess the

ambitions for delivery on each site, and any barriers to delivery. Where no response was received or appropriate contacts were not able to be identified, information was sought from websites, Wiltshire Council officers and site surveys. The resulting data was then aggregated to estimate the likely delivery of these large sites.

- 4.2.5 Small sites are assumed to be less likely to be affected by the economic slowdown, as smaller developers often have their capital tied up in these developments. Therefore, it is assumed that these developments, where permission has been granted, are likely to continue in the same vein as previously.
- 4.2.6 A number of strategic sites have been identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy pre-submission draft and the South Wiltshire Core Strategy (as shown at Appendix 8.2). Whilst these sites are not subject to permission or included in an adopted development plan, some of these could contribute to the future land supply within Wiltshire over the next five years as part of the core strategies (the last of which is due to be adopted in December 2012). As such, they are included in the five year land supply providing that through the planning process they can be demonstrated to be suitable, available and achievable within this timescale.
- 4.2.7 The housing trajectory tables and charts to which the following commentary relates, is in accordance with the revised housing market areas and can be seen in Appendix 8.2. This sets out supply relative to the emerging requirement within the Core Strategy.
- 4.2.8 The housing land supply statement (Appendix 8.5) also presents the land supply relative to both the Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan and the proposed changes to the draft RSS.

## East Wiltshire

- 4.2.9 East Wiltshire Housing Market Area (as defined within the emerging SHMA), has exceeded the cumulative annualised requirement defined within the Core Strategy pre-submission draft for the delivery of net new dwellings by some 645 between 2006 and 2011 as it has delivered 2,020 net additional dwellings in this time period. A major contributory factor was the level of new dwellings completed in Devizes during 2006/11. In total Devizes has delivered 1,069 net new dwellings during 2006/11. This exceeds the requirement by 637 completions and in part is due to two large developments on land near Quakers Walk and Naughton Avenue in Devizes.
- 4.2.10 Whilst in previous years it was evident that the economic climate had some effect on housing delivery in East Wiltshire, particularly on sites either subject to an outstanding Local Plan allocation or subject to a legal agreement, there has been an increase in the number of completions in 2010/11. It was anticipated that 299 dwellings would be delivered in 2010/11 whilst in fact a total of 439 were delivered. The impact that the economic climate will have on future housing delivery is still uncertain, and the trajectory below seeks to estimate delivery with regard to both the current economic circumstance and the anticipated recovery.

- 4.2.11 The table and charts in Appendix 8.2 present the most recent trajectory for East Wiltshire for the period 2011 to 2026. This trajectory includes sites that are committed (permissions and allocations), those sites that are planned to be delivered through the emerging Core Strategy, as well as a conservative allowance for delivery through neighbourhood plans or a subsequent Site Allocations DPD as well as delivery on windfall or unidentified small scale greenfield sites. The SHLAA clearly evidences that there is sufficient capacity for delivery at these sites.
- 4.2.12 East Wiltshire has enough permitted, allocated and proposed allocated sites (excluding the allowance for delivery from neighbourhood plans and/or a subsequent Site Allocations DPD) that are considered likely to reach completion, to continue exceeding the annualised Core Strategy requirement through to 2020.
- 4.2.13 For East Wiltshire HMA, the latest SHLAA identified capacity for approximately 8,100 dwellings to be developed in the first five years and for 4,300 in the subsequent 10 years on unpermitted and unallocated sites. This suggests that East Wiltshire easily has capacity to meet the shortfall of 1,375 dwellings through the development of neighbourhood plans. This will be further supplemented by delivery through windfall and a potential Site Allocations DPD.
- 4.2.14 The Wiltshire SHLAA has been undertaken in accordance with the Wiltshire SHLAA methodology which is consistent with that required by the SHLAA Practice Guidance published by the Department for Communities and Local Government in 2007.

## North and West Wiltshire

- 4.2.15 The former North and West Wiltshire district areas, now combined into a single Housing Market Area in accordance with the SHMA, has also exceeded the cumulative annualised requirement defined in the Core Strategy pre-submission draft for the delivery of net new dwellings by 783 dwellings from 2006 to 2011 delivering in total 6,133 net additional dwellings in this period against a target of 5,350.
- 4.2.16 Chippenham has dropped below the target by some 146 dwellings, delivering 854 net additional dwellings against a proposed annual requirement of 200. Trowbridge has also dropped below the target during the same period by 128 dwellings, delivering 1,337 net new dwellings against an annualised target of 1,465. Other urban centres in West Wiltshire however have exceeded the targets defined in the Core Strategy pre-submission draft including Bradford-on-Avon and Westbury that have exceeded the annualised requirement by 44 and 193 net new dwellings respectively.
- 4.2.17 Neither Chippenham nor Trowbridge have met the net new housing requirement defined in the Core Strategy pre-submission draft. This indicates that development beyond these settlements is over-achieving at present. This will need to be managed in the future to achieve a more focused distribution of growth.
- 4.2.18 In North Wiltshire, the impact of the economic climate has again had a significant impact upon housing delivery. Several developers have either



withdrawn from sites, landbanked sites until viability improves, or rescheduled sites in direct response to the economic climate. The impact that the economic climate will have on future housing delivery is still uncertain, and the trajectory below seeks to estimate delivery with regard to both the current economic circumstance and the anticipated recovery.

- 4.2.19 The most recent trajectory for the North and West Wiltshire HMA for the period 2011 to 2026 is presented in Appendix 8.2. This trajectory includes sites that are committed (permissions and allocations), those sites that are planned to be delivered through the emerging Core Strategy, as well as a conservative allowance for delivery through neighbourhood plans or a subsequent Site Allocations DPD. The SHLAA clearly evidences that there is sufficient capacity for delivery at these sites.
- 4.2.20 North and West Wiltshire HMA has sufficient permitted, allocated and proposed allocated sites (excluding the allowance for delivery from neighbourhood plans and/or a subsequent Site Allocations DPD) that are considered likely to reach completion, to continue exceeding the annualised Core Strategy requirement through to 2022.
- 4.2.21 For North and West Wiltshire HMA, the latest SHLAA identified capacity for a further 15,900 dwellings to be delivered in the first five years and for 15,400 in the following 10 years on unpermitted and unallocated sites. This suggests that the district area has capacity to meet the shortfall of 3,146 dwellings through the development of neighbourhood plans. This will be further supplemented by delivery through windfall and a potential Site Allocations DPD.
- 4.2.22 The Wiltshire SHLAA has been undertaken in accordance with the Wiltshire SHLAA methodology which is consistent with that required by the SHLAA Practice Guidance published by the Department for Communities and Local Government in 2007.

## South Wiltshire

- 4.2.23 The South Wiltshire HMA has fallen below the cumulative annualised requirement defined in the South Wiltshire Core Strategy between 2006 and 2011, by 277 dwellings, as it has delivered 2,198 net additional dwellings in this period compared to a target of 2,475 as per the emerging Core Strategy. Salisbury City lags some 536 dwellings behind the cumulative target, whilst the district area remainder has overachieved.
- 4.2.24 The economic climate seems to have had a severely detrimental impact on the rate of housing completions within South Wiltshire. Indeed housing delivery for 2009/10 in this area fell below the annual delivery in each of the years from 2006 to 2011. It should be noted that there are examples of developers withdrawing from sites or landbanking in response to the economic climate. Indeed, the peak that did occur in delivery can be largely attributed to the two exceptional large developments at Old Sarum, Salisbury and Archers Gate, Amesbury.
- 4.2.25 The most recent trajectory for South Wiltshire HMA for 2011 to 2026 is presented in Appendix 8.2. It includes those sites that are currently either allocated or permitted or have been identified in the South Wiltshire Core

Strategy and does not include an allowance for other unpermitted or unallocated sites, even though such sites accounted for 33% of the 2010/11 completions in South Wiltshire. The exclusion of these sites is in line with national guidance.

4.2.26 The trajectory indicates that when excluding an allowance for future unpermitted and unallocated sites, South Wiltshire HMA continues to fall below the annualised target within the Core Strategy through to 2013/14 but then exceeds the target through to 2021.

4.2.27 For Wiltshire's south HMA, the latest SHLAA identified capacity for 7,700 dwellings to be delivered in the first five years and for 9,800 in the following 10 years on unpermitted and unallocated sites. It suggests that the HMA has capacity to meet the shortfall of 1,094 dwellings through the development of neighbourhood plans. This will be further supplemented by delivery through windfall and a potential Site Allocations DPD.

4.2.28 The Wiltshire SHLAA has been undertaken in accordance with the Wiltshire SHLAA methodology which is consistent with that required by the SHLAA Practice Guidance published by the Department for Communities and Local Government in 2007.

### **West of Swindon**

4.2.29 Where development will meet the housing requirement of Swindon rather than that of Wiltshire, this should not be considered against the Wiltshire requirement. Indeed, an explicit allowance for 200 homes has been made at the West of Swindon (but within Wiltshire), to account for development at Moredon Bridge.

### **Wiltshire**

4.2.30 As can be seen from the sections above, each of the towns and housing market areas in Wiltshire have seen differing delivery rates over the past few years. As a whole, Wiltshire has exceeded the requirements within the Core Strategy pre-submission draft to date (1996-2011) by 1,123 dwellings. This in part, reflects the buoyant economic circumstances of the past.

4.2.31 The current downturn of the economic climate has affected housing delivery across Wiltshire, and the trajectory seeks to estimate likely housing delivery in this uncertain time.

4.2.32 The trajectory in Appendix 8.2 includes an allowance for dwellings to be delivered either through a neighbourhood plan or a subsequent site allocations DPD from 2016.

4.2.33 The trajectory identifies that the requirements set out in the Core Strategy pre-submission draft will be exceeded through to the end of the plan period, providing that delivery is forthcoming from neighbourhood plans. This will be further supplemented by delivery through windfall and a potential Site Allocations DPD.

**H3 – New and converted dwellings on previously developed land**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Greenfield or Brownfield</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
East Wiltshire	Greenfield	2.4%	30.8%	9.7%	29.4%	51.6%
	Brownfield	97.6%	69.2%	90.3%	70.6%	48.4%
North Wiltshire	Greenfield	39.0%	29.8%	18.9%	10.5%	18.5%
	Brownfield	61.0%	70.2%	81.1%	89.5%	81.5%
South Wiltshire	Greenfield	42.3%	60.9%	52.2%	71.1%	80.0%
	Brownfield	57.7%	39.1%	47.8%	28.9%	20.0%
West Wiltshire	Greenfield	52.3%	35.7%	40.4%	38.9%	46.1%
	Brownfield	47.7%	64.3%	59.6%	61.1%	53.9%
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>Greenfield</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	<b>39.9%</b>	<b>49.1%</b>
	<b>Brownfield</b>	<b>63.0%</b>	<b>62.9%</b>	<b>69.4%</b>	<b>60.1%</b>	<b>50.9%</b>

Source: Wiltshire Council Housing Land Availability Report

- 4.2.34 Core Policy 2 of the Core Strategy pre-submission draft aims to maximise the re-use of previously developed land. This is key in making efficient use of land, especially in an environment where land is at a premium. Indeed, exceeding this target can only be beneficial, providing that it does not restrict the total level of development.
- 4.2.35 This objective is reinforced by the Local Plans. The adopted Kennet Local Plan gives priority to housing on previously developed land and sets a target of 50% of homes to be provided in this way. North Wiltshire and West Wiltshire's Local Plans also prioritise housing development on previously developed land but set no specific target. Salisbury Local Plan also makes reference to the need to utilise this land bank.
- 4.2.36 As can be seen in the table above, Wiltshire has consistently ensured that more than 50% of new dwellings are constructed on previously developed land.

**NCOI2c (expired indicator) – Percentage of new dwellings completed at 1) less than 30 dwellings per hectare, 2) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare, 3) above 50 dwellings per hectare**

Area	Completed at	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
East Wiltshire	Less than 30dph	19.6%	30.7%	15.3%	23.3%	69.7%
	Between 30 and 50dph	52.0%	37.5%	33.3%	42.2%	25.4%
	Above 50dph	28.4%	31.8%	51.3%	34.5%	4.8%
	<b>Average</b>	-	<b>23.4dph</b>	<b>28.4dph</b>	<b>22.2dph</b>	<b>21.6dph</b>
North Wiltshire	Less than 30dph	22.0%	19.6%	34.8%	22.8%	27.0%
	Between 30 and 50dph	50.1%	43.4%	25.8%	46.5%	46.3%
	Above 50dph	27.9%	37.0%	39.4%	30.8%	26.7%
	<b>Average</b>	-	<b>19.7dph</b>	<b>27.5dph</b>	<b>29.4dph</b>	<b>20.9dph</b>
Chippenham	<b>Average</b>	-	<b>60.7dph</b>	<b>64.2dph</b>	<b>54.5dph</b>	<b>46.3dph</b>
South Wiltshire	Less than 30dph	24.1%	26.5%	27.0%	34.5%	63.1%
	Between 30 and 50dph	61.5%	55.7%	41.6%	32.9%	27.3%
	Above 50dph	14.4%	17.8%	31.4%	32.6%	9.6%
	<b>Average</b>	-	<b>22.0dph</b>	<b>26.8dph</b>	<b>25.1dph</b>	<b>17.4dph</b>
Salisbury City	<b>Average</b>	-	<b>90.6dph</b>	<b>42.9dph</b>	<b>39.4dph</b>	<b>29.9dph</b>
West Wiltshire	Less than 30dph	21.9%	15.1%	12.9%	43.3%	46.8%
	Between 30 and 50dph	39.1%	42.6%	39.4%	23.2%	12.3%
	Above 50dph	38.9%	42.3%	47.6%	33.5%	40.9%
	<b>Average</b>	-	<b>37.8dph</b>	<b>41.6dph</b>	<b>26.0dph</b>	<b>31.7dph</b>
Trowbridge	<b>Average</b>	-	<b>42.6dph</b>	<b>44.0dph</b>	<b>39.6dph</b>	<b>31.0dph</b>
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>Less than 30dph</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>32.8%</b>	<b>51.6%</b>
	<b>Between 30 and 50dph</b>	<b>49.9%</b>	<b>43.9%</b>	<b>34.8%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>23.9%</b>
	<b>Above 50dph</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>33.9%</b>	<b>41.7%</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>24.5%</b>
	<b>Average</b>	-	<b>24.7dph</b>	<b>29.8dph</b>	<b>25.7dph</b>	<b>23.4dph</b>

Source: Wiltshire Council Housing Land Availability Report

4.2.37 Wiltshire comprises of three Housing Market Areas, South Wiltshire, East Wiltshire and North and West Wiltshire. South Wiltshire falls short of the 30dph required by the Core Strategy consultation document (although this has been removed from the pre-submission draft) with average housing density coming in at only 17dph. East Wiltshire also falls short of the levels of housing density specified in the Core Strategy consultation document at only 22dph. Although now combined into a single HMA North and West Wiltshire's figures have been reported separately in the table above in order to maintain a consistent approach therefore allowing comparisons to be drawn within the data year on year. The table above indicates that whilst North Wiltshire fails to

meet the density levels required in the Core Strategy consultation document with an average density of just under 21dph West Wiltshire's average housing density is above the required level at 32dph.

4.2.38 The table above suggests that in order to meet the requirements laid down in the Core Strategy consultation document a real step change is required in order to ensure that the density targets are achieved across the County.

#### H4 – Net additional pitches for Gypsies and Travellers

Area		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
East Wiltshire	Residential	0	0	0	0	0
	Transit	0	0	0	0	0
North Wiltshire	Residential	0	5	16	7	11
	Transit	0	0	0	0	0
South Wiltshire	Residential	0	0	0	0	0
	Transit	0	0	0	0	0
West Wiltshire	Residential	0	1	2	0	1
	Transit	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>Residential</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>
	<b>Transit</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Wiltshire Council monitoring system

4.2.39 The Core Strategy pre-submission draft provides targets to meet the accommodation needs of Wiltshire's travelling communities. Targets are identified for additional pitch requirements for permanent residential and transit Gypsy and Traveller sites for the period 2006-2016.

4.2.40 Previously targets contained in the South West Regional Spatial Strategy emerged after an Examination in Public process which reviewed existing assessments of need, the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments (GTAAs). The EiP published its findings in March 2008.

4.2.41 Critical of the methodology of the Wiltshire and Swindon Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) the EiP process concluded that the scale of provision identified for the former Wiltshire districts was inadequate. As a result the Proposed Changes version to the RSS significantly increased the requirements for permanent and transit pitches as well as introducing a need to provide for Travelling Showpeople.

4.2.42 The total pitch provision required by the Core Strategy pre-submission draft is as presented in Figure 4.2.

**Figure 4.2: Permanent gypsy and traveller residential pitch provision (2006 to 2016).**

Area	Proposed Requirement (2011 – 21)	Transit provision (2006-21)
East Wiltshire HMA	3	7
North and West Wiltshire HMA	29	10
South Wiltshire HMA	50	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>25</b>

- 4.2.43 Only sites that have been granted permanent planning permissions for either residential or transit sites can contribute to the need identified through the EiP and Core Strategy document. As a result an element of short-term demand is currently being met through the provision of sites with temporary planning permission, however this does not provide the longer-term solution to meet the accommodation needs of Wiltshire’s travelling communities.
- 4.2.44 Sites that have only temporary planning permission are unable to contribute to this need as there is every likelihood that such sites may revert back to their original use once the temporary permission expires.
- 4.2.45 The current adopted Local Plans do not set absolute targets, and as such are not as ambitious in delivering the number of pitches. Indeed in East Wiltshire, it states that the district did not believe that there was demand (at the time of writing) to support the specific allocation of a gypsy caravan site. In both North Wiltshire and South Wiltshire the Local Plans state that consideration should be given to applications providing they are appropriate. In West Wiltshire no specific mention was made to this group.
- 4.2.46 In order to address any resulting shortfall, one of the key DPDs programmed into the initial stages of the LDF is a Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocation DPD. This DPD will address the fundamental issue of need in the absence of an adopted regional strategic requirement. This is particularly important as there is currently no national guidance on how LPAs should assess need.
- 4.2.47 The Gypsy and Traveller DPD will also identify a site selection methodology to ensure consistency in the assessment of future sites, in order to deliver sustainable patterns of development which responds to the needs of both the travelling and settled communities. Progress on the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD can be found in Section 3.20 above.

**H5 – What is the total number of affordable housing (social rented and shared equity) units built. How many of these were provided through S106 agreements. How many of these were funded wholly through registered social landlord and or local authorities. How many were funded through developer contributions. How many were funded through a mix of public subsidy and developer contributions**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of affordable homes Delivered	380	560	770	560	740

Source: Communities and Local Government – Table 1008

4.2.48 From 2010 to 2011, 740 affordable homes were delivered. This represents an increase from the number delivered in the previous year and a return to the level witnessed in 2009. Despite the recession, the delivery of affordable housing in Wiltshire has increased and remains very high. Reduced government funding however means that new ways will have to be developed in order to deliver similar levels in future years.

4.2.49 National policy on Housing as set out in PPS3 requires an overall, plan-wide target to be set for the amount of affordable housing to be provided. It is anticipated that the Core Strategy will deliver at least 11,000 new affordable homes within the plan period, of which 2,958 have been delivered at 1 April 2011.

#### **H6 – Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments**

No data has been collected for this indicator.

### **4.3 Environmental Quality**

#### **Emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy strategic objective**

Wiltshire's natural environment is one of its greatest assets and includes a particularly large proportion of the UK's biodiversity, including some of Europe and the UK's most significant sites which are protected by national policy and statutory legislation (and therefore not generally addressed in this core strategy). However the valuable natural environment includes not only protected sites, but also local sites such as County Wildlife Sites, Protected Road Verges and Local Geological Sites, and other features of nature conservation value including:

- species and habitats of conservation concern (including those listed on the national and Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plans)
- areas of habitat with restoration potential (particularly those identified on the South
- West Nature Map or through other landscape scale projects)
- features providing an ecological function for wildlife such as foraging, resting and breeding places, particularly wildlife corridors of all scales which provide ecological connectivity allowing species to move through the landscape and support ecosystem functions.

(**Source:** Wiltshire Core Strategy pre-submission draft – Strategic Objective 5: protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment).

## Indicators and evaluation

### E1 – Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on grounds of flood defence and water quality

Area	Number of permissions
East Wiltshire	3
North Wiltshire	9
South Wiltshire	4
West Wiltshire	10
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>26</b>

Source: Environment Agency website

4.3.1 The number of permissions granted contrary to the advice received from the Environment Agency (EA) is taken directly from the EA website. It does not include those minerals and waste sites that have gained permission.

### E2 – Change in areas of biodiversity importance

Area	Additions (Hectares)	Removals (Hectares)	Net Difference (Hectares)
East Wiltshire	40.41	57.34	-16.93
North Wiltshire	60.05	14.02	46.03
South Wiltshire	49.82	17.54	29.85
West Wiltshire	47.39	6.95	42.87
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>197.67</b>	<b>95.85</b>	<b>101.82</b>

Source: Wildlife Sites Project Report - Annual Progress Report to Steering Group

4.3.2 The designated areas that are considered as being of biodiversity importance in the table above are Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and County Wildlife Sites (CWS). The data for the change in area of SSSIs is recorded by Natural England and is comprehensive. However the data for the CWS is not comprehensive in any single monitoring year, as it relates solely to sites that were surveyed in this year by Wiltshire's Site Partnership. Across Wiltshire, only 138 such sites were monitored in 2010/11. However, the data is still felt to give an indication of change.

4.3.3 There is a net increase in the area of sites designated for biodiversity importance in three of the four former district areas across Wiltshire with a net decrease in East Wiltshire. This decrease is mainly attributed to three sites in Devizes, Pewsey and Marlborough that were found to have lost some area due to ploughing.

4.3.4 Core policy 50 of the Core Strategy pre-submission draft states that development proposals must demonstrate how they protect, and where possible enhance, features of nature conservation and geological value as part of the design rationale. There is an expectation that such features shall be retained, buffered, and managed favourably in order to maintain their ecological value, connectivity and functionality in the long-term. When looking at those sites that were surveyed in 2011 the total area removed as a result of development totalled 4%. This is a slight increase from 2010 when



development resulted in 3% of the total removals from wildlife sites within the county.

### E3 – Renewable Energy Generation

Area	Installed Capacity of Renewable Electricity Projects		Installed Capacity of renewable Heat Projects	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>10.39MW</b>	<b>18.22MW</b>	<b>2.25MW</b>	<b>5.48MW</b>

Source: RegenSW

- 4.3.5 The government have pledged to reduce the UK's total carbon emissions by 34% and for 15% of energy to be derived from renewables by 2020.<sup>9,10</sup>
- 4.3.6 In 2007, the per capita carbon dioxide emissions for Wiltshire were greater than for either the South West or for the UK, and in the period from 2005 to 2007 the emissions in Wiltshire went up, whereas for the rest of the South West, they went down.<sup>11</sup> In 2010, Wiltshire made the second lowest contribution to the renewable electricity of all areas in the South West and the lowest contribution for renewable heat.<sup>12</sup>
- 4.3.7 Over the past year however the total number of renewable electricity projects within the county has more than tripled increasing by 265 in 2011 from a total of 102 in 2010. With the increased popularity of the Feed-in tariff all of the new renewable energy projects completed, barring two micro-wind turbines, were solar PV projects.<sup>13</sup>
- 4.3.8 To deliver almost 30% of the projected electricity demand in Wiltshire in 2020 (in line with the UK Renewable Energy Strategy), an installed renewable energy capacity of around 367 Megawatts (MW) would be needed<sup>14</sup>. As per the table above the installed renewable electricity capacity in Wiltshire was 18.2MW as of January 2011.
- 4.3.9 Wiltshire and Swindon have seen the greatest percentage increase in renewable heat capacity in the South West region which has doubled between 2010/11. The total number of renewable heat projects in Wiltshire and Swindon totals 250 with 82 projects being added between 2010/11.<sup>5</sup>
- 4.3.10 Of the new projects, 52 were solar thermal (63.4 per cent) and 17 heat pumps. The 13 biomass projects have contributed the greatest amount to the increase to renewable heat capacity, with 84.7 per cent (2.35 MW) of the increase recorded in 2010/2011. Of the new projects, 15 were in Swindon, totalling 0.94 MW, and 67 projects were in Wiltshire, adding 1.84 MW.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Climate Change Act (2008).

<sup>10</sup> Department for Energy and Climate Change (2009). UK Renewable Energy Strategy

<sup>11</sup> Department for Energy and Climate Change (2010). Local and regional CO2 emissions estimates for 2005 – 2008 – Full dataset.

<sup>12</sup> Regen SW (2010). Renewable electricity and heat projects in South West England.

<sup>13</sup> Regen. Renewable Energy Progress Report: South West 2011 Annual Survey.

<sup>14</sup> Camco (2011). Wiltshire Sustainable Energy Planning Research.

4.3.11 Whilst the Core Strategy pre-submission draft doesn't set absolute targets for the installation of renewable electricity or heat it does give a commitment to support and encourage proposals for standalone renewable energy and heat schemes.

4.3.12 However, despite significant advances being made in the number of renewable electricity and heat projects being delivered there still appears to be a clear discrepancy between targets and delivery in Wiltshire. In order to achieve the ambitious targets laid down by central government a new culture of delivery will be required.

## 4.4 Minerals

4.4.1 The Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPDs were adopted in 2009 and as such monitoring systems are still developing to respond to some of the local indicators identified within these DPDs. In the following section, only those local indicators for which information is available have been reported against. Over the coming years, suitable monitoring systems will be developed to provide a more comprehensive coverage.

### M1 – Production of Primary Won Aggregates by Mineral Planning Authority

Area	Tonnes
Wiltshire and Swindon	0.34 million tonnes

Note: the figure is for the calendar year of 2010 i.e. 1<sup>st</sup> January – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2010.

4.4.2 Details of annual production of primary aggregates are provided on a confidential basis by site operators to the Minerals and Waste Policy Team at Wiltshire Council. This information is then collated and forwarded to the South West Regional Aggregates Working Party (SWRAWP), where it is presented in the SWRAWP Annual Report and used at the national level to determine likely future demand for primary aggregates and to assess performance of these estimates against actual production.

4.4.3 Traditionally the local requirement for sand and gravel is set at the regional level, which for Wiltshire and Swindon equates to 1.85 million tonnes per annum. Local authorities are required to test the capacity of their area to deliver this requirement through the preparation of DPDs. The strategy for testing the capacity for Wiltshire and Swindon to supply sand and gravel over the period 2006 – 2026 is set out in the Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Core Strategy, adopted in 2009.

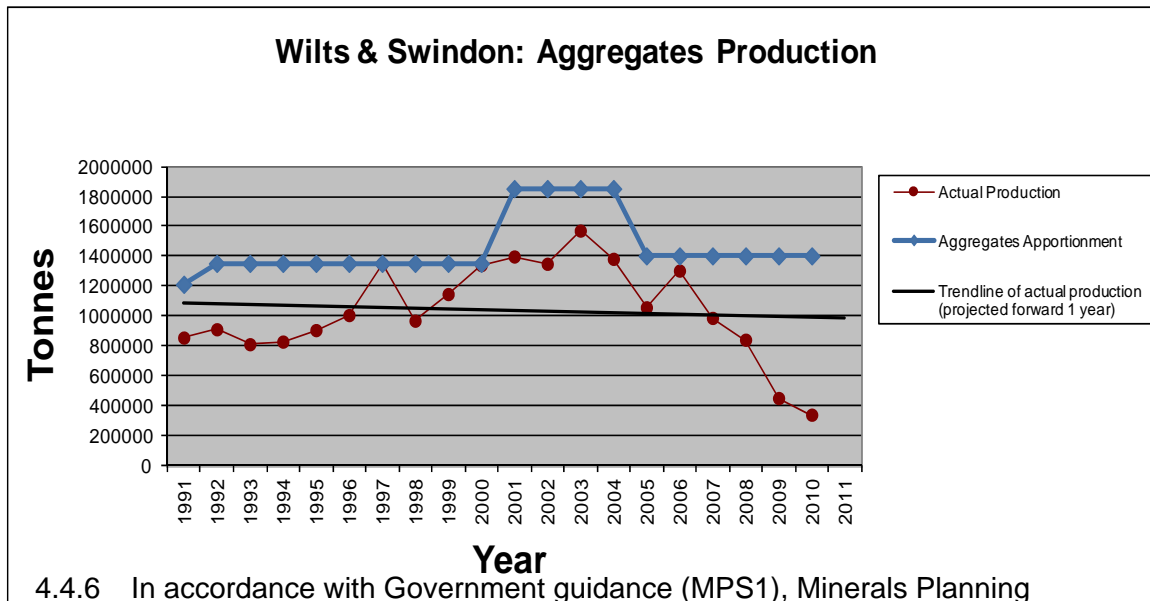
4.4.4 The government's forecasts for primary aggregates are continually under review and have since been updated<sup>15</sup>. During the latter part of 2009 and early part of 2010 the new forecasts were broken down to the sub-regional level (generally county or former county level) by the South West Regional Assembly. However, the Regional Assembly was dissolved in the summer of 2010 and consequently the SWRAWP was asked to complete this work. SWRAWP advised that from 2005-2020 Wiltshire and Swindon should test the capacity to make provision for

<sup>15</sup> National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England: 2005 – 2020, DCLG, July 2009

supplying 1.41 million tonnes per year, however this is a recommendation and is yet to be formally agreed by central government.

4.4.5 The graph below shows sand and gravel production from 1991-2010. Production peaked in 2003 reaching nearly 1.6 million tonnes, although more recent years show a significant decline in production. It is interesting to note that at no time in the past 19 years has production met the current sand and gravel apportionment level of 1.85 million tonnes per annum. Although circumstances can change, it is likely that Wiltshire and Swindon's sand and gravel resources and environmental assets will be put under increasing pressure over the next twenty years. There were eight active sand and gravel quarries producing primary aggregates in Wiltshire and Swindon in 2010 but again, the pattern of quarrying activity is likely to change with time.

Figure 4.3: Aggregates production in Wiltshire and Swindon 1991 – 2010



4.4.6 In accordance with Government guidance (MPS1), Minerals Planning Authorities should ensure that there are sufficient aggregates reserves (permissions) each year to maintain a minimum 7 year supply. The minimum 'landbank' should in principle be based on a forecast provision of 1.85 million tonnes per annum, until the new figures are formally agreed by central government.

**Local Indicator – Provision of an Aggregate Landbank**

Area	Years (target 7 years)
Wiltshire and Swindon	<b>2.5 years</b> (at current requirement of 1.85 million tonnes per annum)
	<b>3 years</b> (at proposed requirement of 1.41 million tonnes per annum)

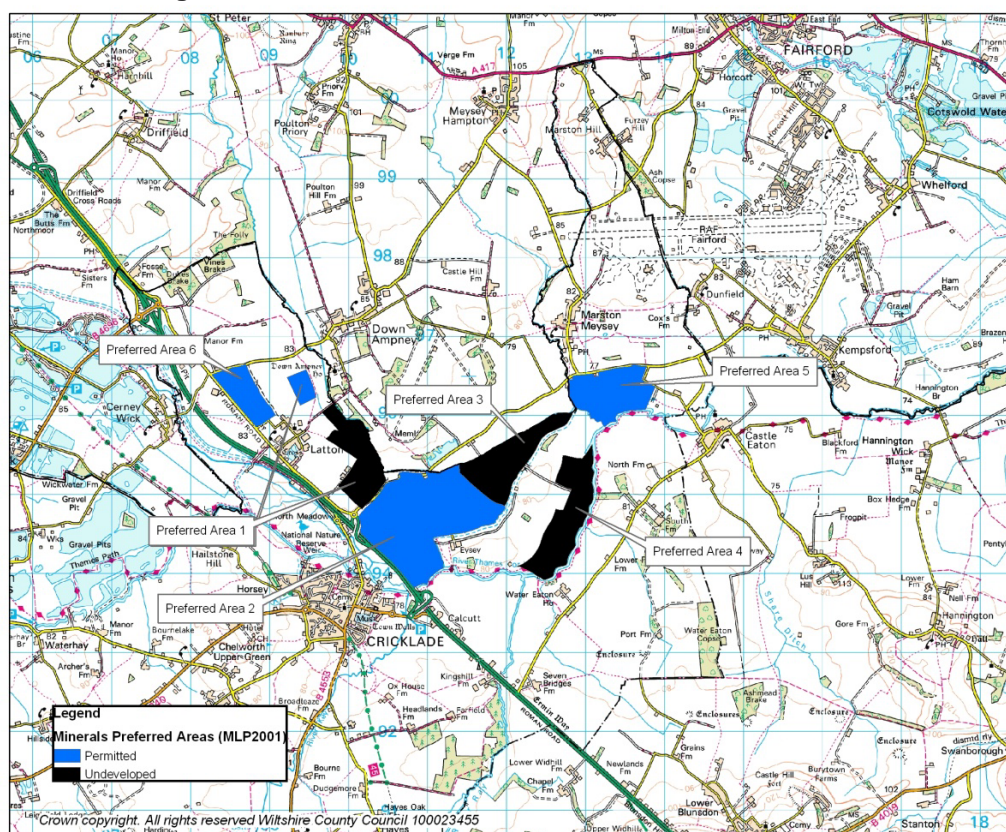
Note: this is the position on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2010 and equates to a permitted reserve (excluding dormant consents) of 4.71 million tonnes.

4.4.7 This Local Output Indicator illustrates that new sites need to come forward to ensure that the aggregates landbank reaches the 7 year minimum, or that the forecast rate of 1.85 (or 1.41) million tonnes per annum is currently an unrealistic representation of market conditions and that actual production is likely to be significantly lower.

4.4.8 In such circumstances, Minerals Planning Authorities are encouraged to take a pragmatic approach to calculating their landbank (MPS1: Practice Guide, DCLG, 2006) and where deemed necessary (i.e. where actual production is markedly different to the apportioned figure), a landbank based on actual levels of production in recent years can be provided for comparison. Accordingly, the aggregates landbank in Wiltshire and Swindon based on an average of the past 10 years production is approximately 4.3 years. This is also short of the 7 year minimum and still suggests a need for additional sites to come forward.

4.4.9 The above figures do not take into account the use of secondary and recycled aggregates as substitute construction materials. Data for these aggregate types is treated separately in the following paragraphs.

**Figure 4.4: Status of Preferred Areas as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011**



**M2 – Production of Secondary and Recycled Aggregates by Mineral Planning Authority**

Area	Tonnes
<b>Wiltshire and Swindon</b>	<b>Data not available</b>

Note: The Councils have been unable to obtain sufficient data to arrive at a reliable estimate for production of secondary / recycled aggregates for 2010.

4.4.10 A number of studies have been carried out on the use of secondary and recycled aggregates as substitutes for certain types of construction materials. Notably, the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and the Environment Agency have both commissioned research into the amount of secondary and recycled aggregate being diverted from landfill, resulting in some national and regional figures being presented - the most recent of which being for 2005<sup>16</sup>. At the County level, the monitoring framework for the production of secondary and recycled aggregate has not been fully developed. However, the Councils are committed to improving the existing approach to monitoring and implementation and will endeavour to provide a reliable estimate for 2012.

### Other Local Indicators

Indicator	Result
Remaining resources allocated in preferred areas or sites	3.1 million
Number of applications for reception, processing and distribution of secondary / recycled aggregates	None
Number of active quarries providing source of local building stone used for enhancing the built environment	8
Number of applications received for extraction of building stone to contribute to the local built environment	1
Number of relevant Authorities endorsing collaborative working in the Upper Thames Valley in policy terms	None
New information provided by the BGS or a developer that will result in a significant change in MSAs	None to date
% of inappropriate non-minerals development proposals in MSAs to which a policy objection is raised	None
Number of proposals for minerals development that proceed contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency	18%
Number of developments that provide additional flood storage capacity where a need has been identified through the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment / Flood Risk Assessment process	0
Percentage of minerals development permitted within 1km of the Wiltshire HGV route network	36%
Percentage of permitted minerals developments that provide an after-use that is beneficial to the local area and / or contribute to meeting BAP targets in their restoration schemes	50%
Number of restoration schemes that proceed contrary to the advice of Defence Estates	0%
Number of applications informed by an Environmental Statement	50%
Number of applications providing clear details of mitigation measures that will be implemented to make the proposal acceptable	55%
Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either water resources, flood defence or water quality	2
Number of planning application supported by a Flood Risk Assessment, where required	50%

<sup>16</sup> Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005: Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste - Final Report, DCLG, 2007

Number of planning applications that include provisions for the efficient use of water on site	100%
Number of applications for non-minerals development within MSAs permitted contrary to the advice of the MPA.	None
Percentage of applications for minerals development submitted with a landscape character assessment	100%
Percentage of applications for minerals development, that lie adjacent to or within an AONB or adjacent to the New Forest National Park, that are informed by the relevant management plan	50%
Number of applications for minerals development located within: a) European designated SAC/SPA; b) SSSI; c) Ancient Woodland; d) National Nature Reserve; e) County Wildlife Site; f) RIGS; g) Local Nature Reserve	4
Number of applications for minerals development permitted contrary to the advice of the County Ecologist	None
Number of applications for minerals development subject to a section 106 agreement in relation to biodiversity	None
Number of applications for minerals development that share a boundary with or overlie a SAM	None
Number of applications for minerals development within or adjacent to the World Heritage Site of Stonehenge and Avebury	None
Number of applications for minerals development permitted contrary to the advice of the County Archaeologist	None
Number of applications for minerals development within 16km of a SSCT	100%
Number of applications for minerals development permitted contrary to the advice of Highways / Transport Policy	None
Number of restoration schemes incorporating phased restoration of site	100%
Number of restoration schemes that incorporate the protection of soil resources	67%
Number of applications for minerals development permitted where resources to deliver restoration scheme have not been identified	3
Number of after-care schemes permitted that extend for less than minimum 5 year period	None
Percentage of applications for minerals development permitted where the proposed after-use will benefit the local and/or wider community	100%
Number of applications for minerals development within Airfield Safeguarding Areas	72%
Number of applications for minerals development within Airfield Safeguarding Areas permitted contrary to the advice of the MOD	None

## 4.5 Waste

4.5.1 The Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPDs were adopted in 2009 and as such monitoring systems are still developing to respond to some of the local indicators identified within these DPDs. In the following section, only those local indicators for which information is available have been reported against. Over the coming years, suitable monitoring systems will be developed to provide a more comprehensive coverage.

### Local indicators

4.5.2 In the period from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, a total of fourteen applications related to waste development management were approved. These applications were for a variety of proposals including applications for change of use, removal of conditions and ancillary development at existing

waste management sites. Due to this range of applications, some of the local monitoring indicators (as identified in the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy and Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Control Policies DPD) were not considered to be relevant to every waste application. This has been taken into account in this Annual Monitoring Report, whereby only relevant applications were assessed in relation to each local indicator.

4.5.3 Table 5.14 shows that 100% of applications were supported by a Flood Risk Assessment identifying a risk and leading to mitigation or compensation for that risk. However, it should be noted that this figure is based only on the four applications that were considered to require such an assessment and consequent measures to alleviate the risk of flooding.

4.5.4 As identified in Table 5.14, of the fourteen waste applications that were granted approval, none were located in a recognised Airfield Safeguarded Area therefore posing no additional risk of bird strike. No waste applications were subject to objections from the MOD.

**4.5.5** Policy WDC7 of the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy states that proposals for waste management development should include an informed assessment upon landscape character, as deemed appropriate to the scale and nature of the proposal, and in particular relation to specially designated areas such as the New Forest National Park and AONB. None of the fourteen applications for waste approved between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2011 are located within/adjacent to an AONB.

Indicator	Result
Waste arising for hazardous material (for 2010)	37,070 tonnes <sup>9</sup>
Capacity of new waste management facilities permitted (by type): Recycling and composting	None
Volume of hazardous waste imported and exported for management (for 2010)	44,829 tonnes imported / 25,433 exported <sup>17</sup>
Percentage of strategic site applications within the SSCT 16km radius area of search	100%
Percentage of strategic site applications within AONB or in the immediate vicinity of the New Forest National Park	50%
Percentage of waste management facilities permitted outside of the preferred locations for each facility	10%
Energy generated as part of new waste management	680KW
Percentage of applications supported by a Flood Risk Assessment that identifies a risk and leads to mitigation or compensation for that risk	100%
Percentage of applications for waste management development that would	0%

<sup>17</sup> The Environment Agency is required to monitor registered hazardous waste movements. The data published here is a summary of these movements. The same waste may be moved between multiple facilities and each separate movement is recorded. This double counting should be taken into account when using this data.

Information provided by the Environment Agency (Waste Data Tables 2010):

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/132641.aspx>

lead to a loss of public rights of way	
Percentage of applications for waste management development that would lead to an enhancement to public rights of way where this is appropriate	0%
Percentage of applications for waste management development within or adjacent to tourist or recreational assets	0%
Percentage of applications for waste management development that would lead to a significant adverse impact or a loss of historic canal or railway routes	0%
Percentage of applications for waste management development within Airfield Safeguarded Areas	33%
Percentage of objections by the MOD to applications for waste management development within Airfield Safeguarded Areas	0%
Percentage of planning applications within or adjacent to the New Forest National Park and the AONBs that have been informed by the relevant Management Plan	0%
Percentage of applications for waste management development where part of or all of which lie within a SSSI	0%
Percentage of applications for waste management development part of or all of which lie within the following designations:	
a) Scheduled Ancient Monuments	0%
b) Registered Battlefields	0%
c) Listed buildings	0%
d) Conservation Areas	0%
e) Locally important archaeological remains	0%
f) Historic parks and gardens	0%
Number of applications for waste management development within 2km of the Wiltshire HGV route network / or Primary Route Network	76%
The number of applications that utilise alternative modes of transport such as rail or water	None
Percentage of applications for the landfilling of waste proposing to recover energy from landfill gas	None



## 5. Key findings

5.1 In this AMR, only key indicators (as identified nationally) have been monitored. As the monitoring systems for the new Wiltshire Council develop and the monitoring obligations of local authorities change to reflect the requirements of the Decentralisation and Localism agenda, future editions of this document will evolve to provide evidence that supports a transparent decision-making process.

5.2 Some key issues are highlighted through this reporting process and these are noted below.

### **Population change and growth.**

5.3 Wiltshire continues to see a rapidly growing and ageing population, this underlines the need to ensure that the appropriate infrastructure is in place and services are provided, whilst protecting the rich environmental assets of the County.

### **Development**

5.4 Whilst overall provision of employment land has slowed, the provision of B1 and B2 land uses has increased from last year. The slowdown in overall employment land is mainly a result of the current economic climate. Requirements for employment land are being developed in order that the area is able to provide a flexible and responsive supply of land to support economic development. Future monitoring will measure employment land delivery relative to these emerging requirements.

5.5 Employment growth has dropped by just under 1.5% during 2011 whilst the rate of unemployment within the county has increased from 3.3% in 2006 to 4.7% in 2011. The number of those individuals not wanting a job has decreased during 2011 to just over 11%.

5.6 In the South Housing Market Area and the West of Swindon, delivery from 2006 to 2011 has not met the annualised housing requirements set out in the emerging Core. The county of Wiltshire as a whole is however exceeding the specified targets. This is predicted to continue until plan end in 2026.

5.7 The housing stock is likely to see development slow as a result of the economic circumstances. This can be evidenced, as a number of developers that have been contacted in order to estimate the housing trajectory presented in this report, have cited this as the reason why development has slowed or stopped.

5.8 This slowdown in development is likely to mean that delivery will not match the annualised targets in the short-term. One of the key mechanisms to enable a step change in delivery will be the identification of new strategic sites through the Core Strategy process, including working with developers, landowners and key stakeholders to ensure their delivery.

5.9 The Core Strategy for South Wiltshire is due to be adopted in February 2012, and seeks to address the current housing shortfall in this area. For the remainder of Wiltshire, sites have been identified in a consultation. The results of this consultation have informed Wiltshire's Core Strategy and the

location of development therefore allowing housing to be delivered in a sustainable way.

- 5.10 As well as identifying new large sites for development, delivery can also be promoted by ensuring that the average density of development conforms to the targets laid down in the Core Strategy.
- 5.11 Another element of development that needs to be promoted within Wiltshire is the provision of affordable housing. This still lags a little behind the aspirations of the region, and a co-ordinated strategy will have to be realised in order to ensure that delivery is improved.

#### **Environmental improvement**

- 5.12 The number of permissions granted contrary to the advice received from the Environment Agency (EA) has increased dramatically from 12 in 2010 to 26 in 2011. This represents an increase of 115%.
- 5.13 There has been a net increase in the areas of biodiversity importance.
- 5.14 Whilst the emerging Core Strategy doesn't set absolute targets for the installation of renewable electricity or heat it does give a commitment to support and encourage proposals for standalone renewable energy and heat schemes. Over the past year however the total number of renewable electricity projects within the county has more than tripled increasing by 265 in 2011 from a total of 102 in 2010. Additionally, Wiltshire and Swindon have seen the greatest percentage increase in renewable heat capacity in the South West region which has doubled between 2010/11.
- 5.15 Despite significant advances being made in the number of renewable electricity and heat projects being delivered there still appears to be a clear discrepancy between targets and delivery in Wiltshire. In order to achieve the ambitious targets laid down by central government a new culture of delivery will be required.

#### **Minerals**

- 5.16 With no new permissions for significant sand and gravel extraction, the landbank of permitted reserves for Wiltshire and Swindon is now well below the 7 year minimum at 2.5 years. This could in part be attributable to the recent downturn in the economy but is most likely to be an indicator that, for Wiltshire and Swindon, the depleting resources of the Upper Thames Valley will struggle to support continued extraction at current rates during the period to 2026 and beyond.

#### **Waste**

- 5.17 Just over 17,000 tonnes per annum of new waste treatment capacity was permitted.
- 5.18 Wiltshire generated 242,876 tonnes of municipal waste. Of which 56,120 tonnes were recycled, 37,947 tonnes were composted, 57,815 tonnes were recovered and 90,994 tonnes was landfilled.
- 5.19 A total of 50,000 tonnes of residual municipal waste were exported out of the County for management at an energy to waste plant.

- 5.20 78% of facilities permitted were located in major urban areas, of which 93% were on previously developed land
- 5.21 76% of facilities permitted were within 2km of either Wiltshire's HGV route network or the primary route network.
- 5.22 Approximately 3 ha of agricultural land were lost to waste management development.

## **6. Future data collection**

- 6.1 In this monitoring report, the authority has responded to the NCOIs and indicators within extant DPDs as well as providing some contextual information. However, it is realised that there are a whole stream of other indicators that should be monitored in following years.
- 6.2 These indicators include further local indicators to monitor performance of local policies that emerge from the LDF as well as an array of significant effects indicators resulting from sustainability appraisals.
- 6.3 As will be appreciated, this will involve a large amount of work in order to align or redevelop current monitoring systems to produce consistent data outputs across the County.
- 6.4 The majority of this work is underway. A land use monitoring system has been developed for this very purpose and should result in improved data coverage and integration for the land use data currently monitored. Also, the county wide Wiltshire SHLAA has now been finalised alongside the SHMA and the Affordable Housing Viability Study.
- 6.5 However, these monitoring activities will inevitably take some time before they are fully aligned and as a result the AMR is expected to evolve in line with this.

## 7. Glossary

A guide to terminology used in this document

<b>Ancient Woodland (AW)</b>	Land that has had continuous woodland cover since 1600AD as designated by Natural England.
<b>Annual Business Inquiry (ABI)</b>	A business survey undertaken by the Office for National Statistics capturing both employment and financial information.
<b>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</b>	A report to assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being achieved, as required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act Order 2004.
<b>Annual Population Survey (APS)</b>	A household survey undertaken by the Office for National Statistics capturing a range of demographic and employment characteristics.
<b>Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)</b>	An earnings survey undertaken by the Office for National Statistics.
<b>Area Action Plan (AAP)</b>	A development plan document covering a specific area focussing on the implementation of policies for key areas of opportunity, change or conservation.
<b>Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)</b>	An area of countryside with significant landscape value as designated by Natural England.
<b>Community Strategy</b>	A strategy prepared by a local authority to improve local quality of life and aspirations, under the Local Government Act 2000.
<b>Contextual Indicator</b>	Describes the wider social, environmental and economic background in which the Local; Development Framework operates.
<b>Core Strategy</b>	A Development Plan Document setting out the spatial vision and strategic objectives of the planning framework for an area, having regard to the Community Strategy.
<b>Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF)</b>	The Government department responsible for education.
<b>Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)</b>	The Government department responsible for planning policy.
<b>Development Plan</b>	Consists of the Regional Spatial Strategy and development plan documents.
<b>Development Plan Document (DPD)</b>	Outlines the key development goals of the Local Development Framework.
<b>Evidence Base</b>	Information in support of local development documents.

<b>Examination in Public (EiP)</b>	An independent examination of draft plans.
<b>Government Office for the South West (GOSW)</b>	The Government's regional office acting as the first point of contact for submitting documents to the Secretary of State.
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA)</b>	A measurement of the contribution to the national economy of the area.
<b>Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)</b>	An indicative measure of deprivation for small areas across England.
<b>Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)</b>	Part of the Integrated Delivery Plan that sets out how essential infrastructure associated with new developments will be delivered.
<b>Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF)</b>	An independent research organisation.
<b>Land Registry House Price Index</b>	A dataset of house prices issued by the Land Registry.
<b>Local Development Document (LDD)</b>	The documents that set out planning policies for specific topics or areas, which make up the Local Development Framework.
<b>Local Development Framework (LDF)</b>	A portfolio of local development documents including all those policies forming the framework for future development.
<b>Local Development Scheme (LDS)</b>	A timetable for the preparation of local development documents.
<b>Local Indicator</b>	A locally defined indicator that monitors the consequences of local planning policies.
<b>Local Nature Reserve (LNR)</b>	Places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally as declared by the Local Authority.
<b>Local Plan</b>	The statutory plan that pre-ceded the Local Development Framework. In the current intervening period some policies have been saved from these plans.
<b>Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)</b>	A non-statutory, multi-agency body which matches local authority boundaries and aims to bring together different parts of the public, private, community and voluntary sectors at a local level.
<b>National Core Output Indicator (NCOI)</b>	Set by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister to monitor performance against nationally defined targets in response to national policy.
<b>National Park</b>	An area of land protected from most development and pollution.
<b>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</b>	Sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England.
<b>Natural England</b>	A non-departmental public body responsible for ensuring that England's natural environment is protected and improved.

<b>Office for National Statistics (ONS)</b>	The executive office of the UK Statistics Authority charged with the collection and publication of statistics.
<b>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)</b>	The precedent of the Department for Communities and Local Government.
<b>Planning Inspectorate (PINS)</b>	The Government agency responsible for scheduling independent examinations.
<b>Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)</b>	The precedents of Planning Policy Statements.
<b>Planning Policy Statement (PPS)</b>	A series of documents setting out the Government's national land use planning policies.
<b>Proposals Map</b>	A local development document which illustrates on a base map all the policies and proposals contained in the development plan documents.
<b>Regional Planning Guidance (RPG)</b>	The precedent of the Regional Spatial Strategy.
<b>Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)</b>	A strategy for the broad development of the region from 2006-2026 prepared by the South West Regional Assembly.
<b>Regionally Important Geological or Geo-morphological Site (RIGS)</b>	Important sites for geology and geomorphology outside of statutorily protected land as identified by the Local Authority.
<b>Saved Plan</b>	Those policies within the adopted Local Plan that have been saved beyond the expiry date by the Secretary of State.
<b>Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)</b>	Those monuments that are given legal protection by being scheduled by English Heritage.
<b>Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)</b>	A study that seeks to identify as many sites with housing potential in and around as many settlements as possible in the study area.
<b>Strategic Housing market Assessment (SHMA)</b>	A study that assesses housing need and demand which informs the development of local development documents.
<b>Significant Effects Indicator</b>	Indicators identified within the Sustainability Appraisal or Strategic Environmental Assessment, to monitor sustainability effects of local policy implementation.
<b>Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</b>	The basic building blocks of site based nature conservation legislation including the very best wildlife and geological sites, as designated by Natural England.
<b>South West Regional Assembly (SWRA)</b>	A partnership of members from local authorities across the South West and representatives from various other organisations with an interest in the regions' well-being.
<b>Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</b>	Areas which have been given special protection under the European Union's

	Habitat Directive, as identified by Natural England.
<b>Special Landscape Area (SLA)</b>	A non-statutory landscape designation as defined by the Local Authority.
<b>Special Protection Area (SPA)</b>	Strictly protected sites classified for wild and vulnerable birds.
<b>Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)</b>	A document setting out how the authority will consult and involve the public at every stage in the production of the Local Development Framework.
<b>Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)</b>	An assessment of certain plans and policies on the environment.
<b>Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)</b>	A survey of the sources of potential housing supply, and assessment of delivery criteria to provide an assessment of potential deliverable supply.
<b>Strategic Information Providers (SIP) Group</b>	A specialist officer group of local authorities and agencies that works to share knowledge and assist in the production of the AMR.
<b>Strategically Significant Cities and Towns (SSCT)</b>	Those settlements which play a critical strategic role either regionally or sub-regionally, as identified in the draft Regional Spatial Strategy.
<b>Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)</b>	A local development document which provides additional advice and information relating to a specific policy or proposal in a development plan document.
<b>Sustainability Appraisal (SA)</b>	An appraisal of the impacts of policies and proposals on economic, social and environmental issues.
<b>Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016</b>	The currently adopted development plan, which will be replaced by the Regional Spatial Strategy and development plan documents.
<b>Wiltshire Council</b>	The new unitary authority for Wiltshire which will come into existence in April 2009.
<b>Wiltshire Monitoring Framework (WMF)</b>	A framework that monitors and analyses policy on an on-going basis.
<b>Wiltshire Monitoring Group (WMG)</b>	The sub-SIP group for Wiltshire, which works to share best practice across the County and to inform on regional and national policy.
<b>World Heritage Site (WHS)</b>	A cultural, natural or historical site of outstanding universal value designated by the UNESCO World Heritage Site Committee.

## **8. Appendices**

- 8.1 Contextual indicators
- 8.2 Housing trajectory
- 8.3 Components of housing trajectory
- 8.4 Saved Local Plan policies
- 8.5 Five year land supply statement



### Appendix 8.1: Contextual Indicators

	Indicator	East Wiltshire	North Wiltshire	South Wiltshire	West Wiltshire	Wiltshire	Time	Source
Population	Total Population	71,300	113,000	106,000	108,300	398,700	Mid 1991	ONS 1991 mid year population estimates
		72,500	121,300	111,600	110,500	415,800	Mid 1996	ONS 1996 mid year population estimates
		74,838	125,372	114,613	118,150	432,973	2001	ONS 2001 Census
		79,600	133,400	116,100	126,400	455,500	2008	ONS 2008 mid year population estimates
		80,400	134,000	117,500	127,900	459,800	2010	ONS 2010 mid year population estimates
		79,700	135,600	117,300	129,700	462,200	Mid 2011	ONS 2008 sub national population projections
		82,800	141,000	119,100	135,100	477,100	Mid 2016	
		84,700	147,000	121,500	140,800	494,200	Mid 2021	
		Military Population	6.1%	2.2%	3.4%	0.9%	2.8%	2009
	Military Dependent Population	3.7%	1.6%	2.9%	0.7%	2.1%	2009	
Age Structure	0-19	26.6%	25.0%	23.4%	23.9%	24.6%	Mid 2010	ONS 2010 mid year population estimates
	20-39	20.8%	21.7%	21.9%	21.7%	21.6%		
	40-59	28.2%	29.9%	28.0%	28.1%	28.6%		
	60-79	19.5%	18.7%	20.7%	20.8%	19.9%		
	80+	4.8%	4.6%	6.0%	5.5%	5.3%		
	0-15	18.6%	18.6%	17.4%	17.7%	18.1%	Mid 2010	ONS 2010 mid year population estimates
	16-29	18.0%	15.8%	16.4%	16.0%	16.4%		
	30-64	45.8%	48.8%	46.1%	46.9%	47.1%		
65+	17.6%	16.8%	20.1%	19.4%	18.5%			
Density	Persons per hectare	0.81	1.70	1.15	2.41	1.38	Mid 2010	ONS 2010 mid year population estimates

	Indicator	East Wiltshire	North Wiltshire	South Wiltshire	West Wiltshire	Wiltshire	Time	Source
Ethnicity	White	98.6%	98.2%	98.7%	98.1%	98.4%	2001	ONS Census
	Mixed	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%		
	Asian or Asian British	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%		
	Black or Black British	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%		
	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%		
Life Expectancy	Male at Birth	79.2	79.8	79.5	79.4		2007-2009	ONS Life Expectancy
	Female at Birth	83.7	83.6	83	83.6			
Household Types	Households	29,565	50,275	47,408	49,407	176,655	2001	ONS Census
	One person household	25.6%	24.9%	28.3%	28.1%	26.8%		
	Other pensioner household	10.1%	9.5%	11.1%	10.8%	10.4%		
	Married couple household	44.9%	46.2%	40.5%	40.7%	42.9%		
	Co-habiting couple household	7.8%	8.1%	7.4%	8.4%	7.9%		
	Lone parent household	7.0%	6.9%	7.3%	7.7%	7.3%		
	Other household	4.7%	4.3%	5.3%	4.4%	4.7%		
House Prices	Detached - Mean					£298,346	March 2010	Land Registry 2010
	Semi-detached - Mean					£171,729		
	Terraced - Mean					£143,911		
	Flat - Mean					£106,066		
	All dwellings - Mean					£180,013		
House Price to Income Ratio	House Price to Income Ratio					11.20		National Housing Federation - Home Truths 2010
Household Size	Number of people per household	2.40	2.44	2.33	2.35	2.38	2001	ONS Census
Housing Stock	All dwellings	31,305	52,082	49,216	51,150	183,753	2001	ONS Census
	Occupied dwellings	94.4%	96.5%	96.3%	96.6%	96.1%		
	Second residence/holiday accommodation	4.3%	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%	3.2%		
	Vacant dwellings	1.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%		

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>East Wiltshire</b>	<b>North Wiltshire</b>	<b>South Wiltshire</b>	<b>West Wiltshire</b>	<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Source</b>
Housing Condition	Dwellings meeting the decent homes standard					<b>72%</b>	2009	Wiltshire Council
Tenure	All households	29,565	50,275	47,408	49,407	<b>176,655</b>	2001	ONS Census
	Owns outright	8,607	15,243	14,923	16,176	<b>54,949</b>		
	Owns with a mortgage or loan	10,577	22,638	16,654	21,564	<b>71,433</b>		
	Shared ownership	123	163	271	266	<b>823</b>		
	Rented from local authority	500	540	5,650	910	<b>7,600</b>		
	Rented from Housing Association/RSL	4,994	5,804	1,902	5,018	<b>17,718</b>		
	Rented privately	2,261	3,392	4,585	3,666	<b>13,904</b>		
	Rented from other	2,503	2,495	3,423	1,807	<b>10,228</b>		
Dwelling Type	Detached house or bungalow	11,604	19,598	17,669	16,934	<b>65,805</b>	2001	ONS Census
	Semi-detached house or bungalow	9,598	16,339	14,428	16,911	<b>57,276</b>		
	Terraced house or bungalow	6,547	11,277	10,569	12,052	<b>40,445</b>		
	Flat or apartment	3,375	4,366	5,985	4,979	<b>18,705</b>		
	Caravan or other temporary structure	532	733	1,268	1,076	<b>3,609</b>		
Qualifications	Working age with NVQ4 and above	30.2%	34.5%	45.4%	29.1%	<b>35.0%</b>	2010	ONS Annual Population Survey - NOMIS
	Working age with NVQ3 and above	49.8%	56.7%	63.2%	50.7%	<b>55.5%</b>		
	Working age with NVQ2 and above	76.5%	73.3%	77.4%	66.8%	<b>73.1%</b>		
	Working age with NVQ1 and above	86.6%	87.0%	88.9%	79.7%	<b>85.4%</b>		
	Working age with other qualifications		6.7%	6.0%	8.6%	<b>6.9%</b>		
	Working age with no qualifications	7.7%	6.3%	5.1%	11.6%	<b>7.7%</b>		
	Pupils achieving 5+ GCSEs at A*-C					<b>70.6%</b>	2010	DCSF

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>East Wiltshire</b>	<b>North Wiltshire</b>	<b>South Wiltshire</b>	<b>West Wiltshire</b>	<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Source</b>
Crime	Crime rate per 1,000 population					<b>59.00</b>	2010	Home Office
Community Safety	% of residents who say that they feel fairly safe or very safe outside during the day							
	% of residents who say that they feel fairly safe or very safe outside after dark							
Health	Number of people in good health	73.7%	73.9%	72.3%	70.5%	<b>72.5%</b>	2001	ONS Census
	Number of people in fairly good health	20.2%	20.0%	20.8%	22.3%	<b>20.9%</b>		
	Number of people not in good health	6.1%	6.1%	6.9%	7.3%	<b>6.6%</b>		
	People with a limiting long-term illness	10,524	17,447	18,317	18,973	<b>65,261</b>		
Deprivation	Number of lower SOAs within 10% most deprived nationally					<b>0 (of 281 in Wiltshire)</b>	2007	CLG Index of Multiple Deprivation
	Number of lower SOAs within 25% most deprived nationally					<b>37 (of 281 in Wiltshire)</b>		
Economic Activity	Economically active	85.3%	75.5%	80.0%	78.8%	<b>79.2%</b>	(Apr 2010-Mar 2011)	ONS Annual Population Survey - NOMIS website
	- in employment	79.9%	74.2%	77.3%	75.0%	<b>79.1%</b>		
	- employees	70.5%	64.6%	66.8%	62.5%	<b>65.6%</b>		
	- self-employed	9.3%	9.5%	10.5%	12.1%	<b>10.5%</b>		
	- unemployed	4.9%	5.1%	4.4%	5.6%	<b>3.7%</b>		
	Economically inactive	14.7%	24.5%	20.0%	21.2%	<b>20.8%</b>		
	- wanting a job	#	5.1%	7.6%	4.4%	<b>5.4%</b>		
	- not wanting a job	10.5%	19.4%	12.4%	16.8%	<b>15.4%</b>		
Unemployment benefit claimants	781	1,773	1,184	1,727	<b>5,465</b>	Oct 2010	Claimant Count	

	Indicator	East Wiltshire	North Wiltshire	South Wiltshire	West Wiltshire	Wiltshire	Time	Source
Businesses	VAT registered businesses	3,500	5,875	4,685	4,310	18,370	2007	ONS VAT registration/deregistration - NOMIS
Jobs	Number of jobs	38,000	67,000	66,000	60,000	231,000	2009	ONS - NOMIS
Unemployment	Jobseeker's Allowance Claimants	880	1,810	1,240	1,780	5,710	2010	ONS - NOMIS
GVA						17,900	2006	ONS GVA per head
Average Earnings	Annual earnings by residence	£20,000	£19,252	£20,046	£21,871	£20,146	2010	ONS ASHE gross annual pay for full time workers - NOMIS website
	Annual earnings by workplace	£17,114	£20,276	£19,500	£19,005	£19,472		
Occupation	Managers & senior officials	6,000	9,400	11,000	12,300	38,600	(Apr 2010-Mar 2011)	ONS - NOMIS Labour Market Profile
	Professional occupations	4,900	9,300	9,300	7,600	31,100		
	Associate professional & technical occupations	7,300	12,800	12,200	7,300	39,600		
	Administrative & secretarial occupations	#	6,700	3,700	5,300	17,500		
	Skilled trades occupations	6,600	6,400	6,700	6,900	26,600		
	Personal service occupations	4,300	6,300	3,700	3,900	18,200		
	Sales & customer service occupations	#	3,500	#	4,300	12,400		
	Process; plant & machine operatives	#	5,100	#	5,600	14,300		
Elementary occupations	4,500	6,800	4,200	6,500	22,000			

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>East Wiltshire</b>	<b>North Wiltshire</b>	<b>South Wiltshire</b>	<b>West Wiltshire</b>	<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Source</b>
Industry	Agriculture; hunting; forestry	1,518	1,680	1,722	1,149	<b>6,069</b>	2001	ONS Annual Business Inquiry
	Fishing	8	5	55	6	<b>74</b>		
	Mining & quarrying	48	114	61	102	<b>325</b>		
	Manufacturing	4,623	10,876	5,584	10,777	<b>31,860</b>		
	Electricity; gas and water supply	179	534	135	268	<b>1,116</b>		
	Construction	2,611	3,906	3,940	3,799	<b>14,256</b>		
	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	5,383	9,863	8,710	10,065	<b>34,021</b>		
	Hotels and catering	1,534	2,600	2,620	2,751	<b>9,505</b>		
	Transport storage and communication	2,032	4,426	2,766	3,687	<b>12,911</b>		
	Financial intermediation	1,152	2,490	2,489	1,382	<b>7,513</b>		
	Real estate; renting and business activities	4,932	8,620	7,547	6,189	<b>27,288</b>		
	Public administration and defence	5,407	7,121	8,742	5,600	<b>26,870</b>		
	Education	2,744	4,530	3,909	4,293	<b>15,476</b>		
	Health and social work	3,396	5,110	6,306	5,171	<b>19,983</b>		
Other	2,004	2,643	2,882	2,482	<b>10,011</b>			
Mode of travel to work	People who work mainly at or from home	4,613	7,269	6,420	5,883	<b>24,185</b>	2001	ONS Census
	Underground, metro, light rail or tram	65	78	85	50	<b>278</b>		
	Train	587	1,189	932	1,082	<b>3,790</b>		
	Bus, mini bus or coach	864	1,701	2,401	1,019	<b>5,985</b>		
	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	403	793	671	719	<b>2,586</b>		
	Driving a car or van	22,201	40,416	32,509	36,304	<b>131,430</b>		
	Passenger in a car or van	2,269	3,631	3,504	3,688	<b>13,092</b>		
	Taxi or minicab	88	141	131	179	<b>539</b>		
	Bicycle	1,102	2,343	2,246	2,194	<b>7,885</b>		
	On foot	5,137	6,680	8,220	6,359	<b>26,396</b>		
	Other	242	277	349	244	<b>1,112</b>		

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>East Wiltshire</b>	<b>North Wiltshire</b>	<b>South Wiltshire</b>	<b>West Wiltshire</b>	<b>Wiltshire</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Source</b>
Distance	Average distance travelled to work (km)	17.7	16.6	15.6	13.8	15.8	2001	ONS Census
Traffic	Average daily traffic flows					5,431	2008	DfT
Public Transport	Households within walking distance of an hourly bus service							
Environmental Designations	Area covered by AONB	66.4%	22.9%	46.2%	29.5%	44.0%	2008	WCC Information Systems
	Area covered by Special Landscape Area	20.6%	4.2%	46.0%	30.8%	26.2%		
	Area covered by Special Protection Area	9.3%	0.0%	5.5%	11.2%	6.3%		
	Area covered by Special Area of Conservation	9.6%	0.2%	6.8%	11.3%	6.8%		
	Area covered by SSSI	11.3%	0.9%	9.3%	13.2%	8.5%		
	Area covered by Scheduled Ancient Monument	1.9%	0.4%	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%		
	Area covered by Regionally Important Geological or Geomorphological Site	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%		
	Area covered by Ancient Woodland	3.6%	2.6%	5.4%	3.5%	3.9%		
	Area covered by World Heritage Site	2.7%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	1.5%		
	Area covered by Local Nature Reserve	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%		
	Area covered by National Park	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.9%		
	Area covered by any of the above	87.1%	29.2%	92.8%	59.5%	70.8%		
Air Quality								
Water Quality	River length assessed as at least fairly good chemical quality	97.8%	88.7%	96.2%	97.0%	94.1%	2006	Environment Agency
	River length assessed as at least fairly good biological quality	62.5%	96.3%	100.0%	100.0%	93.9%		

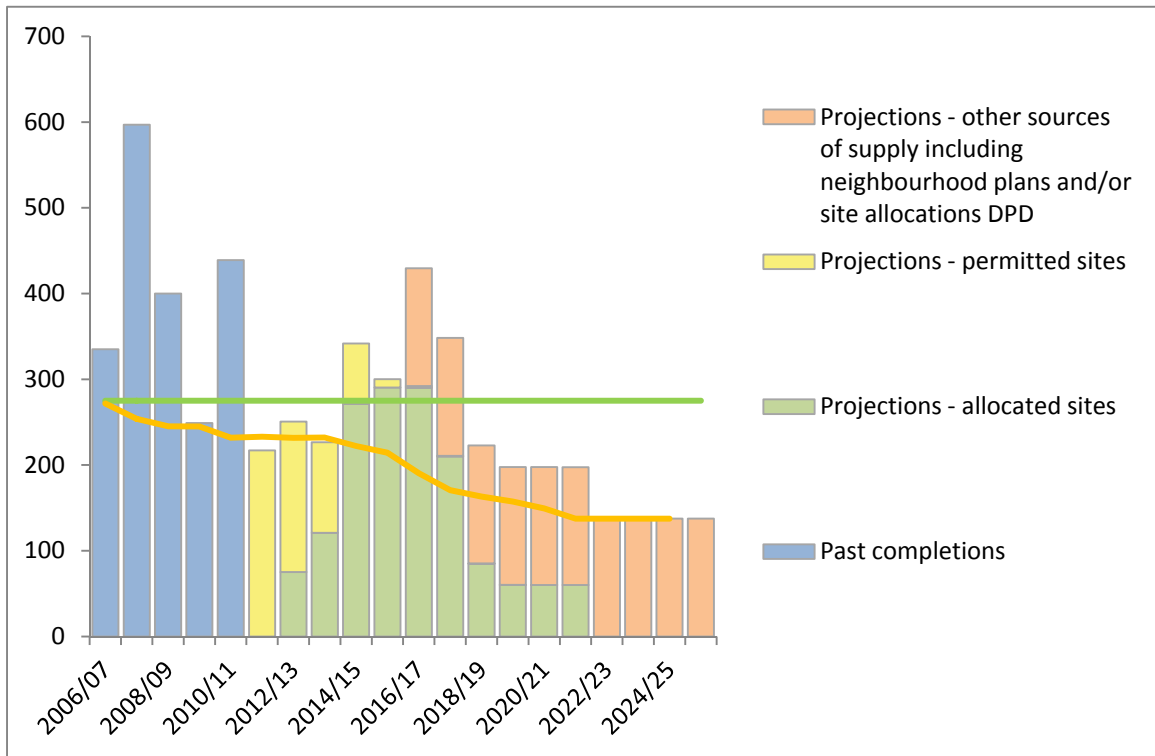
**Appendix 8.2: Housing trajectory  
East Housing Market Area against the emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy**

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Past completions	335	597	400	249	439															
Projections - allocated sites <sup>18</sup>						0	75	121	271	290	290	210	85	60	60	60	0	0	0	0
Projections - permitted sites						217	176	106	71	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projections – other sources of supply including neighbourhood plans and/or site allocations DPD											137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Total past completions	335	597	400	249	439															
Total projected completions						217	251	227	342	300	430	348	223	198	198	197	138	137	137	137
Cumulative completions	335	932	1,332	1,581	2,020	2,237	2,488	2,715	3,056	3,357	3,786	4,134	4,357	4,555	4,753	4,950	5,088	5,225	5,363	5,500
PLAN - strategic allocation (annualised)	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
MONITOR - no. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	60	382	507	481	645	587	563	515	581	607	761	834	782	705	628	550	413	275	138	0
MANAGE - annual Core Strategy requirement taking account of past/projected completions	272	254	245	245	232	233	232	232	222	214	190	171	163	158	149	137	137	137	137	

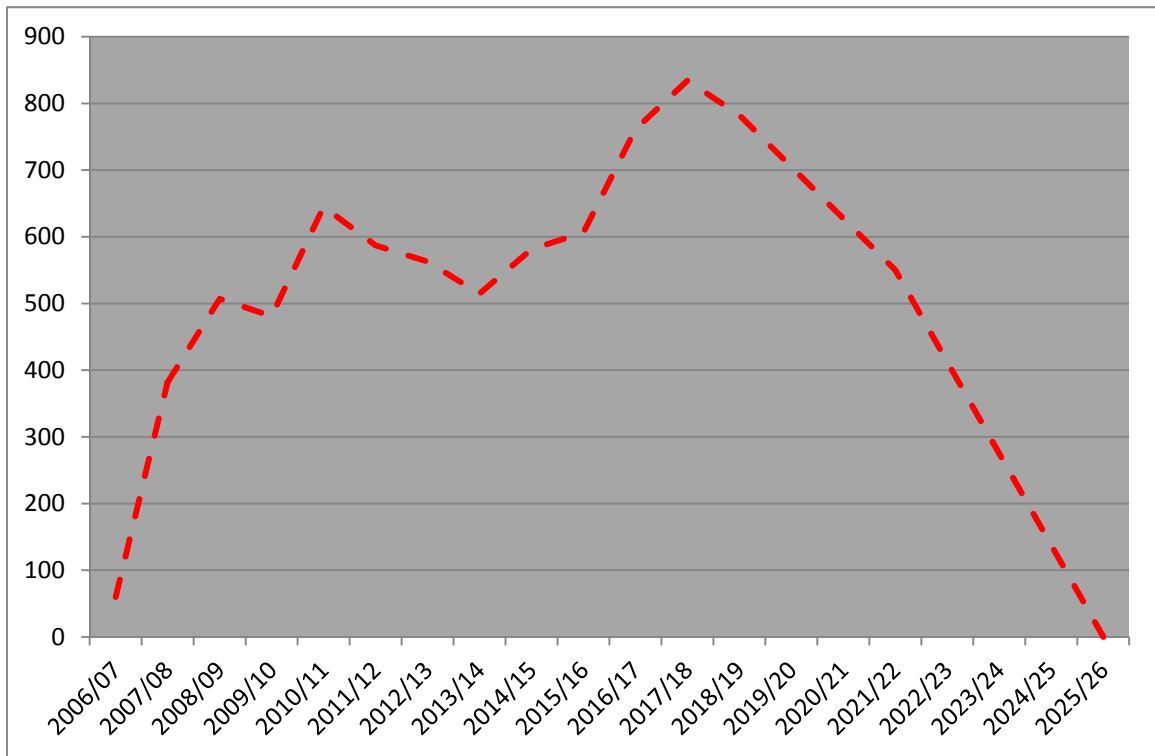
<sup>18</sup> Includes both extant Local Plan allocations and proposed strategic site allocations in the pre-submission draft of the Wiltshire Core Strategy



### East Housing Market Area – Manage



### East Housing Market Area – Monitor

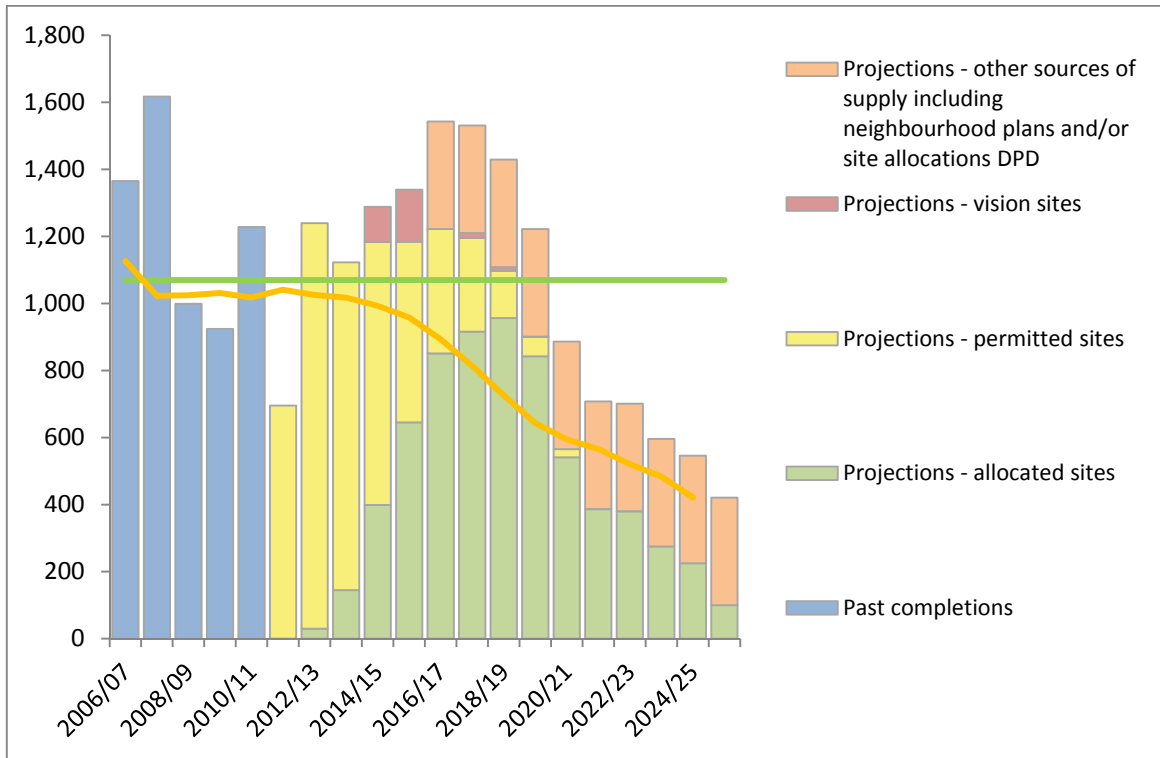


**North and West Housing Market Area against the emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy**

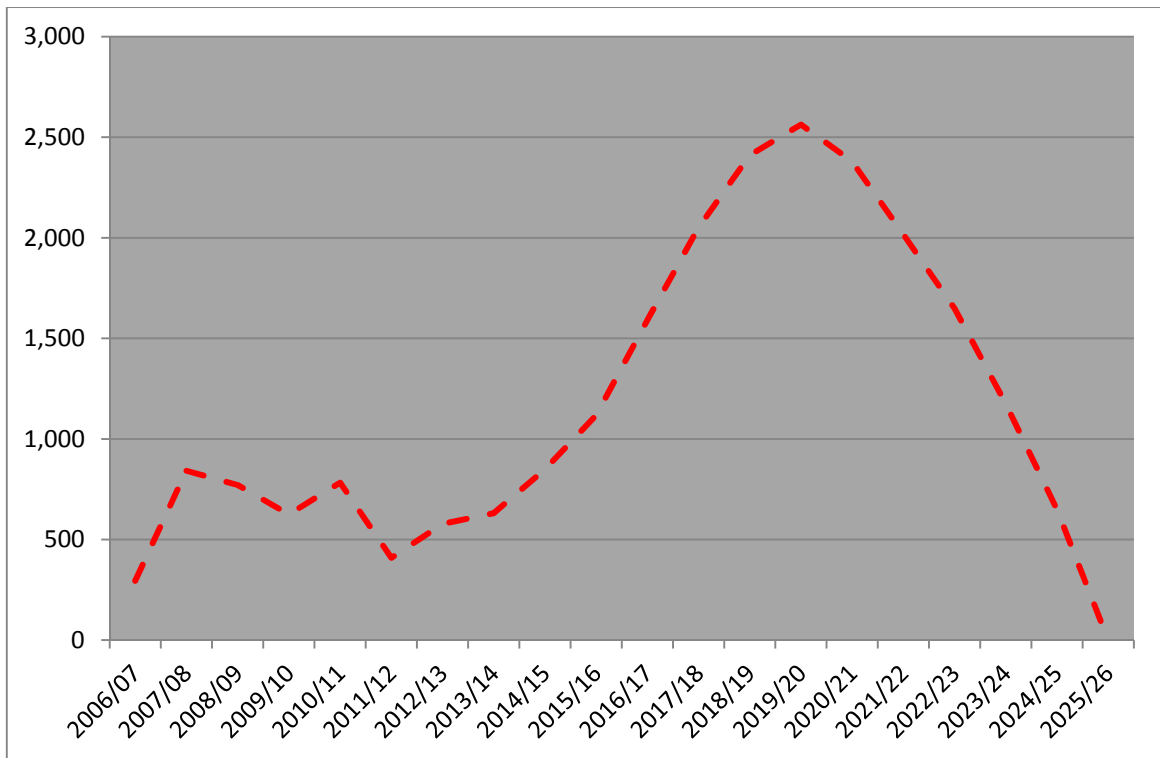
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Past completions	1,365	1,617	999	924	1,228															
Projections - allocated sites <sup>19</sup>						0	30	145	399	645	851	916	956	842	541	387	380	275	225	100
Projections - permitted sites						696	1,209	978	784	539	371	279	141	58	24	0	0	0	0	0
Projections – vision sites						0	0	0	105	155	0	15	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projections – other sources of supply including neighbourhood plans and/or site allocations DPD											321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321
Total past completions	1,365	1,617	999	924	1,228															
Total projected completions						696	1,239	1,123	1,288	1,339	1,543	1,531	1,429	1,222	886	708	701	596	546	421
Cumulative completions	1,365	2,982	3,981	4,905	6,133	6,829	8,068	9,191	10,479	11,818	13,361	14,892	16,320	17,543	18,429	19,136	19,837	20,433	20,979	21,400
PLAN - strategic allocation (annualised)	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070
MONITOR - no. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	295	842	771	625	783	409	578	631	849	1,118	1,591	2,052	2,410	2,563	2,379	2,016	1,647	1,173	649	0
MANAGE - annual Core Strategy requirement taking account of past/projected completions	1,126	1,023	1,025	1,031	1,018	1,041	1,026	1,017	993	958	893	814	726	643	594	566	521	483	421	

<sup>19</sup> Includes both extant Local Plan allocations and proposed strategic site allocations in the pre-submission draft of the Wiltshire Core Strategy

### North and West Housing Market Area – Manage



### North and West Housing Market Area – Monitor

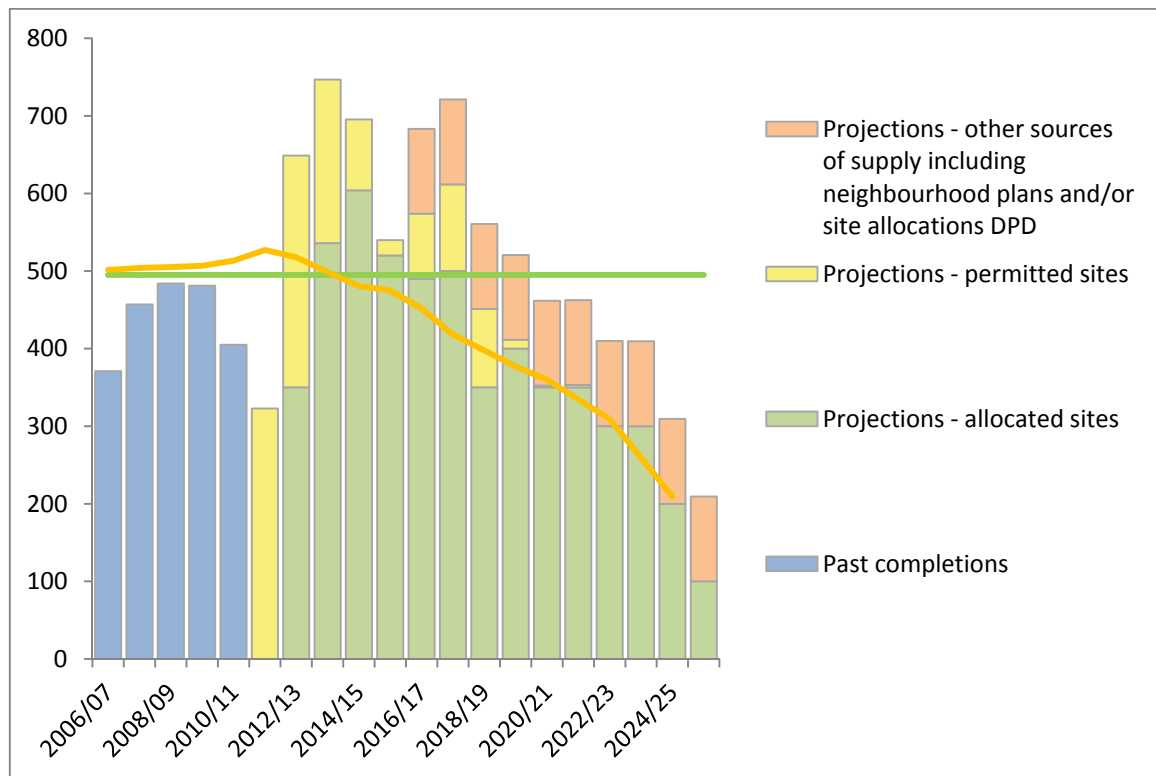


**South Housing Market Area against the emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy**

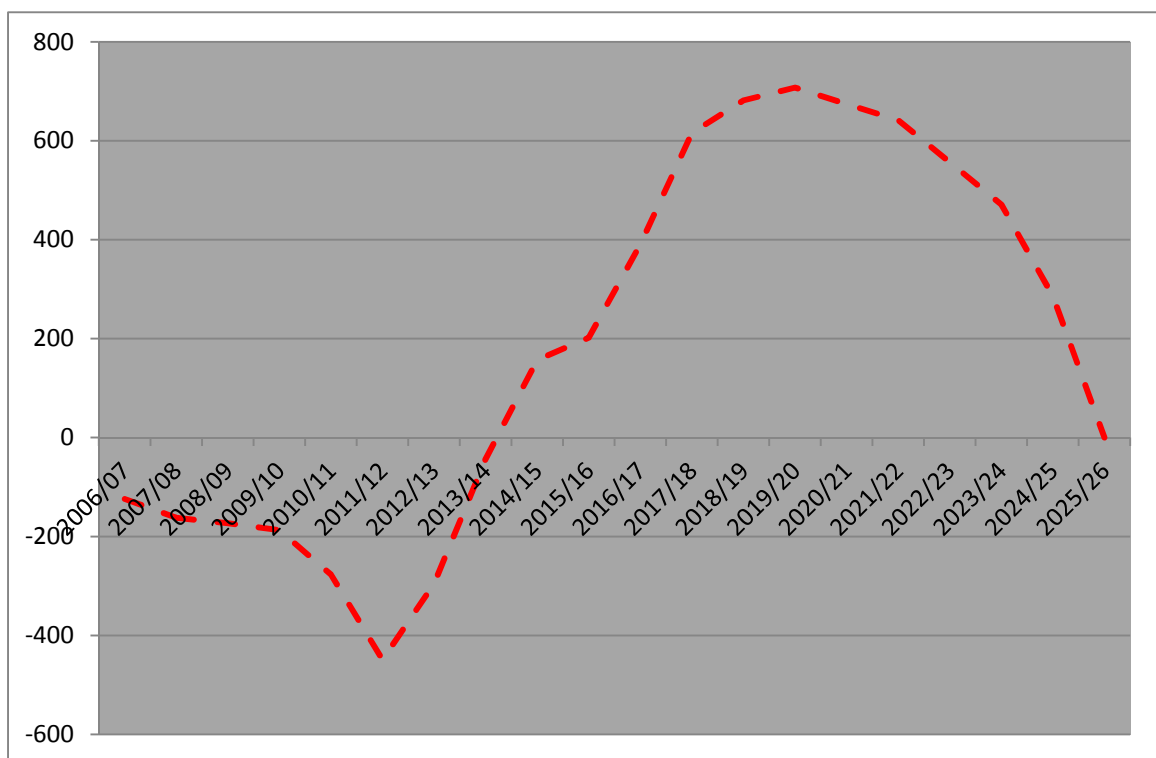
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Past completions	371	457	484	481	405															
Projections - allocated sites <sup>20</sup>						0	350	536	604	520	490	500	350	400	350	350	300	300	200	100
Projections - permitted sites						323	299	211	91	20	84	112	101	11	2	3	0	0	0	0
Projections – other sources of supply including neighbourhood plans and/or site allocations DPD											109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
Total past completions	371	457	484	481	405															
Total projected completions						323	649	747	695	540	683	721	561	521	462	463	410	409	309	209
Cumulative completions	371	828	1,312	1,793	2,198	2,521	3,170	3,917	4,612	5,152	5,835	6,556	7,117	7,638	8,099	8,562	8,972	9,381	9,691	9,900
PLAN - strategic allocation (annualised)	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495	495
MONITOR - no. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	124	162	173	187	277	449	295	-43	157	202	390	616	682	708	674	642	557	471	286	0
MANAGE - annual Core Strategy requirement taking account of past/projected completions	502	504	505	507	513	527	518	499	481	475	452	418	398	377	360	335	309	259	209	

<sup>20</sup> Includes both extant Local Plan allocations and strategic site allocations in the South Wiltshire Core Strategy review

### South Housing Market Area – Manage



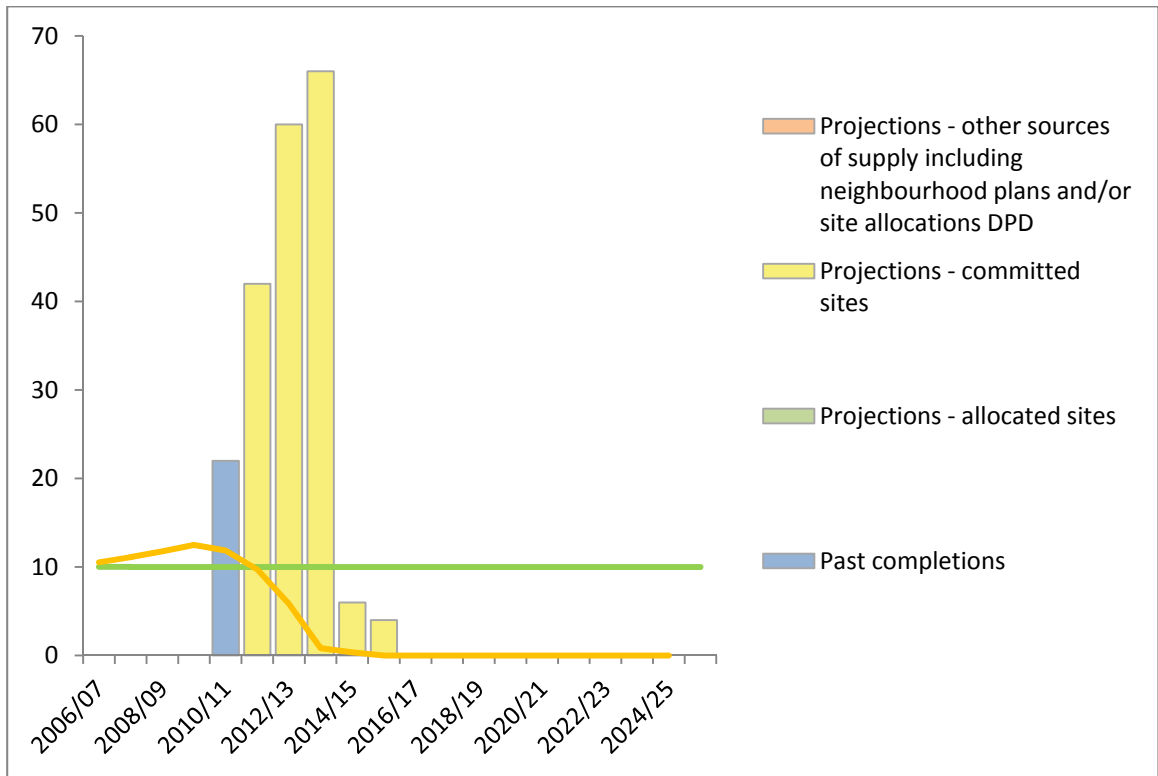
### South Housing Market Area – Monitor



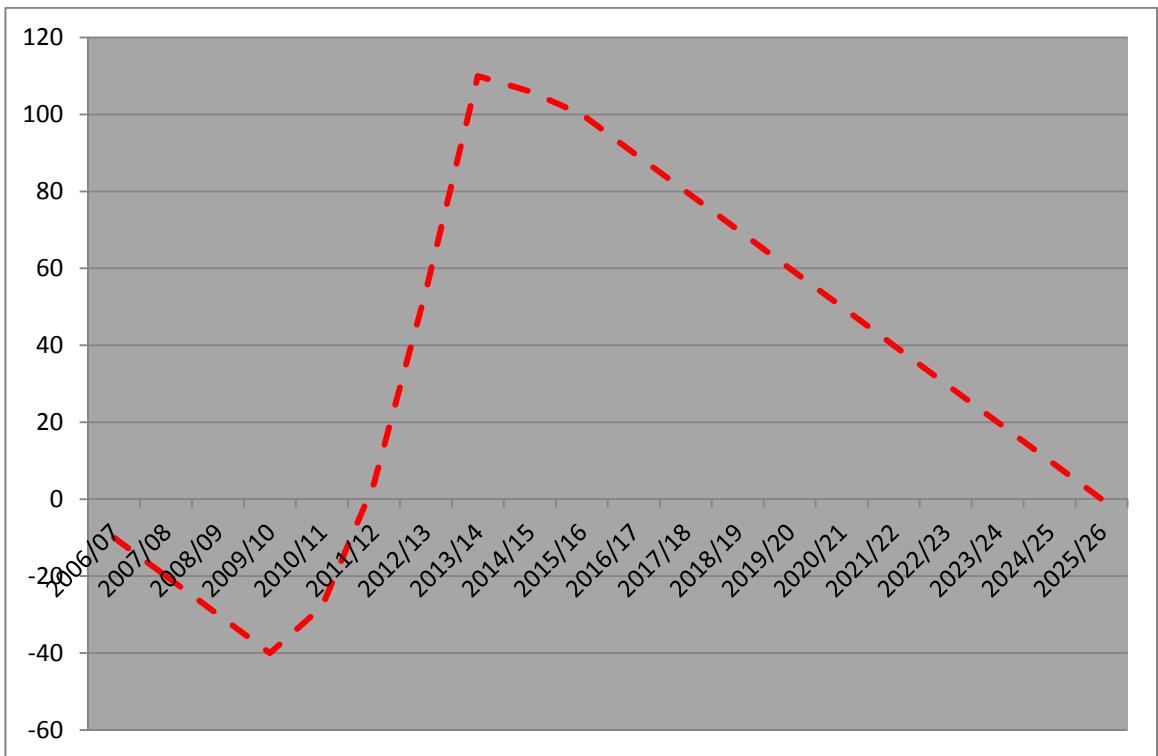
### West of Swindon against the emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Past completions	0	0	0	0	22															
Projections - allocated sites						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projections - permitted sites						42	60	66	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projections – other sources of supply including neighbourhood plans and/or site allocations DPD											0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total past completions	0	0	0	0	22															
Total projected completions						42	60	66	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative completions	0	0	0	0	22	64	124	190	196	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
PLAN - strategic allocation (annualised)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
MONITOR - no. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	-10	-20	-30	-40	-28	4	54	110	106	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0
MANAGE - annual Core Strategy requirement taking account of past/projected completions	11	11	12	13	12	10	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

### West of Swindon – Manage



### West of Swindon – Monitor



### Appendix 8.3: Components of housing trajectory

East Housing Market Area	Source of Housing Supply	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Remaining dwellings	Comments
<b>Small Permitted Sites</b>		89	27	15	8	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	
<b>Large Permitted Sites</b>		128	148	91	62	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	
Former Clinic, Green Lane		0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	Site has been resubmitted but refused due to car parking standards. The developer now believes that the site is viable for 40 dwellings and will be delivered in 2014/15
Land at Bureau West, Horton Road, Devizes 1		26	42	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer has provided the expected development rate
Land at Bureau West, Horton Road, Devizes 2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	The proposed development consists of lower density family housing and so the remainder for the site is not proposed to be developed
Land at Naughton Avenue		7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assume remainder will be complete in following year as the majority are under construction
Land off Quakers Walk		21	29	32	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
Former Spitalcroft Allotments, London Road		4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
Rear of Littleton House		2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer has provided the expected development rate
Ropewind Farm, Rivar Road		6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development has commenced, assume standard rate of delivery
St Johns Comprehensive School, Chopping Knife Lane		22	31	10	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery



St Johns School, Orchard Road	39	13	18	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
34 Kingsbury Hill House, Kingsbury Street	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer has provided the expected development rate
Broomcroft Road/Avonside	57	0	18	26	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Developer's website states that development will commence in Autumn 2011. Assume standard delivery rate
Former Builders Yard, Park Road	10	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer is keen to develop the site once existing site has sold. Assumed to begin development before permission expires
Manor Farm	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Assume remainder will not be completed
The Old School, St James St	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	As development was ongoing, assume that site will complete in following year.
<b>Large Sites Subject to a S106</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Outstanding Local Plan Allocations</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>492</b>	
Devizes Hospital/The Wharf	56	0	15	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	A conservative estimate of 28 dwellings including the retirement complex (even if the current appeal is dismissed it is likely that another application could come forward) and other small sites within this area
Granby Gardens, Ludgershall	130	0	0	0	50	50	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-70	Developer identifies that the site is not currently available due to ransom strips but is confident that the site could be delivered within 5 years with up to 200 dwellings. Assume delay of three years before development commences
NE Quadrant, Tidworth	150	0	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	0	0	0	0	-450	Developer has provided the expected development rate
<b>Strategic Sites</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
Drummond Park (MSA) Depot	475	0	0	50	100	100	100	100	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer informs that development will commence in 2012/13 and will come forward in a phased way

Land west of Salisbury Road, Marlborough	220	0	0	0	60	80	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer informs that the site can be delivered within five years
<b>Final trajectory</b>	<b>1724</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-381</b>	

North and West Housing Market Area	Source of Housing Supply	Dwellings outstanding	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Remaining dwellings	Comments
<b>Small Permitted Sites</b>		<b>758</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>176</b>	
<b>Large Permitted Sites</b>		<b>4759</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>1031</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>542</b>	
Bradford on Avon Hospital, Berryfield Road		36	12	17	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
Kingston Mills, Kingston Road		76	24	35	11	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
Land adjacent Recreation Ground, Frome Road		14	8	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
Stones Garage, St Margarets Street		13	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dajam Ltd have advised that they have started to demolish the existing buildings and believe that the construction should be complete within 2 years
Land South East of Woodmand		12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The site is subject to a ransom strip but developers believe that it will be developed in the next year
4 Wood Street		10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	Site has been leased for 15 years, and so considered not to be deliverable
Land off Sandpit Road		281	20	75	75	75	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Daniel Allen at Turley Associates has liaised with Redrow and informs that the development rate will be as presented

Phase 2, Curzon Park	29	12	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer has provided the expected development rate
Land at Station Road, Calne	115	0	0	12	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	Developer has provided the expected development rate
RAF Yatesbury	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	Considered unlikely to be completed
Hanger 45, Yatesbury	29	0	0	0	0	0	16	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not able to be demonstrated to be deliverable in current economic climate. Excluded from five year supply
23-25 Station Hill	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	Considered unlikely to be implemented as site is undergoing a change of use currently
Former Cattle Market Site, Cocklebury Road	29	16	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
Land adjacent Rowden Lane	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	Legal delays continue to delay development. Not considered developable.
Stronghold Safety Workwear, Cocklebury Road	13	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No clear direction as to when the site is intended to be brought forward and so excluded from the five year supply
Adjacent Woodside/The Gardens, Hardenhuish Lane	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer informs that all dwellings are complete
Land at Goldney Avenue	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer informs that all dwellings are complete
Former Concrete Batching Plant	13	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development has commenced, assume standard rate of delivery
Stanton St Quintin Garage	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	Has expired since April
Pound Mead	43	14	20	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development has commenced, assume standard rate of delivery

The Flamingo Club, Westwells Road, Hawthorn, Corsham	15	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This site has been delayed due to a lack of funding. This is anticipated to continue to delay development and so not included in the five year supply.
Land at Station Road, Corsham	14	8	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
Kingsmoor, The Ley	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	As development was ongoing, assume that site will complete in following year.
Box Wharf	14	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Retirement developments ltd believe that the site will be online within 12-18 months
Hanger 19, Colerne Industrial Park	26	0	0	0	0	0	14	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not able to be demonstrated to be deliverable in current economic climate. Excluded from five year supply
Royal Arthur Park, Westwells Road	221	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	50	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Landowners are considering amending the scheme. However, there is no developer interest at present and so the sites is considered to not be deliverable in five years
Former Bath and Portland Stoneworks	38	0	0	12	18	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Revised permission should be submitted by the end of the year, and development should commence Spring 2012
Cowbridge Mill	49	16	23	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
Custom Transformers, Bristol Road	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer has provided the expected development rate
Hill House Nursing Home	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	The agent has informed that the site has constraints that will delay development and it will not come forward in the foreseeable future
Brook Farm	30	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reserved matters application should be resolved by the end of the year. The site will then have to find willing developers and so considered not to be developed until after 5 years
Great Middle Green Farm, The Green	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer has provided the expected development rate
Land NE of Snowberry Lane and South of Sandridge Road 1	77	25	36	11	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development has commenced, assume standard rate of delivery

Land North East of Snowberry Lane 1	196	0	0	47	66	73	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The developers are confident that the site will continue to deliver and further applications are expected
Land North East of Snowberry Lane 2	49	0	16	23	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Awaiting development of access road through consortium. David Wilson believes that this should have happened within 2 years when development will start and should be complete within 5.
Land North East of Snowberry Lane 3	68	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer expects this site to be complete by the end of 2012
Manor Primary School, Queensway	51	0	17	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Westbury Partnerships believe that development will start in November 2011 with a 3 year build programme
George Ward School, Shurnhold	270	0	0	64	92	100	10	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The site will not be available until 2013. Standard development rate assumed from then on
Land North East of Snowberry Lane 4	41	13	19	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
Land North East of Snowberry Lane 5	82	26	38	12	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
Land North East of Snowberry Lane 6	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume completion in following year
Land at High Street, Semington	18	0	0	0	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Revised application is currently being worked on and so the site will be delayed but the developer has a clear intention to develop
Mowlem's Yard, Wynsome Street	56	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer has provided the expected development rate
Staverton Triangle	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	Has expired since April
Land North of Green Lane	190	0	45	64	70	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Subject to reserved matters gaining permission, development will commence imminently
112 Mortimer Street	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	Has expired since April
60 Bradley Road	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	Developer informs that the option on this site is not being taken on

Broad Street Car Park	31	0	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Westbury Partnerships believe that development will start in November 2011 with a 3 year build programme
Former Wincanton Site, Bythesea Road	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	No evidence that remainder of site will be delivered
Land at Hilperton Drive/Ashton Road, Hilperton	18	0	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Westbury Partnerships believe that development will start in November 2011 with a 3 year build programme
Land at Southview Farm 2	211	19	30	30	30	30	30	30	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer has provided the expected development rate
Land off York Buildings	24	0	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Westbury Partnerships believe that development will start in November 2011 with a 3 year build programme
Land rear of 303 - 305 Marsh Road	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer has provided the expected development rate
Land rear of The Grange, Ashton Road, Hilperton	30	10	14	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development has commenced, assume standard rate of delivery
Terry's Social Club, Hill Street	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer has provided the expected development rate
Land adjacent Scrap Yard, Green Lane	650	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer informs that development will start imminently and should progress at 100 dwellings per annum
Land H8 North of Paxcroft Mead	152	0	76	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developers informs that this development is expected to begin in November 2011 and complete within 18 months
Former Peter Blacks Toiletries	46	0	0	0	0	0	15	21	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Site is considered to be unachievable at present and so is excluded from the five year land supply
Former Bottling Plant, Ushers Brewery, Conigre	97	20	30	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	Site is suitable, available and considered to be achievable
Trowbridge Rugby Football Club	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	Considered unlikely to be developed

7, 8 and 9 Back Street	22	0	0	0	0	0	12	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The current market makes the site unviable, but once this recovers the site is expected to come forward
Land at Blue Hills, Devizes Road	36	0	20	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	Developer has provided the expected development rate
Land off, Hackett Place	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer informs that the site will, be complete by April 2012
Land at Southview Farm 1	14	8	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
Broadway Estate, Broxburn Road	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Agent informs that the site is in a continuing use and so excluded from five year supply
Hillside Hostel, 117 Boreham Road	33	0	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Westbury Partnerships believe that development will start in November 2011 with a 3 year build programme
Land North of Victoria Road 1	63	20	29	9	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
Land North of Victoria Road 2	32	0	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Westbury Partnerships believe that development will start in November 2011 with a 3 year build programme
The Beckford Centre, 6 Gipsy Lane	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	Has expired since April
4-8 Church Street, rear of Edward Street	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	Has expired since April
Area R11 & R12 Leigh Park	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	Developer appears to have withdrawn from the site, assume that this will not come forward
Area R11, Leigh Park	23	0	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Westbury Partnerships believe that development will start in November 2011 with a 3 year build programme
Area R1D, Leigh Park	25	0	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Westbury Partnerships believe that development will start in November 2011 with a 3 year build programme
Heywood House, Park Lane	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	Area is being used for commercial uses. Considered unlikely to be developed in foreseeable future

Oakdene, Leigh Park (R7 and R8)	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	Developer appears to have withdrawn from the site, assume that this will not come forward
7A Trowbridge Road	11	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Conditions still to be discharged and so excluded from five year supply
Melcombe Rise, Alfred Street	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	Developers withdrew from site many years ago. Will not be developed
Land adj Manor Farm, Bratton Road	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
18-20 Withybed, Bushton	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	Remainder of site has been outstanding for many years and is considered unlikely to be developed
Glen Pac (Southern) Ltd, The Forty	11	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development has commenced, assume standard rate of delivery
Former NAFFI site Preston Road	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	Drainage issues continue to halt development. Without substantial investment these are unlikely to be overcome and so considered unlikely to be developed
St Ivel Factory Site, Station Road 1	78	25	36	11	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
5 New Road & Beaufort Arms, Station Road	30	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Site not currently deliverable. Excluded from five year land supply
St Ivel Factory Site, Station Road 2	57	0	18	26	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer informs that the entirety of the St Ivel site should be developed within 2 years. A standard cautious development rate is assumed
Land at Brynards Hill	100	6	30	30	30	30	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-50	Developer has provided the expected development rate
St Ivel Factory Site, Station Road 3	35	11	16	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
Former St Ivel Site, Wootton Bassett	60	0	19	28	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer informs that the entirety of the St Ivel site should be developed within 2 years. A standard cautious development rate is assumed
<b>Large Sites Subject to a S106</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90</b>	



Rudloe Manor, Box Hill	12	0	0	2	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Architects inform that the conversion will take place in 12-18 months and the new builds will follow this
Land NE of Snowberry Lane and South of Sandridge Road 2	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	The site is considered unachievable as there are legal issues with the land
Gerard Buxton Sports Ground	168	0	40	40	40	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer has provided the expected development rate
Rylands Sports Field	100	0	6	34	35	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer has provided the expected development rate
<b>Outstanding Local Plan Allocations</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>269</b>	
Quemerford House and Land	20	0	0	0	0	11	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The site owner informs that the site will be developed as the market picks up in 2013. This has been cautiously delayed by two years
Springfield School	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	School will remain operational and so the site will not come forward
Chicken Factory, Sutton Benger	60	0	0	20	29	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A planning application is under consideration and the agents believe that this sites could begin to be developed form next year. Conservative estimate applied
AB Haulage Contractors, Ashton Keynes	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mr Carter (the landowner with his son) has informed that he is not looking to develop immediately, but rather will look to develop this site in a few years. It is assumed that this will come forward after 5 years from adoption
Court Street	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	44	13	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	The site could be brought forward by the Council, but without a clear commitment it is excluded from the five year supply
Rear of Wesley Road	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	The owners have informed that they are not looking to develop the remainder fo the site, and would need to relocate the club if they did, which they have no intention of doing.

Ashton Mill	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	There is no certainty that this site would be delivered, and so it is not considered to be deliverable at present
Holbrook Lane	20	0	0	0	0	0	11	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The majority of the site has been sold with development in mind. The remainder is intended to be sold shortly. The site is therefore likely to be available within 5 years, but cautiously assumed to come forward from five years time.
Cedar Grove	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	Not considered to have a realistic prospect of delivery
Hilperton Road	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	No evidence that the site is deliverable
Land off George Street	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	The majority of the site has been built, and the remainder is occupied by a shop. Considered undeliverable
Land at the Market Place/East Street	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	The site is in very complex ownership and considered undevelopable
Land off the Close	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	The site is in very complex ownership and considered undevelopable
Land at West Street	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Much of the site has permission, and this will open the remainder of the site for development. Considered developable after 5 years
Rear of Westbury Road	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	No evidence that the site is deliverable
Rear of Vicarage Street/West Street	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	At least part of the site is covered by a covenant which restricts development for the next 15 years. No information is available for the remainder of the site and so it is considered undeliverable
Station Road, Warminster	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Landowner is looking to develop the site, although this will be subject to the resolution of a ransom strip
Imber Road	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	The landowner would not support development at this site and so this has been discounted

Station Road, Westbury	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	42	13	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	There is a clear ambition to deliver the site from a developer. It could well contribute to the five year supply, but has cautiously been considered to come forward later.
Land off Oldfield Road	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Selwood Housing have intentions to develop the remainder of the site, but do not own all of the land. The current owner has suggested that the site may be available in the future and so assumed to be developable after 5 years
Adjoining Westbury Hospital	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The hospital site will be redundant in the coming year and will then be deliverable for housing after 5 years
<b>Strategic Sites</b>	<b>6230</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-70</b>	
Land at Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-Avon	150	0	30	40	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer believes that if permission was granted by Sept 2012, the site could begin to deliver from December 2012 and would be complete by 2016
Ashton Park Urban Extension, Trowbridge	2600	0	0	0	80	300	320	300	300	250	250	200	200	175	125	100	0	Site is expected to come forward in phases, with the first 700 dwellings (approx) able to be delivered within 5 years
West Warminster Urban Extension	900	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	Developer informs that the site will come forward in five years
Land at Station Road, Westbury	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	-70	Developers inform that this site will not come forward within five years.
Landers Field, Chippenham	150	0	0	0	50	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The Council own this site and it is considered to be deliverable within five years
North Chippenham	750	0	0	30	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	0	0	0	0	The developer informs that the site will begin to be developed from 2013
South West Chippenham Area of Search	800	0	0	25	50	75	100	150	175	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The developer has provided the expected delivery rate
Rawlings Green, East Chippenham	700	0	0	30	70	80	180	170	120	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The developer informs that the site will begin to be developed from 2013

<b>Vision Site</b>	27	0	0	0	105	155	0	15	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	260	
Works, Cocklebury Road	27	0	0	0	0	0	15	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Site has been identified within the emerging Vision for Chippenham, and is considered deliverable after 5 years
Foundary Lane	-	0	0	0	50	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	Owners are keen to develop the site and so assumed to come forward within 5 years
Hygrade Factory	-	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	Developers are interested in the site, and it is not considered viable for employment uses and so development could come forward within 5 years.
Middlefield Training Centre	-	0	0	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	Site is proposed for development as an extra care facility and was approved by capital assets committee
<b>Final trajectory</b>	<b>12800</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>1239</b>	<b>1123</b>	<b>1288</b>	<b>1339</b>	<b>1222</b>	<b>1205</b>	<b>1108</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>679</b>

<b>South Housing Market Area</b>	Source of Housing Supply	Dwellings outstanding	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Remaining dwellings	Comments
<b>Small Permitted Sites</b>		312	162	46	24	14	6	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	
<b>Large Permitted Sites</b>		1070	161	253	187	78	14	81	110	101	11	2	3	0	0	0	0	69.9	
Former Garage Site, London Road		22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	Site has been redeveloped as a petrol station. No longer proposed for housing
Land between Netheravon Road and High Street 1		44	14	20	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development has commenced, assume standard rate of delivery

Land South of Boscombe Road	170	0	40	58	63	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development has commenced. A standard rate of delivery is assumed from next year
Land adjacent to 15 Butterfield Drive	10	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A revised application is being undertaken. The landowner will then sell the site to a developer. As such the site is not included in the five year supply
Land between Netheravon Road and High Street 2	112	27	38	42	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Site is subject to reserved matters permissions and development is well under way. Considered to be developed at a standard rate
Newsagents, Boscombe Down Road	11	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development has commenced, assume standard rate of delivery
Land off Downside Close/Old Hollow	9	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
Booker Warehouse Site, Lower Street	18	10	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development has commenced, assume standard rate of delivery
Old Rampart filling station. Junction of Devizes Road & Wilton Road	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	Cannot be delivered with current affordable housing requirement. If this was relaxed delivery would be expected in 2012-14
Castle Road, Salisbury	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	Minimal site works prevent expiry. Not anticipated to be developed
Former Pembroke Park School, Penruddock Close	65	22	0	0	0	0	14	20	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	22 affordable homes are already complete. The remainder of the site will be sold within 6 months to a developer. As there is no developer at present it is considered to be developed after 5 years.
Stratford Social Club, Chatham Close	27	15	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development has commenced, assume standard rate of delivery
Land at Downton Road, Rowbarrow	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
Rear of 120 Fisherton Street	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer has provided the expected development rate
Area 2, Castle View, Old Sarum	72	23	33	10	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development has commenced, assume standard rate of delivery
Castle View, Laverstock	255	0	0	0	0	0	61	86	95	9	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	Development is not imminent and so assumed not to be deliverable within five years

The Portway, Old Sarum 1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
The Portway, Old Sarum 2	21	11	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
MOD playing fields, Old Straum	44	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer has provided the expected development rate
Pembroke Terrace	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Developer appears to have withdrawn from the site, assume that this will not come forward
Land off Wick Lane	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer has provided the expected development rate
Cornworthy, Coombe Road	11	0	0	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Progress is being made on the S106 and so development is expected soon
Land off Hindon Lane	90	0	30	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer has provided the expected development rate
<b>Large Sites Subject to a S106</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73</b>	
74A - 76 Castle Street	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	Developer is believed to have been dissolved and so considered unachievable
Crow Lane & 51-53 North Street	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	Considered unlikely to come forward due to flooding issues
<b>Outstanding Local Plan Allocations</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
Dinton, RAF Baverstock	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer has provided the expected development rate
Old Manor Hospital, Salisbury	80	0	0	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Trajectory taken from the South Wiltshire Core Strategy
Odstock Hospital, Salisbury	45	0	0	23	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Trajectory taken from the South Wiltshire Core Strategy
Bulbridge, Wilton	45	0	0	23	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Trajectory taken from the South Wiltshire Core Strategy

<b>Strategic Sites</b>	<b>5300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>150</b>	
Kings Gate, Amesbury	1300	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	Trajectory taken from the South Wiltshire Core Strategy
Fugglestone Red, Salisbury	1250	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	150	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	Trajectory taken from the South Wiltshire Core Strategy
Hampton Park, Salisbury	500	0	100	120	120	120	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Trajectory taken from the South Wiltshire Core Strategy
Churchfields & Engine Sheds, Salisbury	1100	0	0	0	0	0	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	150	150	Trajectory taken from the South Wiltshire Core Strategy
Central Car Park, Salisbury	200	0	0	0	50	50	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Trajectory taken from the South Wiltshire Core Strategy
Longhedge (Old Sarum), Salisbury	500	0	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	Trajectory taken from the South Wiltshire Core Strategy
UKLF	450	0	0	50	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Trajectory taken from the South Wiltshire Core Strategy
<b>Final trajectory</b>	<b>6955</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>347</b>	

<b>Swindon Housing Market Area</b>	Dwellings outstanding	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Remaining dwellings	Comments
Source of Housing Supply		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Small Permitted Sites</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		

<b>Large Permitted Sites</b>	178	42	60	66	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Moredon Bridge, Purton Road	178	42	60	66	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Development is ongoing, assume standard rate of delivery
<b>Large Sites Subject to a S106</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Outstanding Local Plan Allocations</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Strategic Sites</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Final trajectory</b>	178	42	60	66	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	



**Appendix 8.4: Saved local plan policies**

<b>Kennet District Local Plan</b>	
PD1	Development & design
HC1	Strategic housing provision
HC2	Housing allocations
HC5	Net housing density
HC6	Efficient use of land
HC7	Housing layout
HC9	Quakers Walk
HC10	The North Gate, The Wharf & Devizes Hospital
HC11	Devizes Hospital
HC12	Roundway Mill
HC13	Former Le Marchant Barracks
HC14	Naughton Avenue, Devizes
HC15	Chopping Knife Lane
HC16	Garden Centre, Granby Gardens
HC17	Pewsey Hospital Phase II
HC18	Broomcroft Road/Avonside Area
HC19	North East Quadrant
HC20	Old Rectory/Portando House
HC22	Villages with a range of facilities
HC23	Housing in Avebury
HC24	Villages with limited facilities
HC25	Replacement of existing dwellings
HC26	Housing in the countryside
H28	Affordable homes target
HC29	Definition of affordable housing
HC30	Affordable housing on large sites
HC31	Integration of affordable housing
HC32	Affordable housing contributions in rural areas
HC33	Rural exceptions policy
HC34	Recreation provision on large housing sites
HC35	Recreation provision on small housing sites
HC37	Demand for education
HC38	New primary school in Devizes
HC42	Additional social & community needs
HC45	Gypsy sites
ED1	Strategic employment allocations
ED3	Nursteed Road, Devizes
ED4	Hambleton Avenue, Devizes
ED5	Marlborough Road, Pewsey
ED7	Protect strategic employment sites
ED8	Employment development on unallocated sites
ED9	Rural employment locations
ED10	Employment development within or on the edge of villages
ED11	Employment development in Avebury
ED12	Protecting employment within villages
ED13	Protecting employment and tourism uses on the edge of villages
ED16	Farm shops
ED17	Town centre development
ED18	Prime shopping areas
ED19	Devizes & Marlborough town centres
ED20	Retail development in Devizes town centre
ED21	The North Gate, The Wharf & Devizes Hospital

ED22	Lower Wharf, Devizes
ED24	New development in service centres
ED28	Shopping facilities in rural areas
ED29	Retention of social & community uses
AT1	Transport appraisal process
AT9	Motor vehicle parking standards
AT10	Developer contributions
AT18	Intermodal freight facilities
AT24	Riverside walks in Marlborough & Pewsey
AT25	A342-A3026 Western Link Road
NR3	Local sites
NR4	Nature conservation outside designation
NR6	Sustainability & protection of the countryside
NR7	Protection of the landscape
NR19	Renewable energy proposals
HH1	Protection of archaeological remains
HH3	Avebury World Heritage Site
HH10	Areas of minimum change
HH11	Marlborough area of special quality
TR2	Facilities for boat users on the Kennet & Avon Canal
TR4	Permanent off-channel boating facilities at Martinslade/Upper Foxhangers
TR6	Tourist facilities in the Avebury World Heritage Site
TR7	Facilities for visitors to Avebury
TR8	Visitor accommodation in the Avebury World Heritage Site
TR9	Car parking in Avebury World Heritage Site
TR17	Existing outdoor sport & recreation facilities
TR20	Protection of allotments

<b>North Wiltshire District Local Plan</b>	
C1	Sustainability Core Policy
C2	Community Infrastructure Core Policy
C3	Development Control Core Policy
C4	Business Development Core Policy
NE1	Western Wiltshire Green Belt
NE4	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
NE5	Nature Conservation Sites of International Importance
NE6	Nature Conservation Sites of National Importance
NE7	Nature Conservation Sites of Local Importance
NE8	Nature Conservation Sites in the Cotswold Water Park
NE9	Protection of Species
NE10	Managing Nature Conservation Features
NE11	Conserving Biodiversity
NE12	Woodland
NE13	The Great Western Community Forest
NE14	Trees and the control of new development
NE15	The landscape character of the countryside
NE16	Renewable energy
NE17	Contaminated land
NE18	Noise and pollution
NE19	Ministry of Defence land
NE20	Re-use of military establishments in the countryside
HE1	Development in Conservation Areas
HE2	Demolition in Conservation Areas
HE3	Historic Parks and Gardens

HE4	Development, demolition or alterations involving listed buildings
HE5	Scheduled Ancient Monuments and nationally important features
HE6	Locally important archaeological sites
HE7	Enabling development – historic environment
HE8	Archaeological evaluation
T1	Minimising the need to travel
T2	Transport Assessment and Travel Plans
T3	Parking
T4	Cycling, Walking and Public Transport
T5	Safeguarding
H1	Required level of residential development
H2	Allocated residential sites
H3	Residential development within framework boundaries
H4	Residential development in the open countryside
H5	Affordable housing in urban areas
H6	Affordable housing in rural areas
H7	Affordable housing on rural exception sites
H8	Residential extensions
H9	Gypsy sites
BD1	Employment land
BD2	Safeguarding existing business uses
BD3	Business development on unallocated sites
BD4	Business development within or on edge of villages
BD5	Rural business development
BD6	Re-use of rural buildings
BD7	Farm diversification
BD9	Signs and advertisements
R1	Town centre primary frontage areas
R2	Town centre secondary frontage areas
R3	Retail designations
R4	Proposals outside town centre primary and town centre secondary frontage areas
R5	Local shops and services
R6	Existing local shops and services
R7	Upper floors in town centres
CF1	Local community and education facilities
CF2	Leisure facilities and open space
CF3	Provisions of open space
TM2	Wilts and Berks/Thames Severn Canals
TM3	Swindon and Cricklade Railway Line
TM4	The Thames Path National Trail

<b>Salisbury District Local Plan</b>	
G1	General principles for development policies
G2	General criteria for development
G3	The water environment
G5	Water services
G7	The water environment
G8	The water environment
G9	Planning obligations
G10	Enabling development
G12-G13	MOD land
D1-D3	General townscape
D4-D6	Salisbury townscape

D8	Public art
H1	Housing (district wide)
H2 D,E,F	Housing (Salisbury)
H3	Housing (Old Manor Hospital)
H4	Housing (East Chequers)
H5	Housing (Salt Lane Car Park)
H6	Housing (Brown Street Car Park)
H7	Housing (Salisbury)
H8	Housing (Salisbury)
H9	Housing (Amesbury)
H10	Housing (Dinton)
H11 A	Housing (Downton Wick Lane)
H12	Housing (MOD Durrington)
H14	Housing (Tisbury)
H15	Housing (Bulbridge)
H16	Housing (policy boundaries)
H17	Important open spaces
H18	Amenity open space
H19	Housing restraint areas
H20	Special restraint areas
H21	Special restraint areas
H22	Application of housing policy boundaries
H23	Land outside housing policy boundaries
H24	Housing for the elderly
H25	Affordable housing
H26	Rural exceptions
H27	Housing for rural workers
H28	Housing for rural workers
H29	Housing for rural workers
H30	Replacement dwellings & extensions in the countryside
H31	Replacement dwellings & extensions in the countryside
H32	Mobile homes
H33	Accommodation for dependent persons
H34	Gypsy sites
E1	Employment - Old Sarum site
E2	Employment - London Road site
E3	Employment - Salisbury Central Area
E4	Employment - Salisbury Chequers
E5	Employment - Brown Street
E6	Employment - Old Manor Hospital
E7	Employment - Southampton Road
E8	Employment - Amesbury & northern employment allocations
E10	Employment – Dinton
E12	Employment – Mere
E14A	Employment – Tisbury
E14B	Employment – Tisbury
E16	Employment – General
E17	Employment – General
E18	Employment - Special Restraint Areas
E19	Employment in the countryside
E21	Employment in the countryside
CN1- CN24	Conservation policies
C2	The rural environment

C3	The rural environment
C4	Landscape conservation
C5	Landscape conservation
C6	Landscape conservation
C7	Landscape conservation
C8	Landscape conservation
C9	Loss of woodland
C11	Nature conservation
C12	Development affecting protected species
C13	Enhancement of retained wildlife habitat sites in developments
C14	Features of geological or geomorphological importance
C15	Nature conservation
C16	Local Nature Reserves
C17	Nature conservation
C18	Nature conservation
C19	Best agricultural land
C20	Development essential to meet the need of agricultural, forestry & horticulture
C21	Farm diversification
C22	Change of use & conversion of buildings
C23	Change of use of large houses in the countryside
C24	Extensions to buildings in the countryside
HA1	Development in the New Forest
HA2	Housing within the New Forest villages
HA3	Commoner's dwellings
HA4	Replacement of existing dwellings in the New Forest
HA5	Small-scale business development in the New Forest
HA6	Extensions or redevelopment of existing business premises
HA7	Change of use of buildings
HA8	Indoor sports & recreation facilities
HA9	Outdoor recreation facilities
HA10	Golf courses in the New Forest
HA11	Riding establishments
HA12	Private non-commercial stables
HA13	Tourist attractions
HA14	New hotels in the New Forest
HA15	Change of use of buildings to hotel, B&B, guest house or self-catering accommodation
HA16	Holiday chalet accommodation
S1	Primary frontages in Salisbury & Amesbury
S2	Secondary shopping areas in Salisbury & Amesbury
S3	Location of retail development
S5-S7	Salisbury
S9	Local shops
S10	Shopfronts
S11	Farm shops
TR18	Measures to assist motorcycling
R1A	Sports & leisure facilities
R1C	Recreation - General
R2-R3	Open space provision
R4	Indoor community & leisure provision
R5	Protection of existing outdoor facilities
R6	Urban parks
R7	Dual use of educational facilities
R8-R13	New sports & recreation provision

R14	New leisure provision
R15	Golf courses
R16	Developments with river frontages and public access
R17	Public rights of way
R18	Public rights of way
R20	Allotments
TR1-TR7	General
TR8-TR9	Park & Ride
TR10	Brunel Link
TR11-TR17	District wide policies
TR20	A350 Shaftesbury Eastern Bypass
T1-T3	Tourist attractions & facilities
T4, T6-T9	Tourist accommodation
PS1	Community facilities
PS2	Community facilities
PS3	Community facilities
PS4	Education
PS5	New education facilities
PS6	Proposals for playgroups, childminding facilities & day nurseries
PS7	Telecommunications
PS8	Renewable energy
PS9	Cemeteries

<b>West Wiltshire District Local Plan</b>	
GB1	Western Wiltshire Green Belt
GB3	Safeguarded land - Bradford on Avon
C1	Countryside protection
C2	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
C3	Special Landscape Areas
C4	Landscape setting
C6	AHEV's, RIG's, SNCI's
C6a	Landscape features
C9	Riverside walks in Marlborough & Pewsey
C10	Local Nature Reserves
C11	Military land
C12	Redundant military land
C15	Archaeological assessment
C17	Conservation Areas
C18	New development in Conservation Areas
C19	Alterations in Conservation Areas
C20	Change of use in Conservation Areas
C21	Planning permission in Conservation Areas
C22	Demolition in Conservation Areas
C23	Street scene
C24	Advertisements
C25	Shopfronts
C26	Maintenance of buildings
C28	Alterations & extensions to listed buildings
C30	Skylines
C31a	Design
C32	Landscaping
C33	Recycling
C34a	Resource consumption & reduction

C34	Renewable energy
C35	Light pollution
C37	Contaminated land
C38	Nuisance
C39	Environmental enhancements
C40	Tree planting
C41	Areas of opportunity
R2	Protection of recreational space
R3	Dual use of education land
R4	Open space in new housing developments
R5	Further provision of recreation space
R6	Trowbridge Football Stadium
R7	Trowbridge Cricket Ground
R8-R13	Greenspace network
R9	Country Parks
R10	Poulton Field, Bradford on Avon
R11	Footpaths & rights of way
R12	Allotments
R13	Sailing lakes
R14	Golf courses
R15	Development at golf courses
R16	Indoor facilities
CA1	Kennet & Avon Canal
CA4	Wilts & Berks Canal
H1	Further housing development within towns
H2	Affordable housing within towns & villages
H3	Urban brownfield allocations
H4	Urban mixed use brownfield allocations
H6	Land east of Melksham
H7	Staverton Triangle
H7A	New Terrace, Staverton
H8	Land north of Paxcroft Way, Trowbridge
H8a	Land south of the Grange, Trowbridge
H8b	Blue Hills, Devizes Road
H8c	Land north of Green Lane, Trowbridge
H9	Land at Southview, Trowbridge
H11 A	Land south of Paxcroft Mead, Trowbridge
H12	Land north of Victoria Road, Warminster
H13a	Land adjacent to Westbury Hospital
H13	Leigh Park, Westbury
H14	Land at Station Road, Westbury
H16	Flat conversions
H17	Village Policy Limits
H18	Areas of minimum change
H19	Development in open countryside
H20	Replacement dwellings
H21	Conversions of rural buildings
H22	Affordable housing on rural exception sites
H23	New housing near intensive livestock units
H24	New housing design
E1	New employment land allocations
E21	Employment policy areas
E3	Premises outside employment policy areas
E5	Loss of employment floorspace

E6	Rural employment
E7	Farm diversification
E8	Rural conversions
E10	Horse related development
T1a	Westbury Bypass package
T2	A36 Trunk Road
T4, T6-	
T9	New distributor roads
T5	New link roads
T6	Railway services
T7	Westbury-Swindon railway services
T8	Melksham rail station
T8a	Rail freight facility
T9	Bus services
T10	Car parking
T11	Cycleways
T12	Footpaths & bridleways
SP1	Town centre shopping
SP2	Land at Court Street/Castle Street, Trowbridge
SP3	Out of centre shopping
SP4	Primary retail frontages
SP5	Secondary retail frontages
SP6	Local shopping in towns & villages
SP7	Village shops
LE1	Leisure & entertainment
LE2	St. Stephens Place, Trowbridge
TC1	Upper floor uses in town centres
TC2	Traffic management & pedestrian priority
TO1	Tourist attractions
TO2	Minor tourist facilities
TO3	Hotels, guest homes and self catering accommodation
TO4	Camping, caravans, holiday homes
CF1	Community facilities & services
CF2	Re-use of community facilities
CF3	Villages & rural areas
S1	Education
S2	Primary schools
CF5	East of Melksham
CF6	Leigh Park
CF7	Bowerhill
CF8	Community health
CF9	Bradford on Avon Police Station
CF10	Cemeteries
CF11	Travelling showpeople
CF12	Gypsy caravan sites
U1a	Foul water disposal
U2	Surface water disposal
U4	Groundwater source protection areas
U4a	Sewage treatment works
U5	Sewage treatment works buffer zones
U6	Telecommunications
I1	Implementation
I2	The arts
I3	Access for everyone



## Appendix 8.5: Five year land supply statement

### Policy context

Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3): *Housing* was published in November 2006, replacing Planning Policy Guidance 3 (PPG3) *Housing* (2000) and subsequent amendments. PPS3 has since been revised as of June 2011.

Within PPS3 the Government has set out its guidance in response to the Barker Report<sup>21</sup> in order to deliver a step change in housing delivery.<sup>22</sup> The requirement is for Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) “to set out in LDDs their policies and strategies for delivering the level of housing provision, including identifying broad locations and specific sites that will enable a continuous delivery of housing for at least 15 years from the date of adoption...”. This goes further to say that this delivery of housing should be assessed “...taking account of the level of housing provision set out in the RSS.”<sup>23</sup>

The adopted development plan for Wiltshire includes the Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016, containing a housing requirement from 1996 to 2016 in Policy DP4.

The proposed changes version to the draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy contains a housing requirement from 2006 to 2026 in the HMA policies. This requirement does include a phasing policy, but for Wiltshire the requirement is evenly phased. For ease, and to be consistent with the other housing requirements the phased approach to supply is not included in the figures below.

The Localism act, which was enacted on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2011, makes provision to formally revoke RSSs, including the emerging South West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and the saved policies of the Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan. Orders made by the Secretary of State are required before the RSS is formally revoked and so this still forms a consideration in the determination of planning applications.

In response to the announcement by the Secretary of State on 27 May 2010 confirming the Government’s intention to ‘*rapidly abolish Regional Strategies*’, The Wiltshire Cabinet (19 October 2010) resolved that:

- 1) Wiltshire’s new housing requirement should be determined through a comprehensive review involving local communities, which responds to the Decentralisation and Localism Bill.
- 2) The new housing requirement should be progressed as part of the Core Strategy Process.

This approach is consistent with the Government’s intention to ensure that ‘*Local Planning Authorities will be responsible for establishing the right level of local housing provision in their area, and identifying a long term supply of housing land without the burden of regional targets.*’<sup>24</sup>

It is important that Wiltshire’s future housing requirements are identified within the context of the newly enacted ‘Localism’ agenda whilst ensuring that any requirement is based on reliable and robust information able to withstand scrutiny through the

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<sup>21</sup> Barker Review of Housing Supply (2004)

<sup>22</sup> PPS3 ‘Background’.

<sup>23</sup> PPS3 para 53.

<sup>24</sup> Chief Planning Officer Letter: ‘Revocation of Regional Strategies’. 6 July 2010

examination process. Wiltshire Council has developed a housing requirement, taking on board community aspirations as well as the strategic needs of Wiltshire. The resulting requirement will be used in the Core Strategy pre-submission consultation, ensuring that Wiltshire has appropriate policies to achieve the Visions and Objectives of the Core Strategy.

For completeness, Wiltshire Council will present an analysis of housing supply judged against the requirements of the Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016, the Secretary of State's proposed changes to the draft RSS and the emerging Core Strategy that, in accordance with the latest Local Development Scheme, is scheduled to be adopted in Autumn 2012.

### **Five year housing requirement**

PPS3 requires LPAs from the 1st April 2007 to assess and demonstrate the extent to which existing plans already fulfil the requirement to identify and maintain a rolling five year supply of deliverable land for housing.

Paragraph 71 states that, *'where LPAs cannot demonstrate an up to date five year supply of deliverable sites ... or there is less than five years supply of deliverable sites, they should consider favourably planning applications for housing, having regard to the policies in PPS3'*. In such circumstances proposals for development will still be subject to the considerations of Paragraph 69 of PPS3.

Where the local authority is able to justify a five year supply of deliverable sites for housing, future proposals are to be considered having regard to this assessment.

Planning Inspectorate (PINS) guidance states that the annualised targets should reflect previous performance, and so the targets in Table 1 have been adjusted based on delivery so far. The housing supply for the latest Housing Market Areas, introduced following the commissioning of a county wide Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), have been included to provide some context for the delivery on a broader scale.

### **Components of supply**

The supply of deliverable land is assumed to comprise of those sites that are subject to a planning permission, a section 106 agreement, a saved local plan allocation, a site identified within the South Wiltshire Core Strategy submission draft or the Wiltshire Core Strategy pre-submission draft, or other specific deliverable sites identified within the Visions for Chippenham, Salisbury or Trowbridge. Each large site (of 10 or more dwellings) has been individually assessed to determine site specific trajectories. Small sites are assumed to be less likely to be affected by market fluctuations, as smaller developers often have their capital tied up in these developments. Therefore, it is assumed that these developments, where permission has been granted, are likely to continue in the same vein as previously.

A number of strategic sites were identified in the Wiltshire and the South Wiltshire Core Strategies. Whilst these sites are not subject to permission or included in an adopted development plan, some of these will contribute to the land supply within Wiltshire over the next five years as part of the core strategies (due to be adopted in Autumn 2012). As such, they are included in the five year land supply providing that they can be demonstrated to be suitable, available and achievable within this timescale.

The strategic sites form the most sustainable options for delivering strategic housing developments across Wiltshire. They have been appraised using a site identification methodology and using the Sustainability Appraisal (SA). It therefore remains, necessary only to demonstrate the availability and achievability of each site to warrant its inclusion in the land supply.

Should any of the strategic sites not deliver in a timely manner, the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment identifies a further pool of deliverable sites that can supplement supply.

It should be noted that this land supply statement reflects a base date of April 2011. A separate assessment using the base date of April 2012 will be made available in support of the Wiltshire Core Strategy, assessing land supply from submission.

### Housing land supply

The tables below provide an overview of the ability of Wiltshire to satisfy a five year land supply against the housing requirements identified above.

In the Wiltshire Core Strategy pre submission draft an allowance for housing at the West of Swindon is set out in Core Policy 2. This allowance does not form a housing requirement as it relates to a particular development, if this development is not delivered there will be no requirement to meet this allowance at an alternative site. As such no five year land supply calculation assessment is included in the table below for this area.

**Table 1: Housing Land Supply relative to the housing requirement identified in the emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy**

Area	Housing Requirement 2006-2026	Housing completions 2006-2011	Five year housing requirement 2011-2016	Deliverable supply 2011-2016	Number of years deliverable supply
East Wiltshire Housing Market Area	5,500	2,020	1,160	1,337	5.8
North and West Wiltshire Housing Market Area	21,400	6,151	5,083	5,685	5.6
South Wiltshire Housing Market Area	9,900	2,199	2,567	2,954	5.8
Wiltshire	37,000	10,392	8,869	10,153	5.7

**Table 2: Housing Land Supply relative to the housing requirement identified in the Secretary of State's proposed changes to the draft RSS**

Area	Housing Requirement 2006-2026	Housing completions 2006-2011	Five year housing requirement 2011-2016	Deliverable supply 2011-2016	Number of years deliverable supply
Former Kennet District	6,000	2,023	1,326	1,337	5.0
Former North Wiltshire District	13,700	3,056	3,548	2,311	3.3
Chippenham	5,500	854	1,549	993	3.2
West of Swindon	3,000	22	993	178	0.9
Former North Wiltshire District remainder	5,200	2,180	1,007	1,140	5.7
Former Salisbury District	12,400	2,200	3,400	2,954	4.3

Salisbury City	6,000	906	1,698	1,994	5.9
Former Salisbury District remainder	6,400	1,294	1,702	960	2.8
Former West Wiltshire District	12,300	3,118	3,061	3,194	5.2
Trowbridge	6,000	1,337	1,554	1,625	5.2
Former West Wiltshire District remainder	6,300	1,781	1,506	1,568	5.2
Wiltshire	44,400	10,397	11,334	9,795	4.3

**Table 3: Housing Land Supply relative to the housing requirement identified in the Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016**

Area	Housing Requirement 1996-2016	Housing completions 1996-2011	Five year housing requirement 2011-2016	Deliverable supply 2011-2016	Number of years deliverable supply
Former Kennet District	5,250	4,820	430	1,337	15.5
Former North Wiltshire District	9,000	8,890	110	2,311	105.1
Chippenham	3,000	2,687	313	993	15.9
Former North Wiltshire District remainder	6,000	6,203	-203	1,140	Exceeded requirement
Former Salisbury District	8,000	6,124	1,876	2,954	7.9
Salisbury City	3,900	2,630	1,270	1,994	7.9
Former Salisbury District remainder	4,100	3,494	606	960	7.9
Former West Wiltshire District	11,750	10,050	1,700	3,194	9.4
Trowbridge	5,000	4,523	477	1,625	17.0
Former West Wiltshire District remainder	6,750	5,527	1,223	1,568	6.4
Wiltshire	34,000	29,884	4,116	9,795	11.9

### The future

In order to ensure that the Unitary Authority meets its obligations, the supply of housing needs to be regularly re-evaluated and appropriate actions put in place to ensure that supply can be maintained.

As such, with the progression of the Wiltshire Core Strategy, housing monitoring continues to develop, and information on future delivery timetables has been sought from relevant bodies as is appropriate. This monitoring, in conjunction with maintaining the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, provides information to assess the residual housing requirement and inform the allocation of sites to meet this need through neighbourhood plans and subsequent DPDs.



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For further information please visit the following website:

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