Wiltshire Local
Development
Framework

Wiltshire Community Infrastructure Levy

Wiltshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan 3

2011 – 2026

December 2016

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Chapter 1:   Introduction

Overview

1.1.   The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) supports the Wiltshire Core Strategy (January 2015) and the Wiltshire Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule (May 2015). To meet national planning policy requirements, the IDP identifies the infrastructure that is needed by new housing and employment development planned in the Core Strategy. It is prepared by the council's Spatial Planning team in consultation with other council services, external service providers, developers and the local community. The IDP is regularly updated.

1.2.   The IDP comprises the following chapters:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Education
- Chapter 3: Sustainable transport
- Chapter 4: Open space, green infrastructure and the environment
- Chapter 5: Community and cultural facilities
- Chapter 6: Emergency services
- Chapter 7: Health and social facilities
- Chapter 8: Utilities

1.3.   *Appendix 1* sets out the infrastructure required for each community area and strategic site in Wiltshire.

Role and purpose

1.4.   The IDP:

- Supports the Wiltshire Core Strategy and the CIL Charging Schedule
- Underpins the Wiltshire CIL Regulation 123 List, which is the list of infrastructure projects that may be funded by CIL
- Identifies the infrastructure required by planned development and potential funding sources, i.e. planning obligations, CIL, external grants etc.
- Considers who will deliver the infrastructure, as well as the timing, cost, risks and contingencies related to its delivery
- Demonstrates the existence of an infrastructure funding gap between the total cost of infrastructure and available funding sources, which justifies a need for CIL
- Performs a wider corporate role by:

o   Collating a wide range of information to support funding and investment decisions by the council and its delivery partners

o   informing other council plans and strategies, and

o   contributing to the council's working relationship with key external partners, e.g. the Wiltshire and Swindon Local Enterprise Partnership (WSLEP)

1.5.   The wider corporate role played by the IDP is particularly important within a context of diminishing central government funding. The council must align its financial decision making with external partners, such as the Homes and Community Agency, the WSLEP and service providers. Partnership working will enable these organisations to prioritise and facilitate the delivery of key infrastructure projects.

Policy background

1.6.   The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (March 2012) requires the council to proactively plan for and help deliver infrastructure to support new development. Paragraph 162 requires local planning authorities to work with other authorities and infrastructure providers to:

- Assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment, energy (including heat), telecommunications, utilities, waste, health, social care, education, flood risk and coastal change management, and its ability to meet forecast demands; and
- Take account of the need for strategic infrastructure including nationally significant infrastructure within their areas.

1.7.   The NPPF reflects the shift from the predominantly land-use focus of town planning previously to the more holistic view the profession takes today. This takes into account the wider social, economic and environmental consequences of development. Other Government publications, the White Paper on *Planning for a Sustainable Future* (May 2007) and the National Infrastructure Plan (June 2015), support a collaborative approach.

1.8.   The Wiltshire Core Strategy sets out the amount of distribution of development up until 2026. Strategic objective 6 is "ensuring that adequate infrastructure is in place to support our communities" and includes a list of key outcomes. Core Policy 3, Infrastructure requirements, establishes the council's approach to infrastructure delivery, including funding through developer contributions. The Core Strategy saved policies in the former district local plans that relate to infrastructure delivery. However, these will be replaced by policies within emerging local development plan documents, including:

- [The Partial Review of the Wiltshire Core Strategy](#)
- [Chippenham Site Allocations Plan](#)
- [Wiltshire Housing Site Allocations Plan](#)

Links to other plans and strategies

1.9. *Figure 1.1* shows the many plans and strategies influencing the Core Strategy and IDP, which together facilitate the delivery of infrastructure across Wiltshire.

Figure 1.1 - plans and strategies that influence the Core Strategy and IDP

1.10. The council's [Business Plan 2013-2017](#) operates against a backdrop of reduced central government funding, increase in service demands and inflation costs. It aligns investment priorities to the following themes:

- To protect those who are most vulnerable
- To boost the local economy; and,
- To bring communities together to enable and support them to do more for themselves

1.11. To ensure the council remains focussed on these themes, the Business Plan further develops them into 12 key actions. The IDP will need to ensure that the actions relating to infrastructure required to support planned development are captured, costed and programmed for delivery.

1.12. The [Wiltshire Community Plan](#) (2011-2026), produced by the Wiltshire Assembly, sets out the long-term vision, priorities and objectives for Wiltshire. Best summarised as 'building stronger, more resilient communities', the Community

Plan identifies the following strategic priorities, with associated outcomes, to help deliver this vision:

- Creating an economy that is fit for the future;
- Reducing disadvantage and inequalities, and
- Tackling climate change.

1.13.   The Core Strategy supports these priorities and the IDP will need to target these to help realise the vision. The challenge will be to achieve the objectives with fewer resources and more demands in a rapidly changing society.

1.14.   Other plans and strategies that have a bearing on the IDP include:

- **Infrastructure service provider plans** – service providers map out future service provision through their own delivery plans and strategies
- Wiltshire Local Transport Plan - identifies the council's objectives, implementation plans and targets for transport across the County
- Wiltshire Green Infrastructure Strategy – provides a long-term vision and framework for a high quality, multi-functional network of green infrastructure. It is anticipated that a public consultation will be undertaken on a draft Green Infrastructure Strategy in 2017. A green infrastructure strategy update was provided in January 2012 as part of the Wiltshire Core Strategy examination process.
- **Visions/ masterplans** – the visioning and master planning process undertaken for the principal settlements will identify infrastructure requirements relating to town centre regeneration.
- **AONB management plans** – The management plans for the Cotswolds, Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs and Wessex Downs Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) identify the priorities for conserving and enhancing their natural beauty despite ongoing developmental pressure.

Planned development in Wiltshire

1.15.   Core Policy 1 of the Wiltshire Core Strategy sets out a settlement strategy. This defines the type and scale of development appropriate for each settlement in Wiltshire (*See Table 1.1*).

Tier	Function	Settlements
Principal settlements	Primary focus for development	Chippenham, Salisbury and Trowbridge
Market towns	Focus of locally significant development to increase the jobs and homes in each town necessary to sustain and enhance their role.	Amesbury, Bradford-on-Avon, Calne, Corsham, Devizes, Malmesbury, Marlborough, Melksham, Tidworth and Ludgershall, Warminster, Westbury and Royal Wootton Bassett

Tier	Function	Settlements
Local service centres	Focus of modest levels of development to safeguard their role and deliver affordable housing.	
Large and small villages	The majority of development in large villages will be small sites within existing settlement boundaries. Small villages will have limited infill only.	(*see individual Community Area spatial strategies for details of these settlements*)
Other settlements	New development will be restricted and will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.	

Table 1.1 – Wiltshire Core Strategy Core Policy 1 Settlement Strategy

1.16.   Core Policy 2 sets out a delivery strategy. This seeks to provide at least 42,000 homes and 178ha of new employment land between 2006 and 2026. The focus on the principal settlements results in the following requirements:

- **Chippenham** – at least 5,090 homes and 26.5ha of employment land;
- **Salisbury** – at least 6,060 homes and 29ha of employment land, and
- **Trowbridge** – at least 7,000 new homes and 25ha of employment land

1.17.   Other settlements receiving strategic allocations include Amesbury, Marlborough and Ludgershall (housing sites only); Devizes (employment site only); Westbury (housing and employment sites), and Bradford on Avon, Warminster and Wilton (mixed-used sites).

1.18.   Two housing site allocations plans support the delivery of housing and employment planned in the Core Strategy. The Chippenham Site Allocations Plan identifies strategic mixed-use allocations in the town and sets the long term pattern and direction of growth for Chippenham. The Wiltshire Housing Site Allocations Plan identifies land across Wiltshire (except Chippenham) to deliver the housing planned in the Core Strategy.

Definition and scope of infrastructure

1.19.   The IDP defines infrastructure as 'any facility, service or physical structure that supports or enables proposed development, whether privately or publically funded'.

1.20.   The NPPF requires local planning authorities to assess the quality and capacity of the following infrastructure types and their ability to meet forecast demands[1]:

- Transport

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[1] DCLG, *National Planning Policy Framework*, March 2012, p.40.

- Water supply
- Wastewater and its treatment
- Energy (including heat)
- Telecommunications
- Utilities
- Waste
- Health
- Social care
- Education
- Flood risk and coastal.

1.21. The NPPF references security, community and cultural infrastructure[2]. It requires local planning authorities to plan positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. The NPPF defines green infrastructure as "*a network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities*[3]".

1.22. The NPPF makes it possible to identify the following three broad categories of infrastructure, with examples (not exhaustive):

- **Physical infrastructure** – e.g. transport, utilities (i.e. water, gas, electricity, telecommunications), public realm, waste management and flood alleviation
- **Social infrastructure** – e.g. education, health, social care, emergency services, courts and probation services, arts and cultural venues, sport and recreational facilities, community and religious facilities
- **Green infrastructure** – e.g. public open space, green space, parks and play space

Prioritisation

1.23. Infrastructure delivery involves prioritisation at all stages of the planning process. At a strategic level, this may involve targeting investment for maximum impact or deciding what is essential for delivering growth and must be delivered first. During the master planning and planning application stages, it might mean competing demands for infrastructure in the context of development viability and timing/ phasing requirements. In general, prioritisation reflects development viability, the availability of public sector funding sources, council and community priorities.

1.24. Some types of infrastructure are essential for development to proceed, while others enrich the quality of life and mitigate the impact on the environment. To reflect this, Core Policy 3 infrastructure requirements divides infrastructure into

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[2] DCLG, *National Planning Policy Framework*, March 2012, p.38.
[3] DCLG, *National Planning Policy Framework*, March 2012, p.52.

essential and place-shaping. These categories do not imply importance but have implications for prioritisation in terms of timing/ phasing.

- **Essential** – infrastructure that is critical or necessary. Critical infrastructure means that without it development cannot commence, e.g. flood risk mitigation and some transport/ utility infrastructure. Necessary infrastructure is required but development can commence without it, e.g. schools and health facilities.
- **Place-shaping** – infrastructure that helps to build sustainable communities. The timing of place-shaping infrastructure, e.g. libraries and other cultural provision, is not critical.

1.25. These categories inform the IDP, which is used as the basis for determining the infrastructure projects that may be funded by planning obligations and CIL. Planning obligations must be used to deliver infrastructure that is directly related to a development. Prioritisation is likely to be based upon development viability and timing/ phasing requirements. However, CIL may be used to fund infrastructure projects that address the cumulative impact of development across Wiltshire. The prioritisation process for spending CIL will require the council to take difficult political decisions and is likely to take account of the following:

- The spatial pattern of growth;
- The importance of physical infrastructure to enabling development to go ahead, and
- Opportunities to deliver specific pieces of infrastructure, e.g. through new funding opportunities.
- Targeting the most in need areas, where there may be pockets of 'hidden' deprivation, to build working, balanced communities

1.26. In light of the above, the council has identified the following priority investment locations for Wiltshire based upon maximising impact:

- Chippenham
- Salisbury
- Trowbridge
- Other market towns
- Rural communities
- Communities making up the Salisbury Plain Super Garrison area and other significant military locations in Wiltshire

1.27. A mechanism for prioritising public sector infrastructure investment has been developed and agreed with the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) (*see Figure 1.2*). It is based upon the three strategic priorities of the Wiltshire Community Plan 2011-2026 (*see paragraph 1.12*). Infrastructure projects that require public investment and capable of delivery within 10 years are ranked high, medium or low based upon criteria in *Table 1.2*.

1.28.   The prioritisation matrix for infrastructure investment in *Table 1.2* ensures links between the vision, strategic priorities and outcomes, priority investment locations, and infrastructure delivery.
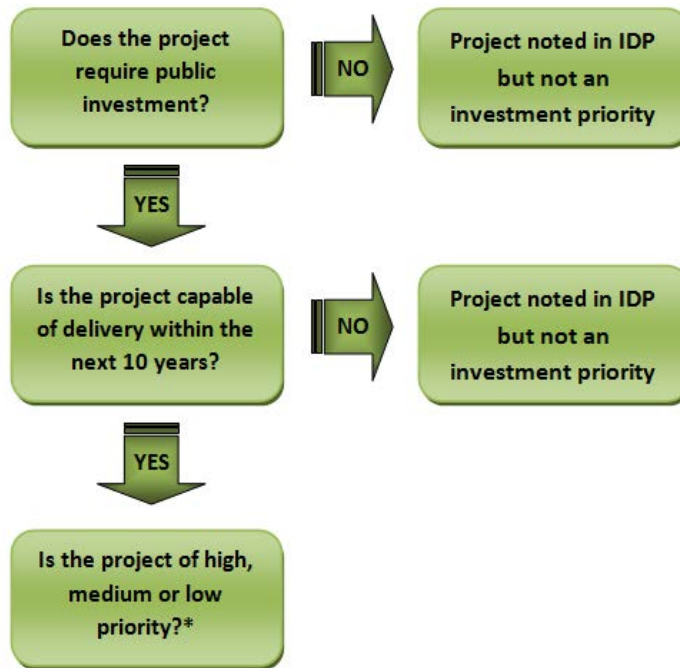

Figure 1.2 – prioritisation of public sector investment in infrastructure

*Criteria	Considerations
Strategic fit	• Does the project deliver against one or more of the strategic priorities? • Does the project deliver against one or more of the identified objectives? • Does the project deliver against a particular and pressing need? • Level of community support? • Is the project in a priority area? • Is the project an exemplar/ pilot initiative?
Value for money	• What outcomes will be delivered? • Amount and proportion of public sector funding required? • Extent of private sector leverage?
Sustainability	How sustainable is the project? Factors include: • Brownfield vs. Greenfield land • Code for Sustainable Homes rating • BREEAM rating • Renewable energy generation
Deliverability	Factors include: • Planning • Land assembly • Funding • Developer engagement • Track record

Table 1.2 - criteria for prioritising infrastructure investment projects into high, medium and low categories

Delivery mechanisms

1.29.   The council supports the delivery of infrastructure that is needed to support development in the following ways:

- **Core policies** – Core Strategy supports the delivery of infrastructure and requests for developer contributions
- **Spatial policies** – Core Strategy specifies infrastructure requirements of allocated strategic sites (see also Chippenham and Wiltshire Site Allocations Plans)
- **Directly funding infrastructure**
- **Indirectly funding infrastructure** – enabling private sector investment, i.e. negotiating developer contributions through section 106 agreements or through CIL
- **Indirect funding** – influencing investment by another public sector organisations
- **Providing a statutory service that impacts on spatial policies** – e.g. the provision of school buildings and places, adult and children's service and public transport

Funding sources

1.30.   The council's own capital programme[4] is funded by the following sources:

- Central government grants
- Local taxation, e.g. Council tax and charging for services such as housing rents, car parking etc.
- Capital receipts, and
- Borrowing

1.31.   The council's capital programme for 2016/17 totals £116.583 million, plus £37.669 million carried forward from 2015/16. Over the four year period to 2019/20, this will be £441.048 million. Grants fund the largest proportion of the council's capital programme. In 2016/ 17, £78.171 million (including carried forward from 2015/16) is forecast to come from grants. Over the four year period to 2019/20, this will be £171.837 million.

1.32.   Other sources of funding include capital receipts from sales of assets and borrowing. In 2016/17, £20.997 million is forecast from capital receipts and £1 million from borrowing. Over the four year period to 2019/20, this will be £80.038 million and £100.164 million respectively. Contributions to the council's capital programme also come from section 106 and CIL receipts, user charges (e.g. car parking) and the housing revenue account (HRA). The HRA is a ring-fenced account held by local authorities containing all spending and income related to dwellings owned by the council acting as landlord. *Figure 1.3* and *Figure 1.4*

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[4] Wiltshire Council. (2016). *Wiltshire Council's Financial Plan Update 2016/17.* Available: https://cms.wiltshire.gov.uk/documents/s111524/2016-17%20Budget%20Report.pdf. Last accessed 9th February 2016.

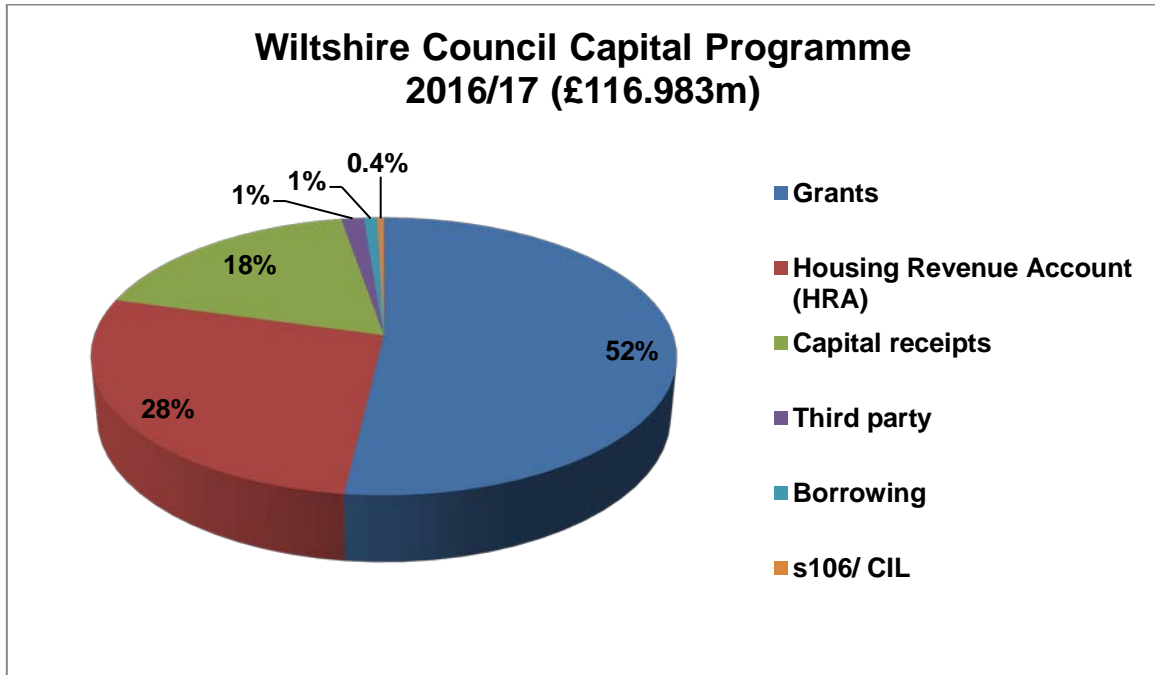illustrate the range of funding sources for the council's capital programme 2016/17 and 2016 to 2020 respectively[5].

Wiltshire Council Capital Programme 2016/17 (£116.983m)

Figure 1.3 - funding sources for Wiltshire Council Capital Programme 2016/17

Wiltshire Council Capital Programme 2016 to 2020 (£441.348m)
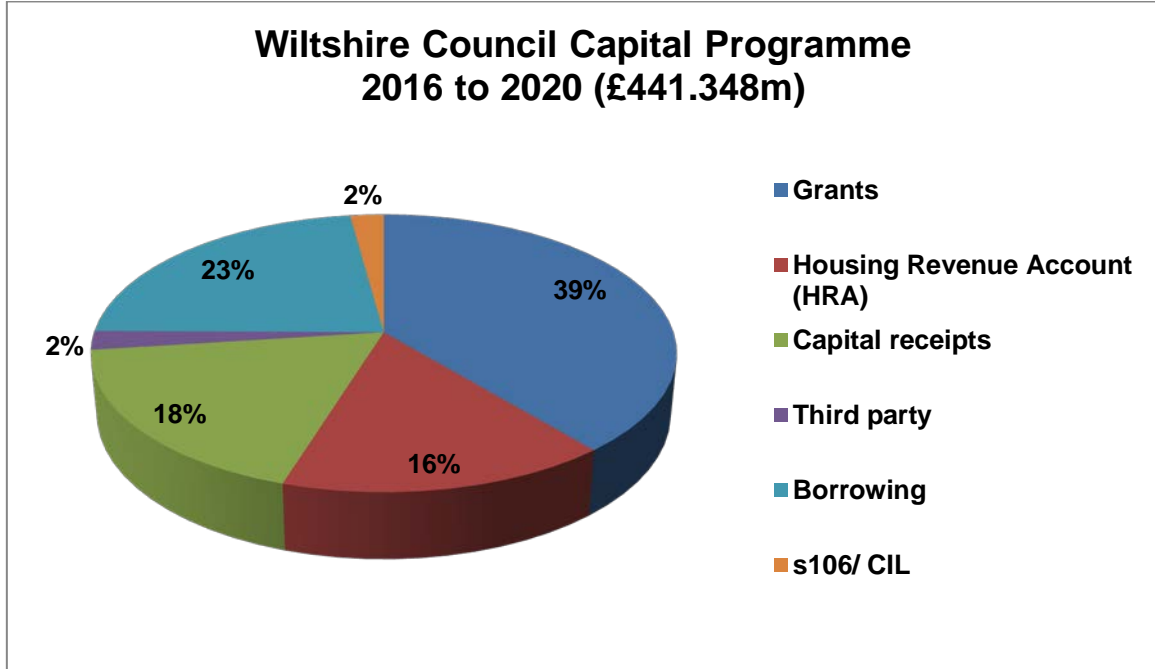

Figure 1.4 - funding sources for Wiltshire Council Capital Programme 2016-2020

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[5] Wiltshire Council. (2016). *Wiltshire Council's Financial Plan Update 2016/17.* Available: https://cms.wiltshire.gov.uk/documents/s111524/2016-17%20Budget%20Report.pdf. Last accessed 12th February 2016.

1.33.   The council's capital programme focuses on ensuring that local businesses benefit from the health and wellbeing centres (formerly campuses) and housing programmes. They will also benefit from investment in employment and schemes to boost the local economy. For example, support for the Growth Deal, the Porton Science Park development and superfast broadband. Other priority areas for the council's capital spending programme include highways works and the ongoing upkeep of the council's operational estate.

1.34.   There is a range of other funding available to the council, mainly in the form of specific Government grants. Local authorities can also borrow against future increases in tax revenues from new development (i.e. tax increment financing) and retain business rates to fund infrastructure.

1.35.   The Regional Growth Fund (RGF) is a national fund, worth over £3.2 billion over the five years from 2011-12 to 2016-17. It supports projects that are using private sector investment to create economic growth and sustainable employment. The Swindon and Wiltshire Local Enterprise Partnership (SWLEP) secured £1m to support growing businesses in the area. Wiltshire businesses have already benefitted from £750,000 of funding[6].

1.36.   The New Homes Bonus started in 2011/12. It match funds the additional council tax raised from new homes and empty properties brought back into use. There is an additional amount for affordable homes, over a six year period. The intention is to encourage local authorities and communities to accept development by providing them with the means to mitigate its impact. Up to and including 2015/16, the cumulative payments received by Wiltshire totalled £14,277,496. The provisional allocation for 2016/17 will see Wiltshire receive an additional £3,602,954, totalling £21,617,723 over six years[7].

1.37.   The Growing Places Infrastructure Fund (GPIF), launched in March 2012, is a repayable grant fund. It invests in infrastructure projects that may have stalled due to the current economic climate or require extra funding to accelerate delivery. Investments return capital over the short/ medium term, which is then recycled into new projects to further stimulate the economy. The SWLEP received £9.346 million from the national Growing Places Fund. In March 2013, the SWLEP awarded Wiltshire Council a £2.63 million interest free loan for phase two of the Castledown Business Centre in Ludgershall. The centre supports growth of the local economy through the provision of business facilities[8].

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[6] SWLEP. (2016). *Gateway 4 Growth (Growth Hub).* Available: http://www.swlep.co.uk/programmes/Gateway-4-Growth-(Growth-Hub). Last accessed 10 February 2016.
[7] CLG. (2015). *New Homes Bonus calculator.* Available: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/new-homes-bonus-calculator. Last accessed 10 February 2016.
[8] SWLEP. (2016). *Growing Places Infrastructure Fund (GPIF).* Available: http://www.swlep.co.uk/programmes/Growing-Places-Infrastructure-Fund-(GPIF). Last accessed 10 February 2016.

Risk and contingency

1.38.   Assessing risk is important to ensuring the timely delivery of infrastructure and managing the impact upon the delivery of core strategy growth. The infrastructure delivery schedules, organised by infrastructure category in chapters two to eight and by community area in Appendix 1, assess:

- the risk of individual projects not coming forward, and
- the impact upon growth if they do not come forward.

1.39.   The delivery schedules prioritise into essential and place-shaping infrastructure. The non-delivery of essential infrastructure, by definition, is more likely to have a medium or high impact upon growth. The delivery schedules also indicate when the project needs to be delivered during the core strategy period. The non-delivery of infrastructure needed in the next five years is more likely to have a medium or high impact upon growth. There is more time to develop contingency plans for projects required later in the core strategy period. The majority of core strategy growth will be delivered through allocated strategically important sites. Consequently, the non-delivery of essential infrastructure requirements to support these sites is more likely to have a medium or high impact upon growth.

1.40.   The delivery schedules in *Appendix 1* to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan include a traffic light system of colour coding to denote whether essential infrastructure projects are currently considered to have a low (green), medium (amber) or high (red) risk of not being delivered. This can be found in the Risk/ priority column.

	Risk to the delivery of individual projects
Low	It is considered that there is a stronger likelihood of the project being delivered because, for example: • Funding may have been secured, or • Planning permission given for a strategic site The reason that a project is given this grading is typically highlighted in green in the "Rationale" column.
Medium	It is considered that the project is likely to be delivered. It may be that, for example: • A clear source of funding has been identified but not yet secured, or • There is a statutory duty to provide this type of project
High	It is considered that there may be additional issues to consider in the delivery of this project, for example: • A potential funding source may have been identified but there could be uncertainty over the availability of capital and location This does not mean that the project will not be delivered. The reason that a project is given this grading is typically highlighted in red in the "Rationale" column.

Table 1.3 – risk assessment of infrastructure projects in the IDP

1.41. If an infrastructure project is not delivered the impact upon core strategy growth is more likely to be high if the project is:

- Essential infrastructure, especially if required to deliver a strategic site
- Needed within the next five years of the core strategy period, and
- No contingency plan in place

1.42. A contingency plan is crucial if an expected infrastructure project is not delivered. It can outline alternative arrangements for delivering infrastructure, including altering phasing to address viability concerns, and show the implications of a project not being delivered. Contingency planning should be undertaken throughout the planned delivery of projects and requires robust internal governance arrangements, partnership working and community engagement.

Infrastructure planning process

1.43. *Figure 1.4* illustrates the different roles played by the IDP and how the infrastructure planning process integrates with and influences other decision making processes.
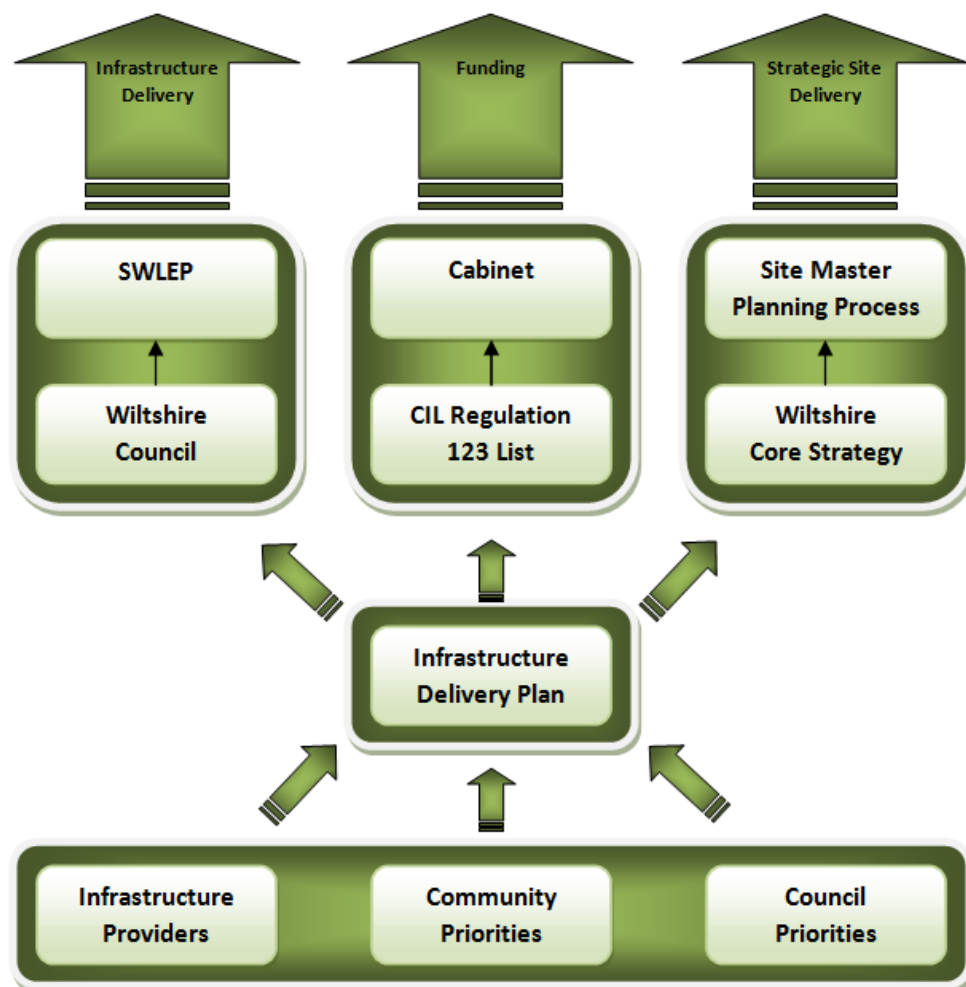

Figure 1.5 – the infrastructure planning process

1.44.   Infrastructure planning is an iterative process. Infrastructure requirements informed the spatial strategies for each community area and the allocation of strategically important sites in the Wiltshire Core Strategy. The IDP formed part of the evidence base for the examinations of the Core Strategy and the CIL Charging Schedule. It is reviewed and updated periodically to reflect changing infrastructure requirements and priorities.

1.45.   Partnership working underpins the infrastructure planning process. The council works with neighbouring authorities to address cross-boundary service provision. For example, with Swindon Borough Council and Highways England to manage the impact of development on junctions 16 and 17 of the M4. The council also works with Dorset County Council to provide secondary school places for children living in Mere and Tisbury.

1.46.   Regular engagement with infrastructure service providers informed the Core Strategy and continues to support the IDP and emerging Chippenham and Wiltshire site allocations plans. The review timespans of plans published by service providers do not always coincide with the Core Strategy period. However, periodic review of the IDP attempts to capture the impact of any changes on infrastructure required for growth.

1.47.   The infrastructure planning process has received a considerable degree of input from the local community through public consultations at various stages. Early consultations on the Core Strategy invited comments on identified infrastructure requirements. The IDP has since been available for comment as part of the evidence base supporting consultations and examinations of the Core Strategy and Charging Schedule. Comments received during these processes have been taken into account in updating the IDP.

1.48.   The IDP has several roles. It supports the delivery of strategic development in the Core Strategy by identifying and prioritising infrastructure requirements across Wiltshire. The site master planning process, undertaken in partnership with developers, incorporates these requirements and facilitates the delivery of these sites. It is also used to establish an infrastructure funding gap, the justification for introducing CIL in a local area. The Regulation 123 list, which identifies the infrastructure projects that the council may fund through CIL, is derived from the IDP. The IDP is thus ideally placed to have an important corporate and sub-regional role in influencing funding and spending decisions taken by the SWLEP. The delivery of the necessary infrastructure can be significant in unlocking economic growth in the region.

Monitoring and review

1.49.   The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) measures policy performance of the local development plan. The AMR brings together an analysis of policy effectiveness and progress in delivering the infrastructure required to create sustainable development.

1.50.   The IDP will be reviewed and updated periodically, taking into account:

- infrastructure delivered
- infrastructure outstanding
- infrastructure undeliverable
- projects at risk

1.51.   The Council will also publish an annual summary of CIL receipts, which is a requirement of the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended), and monitor other infrastructure funding streams, including section 106 agreements, through reporting on its capital programme.

1.52.   *Table 1.4* below sets out the monitoring framework for the IDP.

Core Strategy outcome	Delivery indicators	Target	Data source	Policy context (contextual indicators)
(a) delivery of infrastructure to meet community needs	Completed infrastructure projects in accordance with the IDP	Meet requirements set out in IDP	Service providers In house monitoring	GVA growth p.a. Number of new housing completions in last 12 months (Housing trajectory) Increase in employment land since start of plan period
(b) securing of developer contribution towards essential infrastructure	Amount of development contributions received and spent via s106 and/ or CIL	Developer contributions monitored and a summary presented annually as part of the AMR	Section 106 agreements CIL receipts	

Table 1.4 – the monitoring framework for infrastructure delivery and developer contributions

Chapter 2: Education

Introduction

2.1.   Wiltshire Council has a statutory duty to ensure there are sufficient places for all four to 16 year old people in the county. Additionally, all three and four year old children are currently entitled to 15 hours funded part-time nursery education. The responsibility for the planning and funding of post-16 education rests with the Education Funding Agency (EFA). School place planning is co-ordinated with the council's key partners. These include the Dioceses of Salisbury, Bristol and Clifton, the Education Funding Agency (EFA) and the governing bodies/ trusts of schools and academies.

2.2.   In managing the demand for school places up to 2026, the council faces three key issues:

- the impact of a high birth rate between 2005 and 2011 feeding into the education system
- 42,000 houses planned in the Wiltshire Core Strategy, equating to 12,500 primary and 8,400 secondary places, and
- the relocation of 4,200 additional armed services personnel to Wiltshire.

2.3.   As of January 2015, there are 238 schools in Wiltshire. There are 201 primary schools, 31 secondary schools and 6 special schools. These comprise 179 maintained schools (i.e. community, voluntary aided, voluntary controlled and foundation), 57 academies and 2 free schools. There are over 650 childminders, more than 290 pre-school and nursery groups, 30 children's centres and more than 100 out of school clubs and activities. There are four further education colleges within Wiltshire (New Swindon, Wiltshire, Sarum and Swindon Colleges).

Policies, plans and strategies

2.4.   The provision of education places helps to deliver the following strategic objectives and policies of the Core Strategy:

- Strategic Objective 4: helping to build resilient communities;
- Strategic Objective 6: ensuring that infrastructure is in place to support communities, and
- Core Policy 3: Infrastructure requirements

2.5.   The council's School Places Strategy 2015 to 2020 provides comprehensive information on school place planning in the county. It is reviewed and updated every two years. Other plans and strategies that guide education provision in Wiltshire include:

- Children and Young People's Plan 2012-2015
- Policy for Requesting Section 106 Contributions January 2014
- Childcare Sufficiency Assessment Report 2014, and
- Community Area Childcare Plans 2015.

Calculating infrastructure requirements

2.6. The council uses pupil product figures to estimate the number of nursery, primary and secondary aged children from new housing development:

- 0.04 per dwelling for 0-2 year olds (4 per 100 dwellings)
- 0.09 per dwelling for 3-4 year olds (9 per 100 dwellings)
- 0.31 per dwelling for primary aged pupils (31 per 100 dwellings)
- 0.22 per dwelling for secondary aged pupils (22 per 100 dwellings)

2.7. The size of primary and secondary schools varies by form entry (FE), which is the number of classes in each year group. The preferred size for new primary schools ranges from 210 places to 630 places (1FE to 3FE). The optimum size for an 11 to 16 secondary school is 900 to 1,200 places (6FE to 9FE).

2.8. Wiltshire Council uses cost multipliers to identify the indicative cost per pupil of additional pupil places. For 2016/17, this is £17,522 for nursery places, £18,064 for primary places, and £23,940 for secondary places. The cost of a new school, or extensions to an existing one, will vary depending upon size, location and facilities.

Funding and delivery

2.9. Funding for education comes through the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). The Government allocated a one year DSG of £317.275 million for 2016/17 with no indication of future years funding. Wiltshire schools are the seventh lowest funded schools in the country. The Government announced that there will be a consultation in 2016 on a new settlement and formula to apply for 2017/18 onwards[9].

2.10. Funding cuts mean that the council will be increasingly reliant on developer contributions through section 106 agreements, or CIL, in the short term.

2.11. The implementation plan in the School Places Strategy 2015 to 2020 sets out proposals for primary and secondary school provision over the period 2015 to 2020. The council can respond to changes in demand over time for school places by:

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[9] Wiltshire Council. (2016). *Wiltshire Council's Financial Plan Update 2016/17.* Available: https://cms.wiltshire.gov.uk/documents/s111524/2016-17%20Budget%20Report.pdf. Last accessed 12th February 2016.

- Negotiating the expansion of existing schools and academies
- Commissioning new schools as academies/ free schools
- Improving facilities at existing schools
- Reducing places at existing schools to ensure that provision matches demand

2.12.   Where additional school places are required as part of a new housing development, the costs should fall upon the landowners/ developers. Land required for a new school, or an extension to an existing one, should be provided free of charge by the developer to the council.

Risk and contingency

2.13.   Core Policy 3 prioritises education as essential infrastructure. Education provision is necessary to support new development but the precise timing and phasing is less critical and development can commence ahead of its provision. Without adequate education facilities to support new development, the delivery of Core Strategy policies and strategic allocations may be at risk.

2.14.   The council's statutory duty to provide school places means that they need to be available when children move into a new housing development. However, it is not financially viable to build and staff a new school prior to occupation. The school needs to be near capacity. The trigger point is when half the houses are occupied, preferably with the new school opening at the start of the academic year in September. Until then, the council would need temporary arrangements for children to attend other schools. Parental choice would determine whether the children went to the new school. The lead-in time to establish, design and build a new school is approximately three years.

Chapter 3:   Sustainable transport

Introduction

3.1.   Highways England maintains the strategic road network (i.e. M4, A303 and A36), whereas Wiltshire Council maintains other A, B and C classified routes. In June 2008, responsibility for car parking enforcement transferred from the police to the council.

3.2.   Network Rail owns the railway infrastructure (e.g. tracks, bridges and station buildings) and various train operating companies run passenger services. Great Western and South West Trains provide regular services through Wiltshire, connecting Cardiff, Bristol, London, Swindon, the West Country and the South Coast.

3.3.   Several bus companies run the majority of daytime bus services in the larger towns on a commercial basis. The council subsidises bus services to the smaller towns and rural areas, some services that link to railway stations and evening and weekend services. It also runs Connect 2 Wiltshire, a demand responsive scheme of pre-booked buses and taxis, and school transport. Voluntary groups run community transport schemes on a not-for-profit basis. There are currently around 1,000 licensed taxi and private hire cars in Wiltshire.

3.4.   Wiltshire Council maintains the public rights of way network, which is over 6,100km (3,800 miles) long. There are over 27,000ha (67,000 acres) of public access land. Sustrans, a UK charity, works with the council, the community and other organisations to encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport.

Policies, plans and strategies

3.5.   The provision of transport infrastructure helps to deliver the following strategic objectives and policies of the Core Strategy:

- Strategic objective 1: deliver a thriving economy
- Strategic objective 2: addressing climate change
- Strategic objective 4: helping to build resilient communities
- Strategic objective 6: ensuring that infrastructure is in place to support communities
- Core Policy 3: Infrastructure requirements
- Core Policy 60: Sustainable transport
- Core Policy 61: Transport and development
- Core Policy 62: Development impacts on the transport network
- Core Policy 63: Transport strategies
- Core Policy 64: Demand management
- Core Policy 65: Movement of goods, and

- Core Policy 66: Strategic transport network

3.6.   The council's [Local Transport Plan (LTP 3) 2011 to 2026](#) sets out the objectives, implementation plans and targets for transport in Wiltshire. It covers car parking, freight, public transport and road safety. Other plans and strategies that guide transport provision in Wiltshire include:

- [Transport strategies](#), which are available for the principal settlements of Chippenham and Trowbridge and the market town of Devizes. A draft Salisbury Transport Strategy is expected by autumn 2017, refreshing [earlier work that supported the South Wiltshire Core Strategy process](#).
- [The Great Western Route Utilisation Strategy](#) (RUS) 2010

Calculating infrastructure requirements

3.7.   The transport strategies, commissioned by the council, identify a broad package of measures for the principal settlements and the market town of Devizes. These include highways, public transport, walking and cycling and smarter choices measures. Indicative total capital costs for the transport strategies are Chippenham (£46.5m), Salisbury (£25.6m), Trowbridge (£16m) and Devizes (£5m).

3.8.   Highways England highlight the following areas in Wiltshire where capacity improvements to the strategic road network may be required due to future development:

- Amesbury and Mere (impact on A303 and its junctions)
- Chippenham and Malmesbury (impact on Junction 17 of the M4)
- Salisbury, Warminster, Westbury and Wilton (impact on A36 and its junctions)

3.9.   Network Rail, through the Great Western RUS, identify the following railway schemes that will affect Wiltshire:

- Electrification of the Great Western Main Line
- Intercity Express Programme and electrification of the network
- Improvements to Chippenham Railway Station
- New railway stations in Corsham and Royal Wootton Bassett

Funding and delivery

3.10.   Wiltshire Council will invest £18 million on road repair and maintenance in 2016/17 and £65 million between 2016 and 2020[10]. Other funding sources include developer contributions, parking charges and grants. The latter includes the Local Sustainable Transport Fund (LSTF), Local Pinch Point Fund and Local Growth Fund (LGF).

3.11.   The 2011 white paper 'Creating growth, cutting carbon' explained how changes to local transport could cut carbon emissions and create local growth. From an initial £560 million, the Local Sustainable Transport Fund (LSTF) awarded funding to 96 transport projects from 77 local authorities between 2011 and 2015. In June 2012, Wiltshire Council received £4.25 million towards improving railway stations and services across the county. The council participated in joint regional funding bids for a smart ticketing system for public transport and for sustainable transport measures in the national parks[11].

3.12.   As part of the 2012 Autumn Statement, the Government announced the creation of a Local Pinch Point Fund. The purpose of the fund, worth £170 million, is to remove bottlenecks on the local highway network that are impeding growth. The fund is intended to secure immediate impacts on growth and is aimed at schemes that can be delivered in the short-term. Government funding was only available in the financial years 2013/14 and 2014/15. Wiltshire Council received £1.905 million towards a £2.722 million project to dual part of the A350 around Chippenham[12].

3.13.   The Local Growth Fund (LGF) provides fund for local economic partnerships to spend on projects that benefit the local area and economy. In July 2014, the Government announced the first wave of growth deals. Swindon and Wiltshire received £12.8 million in 2015/16, with a further £116.3 million from 2016/17 onwards. This will help create up to 1,500 jobs, build up to 2,000 homes and generate up to £70 million in public and private investment. Key projects for Wiltshire include a new science park at Porton Down and a range of transport schemes to support key growth areas. In January 2015, the SWLEP secured a further £11.5 million towards projects including Digital Corsham and improving the A350 to the south east of Trowbridge[13].

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[10] Wiltshire Council. (2016). *Wiltshire Council's Financial Plan Update 2016/17.* Available: https://cms.wiltshire.gov.uk/documents/s111524/2016-17%20Budget%20Report.pdf. Last accessed 15th February 2016.

[11] Department for Transport. (2014). *Local Sustainable Transport Fund: funding decisions 2011 to 2016.* Available: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-sustainable-transport-fund-funding-decisions-2015-to-2016. Last accessed 15th February 2016.

[12] Department for Transport. (2013). *Local Pinch Point Fund Approved Schemes for Tranche 2.* Available: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-pinch-point-fund-approved-schemes-for-tranche-2. Last accessed 15th February 2016.

[13] SWLEP. (2015). *Local Growth Fund (LGF).* Available: http://www.swlep.co.uk/programmes/Local-Growth-Fund-(LGF). Last accessed 12th February 2016.

Risk and contingency

3.14.   Core Policy 3 prioritises transport as essential infrastructure. Transport provision is necessary to support new development and, in some cases, without it development cannot proceed. Without adequate transport infrastructure to support new development, the delivery of Core Strategy policies and strategic allocations may be at risk.

3.15.   The most likely risks to the delivery of transport infrastructure include lack of funding and the development being too small to make schemes viable long term (e.g. provision of bus services).

Chapter 4: Open space, green infrastructure and the environment

Introduction

4.1. The rural county of Wiltshire covers approximately 3,255 square kilometres. Wiltshire Council aims to protect and conserve Wiltshire's heritage and provide facilities, access and opportunities for people to enjoy. Open space, green infrastructure and the environment are important to housing and economic growth and the regeneration of urban areas. Development should support the protection and enhancement of existing environmental assets and the creation of new ones.

4.2. The council works in partnership with other organisations to improve the open space, green infrastructure and environment. Some of these are listed below:

Partnership organisations	
Avebury and Stonehenge World Heritage Sites	North Wessex Downs AONB
Cotswolds Canal	River Avon Planning Forum
Cotswolds AONB	Wilts & Berks Canal
Cotswolds Water Park Joint Committee	Wiltshire Biodiversity Forum
Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB	Wiltshire Environmental Alliance
Cricklade County Way Project	Wiltshire Local Access Forum
Great Western Community Forest	Wiltshire Protected Road Verges Project
Kennet & Avon Canal	Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Records Centre
Marlborough Downs Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs)	Wiltshire Wildlife Trust
Natural England	

Table 4.1 – green infrastructure partnership organisations

Policies, plans and strategies

4.3. The provision of open space, green infrastructure and environment infrastructure helps to deliver the Core Strategy strategic objectives and policies in *Table 4.2*.

Strategic Objectives and Policies	
Strategic objectives	
Strategic objective 2: addressing climate change	
Strategic objective 5: protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment	
Strategic objective 6: to ensure that infrastructure is in place to support communities	
Policies	
Core Policy 3: Infrastructure requirements	**Core Policy 53:** Wiltshire's Canals
Core Policy 6: Stonehenge	**Core Policy 54:** Cotswolds Water Park
Core Policy 16: Melksham Link Project	**Core Policy 55:** Air Quality
Core Policy 22: Salisbury Skyline	**Core Policy 56:** Contaminated Land

Strategic Objectives and Policies	
Core Policy 24: New Forest National Park	**Core Policy 57:** Ensuring High Quality Design and Place Shaping
Core Policy 30: Trowbridge Low-Carbon, Renewable Energy Network	**Core Policy 58:** Ensuring the Conservation of the Historic Environment
Core Policy 41: Sustainable Construction and Low Carbon Energy	**Core Policy 59:** The Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site and its Setting
Core Policy 42: Standalone Renewable Energy Installations	**Core Policy 67:** Flood Risk
Core Policy 50: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	**Core Policy 68:** Water Resources
Core Policy 51: Landscape	**Core Policy 69:** Protection of the River Avon SAC
Core Policy 52: Green Infrastructure	

Table 4.2 – Open space, green infrastructure and environment strategic objectives and policies in the Wiltshire Core Strategy

4.4. The Wiltshire Open Space Study (March 2015) contains a single set of open space standards that provide strategic guidance for the provision of open space in Wiltshire. These new standards will be included within a forthcoming local development plan document (DPD), as set out in the council's adopted local development scheme (LDS), and will then replace the four different sets of standards within the local plans prepared by the former district councils.

Type of open space	Quantity standard	Access standard
Allotments	0.20ha/1000 population	480m (10 minutes, straight line walk time)
Amenity green space (urban areas)	1.5ha/1000 population from sites >0.2ha	480 metres or 10 minutes' walk time
Park and recreation grounds (urban areas)	1.2ha/1000 population for public and private provision	600 metres (12-13 minutes' straight line walk time)
Recreation space (rural areas)	3.0ha/1000 population	600 metres (12-13 minutes' straight line walk time)
Children's play space (urban areas)	0.05ha/1000 population	480m (10 minutes, straight line walk time)
Youth play space (urban areas)	0.02ha/1000 population	Youth provision - 600 metres (12-13 minutes' straight line walk time)
Play space (rural areas)	0.07ha/1000 population	600 metres (12-13 minutes' straight line walk time)

Table 4.3 – Wiltshire Open Space Standards 2015 to 2026

Calculating infrastructure requirements

4.5. The council has identified in the IDP where there is a need to improve and protect open space, green infrastructure and the environment.

4.6. To determine green infrastructure provision on major developments, developers will be expected to audit current provision in and around the development site. They will need to prepare a statement demonstrating how this will be retained and enhanced as a result of the development process. A standard template will be developed to assist developers in assessing existing and required provision.

4.7. It may be appropriate to undertake an audit of green infrastructure when a number of smaller developments are planned in a particular area. Several sites in close proximity may have a cumulative impact on the green infrastructure network. In such cases, the need for an audit will be considered on a case by case basis.

Funding and delivery

4.8. Developer contributions will be sought towards the delivery of open space, green infrastructure and environment projects and initiatives. Contributions will be determined in accordance with Core Policy 3, the IDP, the Open Spaces Study, the forthcoming Green Infrastructure Strategy and the Revised Planning Obligations SPD.

4.9. The cost of delivering green infrastructure depends upon the nature, size, and location of the infrastructure provided. In some cases, green infrastructure will be delivered within a development, with associated maintenance costs. Appendix 1 of the IDP includes examples of green infrastructure projects and their costs.

Risk and contingency

4.10. Core Policy 3 prioritises open space and green infrastructure as place-shaping infrastructure. The exception is specific projects needed to ensure compliance with European habitats regulations, which comes under essential infrastructure. However, the following are also place-shaping infrastructure:

- Community safety in the public realm
- Maintenance and improvement of Wiltshire's heritage assets, including the storage of archaeological remains
- Town centre management schemes
- Public art and streetscape features, and
- Cemetery provision

4.11. Open space and green infrastructure is important in delivering new developments. The precise timing and phasing is less critical to development than some of the essential infrastructure and development can commence ahead of its provision. It may be the case that certain types of infrastructure will deliver multiple benefits. For example, a landscaped pedestrian footpath or cycleway could deliver transport, green infrastructure and recreation benefits.

Chapter 5: Community and cultural

Introduction

5.1. A range of community and cultural facilities help create successful and sustainable communities. They can bring people together, create links between different communities and encourage people to feel a sense of pride and belonging in their local areas. Space for arts and culture can play a vital role in social and economic regeneration[14].

5.2. Wiltshire Council works with partners, such as Places for People Leisure, and the local community to deliver services and facilities across the county. Most cultural facilities are publicly owned, managed or regularly funded and supported by local authorities or Arts Council England. They include public libraries, archives, arts space, museums and art and design in the public realm. For instance, Wiltshire has 31 public libraries, four mobile libraries and one specialist service to a residential home.

5.3. Health and wellbeing centres (formerly community campuses) are new or existing buildings with many services and facilities that can be accessed in one place. For example, they might include sport and leisure facilities, superfast broadband, libraries, youth facilities, emergency services and community spaces. There are 23 leisure/ sports centres and health and wellbeing centres across the county.

5.4. Wiltshire is a rural county and community and cultural facilities can be the focus of life in rural communities. The decline in rural facilities has led to increasing social exclusion due to isolation from essential services and facilities and greater reliance on private vehicles. The Rural Facilities Survey 2012 assessed the level of provision of a range of different types of community facilities in rural settlements across Wiltshire.

Policies, plans and strategies

5.5. Paragraph 17 of the NPPF regards delivering community and cultural facilities and services as a core principle of the planning system. The provision of community and cultural facilities helps to deliver the Core Strategy strategic objectives and policies in *Table 5.1*.

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[14] Elson, Martin J. (2012). *The Community Infrastructure Levy: advice note for culture, arts and planning professionals.* Available: http://www.artscouncil.org.uk/what-we-do/collaboration-and-partnerships/local-government-community-and-place/. Last accessed 16 February 2016.

Strategic Objectives and Policies	
Strategic objectives	
Strategic objective 1: delivering a thriving economy	
Strategic objective 4: helping to build resilient communities	
Strategic objective 6: to ensure that infrastructure is in place to support communities	
Policies	
Core Policy 3: Infrastructure requirements	**Core Policy 40:** Hotels, bed & breakfasts, guest houses and conference facilities
Core Policy 38: Retail and leisure	**Core Policy 48:** Supporting rural life
Core Policy 39: Tourist development	**Core Policy 49:** Protection of rural services and community facilities

Table 5.1 – community and cultural strategic objectives and policies in the Wiltshire Core Strategy

5.6. Plans and strategies that guide the provision of community and cultural facilities in Wiltshire include:

- Draft Wiltshire Playing Pitch Strategy (2016)
- Wiltshire Open Space Study (2015)
- Wiltshire Leisure Services Strategy – Indoor Facilities Action Plan (2012)
- West Wiltshire Leisure and Recreation Development Plan Document (2009)
- Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (2008). *Public Libraries, Archives and New Development: A Standard Charge Approach*
- Arts Council England (2012). *Corporate Infrastructure Levy advice notes for culture, arts and planning professionals*
- Department for Culture, Media and Sport (2001). *Comprehensive, Efficient and Modern Public Libraries – Standards and Assessment*
- CABE (2006). *Better Public Libraries*, and
- Arts and Archives (2011), *Guidance Note for Art and Design in the Public Realm*

Calculating infrastructure requirements

5.7. Health and wellbeing centres will be developed through local input so that each centre is individual to each community area.

5.8. In areas experiencing housing growth, existing library services will need to be enhanced to meet the additional demands placed on them. Arts Council England recommend the following standards of provision for libraries and other cultural facilities[15]:

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[15] Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (2008). *Public Libraries, Archives and New Development: A Standard Charge Approach*. Available: http://www.artscouncil.org.uk/publication_archive/arts-museums-and-new-development-standard-charge-approach/. Last accessed 16th February 2016.

- Public libraries – 30 sqm per 1000 occupants/ £105 per person (new build)/ (*For refurbishment, Wiltshire Council lowers this to £50 per person*)
- Archive facilities – 6 sqm per 1000 occupants/ £22 per person
- Arts facilities – 45 sqm per 1000 occupants/ £141 per person
- Museum space – 28 sqm per 1000 occupants/ £91 per person

5.9.   Wiltshire Council encourages developers to look at an integrated approach to art and design. The aim is to achieve overall design quality in architectural and landscape terms by involving artists in the design process from the earliest stage. A local standard for the provision of art and design in the public realm is £300 per dwelling and £3 per sqm for non-residential development[16].

5.10.   Some development will take place in the villages. Key priorities include protecting existing rural services and facilities, finding innovative ways to fund and provide them and improving broadband and mobile phone network coverage.

5.11.   The Indoor Facilities Action Plan (2012) and the emerging Playing Pitches Strategy identify the sports and leisure infrastructure requirements listed in the IDP. Sports England has developed a sports facilities calculator. This is a useful planning tool for estimating the demand for key community sports facilities arising from new development.

Funding and delivery

5.12.   In 2016/17, Wiltshire Council will spend £19.7 million on health and wellbeing centres. Between 2016 and 2020, the total investment in health and wellbeing centres will be £59 million. In 2016/17, the current schemes approved and commencing are forecast to require no borrowing. The first phase of the Corsham Health and Wellbeing Centre was completed in 2014 and the first phase of Salisbury completed in 2015. The remaining approved centres (Melksham, Cricklade, Pewsey and Tisbury) are phased to be completed between 2016 and 2018. Local businesses will also benefit[17].

5.13.   The council will direct additional funding towards libraries (£150,000) to meet the extra costs resulting from increased demand for services. Between 2016 and 2020, £3.3 million of the council's capital works programme will be spent on libraries and leisure centres. In 2016/17, the council will also direct £1 million of

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[16] Arts and Archives (2011), *Guidance Note for Art and Design in the Public Realm.* Available: http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/artsheritageandlibraries/artsandgalleries/artsanddesigninthepublicrealm.htm. Last accessed 16th February 2016.
[17] Wiltshire Council. (2016). *Wiltshire Council's Financial Plan Update 2016/17.* Available: https://cms.wiltshire.gov.uk/documents/s111524/2016-17%20Budget%20Report.pdf. Last accessed 12th February 2016.

public health funding towards fitness equipment for leisure centres to improve health outcomes[18].

5.14.   The council is investing £16 million in improving broadband speed and access across Wiltshire. Work due to conclude in 2017 will result in over 91% of the county having access to a superfast fibre broadband service[19]. This will be crucial both for the rural economy and the provision of services and facilities in less populated areas. Retention of existing rural services and facilities will be delivered through more effective planning controls, supported by core policies 48 and 49.

5.15.   Funding may also come from developer contributions and grants from, for example, Reaching Communities England (Big Lottery) and Sports England. Town and parish councils deliver some community facilities and services. They have the ability to provide funding through borrowing and council tax precepts. Town and parish councils could also use the CIL monies that they receive from new development in their area to support community facilities. Community groups also deliver some services across the county.

Risk and contingency

5.16.   Core Policy 3 prioritises community and cultural facilities as place-shaping infrastructure. They are needed in order to build sustainable communities but timing is not critical over the plan period. New community facilities need a critical mass of people in order for them to be economically viable. With an average lead-in time of two years to design and build community facilities, they could be provided halfway through the delivery of future developments.

5.17.   The main risks to the delivery of community facilities are lack of funding and difficulty finding an appropriate site. Apart from finding alternative funding sources, cross-subsidy through development and the co-locating of services and facilities are alternatives to secure the retention of community facilities.

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[18] Wiltshire Council. (2016). *Wiltshire Council's Financial Plan Update 2016/17.* Available: https://cms.wiltshire.gov.uk/documents/s111524/2016-17%20Budget%20Report.pdf. Last accessed 12th February 2016.
[19] Wiltshire Council. (2016). *Wiltshire Council's Financial Plan Update 2016/17.* Available: https://cms.wiltshire.gov.uk/documents/s111524/2016-17%20Budget%20Report.pdf. Last accessed 12th February 2016.

Chapter 6: Emergency services

Introduction

6.1.   The emergency services comprise the police, ambulance and fire and rescue services. They need to provide adequate coverage of new housing and employment developments and cope with a higher number of incidents resulting from a growing population. However, they face ongoing budget cuts and far-reaching organisational change.

6.2.   Wiltshire Police covers Wiltshire and Swindon with over 2,000 employees including police officers, police community support officers (PCSOs) and special constables. They have 27 neighbourhood policing teams working in the community[20]. Elected in 2012, the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Wiltshire and Swindon commissions policing services and provides oversight of Wiltshire Police[21].

6.3.   On 1 February 2013, the former Great Western Ambulance Service (which previously covered Wiltshire) merged with the South Western Ambulance Service (SWAS). SWAS covers an area of 10,000 square miles, serving over 5.3 million people, in Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wiltshire and the Isles of Scilly. In Wiltshire, there are eight ambulance stations, located in Amesbury, Chippenham, Devizes, Malmesbury, Marlborough, Salisbury, Trowbridge and Warminster, and an air ambulance base in Devizes.

6.4.   On 1 April 2016, Dorset and Wiltshire fire authorities will merge and 50 fire stations will cover Bournemouth, Dorset, Poole, Swindon and Wiltshire. The new combined fire authority expects to save over £6 million against a 30% reduction in Government grant funding over the next four years. Since August 2015, both fire authorities have been sharing a control centre in Potterne. They have agreed to base the new service at a strategic hub within the Five Rivers Health and Wellbeing Centre in Salisbury.

Policies, plans and strategies

6.5.   The provision of emergency services facilities helps to deliver the following strategic objectives and policies of the Core Strategy:

- Strategic objective 6: to ensure that infrastructure is in place to support communities
- Core Policy 3: Infrastructure requirements

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[20] Wiltshire Police. (2014). *Statement for Wiltshire Police 2015/16.* Available: http://www.wiltshire.police.uk/about-us/statement-for-wiltshire-police-2014. Last accessed 18th February 2016.
[21] Wiltshire and Swindon Police and Crime Commissioner. (2015). *Wiltshire and Swindon Police and Crime Plan 2015-2017.* Available: http://www.wiltshire-pcc.gov.uk/About-Us/PoliceandCrimePlan2015-2017.aspx. Last accessed 18th February 2016.

6.6.   Plans and strategies that guide the provision of emergency services facilities in Wiltshire include:

- [Wiltshire Police Delivery Plan 2013-2017](#)
- [Wiltshire and Swindon Police and Crime Plan 2015-2017](#)
- [South Western Ambulance Service Operating Plan 2015/16](#)
- [South Western Ambulance Integrated Business Plan 2014/15 to 2018/19](#)
- [South Western Ambulance Corporate Objectives 2015/16](#)
- [Dorset and Wiltshire Fire Authority Medium Term Finance Plan 2016-2020](#)

Calculating infrastructure requirements

6.7.   Wiltshire Police have identified a need to rationalise their estate and explore partnership working with other public sector organisations. They share IT and offices with Wiltshire Council and have integrated reception services and neighbourhood policing teams based in the new health and wellbeing centres. In March 2015, Wiltshire Police formed a strategic alliance with Avon & Somerset Constabulary to achieve savings and reduce the impact of budget cuts[22].

6.8.   Similarly, SWAS are reviewing and rationalising their estate, including closing and relocating offices and ambulance stations[23]. To improve below target response times, they have also been considering:

- Recruiting more Community First Responders in Calne, Corsham, Pewsey, Royal Wootton Bassett and Bradford on Avon
- Providing additional rapid response cars in Bradford on Avon
- Providing a new standby point in Salisbury, and
- Providing a GP responding in a SWAS vehicle based in Swindon but also visiting patients in the wider Wiltshire area[24].

6.9.   The fire authority is reviewing local fire cover so that they can maintain an acceptable level of response in the face of proposed development. Measures under consideration include:

- **Possible relocation of fire stations** – e.g. Trowbridge, Warminster
- **Potential for sharing facilities with police and/ or ambulance services** – e.g. Malmesbury, Marlborough and Salisbury

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[22] Wiltshire and Swindon Police and Crime Commissioner. (2015). *Wiltshire and Swindon Police and Crime Plan 2015-2017.* Available: http://www.wiltshire-pcc.gov.uk/About-Us/PoliceandCrimePlan2015-2017.aspx. Last accessed 18th February 2016.
[23] South Western Ambulance Service. (2014). *Integrated Business Plan 2014/15 to 2018/19.* Available: http://www.swast.nhs.uk/Downloads/SWASFT%20downloads/IntegratedBusinessPlan2.pdf. Last accessed 19th February 2016.
[24] Wiltshire Gazette and Herald, *Emergency targets are being missed*, Friday 2nd August, 2013.

- **Sharing facilities with Dorset Fire Authority** – e.g. Salisbury fire station becoming primary station for cross-border areas of Dorset and Wiltshire, shared control centre in Potterne and HQ at Five Rivers Health and Wellbeing Centre, Salisbury
- **Meeting future demand from relocation of military personnel** – e.g. potential relocation of Ludgershall Fire Station to Tidworth with supporting cover from Amesbury Fire Station. Calne Fire Station relocating to north of town to provide cover for new military training facility at RAF Lyneham.

Funding and delivery

6.10. For 2016/ 17, the PCC is proposing a budget of £105.695 for Wiltshire Police. Their main funding sources are Government grants and the council tax precept. Government grants will reduce by £0.3 million to £63.4 million in 2016/17 but they are proposing to increase the precept by almost 2%[25]. Many infrastructure requirements will be delivered as part of Wiltshire Council's health and wellbeing centres. Partnership working has led to neighbourhood policing teams and other police services included within these schemes and council buildings.

6.11. In 2014/15, SWAS received funding of £229 million, compared with £226 million in 2013/14. Most of this comes from local NHS commissioning contracts. SWAS provide accident and emergency (999) and urgent care, NHS 111, out of hours care and patient transport services. In Wiltshire, SWAS only provides accident and emergency (999) and urgent care. Private providers deliver the other services, i.e. NHS 111 (Harmoni), out of hours service (WMS) and patient transport service (Arriva)[26].

6.12. The Shadow Dorset & Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Authority approved a budget of £54.815 million to run the new Dorset & Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Service in 2016/17. Government grants and the council tax precept are the largest funding sources. Others potentially include section 106 agreements (e.g. fire hydrants) and CIL (e.g. new or improvements to the provision of fire stations).

Risk and contingency

6.13. Core Policy 3 prioritises emergency services as essential infrastructure. It is necessary to support new development but the precise timing and phasing is less critical and development can commence ahead of its provision. Without adequate emergency services cover to support new development, the delivery of Core Strategy policies and strategic allocations may be at risk.

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[25] Wiltshire and Swindon Police and Crime Commissioner. (2015). *Wiltshire and Swindon Police and Crime Plan 2015-2017.* Available: http://www.wiltshire-pcc.gov.uk/About-Us/PoliceandCrimePlan2015-2017.aspx. Last accessed 18th February 2016.
[26] South Western Ambulance Service (2015). *Annual Report 2014/15.* Available: http://www.swast.nhs.uk/Downloads/SWASFT%20Annual%20Reports%20and%20Accounts/SWASFTAnnualReportandAccounts201415.pdf. Last accessed: 19th February 2016.

6.14. For all the emergency services, the key risks to delivery include lack of funding, mainly due to continuing reductions in Government grants. For the fire authority, there is a lack of upfront funding to provide adequate cover for new housing and employment development. They only benefit from the extra council tax from new houses after they are built and occupied. The fire authority also faces recruitment difficulties, partly due to societal changes but also by changing patterns of housing and employment development. On-call firefighters need to live and work within a short distance of fire stations. Contingency plans include more partnership working (e.g. Wiltshire Police) and mergers (e.g. the new Dorset and Wiltshire Fire Authority and South Western Ambulance Service).

Chapter 7:   Health and social care

Introduction

7.1.   Health infrastructure includes primary and secondary facilities, from general and community hospitals to GP and dental practices. Wiltshire Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) is responsible for commissioning health services from various public and private sector providers. Wiltshire Council provides social care services and specialist accommodation for older people and people with physical impairments and learning disabilities. They work with other public sector organisations, including NHS England and NHS Foundation Trusts, GP practices and private providers.

7.2.   The key issues facing the delivery of health and social care facilities in Wiltshire include:

- an ageing society
- increasing expectations
- the rise of long-term conditions
- increasing costs of providing care
- limited productivity gains, and
- constrained public resources

7.3.   Health facilities serving Wiltshire (including those outside the county) include:

- Wiltshire CCG Headquarters in Devizes
- Major hospitals with accident and emergency departments in Bath, Salisbury and Swindon
- Community hospitals in Bath, Chippenham, Devizes, Dursley (Gloucestershire) Faringdon (Oxfordshire), Frome, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Melksham, Salisbury, Swindon, Tetbury (Gloucestershire), Trowbridge, Warminster and Westbury
- NHS Treatment Centre in Devizes
- Minor Injury Units (MIUs) in Chippenham, Salisbury, Swindon, Tetbury Gloucestershire) and Trowbridge
- 58 GP practices (including Sixpenny Handley practice in Dorset), and
- Over 60 dental practices

Policies, plans and strategies

7.4.   The provision of health and social care facilities helps to deliver the following strategic objectives and policies of the Core Strategy:

- Strategic Objective 4: helping to build resilient communities

- Strategic Objective 6: to ensure that infrastructure is in place to support communities
- Core Policy 3: Infrastructure requirements
- Core Policy 46: Meeting the needs of Wiltshire's vulnerable and older people
- Core Policy 48: Supporting rural life
- Core Policy 49: Protection of rural services and community facilities
- Core Policy 55: Air quality

7.5.   Plans and strategies that guide the provision of health and social care facilities in Wiltshire include:

- Wiltshire's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (September 2015)
- Wiltshire Community Area Joint Strategic Assessments (JSAs)
- NHS Wiltshire CCG Five Year Strategic Plan 2014-2019
- Better Care Plan 2014-2016
- Two Year Strategic Plan 2013-2015: Part 1 High Level Strategic Plan 2012/13 to 2014/15
- Older Peoples' Accommodation Development Strategy (2011)
- Wiltshire Children and Young People's Plan 2012-2015
- Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health Strategy 2014-17

Calculating infrastructure requirements

7.6.   The typical standard for the provision of health facilities in 1 GP/ dentist for every 1,750 patients. The NHS uses an average occupancy rate of 2.3 people per dwelling. Large residential developments or a cluster of neighbouring developments will lead to a local increase in population. This can create a need for specific local health facilities if there is no existing local capacity or likely to be in the near future. New development may therefore require a new facility or extensions to existing facilities to be provided. Single GP practices are rare and not considered viable. As such, there is often no requirement to provide a new GP practice for each new development. Instead, managing the impact of small developments may mean extending existing GP practices or increasing capacity within a practice with additional GPs.

7.7.   The preferred approach is for new primary care centres in the main population growth areas, rather than isolated branch practices. Primary care centres can:

- Reduce accident and emergency attendance by providing an acute service
- Be more efficient, sharing ancillary and support facilities, and
- Offering a wider range of co-located primary care services

7.8.   To support their requests for developer contributions, NHS England has developed a cost calculator to determine the requirements for health facilities

resulting from new development. The number of potential patients is derived by multiplying the number of dwellings by 2.3 (average occupancy rate). This figure is applied to the matrix in *Table 7.1* to work out the appropriate size of premises (in sqm)[27]. The requirement is worked out by multiplying this by NHS England's current cost multiplier (£2,217 per sqm 2015/16).

Number of patients (up to)	2,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000
Gross Internal Area (sqm)	199	333	500	667	833
Number of patients (up to)	12,000	14,000	16,000	18,000	20,000
Gross Internal Area (sqm)	916	1000	1083	1167	1250

Table 7.1 – NHS England cost calculator for GP practices from new development

7.9.   Using these standards of provision, NHS England and the Wiltshire CCG undertook a Review of housing numbers and the impact on GP surgeries. The Review highlighted gaps in current provision (as of December 2015) in terms of the appropriate size of premises relative to population size. The outcomes from the Review are used by NHS England to further justify requests for developer contributions from development in areas where there are gaps in provision. The Review also estimated, based on population growth, where gaps in provision might be expected by the end of the Plan period, i.e. by 2026. *Appendix 1* to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, when identifying health facilities requirements of new development, highlights those community areas where the Review found GP practices are undersized for the number of current patients and, also, where they are expected to exceed capacity by the end of the Plan period.

7.10.   Key planned health facilities are planned in Devizes, Chippenham and Trowbridge. In November 2017, Wiltshire CCG and five GP practices will be opening an Urgent Care Centre in Devizes, on NHS-owned land at Marshall Road, Devizes. This is adjacent to the existing Devizes NHS Treatment Centre. It will be funded through the sale of the Devizes hospital site and surplus land currently owned by NHS Property Services on Green Lane, Devizes[28]. This will reduce the number of people seeking treatment for minor injuries at hospital and free up GP time to deal with more complex illnesses. In Chippenham, Wiltshire CCG is working with partners to deliver extended primary care services as part of a redevelopment of the hospital. This will address the impact of future development upon local health facilities. In Trowbridge, Wiltshire CCG is exploring a number of sites for a new primary care centre to be delivered in

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[27] NHS England (2013) Premises Costs Directions
[28] Wiltshire CCG. (2015). *Transforming same day health care in and around Devizes.* Available: http://www.wiltshireccg.nhs.uk/category/news-2/ccg-press-release. Last accessed 22nd February 2016.

2018/19. Potential funding sources include the NHS Infrastructure Fund, cross subsidy from alternative use of redundant hospital buildings and CIL/ s106.

7.11.   The Older People's Accommodation Strategy (2011) identified a lack of extra care housing, nursing care homes and specialist care homes for people with dementia. There is a need for an additional 1,100 units of extra care accommodation across the county by 2026. The strategy highlighted that a large number of existing residential care homes are not sustainable in the long-term.

Funding and delivery

7.12.   In 2016/17, Wiltshire CCG will receive £560 million for commissioning healthcare services for Wiltshire. However, their total expected expenditure is likely to be £583 million and, therefore, they will need to make savings of £23 million. Wiltshire CCG recognises that it cannot afford current levels of provision and must shift more care from acute hospitals into a primary care setting[29].

7.13.   Wiltshire CCG spends 56% of service expenditure on acute care (including ambulances) and 22% on non-acute care, including community and mental health services. A further 17% is spent on primary care and prescribing. Four main providers deliver 61% of services. These comprise the Salisbury, RUH Bath, Great Western Hospital and Avon and Wiltshire Mental Health Partnership NHS Foundation Trusts[30].

7.14.   Social care accommodation is delivered through:

- Partnerships, contractual arrangements and funding opportunities, including with the Orders of St John Care Trust (OSJCT)
- Preferred development partner framework agreement for extra care
- Review of existing sheltered housing provision, and
- Working with independent sector providers and housing associations
- Pursuing closer partnership and joint commissioning working with the Wiltshire CCG and local health care providers
- Exploring how the health and wellbeing centres can deliver services and facilities for older people

7.15.   Funding for social care accommodation comes from Wiltshire Council and its partners, e.g. OSJCT, including through the sale of surplus land. The council also bids for additional funding to subsidise the development of new extra care. This includes a bid in April 2014 to the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) Affordable Housing Programme 2015 to 2018. The HCA administers £886 million of funding through this scheme, which supports the building of 43,821

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[29] Wiltshire CCG. (2016). *Wiltshire CCG Stakeholder Event Presentation.* Available: http://www.wiltshireccg.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/November-Stakeholder-Event-2016-17-full-presentation-v4-final-version.pptx. Last accessed 22nd February 2016.
[30] Wiltshire CCG. (2014). *Five Year Strategic Plan 2014-2019.* Available: http://www.wiltshireccg.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/NHS-Wiltshire-5-Year-Strategic-Plan_Web.pdf. Last accessed 22nd February 2016.

affordable homes across 2,697 schemes. Initial allocations under the scheme saw £5,885,000 for 279 grant-funded units awarded to Wiltshire Council[31].

Risk and contingency

7.16.   Core Policy 3 prioritises health and social care as essential infrastructure. It is necessary to support new development but the precise timing and phasing is less critical and development can commence ahead of its provision. Without adequate health and social facilities to support new development, the delivery of Core Strategy policies and strategic allocations may be at risk.

7.17.   The main risks to the delivery of health and social care facilities include lack of funding and failure to identify a suitable site for expansion/ new build. Registered housing providers have been less willing to commit resources to extra care. This is because of the additional costs over traditional general needs housing, at a time when their budgets and grant funding has been reduced. The result is that greater subsidies are being sought from Wiltshire Council to facilitate delivery.

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[31] Homes and Community Agency. (2014). *Affordable Homes Programme 2015 to 2018: successful bidders.* Available: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/affordable-homes-programme-2015-to-2018-successful-bidders. Last accessed 10 February 2016.

Chapter 8:   Utilities

Introduction

8.1.   The term utilities encompasses the following services; gas, electricity, water and sewage. Broadband internet services (both fixed-line and mobile) are also included within the definition. This chapter will also address the flooding and drainage implications of new development and the provision of waste and recycling services.

Water supply and sewerage

8.2.   The water and sewerage industry was privatised in 1989. Currently, Wiltshire is served by six privately owned water supply and/ or sewerage companies (*see Table 8.1*).

Provider	Licence	Supply Area in Wiltshire
Bournemouth Water	Water	Small area of south Wiltshire, mainly Downtown and Redlynch
Cholderton & District Water	Water	Villages of Cholderton and Shipton Bellinger (*sewerage supplied by Southern Water*)
Southern Water	Water and sewerage	Sewerage to a small part of east and south Wiltshire. Owns and operates four sewage treatment works in the county.
Thames Water	Water and sewerage	North-east of Wiltshire, providing water and sewerage to Cricklade, Marlborough and Tidworth. Water only for Royal Wootton Bassett.
Veolia Water Projects	Water and sewerage	Tidworth and parts of Ludgershall
Wessex Water	Water and sewerage	Major supplier in Wiltshire, serving most of the county

Table 8.1 – water companies in Wiltshire

8.3.   The water and sewerage companies provide a service on a sub-regional basis and their areas do not align with local authority boundaries. They have a legal

obligation under the Water Resources Act 1991 to meet the needs of new development. The companies plan in five year cycles, currently 2015 to 2020, and take into account projected population growth and proposed new development. Their asset management plans (AMPs) set out the services and improvements they intend to provide and how much they will cost. They submit their AMPs to Ofwat, the industry regulator, which sets price limits for the next five years based upon these plans. The Water Act 2003 also requires the water companies to publish water resources management plans (WRMP) every five years and review annually. These plans inform the AMPs by identifying any supply deficits and suggesting how they may be overcome.

Gas and electricity

8.4. National Grid owns and operates the national gas and electricity transmission networks in the UK. It does not distribute gas or electricity to individual premises – separate companies own and operate the distribution networks. In Wiltshire, Scottish and Southern Energy is the local electricity distribution company and Wales and West Utilities is the local gas distribution company. Scotia Gas Networks distribute gas to parts of Tidworth and Ludgershall. Ofgem is the industry regulator; promoting competition and protecting consumers. The CLH Pipeline System (CLH-PS), formerly the Government Pipelines Storage System (GPSS), supplies fuel to the armed services. Previously owned by the Government and operated by the Oil and Pipelines Agency (OPA), it was sold to Spanish oil network operator CLH in 2015.

Broadband

8.5. Digital inclusion and improving access to broadband is a national and local priority. Wiltshire Council's Business Plan 2013-2017 commits the council to delivering super-fast broadband and improving digital literacy and access to technology[32].

8.6. The digital inclusion project, Wiltshire Online, has three themes and objectives:

- **Connectivity and provision** – to improve connectivity and the provision of broadband access for the businesses and citizens of Wiltshire
- **Online services** – to increase the range, take-up and usage of online services by the public to access council services
- **Digital literacy** – to work alongside communities to ensure that everyone has opportunities to become digitally literate and confident users of technology

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[32] Wiltshire Council. (2013). *Business Plan 2013 to 2017.* Available: http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/council/howthecouncilworks/businessplanandperformance.htm. Last accessed 25th February 2016.

8.7. The project will enable all premises to receive the standard broadband of 2Mb, with a minimum of 91% receiving superfast broadband. There will be digital literacy support, free online resources, recycled computers for families on low income and greater take-up of council e-services.

Flooding and drainage

8.8. The risk of flooding is increasing due to pressures in urban environments and climate change is likely to lead to more severe rainfall events. These will create additional challenges for communities and have implications for new developments. Modelling of potential surface water flooding indicates that the areas with the most properties at risk of flooding are Salisbury, Trowbridge, Warminster and Calne. Future development will focus on Trowbridge, Chippenham and Salisbury and surface water management plans have been developed for these towns.

8.9. Wiltshire Council is the Lead Local Flood Authority for the county. It must prepare a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) to describe its approach to flooding and how it will work with other organisations. These organisations include the Environment Agency, the water companies, Highways England, the Fire Authority, Canals and Waterways Trust and town and parish councils. As Lead Local Flood Authority, Wiltshire Council is also required to:

- Manage the risk of flooding from surface water, groundwater and smaller watercourses
- Investigate significant flood incidents
- Maintain a register of significant drainage assets, and
- Act as the approved body for adopting and maintaining Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDs) on new developments

Waste and recycling

8.10. Wiltshire Council is responsible for the collection and disposal of household waste and recycling. Its waste strategy aims to significantly reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill, by reducing household waste and increasing recycling or composting. The kerbside collection of recyclable and compostable waste has been a priority since Wiltshire Council was formed in April 2009. Between 2011 and 2012, the council introduced changes to the waste and recycling collection service so that the same service was provided across the county. In 2014, the council closed many local recycling sites (i.e. bring facilities often located at locations such as supermarkets), leaving 14 operational sites. Between 2015 and 2016, the council expects there to be a 4% reduction (to 247,000 tonnes) in the total waste it manages. This is due to less garden waste collected, which is now charged, and less waste delivered to household recycling centres, which have

reduced opening hours. In 2016/17, taking into account future development, the council is projecting that it will collect 254,500 tonnes of waste[33].

8.11.   This is due to a reduction in garden waste collected followed the introduction of charges and a reduction in tonnes of waste delivered to household recycling centres following the reduction in opening hours.

8.12.   From 1 August 2017, Hills Waste Solutions will provide waste collection and waste management services on behalf of Wiltshire Council. This includes the collection and recycling of household and garden waste, kerbside recycling, 11 household recycling centres and the treatment and disposal of residual waste.

Policies, plans and strategies

8.13.   The provision of the above services helps to deliver the following strategic objectives and policies of the Core Strategy:

- Strategic objective 2: addressing climate change
- Strategic objective 4: helping to build resilient communities
- Strategic objective 5: protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment
- Strategic objective 6: to ensure that infrastructure is in place to support communities
- Core Policy 3: Infrastructure requirements
- Core Policy 67: Flood risk
- Core Policy 68: Water resources
- Core Policy 69: Protection of the River Avon SAC

8.14.   Plans and strategies that guide the provision of the above services in Wiltshire include:

- Wiltshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (April 2015)
- Bournemouth Water Resources Management Plan
- Bournemouth Water Strategic Direction Statement
- Cholderton & District Water Resources Management Plan
- Cholderton & District Strategic Direction Statement
- Wessex Water – the Way Ahead 2015-2040
- Wessex Water – Water Resources Management Plan 2015-2040
- Southern Water – Strategic Statement 2015-2040
- Southern Water – Water Resources Management Plan 2015-2040
- Thames Water – Our Long-Term Strategy 2015-2040
- Thames Water – Water Resources Management Plan 2015-2040
- Veolia Water Projects – Water Resources Management Plan

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[33] Wiltshire Council. (2016). *Wiltshire Council's Financial Plan Update 2016/17.* Available: https://cms.wiltshire.gov.uk/documents/s111524/2016-17%20Budget%20Report.pdf. Last accessed 1st March 2016.

- [National Grid Gas Ten Year Statement 2015](#)
- [National Grid Electricity Ten Year Statement 2015](#)
- [Scottish and Southern Energy Business Plan 2015 to 2023](#)
- [Wales and West Utilities Business Plan 2013 to 2021](#)
- [CLG Mission, Vision and Values and Annual Report 2014](#)
- [Waste Storage and Collection Guidance for New Developments (2011)](#)
- [Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy DPD (July 2009)](#)
- [Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Control Policies DPD (September 2009)](#)
- [Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Site Allocations Local Plan (February 2013)](#)
- [Wiltshire Council Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2012)](#)

Calculating infrastructure requirements

Water supply and sewerage

8.15. The five year planning cycle for water and sewerage companies does not match the 15 to 20 year Core Strategy plan period. Therefore, it is important for the IDP to be regularly reviewed to capture short and medium term projects that address the impact of new development. *Table 8.2* sets out the key improvements to the water and sewerage networks that have been identified to cope with planned development in Wiltshire.

Provider	Key requirements to meet planned development in Wiltshire
Bournemouth Water	None identified.
Cholderton & District Water	None identified.
Southern Water	• Potential need for off-site sewerage infrastructure to transport wastewater to sewage treatment works in Tidworth and the Southern Wiltshire Community Area • Potential need for additional capacity at sewage treatment works in the Southern Wiltshire Community Area
Thames Water	• Need to replace loss of water sources for Wiltshire with water from Oxford (brought about by loss of abstraction licence at Ogbourne and reduction of abstraction licence at Axford). Replacement scheme to be delivered in 2016. • Upgrades to sewage treatment works in Marlborough (adjacent to strategically important site) likely to be required • Water supply pipeline between north and south Swindon to link all homes to Farmoor Reservoir
Veolia Water Projects	• Water resources in the Tidworth catchment area are finite due to EA abstraction licence and further development, including by the MOD, may lead to tensions with regard to available raw water

Provider	Key requirements to meet planned development in Wiltshire
	• Need to increase capacity of sewage treatment works in Tidworth
Wessex Water	• Process improvements at sewage treatment works in Bowerhill, Calne, Chippenham, Devizes, Potterne, Thingley, Wootton Bassett and Melksham • Capacity improvements at sewage treatment works in All Cannings, Great Wishford, Grittleton, Salisbury and Westbury

Table 8.2 – key water and sewerage requirements

Gas and electricity

8.16.   In 2011, an Energy White Paper identified the need to revise and update much of the UK's energy infrastructure over the next 20 years. There will be a requirement for an expansion of existing infrastructure (e.g. overhead power lines, underground cables, extending sub-stations, new gas pipelines and associated installations). There will also be a need for new forms of infrastructure (e.g. smaller scale distributed generation and gas storage sites)[34]. However, given their scale, National Grid does not consider that development proposals within Wiltshire will create capacity issues for their gas and electricity transmission networks.

8.17.   Scottish and Southern Energy (SSE) are unable to identify specific requirements for proposed sites because network capacity and existence can change over the plan period. However, potential requirements include dealing with existing infrastructure crossing the proposed development site, such as overhead lines, or reinforcing the local network to enable connection. The capacity of the network to absorb a potential development site is only really accurate nearer the actual time of required connection. A scenario may arise where there is insufficient capacity to supply existing demand so SSE reinforce the area as part of its capital works programme. This then might create extra capacity that is available for future development.

8.18.   Similarly, Wales and West Utilities (WWE) require a higher degree of certainty over proposed development sites being delivered before identifying specific infrastructure requirements. Only then will they be able to accurately forecast capacity required, any engineering issues or showstoppers and any possible investment required as well as phasing. WWE regard proposed development sites with planning permission, or where there is a planning application, as having a medium to high probability of development.

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[34] Department of Energy and Climate Change. (2011). *Planning our electric future: a white paper for secure, affordable and low-carbon energy.* Available: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-our-electric-future-a-white-paper-for-secure-affordable-and-low-carbon-energy. Last accessed 24th February 2016.

8.19. New development will also need to take account of CLG oil pipelines in the vicinity, generally three metres either side of the pipeline.

Broadband

8.20. Not all places and people in Wiltshire have the same access to broadband. This is due to the fact that Wiltshire is a large rural county. It is uneconomic in some areas to supply broadband and the next generation superfast broadband to homes and businesses. It was estimated that of the approximately 226,000 business and residential premises in Wiltshire, only 136,000 will be able to access superfast broadband by 2015. This will be delivered as part of the ongoing commercial deployment by BT and Virgin Media. Intervention by Wiltshire Council will focus on the remaining 90,000 (40%). If nothing is done, many people will find it increasingly difficult to take advantage of the internet and the wide range of online services available.

8.21. Part of the reason for the Wiltshire Online project was that around 5% of households received a poor service with very slow broadband speeds. Without intervention, over half of all premises were unlikely to have had superfast broadband by 2015. The requirement for improving broadband access and speed in Wiltshire comes from:

- **Ageing population** – will place greater demands on public services, such as health, and improved use of communications technology will mean a better quality of service
- **Social and economic deprivation** – improved access and support for the 25% of households not on the internet, particularly in rural areas, who will benefit from online savings and more options for job searches
- **Rurality** – majority of households with poor internet speeds in rural areas and improvement will limit the impact of a decline in rural services due to increasing demand and economic pressures
- **Economy** – businesses in Wiltshire are smaller than regional and national averages and particularly reliant on broadband infrastructure but unlikely to be able to afford their own solutions

8.22. It is Wiltshire Council's view that new developments should be built with the right infrastructure installed to allow premises to access superfast broadband. The Government and the British Standards Institutions have produced guidance documents[35],[36]. These aim to inform developers about the need to install digital infrastructure into all new build domestic dwellings.

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[35] Department for Culture, Media and Sport (2011). *PAS 2016: 2010: next generation access for new build homes guide*. Available: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pas-2016-2010-next-generation-access-for-new-build-homes-guide. Last accessed: 29th February 2016.
[36] Department for Communities and Local Government (2008). Data ducting infrastructure for new homes: guidance note. Available: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/data-ducting-infrastructure-for-new-homes-guidance-note. Last accessed: 29th February 2016.

Flooding and drainage

8.23. While there are no 'showstoppers' to development in terms of flooding and drainage, some strategically important sites will require mitigation (*see delivery schedules*). Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) and Surface Water Management Plans will identify potential mitigation measures. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) will reduce the impact of development on flooding, pollution and disruption of water courses. The cost of flood risk assessments and mitigation measures will vary on a site-by-site basis and usually borne by the developer.

Waste and recycling

8.24. New development naturally increases the amount of waste that needs to be collected. It is important that new buildings are designed to enable waste to be segregated for recycling and composting and to be stored and collected. The design of road layouts and properties within new estates should accommodate recycling vehicles. The provision of recycling containers in new development is a key requirement and usually secured through a planning condition or obligation.

Funding and delivery

Water supply and sewerage

8.25. Water and sewerage companies finance critical/ strategic infrastructure primarily through self-financing and borrowing in the capital market. Improvements to local networks, e.g. off-site connections to sewers or attenuation schemes, and on-site works may be required as a result of individual developments. These are usually funded by the developer.

Gas and electricity

8.26. Connections from new development to the electricity network are provided subject to cost and timescale. However, with competition in connections other providers are able to quote for new connections. In some cases, existing infrastructure is inadequate to support the increased demands from new development. The costs of any necessary upstream reinforcement required would normally be apportioned between the developer and DNO (Distribution Network Operator), i.e. Scottish and Southern Energy. These costs would be in accordance with the current Statement of Charging Methodology agreed with the industry regulator (Ofgem)[37]. Maximum timescales in these instances would not normally exceed around 2 years and should not therefore impede delivery of any

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[37] Ofgem (2016). *Charging Arrangements.* Available: https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/electricity/distribution-networks/charging-arrangements. Last accessed 24th February 2016.

proposed housing development. The cost of rerouting power lines, where it is not possible for them to remain in situ, is borne by the developer, not the DNO.

8.27. The local gas distribution company, Wales and West Utilities, provide gas connection services. As a gas transporter, they lay new gas pipes and services, which stop at an emergency control value that marks the end of their network. Gas meters are supplied by gas suppliers. Developers pay for connections to the gas network and, if working over or close to existing gas pipes, may also have to pay for diversions.

Flooding and drainage

8.28. The council budget for flood alleviation works and drainage improvement is £2 million between 2016 and 2020[38]. The council was awarded £282,000 for emergency repairs following flooding in 2013/14 and was successful in bidding for specific schemes at Aldbourne and Great Bedwyn. The council will continue to bid for funding as opportunities arise. Funding sources include:

- Flood Defence Grant Aid (FDGiA)
- The local levy
- Local authority funding, including developer contributions (CIL/ s106)
- Private funding
- Charitable trusts & non-Government organisations
- Community fundraising
- City, town and parish councils
- Other funding sources, e.g. public appeals, Lottery, European Union, DEFRA grants and pilots.
- Non-financial contributions, e.g. provision of land, materials and volunteer labour[39]

8.29. The delivery of the council's flood risk management service is the responsibility of their drainage team. They work closely with other council services and the council's contractors, Atkins (highway consultants) and Balfour Beatty Living Places (drainage contractors).

Broadband

8.30. The council is investing £16 million, partly through borrowing, and working with BT to improve broadband speed and access in Wiltshire. Work is due to conclude in 2017 that will result in over 91% of the county having access to a superfast

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[38] Wiltshire Council. (2016). *Wiltshire Council's Financial Plan Update 2016/17.* Available: https://cms.wiltshire.gov.uk/documents/s111524/2016-17%20Budget%20Report.pdf. Last accessed 23rd February 2016.
[39] Wiltshire Council. (2015). *Wiltshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy.* Available: http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/comm-local-flood-risk-management-strategy.pdf. Last accessed 23rd February 2016.

fibre broadband service[40],[41]. Other sources of funding include a Government grant (Superfast Extension Programme). In June 2013, the Government announced a £250 million investment to provide superfast broadband in 95% of homes and businesses in the UK by 2017. These funds and additional investment from the telecoms industry, such as BT, will generate over £30 million for improving broadband in Wiltshire.

Waste and recycling

8.31.   Wiltshire Council is investing additional money in its waste and recycling collection and management service. One of the council's key priorities is funding the growth in waste costs arising from new housing. The county has seen on average a growth in its residential properties by 2% each year for the last three years. It forecasts that this will continue into 2016/17. Individual houses can be added to rounds. However, the development of whole estates creates added pressures and needs for new bins and rounds, as well as costs of disposal. As such the Council has estimated it needs to divert £900,000 of monies raised from council tax to waste services to fund this growth. This ensures that there is a direct link between income raised and costs incurred. The council is also increasing the coast of garden waste collection by 5%[42].

Risk and contingency

8.32.   Core Policy 3 prioritises the above services as essential infrastructure. They are necessary to support new development and, in some cases, without them development cannot proceed. Without adequate provision of these services, the delivery of Core Strategy policies and strategic allocations may be at risk.

8.33.   Risks to the delivery of all of the above services include:

- Lack/ timing of available funding
- Different strategic planning timescales
- Completion of surveys and assessments identifying specific mitigation
- Uncertainty or changes to the timing and phasing of development
- The need to deal with contamination and other environmental issues
- Land ownership
- Lack of commercial viability for service providers
- Developers not incentivised to incorporate some features into their plans, e.g. fibre optics for superfast broadband

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[40] Wiltshire Council. (2016). *Wiltshire Council's Financial Plan Update 2016/17.* Available: https://cms.wiltshire.gov.uk/documents/s111524/2016-17%20Budget%20Report.pdf. Last accessed 23rd February 2016.
[41] Wiltshire Council. (2013). *Business Plan 2013 to 2017.* Available: http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/council/howthecouncilworks/businessplanandperformance.htm. Last accessed 25th February 2016.
[42] Wiltshire Council. (2016). *Wiltshire Council's Financial Plan Update 2016/17.* Available: https://cms.wiltshire.gov.uk/documents/s111524/2016-17%20Budget%20Report.pdf. Last accessed 23rd February 2016.

- Risk of a business park being built in area with low speeds
- Reputation risk to the Council by not meeting the business objectives from process breakdown, i.e. approving planning permission but not influencing the developer to provide fibre optic cable
- Lack of sufficient access for waste and recycling vehicles and lack of storage space for waste and recycling within new developments

This document was published by Economic, Development and Planning, Wiltshire Council.

For further information please visit the following website:

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