

# WILTSHIRE CORE STRATEGY (WCS)

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ADOPTED JAN 2015, 493 pages.

*The following is a précis of the WCS by R Parsons.*

*If text is in “quotes” then it is a copy of text from the WCS, if there are ‘ ... ‘ within the quotes then I have not included text that I think is irrelevant to the Worton situation, otherwise this document is abridged, all chapter numbers reflect the WCS layout to make it easier for you to find the full text should you need to.*

*‘Tag lines’ are text boxes within the WCS that are placed amongst chapters to high-light partiucular information but do not always have a chapter reference. I have generally coulored these purple. Any text in bold is of greater relevance to Worton or the Large Village case.*

*Any comments by me will begin (\*).*

Foreword to the WCS by Toby Sturgis - Strategic Planning Wilts Council

*the WCS “**provides** for the new jobs required by our economy and the new homes whilst balancing protection of the **environment**” “**Wiltshire** is a rural **county**...**the** continuation of the role and function of ...**villages** is safeguarded in the core **policies**” “**policies** whilst provide for jobs and homes also protect the environment and quality of **life**”*

*“**deliver** sustainable growth for the communities of Wilts that best meets their needs now and for **future**”*

## 1. **Introduction: ‘A strategy based on delivering stronger, more resilient communities’.**

1.1 Planning system to help achieve sustainable development, solve problems locally. **The policies and proposals in WCS taken as a whole constitute what is ‘sustainable development’.**

1.2 Underpinning the WCS is to maintain and increase jobs and manage an appropriate balance of jobs, services and homes. **Recognition that previous growth has not always been proportionate to employment opportunity (thereby encouraging out-commuting). Key message from communities is that there is little appetite for more homes without jobs and infrastructure so WCS will address this . This policy seeks to address jobs vs new housing in a sustainable way.**

### 1.3 **Key principles**

- provide most “**sustainable** pattern of development that minimises the need to travel and maximises the potential to use sustainable **transport**”
- economic growth by delivering jobs wilts popn needs locally

- reduce out-commuting, no detrimental impact on infrastructure
- lower carbon footprint via appropriate development location
- protect/enhance natural, historic and built environment, enhancing and expanding Wilts network of green infrastructure to support health and well-being of communities
- provide high quality well designed development with full local community involvement for significant new proposals
- deliver framework for community led planning (inc neighbourhood plans).

*Tag line - 'A strategy that underpins a policy led framework for facilitating sustainable, long term growth'*

1.4 There are other development plans that support the WCS (\*e.g. National Planning Policy Framework).

1.5 The Local Development Scheme - commitment to delivering site allocations that compliment national policy and NPs.

*Tag line 'a strategy which places an emphasis on economic growth as the driving force behind meeting objectives'*

1.6 Planning for job growth and meeting business needs central to strategy

1.7 WCS to increase self-containment (i.e. living where you work)

1.8 Business and work creation needs - reduce CO2, encourage tourism

*Tag line 'a strategy which provides a framework for localism'*

1.9 Neighbourhood Plans (NP) encouraged so communities can decide how best to plan locally. Council work closely with community to tailor approach (e.g. NPs, village design statements)

1.10 WCS is a spatial expression of the Wiltshire Community Plan 2011-2026. There are 3 over-arching priorities 1.better economy 2. reduce disadvantage, 3.tackle causes and effects of climate change.

*Tag line ' a strategy based on understanding of the Community area in Wilts' 'A strategy based on collaborative working relationships'*

1.11 -1.18 WCS developed using other national and more local plans and policies, Localism Act 2011gives councils a duty to co-operate with local bodies (\*like NP groups). Community areas have own strategy.

*Tag line 'a strategy which will ensure that the most is made of Wilt's outstanding environment'*

1.19 Outstanding Environments. **"the way Wiltshire looks is a key strength.....careful stewardship of our environmental assets so growth is complimentary and does not erode the very qualities that make Wiltshire so attractive.."**

*Tag line ' a strategy based on firm evidence'*

1.20 Topic papers form part of evidence base (\* for example Topic Paper 3 - Settlement Strategy describes how settlements were assessed for their development status)

## **2. A Spatial Portrait of Wiltshire and Key Challenges.**

2.1 - 2.5 Descriptions of Wiltshire environments, population and geography.

### **2.6 There are 6 Key Strategic Challenges:**

2.7 **Key Strategic Challenge 1. Economic development** - “reducing levels of out-commuting from many of Wilts settlements is perhaps the most important strategic challenge in planning Wilts **future.**” 2.8 Out-commuting: some limited benefits but far out-weighed by negative impacts on sustainability. 2.9 Key challenge, improve self-containment, broaden employment base.

2.10 **Key Strategic Challenge 2. Climate change** - reduce Wilts CO2 emissions and impact of future climate change/flooding via sustainable development. 2.11 Wilts per capita CO2 worse than South West or UK average, particular vulnerabilities to flood/rainfall/heat waves/high winds. Lowest renewables contribution by Wilts in SW.

2.12. **Key Strategic Challenge 3. Provide new homes.** Decent affordable homes at sustainable locations supported by necessary infrastructure improvements to compliment economic model and improve self-containment. 2.13-14 Number of people needing housing, high council house waiting lists in Chippenham, Trowbridge and Devizes. Ageing popn.

2.15 **Key Strategic Challenge 4. Planning for resilient communities.** “**regard** to the sustainable location of services, jobs and housing is an important consideration in trying to balance the needs of promoting a sustainable pattern of growth with the needs of more rural **communities**”. Tailored approach to problems to avoid ‘one size fits all’ planning approach. 2.16-17 Some communities experience social exclusion. Communities to work in partnership with council to improve resilience, self-sufficiency.

2.18 **Key Strategic Challenge 5. Environmental Quality.** ‘**Challenge** of safe-guarding high quality environments whilst accommodating levels of growth to meet local **demand**’. WCS needs to ensure **Wilt’s** high quality built and natural environment is adequately protected. “**This means careful the stewardship of our environmental assets so that growth is complimentary and does not erode the very qualities that make Wilt’s so attractive in first place**”.

2.19 **Key Strategic Challenge 6. Infrastructure.** Timely infra-structure provision such as: sustainable modes of transport, highways improvements, water management, green spaces, affordable fast internet, sustainable waste management. New development will need to be supported by adequate physical, social and green infrastructure.

2.18. **Safeguard high quality environments** - careful stewarding of environmental assets (repeat of 1.19). Infrastructure provision, (transport, internet, waste facilities, green space etc)

### 3. A Spatial Vision for Wiltshire.

3.1 Area strategies have been informed by community aspirations and developed through extensive public engagement.

**Spatial Vision Statement. “By 2026 Wiltshire will have stronger more resilient communities based on a sustainable pattern of development focused principally on Trowbridge, Chippenham and Salisbury. Market towns and service centres will have become more self-contained and supported by **infrastructure**..... more sustainable approach towards transport. Employment, housing and other developments will have been provided in sustainable locations in response to local **needs**....**Wilts** important natural, built and historic environment safeguarded and where necessary extended and enhanced to provide green infrastructure, promote lifestyle improvements and tourism. Partnership working with local communities will have planned effectively for local areas and allow communities to receive the benefits of managed growth, where it is appropriate.”**

3.2 **There are 6 Strategic Objectives.** (which reflect 6 key challenges of Chapter 2) These will help achieve the 3 over-arching priorities and the 6 key challenges.

3.3 **3.4 Strategic objective 1. Deliver a Thriving Economy.** Development to encourage jobs and economic vitality whilst ensuring sustainable objectives met.

Key outcomes - sustainable locations for 27500 new jobs, tackle out-commuting, expansion of green jobs, deliver thriving economy, address climate change, provide access to decent affordable home, build resilient communities, protect/enhance natural, historic environment, infrastructure provision to support communities.

3.5 **Strategic objective 2. Address Climate Change.** Sustainable development increases resilience to climate change, reduce need to travel, sustainable building practices, high energy efficiency, sustainable waste management. **Increase self-containment.**

3.6 **Strategic objective 3. Provide Decent Affordable homes.** - Appropriate mix of types, main focus on towns of Trowbridge, Chippenham, Salisbury. **New homes built in most sustainable locations. More modest growth proportionate to the size of the settlement in smaller locations thru Site Allocation Development Plan (DPD) and community led planning and working with local communities.** The benefits from the development of new homes will have been successfully captured for local communities, land used efficiently to achieve low or zero carbon optimised, sustainable home provision e.g. homes for elderly to stay in communities for longer, if developments are sized 5 houses or more should be some affordable housing.

3.7 **Strategic objective 4. Help Build Resilient Communities** - communities using Neighbourhood Plans to enhance policies of WCS, new developments **‘safe by design’**, new growth matched by educational and medical provision, **Significant progress to address shortfall of sport, leisure and recreation facilities.**

### 3.8 Strategic objective 5. Protecting and Enhancing Natural, Historic and Built Environment

- Where possible development directed away from sensitive, valuable natural habitats and species, **“...the delivery of housing and employment growth needs to be carefully managed in a sustainable manner. This should include maintaining, enhancing and expanding Wiltshire’s multi-functional green infrastructure with wide ranging benefits for both people and the environment”**

3.9 **“Well designed developments help to provide a sense of place, add to local distinctiveness, and promote community cohesiveness and social well-being. New development will need to respect and enhance Wilt’s distinct characteristics.”**

- **“Where possible, development will have been directed away from most of our sensitive and valuable natural assets, habitats and species towards less sensitive locations”**
- New development to contribute towards Wilts Biodiversity Action Plan, local biodiversity corridors incorporated into new development, green infrastructure enhanced, improvements to Wilts groundwater and surface water features enhanced, good air quality maintained, landscape character protected and enhanced. The landscape character of Wiltshire will have been protected and enhanced. New development will incorporate exceptional quality design which reflects local character.

### 3.10 Strategic objective 6. Ensure Infrastructure in place to Support Communities

**“ensure that infrastructure requirements are appropriately planned...ensure that strategic and local transport needs are managed in a sustainable manner. Development will need to appropriately address the risk of flooding and where necessary provide attenuation measures designed to adapt to climate change”**

Key outcomes:

Provision of essential infrastructure, including transport, water, energy, flood alleviation, sustainable urban drainage, telecoms, affordable housing, education, health care, emergency services and waste and recycling will have been coordinated and provided in a timely manner within all new development.

Appropriate place shaping infrastructure, such as leisure and open space, green infrastructure, appropriate contributions will have been secured from developers towards the cost of new and improved infrastructure. The provision of new infrastructure will have been positively supported provided there is no detrimental environmental impact.

Reduction of greenhouse gases associated with transport.

**“A range of viable, efficient sustainable transport alternatives will have been provided to reduce the reliance on the private motor car.”**

**“A safer and more integrated transport system will have been provided that achieves a major shift to sustainable transport, including walking and cycling.....in larger settlements and along commuting corridors.”**

Sustainable transport alternatives will have been implemented in a manner which has reduced the impact of traffic on peoples quality of life and **Wilt's** built and natural environment.

Measures to reduce traffic delays and disruption and improve journey time.

Safety for all road users will have been improved, the number of casualties on Wilts roads reduced and the impact of traffic speeds in villages mitigated.

Access to local jobs and services improved.

The natural function of the flood plains will have been maintained and enhanced and a sequential approach to flood risk will have been followed with development being located first in areas of lowest risk.

The use of appropriate surface water management a pre-requisite to ensure flood risk is not increased elsewhere. Proposals for new developemnt will have reduced the overall risk of flooding.

## 4. Delivering the Vision - Spatial Strategy for Wilts.

4.1 New dev must deliver overall benefits to, and take account of, local distinctiveness and the character of Wiltshire. It should also be delivered in tandem with good quality infrastructure and services.

4.2 - Plan for growth whilst maintaining peoples quality of life and protecting Wilts high value environment.

4.3 4.4 Spatial strategy 3 key elements : 1. Settlement strategy, classified on understanding of role and function 2. Delivery strategy - identify level of growth and how develop in most sustainable fashion 3. Infrastructure requirements, describes how infrastruct will support future developments.

27500 new jobs, 42000 new homes 2006-2026

4.5 **“The strategy seeks to deliver the most sustainable level of growth, which does not exacerbate commuting, encourages a greater level of self-containment and does not negatively impact on **Wiltshire's** exceptional environmental quality.”**

4.6 Settlement Strategy (Core Policy 1) identifies tiers of settlements via their role and function in tandem with the Delivery Strategy (Core Policy 2) seeks to define the most sustainable development locations.

4.7 The spatial strategy and core policies ensure development in Wilts deliver a stronger economy, appropriate levels of housing and the careful use of natural resources. **“If a development proposal does not accord with the WCS it is deemed unsustainable and will not be supported.”**

### Core Policy 1 - Settlement Strategy

4.9-10 Employment opportunities outside Wilts have increased out-commuting, decline in employment opportunities, facilities and service in small towns and villages.

4.11-12 4 Tiers of settlements: Principal settlements, Market Towns, Local Service Centres, Large and small villages. Results of classification Settlement Strategy CP 1, CP2 presents how settlements will develop.

4.13 Boundary review of settlements carried out as part of DPD process (named as Wiltshire Housing Site Allocations DPD).

4.14 Level of development at Local service centres linked to role of providing for hinterland, will consist of less development than at Principal settlements and Market towns.

**4.15 “At the settlements identified a villages, a limited level of development will be supported in order to help retain the vitality of these communities. At large villages settlement boundaries are retained and development will predominantly take the form of small housing and employment sites within the settlement boundaries.”**

(\*settlement boundary reviewed in 2015) **“Small housing sites are defined as sites involving fewer than 10 dwellings (i.e. not a major application). Development outside the settlement boundary will be strictly controlled. Relaxation of boundaries will only be supported where it has been formally reviewed through a subsequent DPD or a community-led neighbourhood plan, which includes a review of the settlement boundary to identify new developable land to help meet the housing and employment needs of that community...”**

4.16 Small village boundaries removed **“and there is a general presumption against development outside the defined limits of development of the Principle Settlements, Market towns, Local service centres and Large Villages ”**

4.17 **“Proposals for improved local employment opportunities, housing growth (in excess of WCS) and new services and facilities outside the defined limits of development will not be supported unless they arise through community led planning documents, such as neighbourhood plans.”**

Tag line - Core Policy 1 - Definitions of Principal Settlements, Market Towns, Local Service Centres, **“Large Villages and Small Villages. Large villages are defined as settlements with a limited range of employment, services and facilities. Development at large and small villages will be limited to that needed to help meet the housing needs of settlements and to improve employment opportunities, services and facilities ”**

#### **Core Policy 2 - Delivery Strategy.**

4.18 New jobs historically not delivered alongside new homes..provide the most sustainable pattern of development within Wilts which seeks to reduce need to travel and redress imbalance between jobs and homes.

4.19 Ensure communities have better balance of jobs, services, facilities and homes.

MAP of Wiltshire settlements and transport infrastructure.

4.22-4.25 Description of the sources for new employment and housing sites (\* 2 of which are Neighbourhood Plans and the DPDs)

4.26 Indicative Housing Requirements for Settlements and Community Areas (Devizes remainder 490). Housing Market Area (HMA). (\*for our area of the Eastern HMA there is a remaining requirement for 210 new homes by 2026 to be shared between Market Lavington, West Lavington, Urchfont, Bromham, Rowde, Potterne and Worton)

4.33 The community area housing numbers are intended to prevent unbalanced development around Wiltshire.

4.34 Some flexibility between HMA allowance numbers. Small Village Infill is defined as - 'as the filling of a small gap within the village that is only large enough for not more than a few dwellings, generally only one **dwelling**'. Exceptions to this approach will only be considered through the Neighbourhood Plan Process or DPDs.

Tag line - "Within the '**defined** limits of development, as defined on the policies map, there is a presumption in favour of sustainable developments at Principle settlements, market towns, Local Service Centres and Large villages."

Outside the Defined Limits of Development - Other than in circumstances as permitted by other policies within this plan, identified in para 4.25, development will not be permitted outside the limits of development, as defined on the policies map. The limits of development may only be altered through the identification of sites for development through subsequent Site Allocations Development Plan Documents and Neighbourhood Plans."

**Core Policy 3. Infrastructure Requirements.** Delivering infrastructure to support development.

4.35 Appropriate and balanced mix of new development. **"The Core Strategy shapes where new development should be located and also manages the pressure relating to speculative proposals through policy."** **"The** impact of development on local communities and the fabric of the existing built and natural environment is an important consideration."

4.36-38 Adequate infrastructure provision and timing: transport, internet, electricity lines, educational and health facilities, flood protection, water treatment, waste water treatment sewage disposal ...

4.39 Existing community services and facilities protected and existing green infrastructure protected in line with CP52.

4.40-44 Infrastructure requirement themes: community safety in public realm, leisure and recreation provision, open space and green infrastructure.

4.45 Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and planning obligations to provide infrastructure. Council will consult local communities on CIL.

Tag line CP3 - All new dev required to provide on site and where appropriate off site infrastructure requirements for the proposal. In event of competing demands for



infrastructure provision, a viability assessment will be undertaken by a third party to determine the level of developer contribution to a. essential infra b. place shaping.

## 5 Area Strategies CP12

5.64 “Devizes Community Area is predominantly rural in character, containing a number of small villages and featuring a high quality landscape, lying partly within the N Wessex Downs AONB.”

5.68 All development within the Devizes Comm Area will need to conserve the designated landscape of the North Wessex Downs AONB and its setting and where possible enhance its locally distinct characteristics.

CP12 - approx 490 (by 2014: 225 completed, 55 specific permit sites, leaving 210 homes in community area outside Devizes to be identified iaw CP1 and CP2. Strategic sites number zero.

## 6 Delivering the Spatial Objectives: Core Policies

(\*lots of core policies in this Chapter, many of which do not relate to Large Villages so are not described)

6.1 In addition to the 3 core policies in Chapter 4 and the area strategies there are additional policies which are categorised under the Strategic Objectives 1-6 (delivering a thriving economy, addressing climate change, provide decent homes, build resilient communities, protect and enhance natural, historic and built environment, ensure adequate infrastructure is in place to support communities ....)

6.2-8 Delivering Strategic Objective 1- Deliver a thriving economy. Economy fit for future ‘**opportunity for people to live and work locally, help reduce levels of out-commuting and increase the self-containment of settlements**’

6.9 CP 34. Additional employment provision - ‘**support** rural way of life through the promotion of modern agricultural practices’

CP 39 Tourism - protect landscapes

6.32 Delivering Strategic Objective 2 - Address climate change. The WCS will contribute to tackling climate change:

- deliver the most sustainable patterns of development through focus on principle settlements and market towns to minimise need for travel and ensure jobs, homes and services are provided in most accessible locations, better use of public transport.
- Minimise addition to carbon emissions, resilient communities that can withstand future climate change.
- provide green infrastructure, assist biodiversity adapt to climate change, healthier lifestyles with less reliance on the car, attractive informal areas for walking and cycling.

- increase sustainable transport use and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, reduce the risk of flooding by making sure new development is not susceptible to nor contributes to flooding elsewhere.

6.33 Provision of green energy, sustainable construction and low carbon energy production.

6.34 CP41 new housing built to at least Code for Sustainable homes (CSH) level 4 or exceeds this ideally. 6.35 Major developments require a Sustainable Energy Strategy.

6.40-41 **Delivering Strategic Objective 3 . Provide decent affordable homes.**

**“This means building the right homes in the right places at the right time in order to develop more balanced communities where people can live and work locally. It’s also critical that new housing developments provide the necessary services and infrastructure to create thriving communities and that they are built to high environmental standards and are well designed. It is also vital that a significant proportion of new housing is affordable. New jobs must be aligned to the delivery of new homes otherwise we are in danger of encouraging more commuting and congestion on roads and consequential environmental harm, as well as increased maintenance on **Wiltshire’s** highway network leading to increased liability for council and taxpayer.”**

6.42-44 CP43. Devizes area (inc Worton) is in the 30%(net) affordable housing area. Sites with 5 or more dwellings need 30% affordable homes (only in exceptional circumstances will this be commuted to a financial commitment from the developer). Provision of affordable housing may vary on a site by site basis depending on local need, affordable type mix and project viability. At sites of 4 dwellings or less no affordable housing contribution will be sought.

6.48 CP44 **Rural Exception Sites**. Exceptionally at Large villages, if there is a demonstrated local affordable housing need that cannot be met in any other way council may permit up to 10 solely affordable dwellings adjoining village development limits. There may be, in exceptional circumstances, be some cross market subsidy to aid funding.

“At settlements defined as ...**Large Villages**...a proactive approach to the provision of affordable housing will be sought in conjunction with parish councils and local communities and other parties. This exception to policy allows housing for local need to be permitted, solely for affordable housing, provided that:

- a. the proposal has clear support from the local community
- b. the housing is being delivered to meet an identified and genuine local need
- c. the proposal is within, adjoining or well related to the existing settlement
- d. environmental and landscape considerations will not be compromised
- e. the proposal consists of 10 dwellings or fewer
- f. employment and services are accessible from the site
- g. its scale and type is appropriate to the nature of the settlement and will respect the character and setting of that settlement

h. the affordable housing **provided...will** always be available for defined local needs, both initially and on subsequent change of occupation.”

Cross subsidy. In exceptional circumstances a proportion of market housing may be considered where it can be demonstrated that the site would be otherwise unviable, proof required to justify.

6.51 CP 45. **Meeting Wiltshire’s Housing Needs.**

“Type, mix and size. New housing, both market and affordable, must be well designed to address local housing need incorporating a range of different types, tenures, and sizes of homes to create mixed and balanced communities. Housing size and type ... will be expected to reflect that of the demonstrable need for the community within which it is located”

Any variation to this will need to be justified by a credible source (Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Local Needs Survey specifically for affordable housing etc).

6.53 CP 46. **Meeting the needs of Wiltshire’s older people.** Provision in suitable locations of new housing to meet specific needs of vulnerable (\*this is to be mainly at larger settlements rather than Large Village size) and older people. Developers to demonstrate how their proposals respond to the needs of an aging population.

**6.65 Delivering Strategic Objective 4 - Helping to build resilient communities**

**Social exclusion addressed by placing new developments at the most sustainable locations with a range of services and facilities, reducing the need to travel.** Village viability maintained. Ensure economic growth supported by provision of community facilities (shops, open spaces, recreation). Ensure new growth is matched by increased school capacity.

6.66 CP 48 **Supporting Rural Life.** Details the approach to supporting rural communities outside the limits of development, based on protecting the countryside and maintaining local distinctiveness.

6.67 “Residential development will not normally be permitted in the countryside unless it meets the requirements of CP 44 (Rural Exceptions Sites). However, additional dwellings may be justified in certain circumstances in the interest of supporting rural employment.”

Outside the defined limits of development at large villages accommodation that meets the needs of rural worker may be justified but should be supported by functional and financial evidence. New shops in villages will be supported where they are small in scale and do not threaten the viability of nearby centres. Farm shops will be supported where they utilise existing buildings, are small in scale.

6.70 **CP 49. Protection of Rural Services and Community Facilities.** Guidance.

6.72 **CP 50 Biodiversity and Geodiversity.** “Wiltshire’s natural environment is one of its greatest **assets.**” “The valuable natural environment includes not only identifiable sites but also other features of nature conservation value including: features providing an ecological

function for wildlife such as foraging, resting and breeding, particularly wildlife corridors of all scales which provide ecological connectivity allowing species to move through the landscape and support ecosystem functions.”

Developers are required to demonstrate how they will contribute to enhancing biodiversity and minimise any negative impact. “Sustainable development also provides opportunities to enhance the natural environment for wildlife and **Wiltshire’s** communities, particularly through landscaping and public open space.”

6.79 **CP 51 Landscape.** “The European Landscape Convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning, and applies to all **landscapes.**” “**Development on the edge of villages will be controlled broadly in line with CP3 (Delivery Strategy).** However, the principle pressure on the landscape arising from new development is **erosion of the separate identity, character, visual and functional amenity of settlements and their setting, and impacts on the open countryside.**” Allow appropriate development whilst conserve and enhance most highly valued landscapes (reference Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment 2005 and Kennet Landscape Character assessment 2005). “Applications for development which by nature, scale, appearance and location have potential to change the local landscape character must be accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment”.

6.85 “There is a need to protect the distinct character and identity of the villages and settlements in Wiltshire”

Tag line “Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance landscape character and must not have a harmful impact upon landscape character, while any negative impacts must be mitigated as far as possible through sensitive design and landscape **measures.**”

Proposals should be informed by and be sympathetic to the distinctive character areas identified in the relevant Landscape Character Assessment.. . In particular proposals will need to demonstrate that the following aspects of landscape character have been conserved and where possible enhanced through sensitive design, landscape mitigation and enhancement measures:”

- a. the locally distinct pattern and species composition of natural features such as trees, hedgerows, woodland, field boundaries, watercourses.
- b. The separate identity of settlements and the transition between man-made and natural landscapes at the urban fringe.
- c. The locally distinct character of settlements and their landscapes settings.
- d. Visually sensitive skylines, soils, geographical and topological features.
- e. Important views and visual amenity.
- f. Tranquility and the need to protect against intrusion from light pollution, noise and motion.

6.88 **CP 52 - Green Infrastructure**. Green infrastructure is a descriptive term used to characterise spaces such as parks, gardens, amenity green space (informal and formal recreation space), urban gardens, woodland, meadows, green corridors etc. Green infrastructure provides socio-economic and cultural benefits which underpin individual and community health and well-being. **These include: conserving and enhancing the natural environment, providing wildlife corridors, reducing noise and air pollution and helping communities adapt to climate change through water and carbon management.**

6.113 **CP 55 Air Quality** - Locating new development where there is a viable range of transport choices, seeking to boost self-containment of settlements and reduce commuter flows.

6.125 **CP57 Ensuring high quality design and place shaping** - 6.128 Development needs to be carefully planned to ensure that valuable features and characteristics are protected and enhanced. Enhance local distinctiveness.

6.153 **CP60 - Sustainable transport** - Plan developments in accessible locations, promote sustainable alternatives to private car.

6.154 **CP 61 - Transport and New Development**. Plan development in locations that are or can be made accessible, means that people can easily and without always needing a car access shops, schools, employment. Has the new development given attention to needs of visually impaired, pedestrians, cyclist, public transport etc.

6.159 **CP62 Development impacts on the transport network** - developers required to make a contribution towards sustainable transport.

6.179 **CP67 Flood Risk** - Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) demonstrates that there is sufficient land in Flood zone 1 (least risk) to meet the proposed housing requirements. Any proposals in Flood 2/3 need to show that no alternative exists. (see Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - SFRA). All new development will include measures to reduce rate of rainwater run off.

**Appendix C (2015)**: Housing land supply, 35% of dev from windfall sites 2006-2011 but a reduced level is assumed, if it is better then the requirement for NP and Site Allocations DPD reduced. Currently East Wilts 6.53 yr supply, (\*this figure is now +8yrs) no record of under delivery. East Wilts HMA housing trajectory, strategic sites expect to peak 2016-19 followed by Housing site Allocation DPD supplementing afterwards.