

Appendices



Appendix 1

Policies of Swindon Borough Local Plan 2011 proposed to be superseded by Swindon Borough Core Strategy Policies (Revised Proposed Submission)

The Town & Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 states that where a Development Plan document contains a policy that is intended to supersede another policy, it must state the fact and identify the superseded policy.

Saved Local Plan Policies Proposed to be Superseded

Local Plan Policy	Issue	Core Strategy Policy proposed to replace Local Plan Policy	Comment
Development Strategy			
DS1	Urban Concentration of Development	DS1 Development Strategy	Policy framework superseded
DS1A	The Regeneration of Swindon's Central Area	CT1 Swindon: A Destination of Choice SC1 Swindon's Central Area	Policy framework superseded
DS2	Strategic Development Areas	NC2 Wichelstowe	Designation and policy framework superseded
DS3	Commonhead	NC3 Commonhead	Designation and policy framework superseded
DS4	Master Plan/Framework Plans	NC1 New Communities	Policy framework superseded
DS5	Hierarchy of Rural Settlements	DS1 Development Strategy RA1 Highworth and Wroughton	Designation and policy framework superseded
DS6	Standards of Design and Amenity	DMP1 High Quality Design DMP2 Energy & Sustainable Construction	Superseded
DS7	Urban Design	DMP1 High Quality Design	Superseded
DS8	Infrastructure Needs Resulting from Development	DMP4 Infrastructure needs arising from development	Superseded
DS9	Density of Development	CT2 Benefiting from Economic Growth	Superseded
The Built and Natural Environment			
ENV1	Development affecting Conservation Areas	CT3 Safeguarding our environment DMP14 Heritage Assets	Superseded
ENV2	Development affecting Listed Buildings	CT3 Safeguarding our environment DMP14 Heritage Assets	Superseded
ENV3	Preservation of Buildings of Significant Local Interest	CT3 Safeguarding our environment DMP14 Heritage Assets	Superseded
ENV4	Protection of Historic Parks and Gardens	CT3 Safeguarding our environment DMP14 Heritage Assets	Superseded

Local Plan Policy	Issue	Core Strategy Policy proposed to replace Local Plan Policy	Comment
ENV5	Development Affecting the Borough's Most Significant Archaeological Remains	CT3 Safeguarding our environment DMP14 Heritage Assets	Superseded
ENV6	Archaeological Remains of Lesser Importance	CT3 Safeguarding our environment DMP14 Heritage Assets	Superseded
ENV7	Public Art	DMP4 Infrastructure needs arising from development	Superseded
ENV8	Access for All	DMP1 High Quality Design	Superseded
ENV9	Development in the Countryside	RA3 Small settlements and the countryside	Superseded
ENV10	Landscape Character Protection	CT3 Safeguarding our environment RA3 Small settlements and the countryside DMP11 green infrastructure	Superseded
ENV11	North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural beauty	DMP11 green infrastructure	Superseded
ENV17	Biodiversity – Local Sites	DMP11 green infrastructure	Superseded
ENV18	Habitat and Species Protection	DMP11 green infrastructure	Superseded
ENV19	Community Forest	DMP11 green infrastructure	Superseded
ENV20	Existing Strategic Green Corridors	DMP11 green infrastructure	Superseded
ENV21	Potential Strategic Green Corridors	DMP11 green infrastructure	Superseded
ENV22	Ground and Surface Water Protection	DMP3 Flood Risk DMP11 green infrastructure	Superseded
ENV24	Riparian and Other Buffer Zones	DMP11 green infrastructure	Superseded
Employment			
E1	A Sequential Approach to Office Development	CT2 Benefiting from Economic Growth DMP6 Employment development	Superseded
E2	Large Inward Investment Proposals	CT2 Benefiting from Economic growth	Superseded
E3	Employment Land Supply	CT2 Benefiting from Economic Growth	Designation and policy framework superseded
E4	Key Employment Areas	DMP5 Key Employment Sites	Designation and policy framework superseded
E6	Keypoint	DMP5 Key Employment Sites	Designation and policy framework superseded
E7	Employment - Land at Southern Development Area and Land at Commonhead	NC2 Wichelstowe NC3 Commonhead	Designation and policy framework superseded

Local Plan Policy	Issue	Core Strategy Policy proposed to replace Local Plan Policy	Comment
E8	Triangle Site	DMP5 Key Employment Sites	Designation and policy framework superseded
E9	Land to the east of the A419 and south of the A420	NC4 Eastern Villages	Designation and policy framework superseded
E10	Pipers Way & Groundwell	DMP5 Key Employment Sites	Designation and policy framework superseded
E11	Employment at rural settlements	RA3 Small Settlements and the Countryside	Superseded
E12	Conversion of Buildings to Employment use in the Countryside	RA3 Small Settlements and the Countryside	Superseded
E13	Farm Diversification	RA3 Small Settlements and the Countryside	Superseded
Housing			
H1	Housing Land Provision	CT2 Benefiting from Economic Growth	Superseded
H3	Strategic Housing Allocation and land at Commonhead	CT2 Benefiting from Economic Growth	Designation and policy framework superseded
H4	Residential Development – Phasing and Monitoring	DS1 Development Strategy	Policy framework superseded
H5	Residential Development in Swindon and the Primary Rural Settlements	CT2 Benefiting from Economic Growth DMP1 High Quality Design	Policy framework superseded
H6	Residential Development in the Secondary Rural Settlements	CT2 Benefiting from Economic Growth RA3 Small Settlements and the Countryside	Policy framework superseded
H7	Agricultural Workers Dwellings	RA3 Small settlements in the countryside	Policy framework superseded
H8	Conversions to Residential Use in the Countryside	RA3 Small settlements in the countryside	Policy framework superseded
H9	Rural Housing Exceptions	RA3 Small settlements in the countryside	Policy framework superseded
H10	The Provision of Affordable Housing in Larger Development Sites	CT2 Benefiting from Economic Growth DMP7 Affordable Homes and Wheelchair Accessible Housing	Superseded
H11	Provision for Disabled People in New Housing Developments	DMP7 Affordable Homes and Wheelchair Accessible Housing	Superseded

Local Plan Policy	Issue	Core Strategy Policy proposed to replace Local Plan Policy	Comment
H12	Subdivision of Dwellings	DMP8 Subdivision and Houses in Multiple Occupation	Superseded
H13	Conversion of Upper Floors to Residential Accommodation	DMP1 High Quality Design	Superseded
H14	Conversion or Redevelopment of Office Space to Residential Accommodation	DMP1 High Quality Design	Superseded
H15	Residential Extensions	DMP1 High Quality Design	Superseded
H16	Sites for Gypsies	CT2 Benefiting from Economic Growth DMP1 High Quality Design	Policy framework superseded
Shopping and Associated Uses			
S1	New retail Floorspace	SC1 Swindon's central area DMP13 Centres	Policy framework superseded
S4	Cavendish Square	SC4 East Swindon communities DMP13 Centres	Policy framework superseded
S5	Gorse Hill Core Area	SC7 North central Swindon communities DMP13 Centres	Policy framework superseded
S6	Gorse Hill Fringe Area	SC7 North central Swindon communities DMP13 Centres	Policy framework superseded
S7	West Swindon	SC9 West Swindon communities DMP13 Centres	Policy framework superseded
S8	Northern Orbital Centre	SC6 North Swindon communities DMP13 Centres	Policy framework superseded
S9	Southern Development Area Retail	NC2 Wichelstowe DMP13 Centres	Policy framework superseded
S10	Highworth	RA1 Highworth and Wroughton DMP13 Centres	Policy framework superseded
S11	Wroughton	RA1 Highworth and Wroughton DMP13 Centres	Policy framework superseded
S12	Major Local Centres	DMP13 Centres	Designation and policy framework superseded
S13	Minor Local Centres	DMP13 Centres	Designation and policy framework superseded
S14	Single Small Shops	DMP13 Centres	Superseded
S15	Temporary Retail Development	DMP13 Centres	Superseded
S16	Hot Food Vending Vehicles	DMP1 High Quality Design DMP10 Transport Requirements	Superseded
Sport, Recreation Leisure and Tourism			
R1	New or Improved Recreation, Sport and Leisure Facilities	CT4 Healthy, safe and supportive communities DS1 Development Strategy	Designation and policy framework superseded
R2	Visitor Attractions	DS1 Development Strategy RA3 Small Settlements in the Countryside	Designation and policy framework superseded

Local Plan Policy	Issue	Core Strategy Policy proposed to replace Local Plan Policy	Comment
R4	Protection of Recreational Open Space	DMP11 Green Infrastructure	Superseded
R5	Provision of Open Space in Strategic Development Areas and at Commonhead	NC2 Wichelstowe NC3 Commonhead NC4 Proposed Eastern Villages NC5 Tadpole Farm DMP11 Green Infrastructure	Superseded
R6	Provision of Open Space Outside the Strategic Development Areas	DMP11 Green Infrastructure	Superseded
R9	Outdoor Recreation and Holiday Accommodation	RA3 Small settlements in the countryside DMP1 High Quality Design DMP10 Transport Requirements	Superseded
R10	Canals	SC1 Swindon's Central Area NC2 Wichelstowe NC4 Proposed Eastern Village	Superseded
R12	Hotels and Other Serviced Accommodation	DS1 Development Strategy DMP1 High Quality Design DMP14 Heritage Assets	Designation and policy framework superseded
Community Facilities and Utilities Provision Policy CF5			
CF1	Local Health Services	CT4 Healthy, safe and supportive communities DMP12: community facilities	Superseded
CF2	Premises for Community, Ethnic and Religious Needs	CT4 Healthy, safe and supportive communities DMP12: community facilities	Superseded
CF3	Premises for Criminal Justice Agencies	CT4 Healthy, safe and supportive communities	Policy Framework Superseded
CF5	Cavendish Square	SC4 East Swindon Communities DMP12: Community Facilities DMP13 Centres	Superseded
CF6	Loss of Established Community Facilities	CT4 Healthy, safe and supportive communities DMP12: Community facilities	Superseded
CF8	Power Lines and Overhead Cables	DMP1 High Quality Design	Superseded
CF9	High Voltage Power Lines	DMP1 High Quality Design	Superseded
CF10	Telecommunications	DMP1 High Quality Design	Superseded
CF11	Renewable Energy Development	DMP1 High Quality Design DMP2 Energy and Sustainable Construction	Superseded
CF12	Wind Turbine Development	DMP1 High Quality Design DMP2 Energy and Sustainable Construction	Superseded
CF13	Water Supply and Sewerage Infrastructure	DMP1 High Quality Design	Superseded
Transport			
T1	Transport Requirements of Development	DMP1 High Quality Design DMP10 Transport Requirements	Superseded

Local Plan Policy	Issue	Core Strategy Policy proposed to replace Local Plan Policy	Comment
T2	Provision of Bus Travel	CT7 Keeping Swindon Moving DMP4 Infrastructure Needs Arising from Development DMP10 Transport Requirements	Superseded
T3	Protection of Proposed Bus Lanes or Other Priority Measures	DMP1 High Quality Design DMP10 Transport Requirements	Superseded
T5	Access by Foot and Cycle	DMP1 High Quality Design DMP10 Transport Requirements	Superseded
T6	Protection of Existing and Proposed Cycle Network	DMP11 green infrastructure	Superseded
T7	National Trails	DMP11 green infrastructure	Superseded
T8	Protection of Rights of Way	DMP11 green infrastructure	Superseded
T12	Other Road Schemes	CT7 Keeping Swindon Moving NC2 Wichelstowe	Superseded

Policies not proposed to be superseded by the Core Strategy

Local Plan Policy	Issue	Proposed Document to supersede
E5	(Employment Land) Allocations – urban area Sites	Site Allocations DPD
H2	Non-Strategic Housing Allocations	Site Allocations DPD
R3	Science Museum	Site Allocations DPD
R7	Open space Provision on Blunsdon and Chiseldon	Site Allocations DPD
R8	Land Safeguarded for Leisure Uses	Site Allocations DPD
R11	Country Park Highworth	Site Allocations DPD
CF4	Land Reservations for Educational uses	Site Allocations DPD
CF7	Burial Land	Site Allocations DPD
T4	Park and Ride	Site Allocations DPD
T9	Protection of Railfreight Provision	Site Allocations DPD

Appendix 2

Evidence Base Documents

Active Swindon Strategy
Big Arts Plan 2009-2011
Community Risk Strategy, Wiltshire Fire & Rescue (2009)
Comparative Assessment of Potential Development Areas (2004)
Connecting People Connecting Places
Cultural Strategy for Swindon 2010-2020
Delivery Excellence for Swindon Strategic Plan 2008-2013 (PCT, 2008)
East of Swindon Evidence Base Update
EDA Transport Study, including work on South Marston (JMP Consultants, commissioned in partnership with the Highways Agency)
Great Western Community Forest Plan
Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Needs Assessment
Healthcare Impact Assessment 2006-2056,
Highworth ("Our Future Is In Our Hands), prepared by the Highworth Community Partnership Group (2008)
Index of Multiple Deprivation
Leisure Facilities Strategy for Swindon
Local Transport Plan for Swindon (LTP2) 2006-2011
Local Transport Plan for Swindon (LTP3)
Network Rail Route Utilisation Strategy for the Great Western Mainline (April 2008)
North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Beauty Management Plan
One Swindon
Open Space Audit and Assessment (2007)
Policing Demand and Accommodation Requirements Business Case, Wiltshire Police
Policing Demand and Accommodation Strategy
Policing Plan for Wiltshire, Wiltshire Police
Regeneration of Deprived Wards in Swindon Report
Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West 2026
Renaissance of central Swindon Report
Rural Facilities Survey – Wiltshire & Swindon (Autumn 2008)
Shaping Your Community
Showmen's' Guilds' Model Standard Package for Sites (2007)
South Marston Village Plan
Statement of Consultation
Swindon Biodiversity Action Plan
Swindon Borough Core Strategy Diversity Impact Assessment
Swindon Borough Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report

Swindon Borough Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment Report
Swindon Borough Core Strategy – Issues & Options Paper (2007)
Swindon Borough Core Strategy – Preferred Options Paper (2008)
Swindon Borough Core Strategy – Proposed Submission Document (2009)
Swindon Borough Economic Development Vision and Framework
Swindon Borough Employment Land Review (2007)
Swindon Borough Housing Needs Survey (Fordham Research, 2006)
Swindon (Borough) Integrated Strategic Framework for Health
Swindon Borough Local Plan 2011
Swindon Borough Parking Strategy
Swindon (Borough) Planning for Health and Community
Swindon Borough School Organisation Plan
Swindon Borough Site Allocations Development Plan Document
Swindon Borough Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2009)
Swindon Borough Strategy for Major Sports Facilities Provision
Swindon Children and Young People’s Plan 2008-11
Swindon Development Appraisal Study (1998)
Swindon District Heating Feasibility Study (2011)
Swindon Economic and Housing Projections
Swindon Green Infrastructure Strategy (2011)
Swindon Housing Market Assessment
Swindon Joint Study
Swindon Library Strategy
Swindon Local Investment Plan
Swindon Market Area Housing Strategy
Swindon Primary Care Trust Integrated Strategic Framework
Swindon Retail Capacity Update (2009)
Swindon Retail Study (2009)
Swindon School Place Planning Study (2009)
Swindon School Place Planning Study Update
Swindon Small Scale Urban Extensions Study (March 2008)
Swindon Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2007)
Swindon Sub-Region Housing Market Assessment (2006)
Swindon Sustainable Development Policies
Swindon Transport Strategy (2009)
Swindon Urban Fringe Action Plan
Swindon Waste Management Strategy Swindon Energy from Waste ESCO
Swindon Water Cycle Study (phase 1)
Swindon Workspace Strategy (2009)

Sustainable Community Strategy: A Shared Vision for Swindon 2008-2030

Sustainable Neighbourhoods Study (2009)

Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing Living Working Countryside, 2008

The Community Strategic Action Plan for Wroughton 2007-2017", prepared by V4W (Vision for Wroughton Group)

The Swindon Sustainable Community Strategy: A Shared Vision for Swindon

West of Swindon Study Update (January 2009)

Wiltshire and Swindon Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) (2006)

Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy

Wiltshire and Swindon Workspace Strategy (2005)

Wind potential in Swindon (derived from information published by RegenSW)

UK Sustainable Development Strategy – Securing the Future (2005)

Appendix 3 Open Space Standards

Quantity

For the purposes of assessing the overall quantity of open space provision the standard of 3.2 hectares per 1000 population will be used as set out below:

Category of Open Space	Definition	Requirement
Children and Teenager's Play Areas	All equipped children's play areas, skateboard parks, outdoor basketball goals and similar facilities.	0.3 Hectares (0.75 Acres/1000 population)
Outdoor Sports Facilities	Includes all outdoor sports facilities whether naturally or artificially surfaced e.g. playing pitches, bowling greens and tennis courts.	1.6 Hectares (4 Acres/1000 population) of which 1.2 Hectares (3 acres/1000 population) is playing pitches
General Recreational Areas	All areas of public open space which have a significant recreational function but do not fall in the above categories e.g. parks and gardens, amenity areas, accessible wildlife areas.	1 Hectares (2.47 Acres/1000 population) of which 0.5 Ha should be suitable for children's informal play
Allotments	An area containing allotment plots which the occupier for the purpose of producing fruit or vegetables for consumption by himself/herself and family wholly or mainly cultivates. Allotments are defined more precisely by the Allotments Act 1922.	0.3 Hectares (0.75 acres/1000 population)

Types of Open Space Provision

The Council consider that a far reaching network of connected and multi-functional green spaces will make a key contribution to the quality of life for both existing and future communities in Swindon, as highlighted and defined below:

Children and Teenager's Play Areas

Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP) - A LEAP is an area of open space specifically designated and laid out with features including equipment for children who are beginning to go out and play independently close to where they live, usually within 5 minutes walking time.

Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP) - A NEAP is an area of open space specifically designated, laid out and equipped mainly for older children but with play opportunities for younger children as well.

Outdoor Sport Facilities

Outdoor sports facilities for adults and children with natural or artificial surfaces. Typically this includes playing pitches, bowling greens, athletics tracks and tennis courts.

Playing pitches are further defined as areas formally laid out and maintained for organised sports (generally football, rugby, cricket or hockey). This includes clearance zones around the playing area.

Local Open Space (LOS)

These spaces are located within housing areas to serve the informal recreational needs of the immediate community and the play requirements of children. Local open spaces will have equipped play areas for children aged 2-6 (LEAP) and 6-14 (NEAP) and may contain multi-use games areas. They may also provide seating, paths, site information and associated landscape.

Major Open Spaces (MOS)

These spaces are designated principally for passive recreation serving recreational needs and providing connectivity to surrounding areas. These may vary in size, shape and degree of formality and may be used to preserve and enhance retained landscape features such as woodlands, lakes or watercourses. MOS may contain more formal provisions, pitches or play areas as secondary uses.

Accessibility

Type of Open Space	Accessibility
Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP)	250 metres (approx. 5 Minutes walking time)
Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP)	500 metres (approx. 15 Minutes walking time)
Outdoor Sports Facilities	600 metres for junior pitches (15 Minutes walking time) 20 Minute drive time for adult sports facilities.
Local Open Spaces	500 metres
Major Open Spaces 2 to 20 Hectares Greater than 20 Ha	2 Km 5 Km
Allotments	600 metres

Quality

Type of Open Space Provision	Quality Standards
Children's and Teenager's Play Areas	NPFA Six Acre Standard - Locally Equipped Area for Play and Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play
Outdoor Sports Facilities	Local standards based on Sport England guidance
General Recreational Areas	Local standard
Allotments	Local standard

A review of the Open Space Audit and Assessment 2007 is currently being undertaken and will provide an update to the types of play areas for children and teenagers. This is accordance with best practice, provided by Fields in Trust (2008), for the planning and design of play areas. The review will also include revised quality standards to reflect the multi-functionality and connectivity of green infrastructure.

¹ This list includes the main green infrastructure typologies, some of which overlap and interrelate. However, the list is not exhaustive. Further refinement of this table will be included in the related emerging GI SPD.

² This includes trees and hedgerows, (whether subject to Statutory Protection or not), that are on or adjacent to potential development sites and that could be influenced by development proposals.

Appendix 4: Green Infrastructure Typologies¹

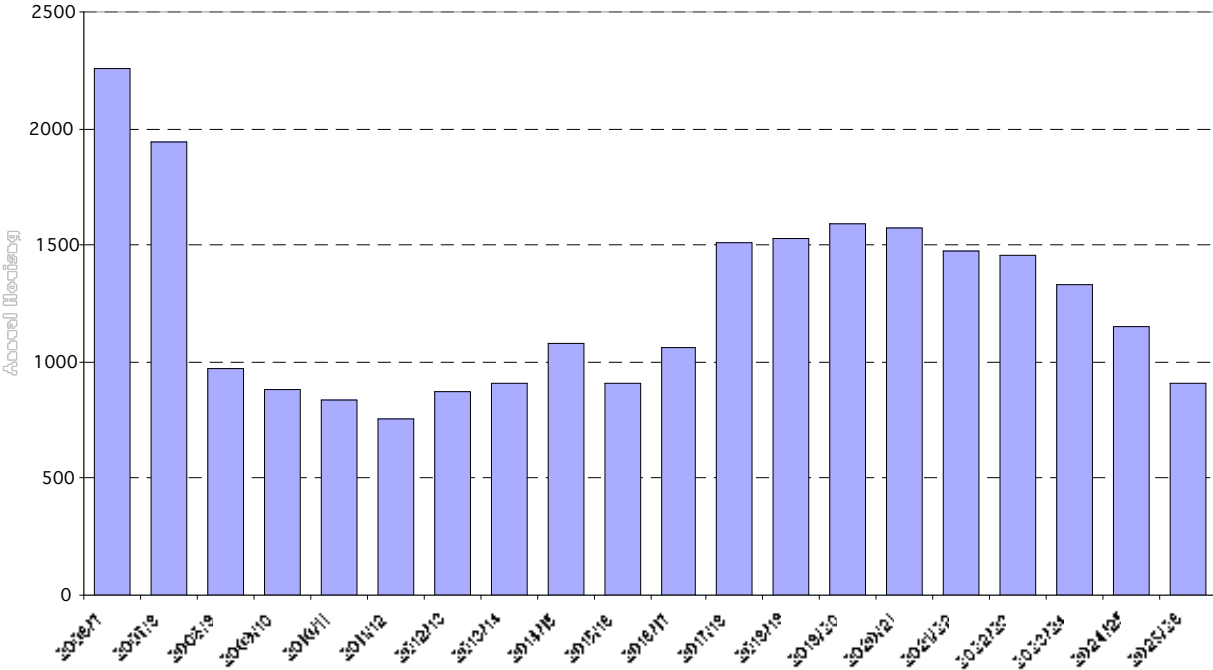
Green infrastructure sites	Example	Information source	Suggested consultees
Biodiversity sites - of national and local importance together with their associated species.	Coate Water, Sevenfields	Swindon Local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Natural England notifications (available on line) Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Records Centre.	SBC Natural England Environment Agency Wiltshire Wildlife Trust Forestry Commission
Country parks and town parks	Town Gardens, Queens Park.	Swindon Central Area Action Plan (published 2009) Swindon open space audit and assessment.	SBC
Semi-natural greenspaces (including woodlands and water bodies)	Shaw Forest Park, Rivermead,	Swindon open space audit and assessment	SBC Wiltshire Wildlife Trust Environment Agency
Cemeteries	Radnor Street LNR		SBC
Areas of archaeological and heritage landscape importance.	Groundwell Ridge, Barbury Castle	Wiltshire Sites and Monuments Records (SMR/HER)	SBC
Trees and hedgerows (Where affected by development ²)			SBC
Green roofs	Toothill Primary School		SBC
(Open spaces)			
Outdoor sports facilities	Borough-wide (Could include school playing fields)	Swindon open space audit and assessment	SBC
General recreational areas	Borough-wide	Swindon open space audit and assessment	SBC
Allotments		Swindon open space audit and assessment	SBC

Children's play areas	Borough-wide	Swindon open space audit and assessment	SBC
GI linear features	Example	Information source	Suggested consultees
Rights of way and other designated cycle/ pedestrian routes including long distance trails.	Sustrans Route 45, Thames Path, Ridgeway	Rights of Way definitive maps. National Trail Management Plans. National Cycle network. (Sustrans)	SBC
Canal network	North Wilts Canal, Wilts and Berks Canal	Swindon Central Area Action Plan (published 2009)	SBC Wilts and Berks Canal Trust
Water courses and associated floodplains	River Ray, River Cole		SBC Environment Agency
Linear green routes	Richard Jeffries Parkway, River Ray Parkway.		SBC

Green Infrastructure Networks		Information source	Suggested consultees
Strategic, sub-regional, and local GI networks.		Swindon Green infrastructure Strategy	SBC
Green spine		Swindon Central Area Action Plan (published 2009)	SBC

Green infrastructure setting		Information source	Suggested consultees
North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.		Swindon Borough Core Strategy North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan	SBC Natural England
Landscape character		GI SPD	SBC Natural England
Great Western Community Forest		Forest Plan	SBC Community Forest
Cotswold Water Park		CWP Masterplan	Cotswold Water Park Society Wiltshire Council
National Trails: Thames and Ridgeway		National Trails Management Plans	National Trails

Appendix 5: Housing Trajectory



Appendix 6 - Monitoring Indicators

Policy	Indicator
CT1: Swindon a destination of choice (Also monitored by indicators listed for CT2, CT3, CT4, CT5, CT6 and CT7 which focus on more specific areas)	Proportion of development for town centre uses in town centre
	Development of a university
	Number and proportion of new dwelling completions reaching good, very good, average and poor ratings against the Building for Life criteria
	Number and proportion of non-residential developments reaching very good, good, average and poor ratings against the Swindon Design Toolkit
	Proportion of completed development achieving current adopted standards for sustainable construction
CT2: All Swindon people benefit from our growing economy	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type and location
	Amount of floorspace developed for employment on previously developed land
	Area of land developed for employment
	Employment land availability by type
	Loss of employment land to other uses by quality of site
	Business registrations and de-registrations
	Employment by occupation
	Annual dwelling completions
	Dwellings completed at <30dph, 30-50dph and >50 dph by location (Borough/Central Area/Rural)
	Number of new dwellings completed at a similar density to the surrounding area
	Number and proportion of new build completions on housing sites scoring highly for the Environment and Community section of the Building for Life criteria
	Dwelling completions by type and size (number of bedrooms)
	Affordable dwelling completions as a proportion of all dwelling completions on qualifying sites
	Proportion of dwelling completions within 30 minutes public transport time of facilities (GP, Primary School, Secondary School, Employment Area, Retail Area)
	Proportion of the population (19-64 for males and 19-59 for females) that are qualified to at least level 3 or higher
	GVA (relative to SW and UK)
	Development of Design Codes/Supplementary Planning Document's for Growth Areas

Policy	Indicator
CT3: Safeguarding our environment for future generations	Change in areas of biodiversity importance including areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value
	Change in area of open space
	Renewable energy capacity installed (by type) (measured in kW)
	Substantial loss of sites of archaeological importance including Scheduled Monuments
	Proportion of conservation areas with an up to date appraisal
	Per capita reduction in CO ₂ emissions in Local Authority area
	Applications approved contrary to the advice of the environment agency on flood defence or water quality grounds
	Number and proportion of new build completions on housing sites scoring highly for the Design and Construction section of the Building for Life criteria
Policy CT4 – Healthy, caring, safe and supportive communities	Net change in community facilities (including health, fire, police, faith and other community facilities)
	Net change in floorspace (internal and external) of sports centres
	Change in area of open space
	Applications approved against the advice of the police liaison officer
	The proportion of fire incidents attended by Wiltshire FRS where the cause is accidental and where the fire is confined to the room of origin
	Affordable housing completions as a proportion of all housing completions on qualifying sites
	Net additional pitches (gypsy and traveller)
	Proportion of dwelling completions within 30 minutes public transport time of facilities (GP, Primary School, Secondary School, Employment Area, Retail Area)
	Percentage of bus stops which meet standards for access for disabled people
	Obesity of children in year 6
	Number and proportion of new build completions on housing sites scoring highly for the Streets, Parking and Pedestrianisation section of the Building for Life criteria
Policy CT5 – High aspirations supported by superb education provision	Proportion of the population (19-64 for males and 19-59 for females) that are qualified to at least level 3 or higher
	The percentage of young people aged 16 to 18 not in education, training or employment
	Achievement of children at Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4
	The number of schools where more than 30% of pupils are achieving less than their peers at Key Stage 4
Policy CT6 – Local people have real influence	Number of community plans

Policy	Indicator
Policy CT7 – Keeping Swindon moving	Total killed and seriously injured casualties (roads)
	Total slight casualties (roads)
	Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents
	Level of air quality
	Local bus passenger journeys originating in the authority area
	Bus services running on time
	Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling
	Working age people with access to employment by public transport (and other specified modes)
	Average journey time per mile during the morning peak.
	Per capita reduction in CO ₂ emissions in Local Authority area
	Number and proportion of new build completions on housing sites scoring highly for the Streets, Parking and Pedestrianisation section of the Building for Life criteria
	Number and proportion of new build completions on housing sites scoring highly for the Environment and Community section of the Building for Life criteria
	Number and proportion of new build completions on housing sites scoring highly for the Character section of the Building for Life criteria

Appendix 7: Glossary of Terms

Affordable Housing: Affordable housing includes social rented and intermediate housing, provided to specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Affordable housing should:

- Meet the needs of eligible households including availability at a cost low enough for them to afford, determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices.
- Include provision for the home to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or, if these restrictions are lifted, for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

PPS3 (2006) no longer includes low-cost market housing in the definition of 'affordable'.

Annual Monitoring Report: the annual assessment of the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being successfully implemented.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): is a landscape whose distinctive character and natural beauty are so outstanding that it is in the nation's interest to safeguard them. Created by the legislation of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949, AONBs represent 18% of the countryside in England and Wales.

B Class Uses: The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) specifies various classes of use for buildings and land. Within each class changes of use for another purpose within the same class do not require planning permission. The B use classes comprise.

- **B1** - Business includes offices, research and development premises and light industry. Light industry can be carried out in a residential area without adverse environmental effects from noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, soot, ash, dust or grit.
- **B2** - General Industry includes any industrial use not covered by B1.
- **B8** - Storage and Distribution covers warehousing for distribution. It does not cover retail warehousing.

BREEAM Standard: BREEAM measures the overall environmental impact of a development project on a scale of pass, good, very good, and excellent. It serves as both an assessment tool and an accreditation scheme. Building standards for offices, industrial developments and supermarkets are rated independently by trained assessors. For more detail refer to the Swindon Sustainable Building Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document.

Brownfield Redevelopment: The redevelopment of land that possesses at least one of the following 5 characteristics; previously developed land that is now empty; vacant buildings; derelict land and buildings; other previously developed land or buildings, currently in use, allocated for development in the adopted plan or having planning permission for housing; other previously developed land or buildings where it is known there is potential for redevelopment.

Central Area Action Plan: Provides a planning framework that will guide the future development of central Swindon. It contains overarching strategic objectives for development in terms of high quality design, public realm, sustainability and transport and movement and also includes site-specific policies. All planning applications submitted to the Council within central Swindon will be assessed against the policy framework contained within the Action Plan.

Community Cohesion: The concept of community cohesion was investigated by the Cantle Report in 2001, and is linked to other concepts such as inclusion and exclusion, social capital and differentiation, community and neighbourhood. An action guide published by the Local Government Association in 2004 identifies a cohesive community as one where:

- There is a common vision and a sense of belonging for all communities;
- The diversity of people's different backgrounds and circumstances is appreciated and positively valued;
- Those from different backgrounds have similar life opportunities; and
- Strong and positive relationships are being developed between people from different backgrounds and circumstances in the workplace, in schools, and within neighbourhoods.

How spatial planning can assist in achieving community cohesion is one of the challenges for the Core Strategy, and other Development Plan Documents, to resolve.

Community Strategy: Local authorities are required under the Local Government Act 2000 to prepare a Strategy with the aim of improving the social, environmental and economic well being of their areas.

County Wildlife Sites: are non-statutory designations used to identify high quality wildlife habitats in a county context. Together with statutory sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), County Wildlife Sites form an important part of the wildlife resource in the wider countryside.

Development Management Policy: The framework that determines the process through which the Council decides whether a proposal for development should be granted planning permission. This takes into account the development plan and any other material considerations.

Development Plan Documents: those documents that form the Development Plan for the area, contained within its Local Development Framework, and are subject to independent examination (including a Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations, Action Area Plans and Development Management Policies).

District Heating Network: a system for distributing heat, which is generated in a local centralised location for residential and commercial heating requirements.

Diversity Impact Assessment (DIA): A thorough and systematic analysis of an existing or proposed policy. Its aim is to obtain a profile of how the policy affects different equalities groups - usually these are defined by areas of legislation: age, disability, gender, race, religion & belief and sexual orientation.

Front-loading: the principle of carrying out extensive public and stakeholder consultations from the beginning of the process of producing a Development Plan Document. This benefits from enabling people's visions being incorporated into the document's vision, and elicits early views about the possible issues and strategies for the future. Most differences can be identified and addressed from the beginning, thereby helping to reduce the number of objections later in the process ('back-loading').

Green Infrastructure: The strategic network of accessible, multifunctional sites (including parks, woodland, informal open spaces, nature reserves and historic sites) as well as linkages (such as river corridors and floodplains, wildlife corridors and greenways). These contribute to people's well-being, and together comprise a coherent managed resource responsive to evolving conditions.

Green Roof: Green roofs are vegetated layers that sit on top of the conventional roof surfaces of a building. Intensive green roofs are composed of relatively deep substrates and can therefore support a wide range of plant types: trees and shrubs as well as perennials, grasses and annuals. Extensive green roofs are composed of lightweight layers of free-draining material that support low growing, tough drought-resistant vegetation.

Gross Value Added (GVA): this measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector.

Gypsy and Travellers: Planning Circular 01/2006 (Planning for Gypsy and Caravan Sites) defines: "Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling show people or circus people travelling together as such"

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA): European Directive 92/43/EEC (the Habitats Directive) requires that any plan or project, not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a designated habitats site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, should be subject to an assessment of its implications for the site. This applies to DPDs and SPDs.

Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO): A house which is occupied by three or more unrelated persons, who do not form a single household. This definition is supported by Sections 254, 257 and 258 of the Housing Act 2004.

Independent Examination: The local planning authority must submit all Development Plan Documents for Independent Examination that is held in public by an Inspector from the Planning Inspectorate. The report produced by the Inspector is binding on the Council.

Inclusive Design: The use of design features to increase accessibility to buildings by all, regardless of age or disability. For example design features and navigational aids can help people with sensory impairment to easily move around with confidence, and housing can be made more accessible by including design features that enable independent living.

Intermediate Affordable Housing: Housing at prices and rents above those of social rent, but below market price or rents, and which meet the criteria set out under 'Affordable Housing' above. These can include shared equity products (e.g. HomeBuy), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent.

Lifetime Homes: A home that incorporates a range of criteria designed to enhance accessibility and allow easy adaptation, and is appropriate for, and accessible to, everyone, not just those with limited mobility.

Local Area Agreement: A LAA is a three year agreement made between central government, represented by Government offices (GOs), and a local area represented by the lead local authorities and other key partners through the local strategic partnership (LSP). The aim of a LAA is to deliver sustainable communities through better outcomes for local people. It contains agreed outcomes, pooled funding and other freedoms and flexibilities. The local authority liaises with a range of bodies with an interest in joined up delivery to set these priorities. Funding for achieving these priorities comes from the respective bodies involved, through the pooling or alignment of existing budgets.

Local Development Document: The collective term for Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement.

Local Development Framework: The name for the portfolio of Local Development Documents, consisting of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, a Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and Annual Monitoring Reports, which collectively will replace the Local Plan and provide the framework for delivering the spatial strategy for the Borough.

Local Development Scheme: The programme for preparing Local Development Documents.

Localism Bill: A Public Bill that is currently being discussed in Parliament, which aims to devolve power from central government to local government and communities.

Local Nature Reserves (LNR): Are for both people and wildlife. They are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. They offer people special opportunities to study or learn about nature or simply to enjoy it.

Local Strategic Partnership: The partnership of stakeholders (the Swindon Strategic Partnership) bringing together locally the public, private, voluntary and community sectors given responsibility for producing the Community Strategy within Swindon.

Local Transport Plan: 5-year strategy for the development of local, integrated transport, supported by a programme of transport improvements. It is used to bid to Government for funding transport improvements.

Major Development: For dwellings, a major development is one where the number of dwellings to be constructed is 10 or more. A site area of 0.5 hectares or more should be used as the definition of a major development when the number of dwellings to be built is not given in the application. In all other cases, a major development is one where the site area is 1 hectare or more, or where the floorspace to be constructed is 1000 square metres or more.

MWe: This is an abbreviation for Megawatt (electric) and is used as the unit of electrical power produced by a generator. In a thermal reactor this is about one-third of the thermal power available.

Natura 2000 Sites: In May 1992 European Union governments adopted legislation designed to protect the most seriously threatened habitats and species across Europe. This legislation is called the Habitats Directive and complements the Birds Directive adopted in 1979. At the heart of both these Directives is the creation of a network of sites called Natura 2000. The Birds Directive requires the establishment of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for birds. The Habitats Directive similarly requires Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) to be designated for other species, and for habitats. Together, SPAs and SACs make up the Natura 2000 series.

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004: is the primary legislation for the new development plan process.

Planning Inspectorate: A body that considers the appropriateness of planning policies, taking into account public consultation responses.

Proposals Map: a map, illustrating the spatial extent of all the policies in Development Plan Documents.

Rapid transit Network: The rapid transit Network is intended to provide a reliable, high frequency, high quality public transport system for Swindon. In the short term this will involve urban traffic management control and public transport priority to overcome issues relating to congestion and indirect and unreliable bus services. Longer-term a two tier public transport network will be developed which will provide high technology solutions on rapid transit corridors, supported by an increase in bus routes across the Borough.

Reg.25, Reg.26, Reg.28: Regulations in the Town and Country Planning (Local Development)(England) Regulations 2004, that prescribes how local authorities should undertake consultation on Local Development Documents at the Pre-Submission Stages (Issues and Options and Preferred Options) and Submission Stage.

Rural Exceptions Policy: This is a special provision that applies only in rural settlements (regardless of size) where permission would not otherwise be given for new housing development. It can provide a significant number of affordable homes for local people in rural areas.

Saved Policies: The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, and **Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning** allowed for a transition period between the old development plan system and the new Local Development Framework approach, to ensure there was no policy deficit. Adopted structure and local plans and unitary development plans retain development plan status and automatically become 'saved' policies for a period of three years from commencement of the Act (September 2004), or until replaced by RSS or LDF documents. For plans adopted since the commencement of the Act, the three-year period commences from the date they become adopted. During the three-year period local planning authorities should bring forward local development documents to replace saved policies in accordance with their Local Development Scheme (LDS). The Wiltshire & Swindon Structure Plan 2016 was adopted in April 2006 and the Swindon Borough Local Plan was adopted in July 2006, which are the dates from which the three-year period started in Swindon Borough.

Site Allocations Development Plan Document: A document that identifies or "allocates" areas of land for specific types of development. This can include housing, employment, community facilities etc. The document also includes the definition of development boundaries or settlement limits for those places where some further growth may take place.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) give legal protection to the best sites for wildlife and geology in England. Natural England has responsibility for identifying and protecting the SSSIs in England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Social Rented Housing: Rented housing owned and managed by local authorities and registered social landlords, for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also include rented housing owned or managed by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Housing Corporation as a condition of grant.

Soundness: The submitted Core Strategy will be subject to a Public Examination, which considers whether the Strategy is 'sound' - in other words 'fit for purpose'. To be sound the Strategy must pass nine 'Tests of Soundness' defined by **Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12): Local Spatial Planning**.

Spatial Planning: an approach which goes beyond the traditional land use planning system to take account of the plans and proposals of other agencies that will need land and infrastructure to implement them.

Spatial Vision: A statement that sets out the big picture of how an area, in this case Swindon Borough, will be developed over an extended period of time i.e. 20 years.

Statement of Community Involvement: Sets out the standards that the Council will achieve in involving local communities in the preparation of Local Development Documents and development control decisions.

Statement of Consultation: A statement that is put together to describe the involvement of the community in the preparation of the development brief.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): The consideration of policies and proposals to assess their impact on the environment. The European 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC) requires a formal environmental assessment of Development Plans. This is to be undertaken as part of a 'Sustainability Appraisal'.

Strategic Green Corridors: are linear features of mostly open character, including riverside paths, footpaths, cycleways and bridleways, which act as wildlife corridors and attractive, safe off-road links between residential areas, open spaces, urban centres, leisure facilities and employment areas. They also give residents access to natural green space and the open countryside and provide opportunities for recreation. Green corridors increase in value if they are linked to form a network that extends within and beyond the Borough boundary.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA): The primary role of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment is to identify sites with potential for housing; assess their housing potential; and assess when they are likely to be developed. Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments are a key component of the evidence base to support the delivery of sufficient land for housing to meet the community's need for more homes. These assessments are required by national planning policy, set out in Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3).

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs): these provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents.

Sustainability Appraisal: a tool for appraising policies to ensure that they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic factors) and required to be undertaken for all Local Development Documents. To comply with Government policy, the Borough Council will produce a Sustainability Appraisal that incorporates a Strategic Environmental Assessment of its Local Development Documents.

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: The SA Scoping Report sets out the proposed scope of the 'Sustainability Appraisal' for each 'Development Plan Document'.

Sustainable Communities: These are seen as the residential and workplace surroundings in which people live and thrive and where there is a balance and integration of the social, economic and environmental components that define a community area. These communities are likely to be safe and inclusive; well planned, built and run; and offering equality and opportunity for all. Sustainable communities are diverse and distinctive, reflecting their own local circumstances.

Sustainable Development: UK's Sustainable Development Strategy – *Securing the Future* (2005) defines the goal of sustainable development as, “to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations”. The UK has accepted five key principles of sustainable development to ensure that we live within environmental limits and achieve a just society, and we do so by means of sustainable economy, good governance, and sound science.

Sustainable Neighbourhoods Study: A study of urban settlements that are adapted to the local environmental characteristics and make an efficient use of resources, minimise their emissions and show an increase in quality of life.

Supported Housing: usually consists of flats or shared housing where people with specific needs can live independently within the community, with support from the relevant services.

Swindon Strategic Partnership (SSP): A non-statutory, non-executive body bringing together members of the public, private, and voluntary sectors. The SSP is responsible for producing the Sustainable Community Strategy.

Swindon Transport Strategy: The Swindon Transport Strategy has been prepared by consultants WSP for Swindon Borough Council and the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA). It is intended to provide a comprehensive understanding of the transport interventions required to facilitate and support sustainable growth in Swindon over the next 20 years. The Transport Strategy has been used to inform the Core Strategy and will be used to inform the preparation of future Council policies and other planning documents, the Local Transport plan and the delivery of transport schemes.

Travel to Work Areas: For those involved in labour market analysis and planning, it is useful to be able to use data for zones that are labour market areas. To meet this need, the zones are defined so that the bulk of their resident population also work within the same area. Defining labour market areas requires the analysis of commuting patterns, and the Office of National Statistics (ONS) has worked with Newcastle University to apply a complex allocation process to define a set of Travel to Work Areas (TTWAs).

Travelling Showpeople: Planning Circular 04/2007 (Planning for Travelling Showpeople)) (para 15) defines travelling showpeople as “Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family's or dependants' more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, or permanently, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined in ODPM Circular 1/2006.”