

Appendices



Appendix 1

Policies of Swindon Borough Local Plan 2011 proposed to be superseded by Swindon Borough Core Strategy Policies.

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Plan document contains a policy that is intended to supersede another policy, it must state the fact and identify the superseded policy.

Saved Local Plan Policies Proposed to be Superseded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	Policy that replaces Local Plan Policy	Comment
Development Strategy			
DS1	Urban Concentration of Development	SSP1	Policy framework superseded
DS1A	The Regeneration of Swindon's Central Area	SSP4	Policy framework superseded
DS2	Strategic Development Areas	SSP2, SSP3, SSP6, SSP7, SSP8, SSP9	Designation and policy framework superseded
DS3	Land at Commonhead	SSP2, SSP3, SSP7	Designation and policy framework superseded
DS4	Master Plan/Framework Plans	SSP6, SSP7, SSP8, SSP9	Designation and policy framework superseded
DS5	Hierarchy of Rural Settlements	SSP1, SSP12	Designation and policy framework superseded
DS6	Standards of Design and Amenity	DMP1	Superseded
DS7	Urban Design	DMP1	Superseded
DS8	Infrastructure Needs Resulting from Development	CP2, CP2A, DMP2	Superseded
DS9	Density of Development	CP4	Superseded
The Built and Natural Environment			
ENV1	Development affecting Conservation Areas	DMP6	Superseded
ENV2	Development affecting Listed Buildings	DMP6	Superseded
ENV3	Preservation of Buildings of Significant Local Interest	DMP6	Superseded
ENV4	Protection of Historic Parks and Gardens	DMP6	Superseded
ENV5	Development Affecting the Borough's Most Significant Archaeological Remains	DMP6	Superseded

Local Plan Policy	Issue	Policy that replaces Local Plan Policy	Comment
ENV6	Archaeological Remains of Lesser Importance	DMP6E	Superseded
ENV7	Public Art	CP8, DMP2	Superseded
ENV8	Access for All	DMP1, DMP4C	Superseded
ENV9	Development in the Countryside	SSP14	Superseded
ENV10	Landscape Character Protection	SSP14, DMP8	Superseded
ENV11	North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural beauty	DMP8	Superseded
ENV17	Biodiversity – Local Sites	DMP8	Superseded
ENV18	Habitat and Species Protection	DMP8	Superseded
ENV19	Community Forest	DMP8	Superseded
ENV20	Existing Strategic Green Corridors	CP10, DMP8	Superseded
ENV21	Potential Strategic Green Corridors	CP10, DMP8	Superseded
ENV22	Ground and Surface Water Protection	DMP1, DMP8	Superseded
ENV24	Riparian and Other Buffer Zones	DMP1, DMP8	Superseded
Employment			
E1	A Sequential Approach to Office Development	CP3, DMP3	Superseded
E2	Large Inward Investment Proposals	CP3	Superseded
E3	Employment Land Supply	SSP3	Designation and policy framework superseded
E4	Key Employment Areas	DMP3	Designation and policy framework superseded
E7	Employment - Land at Southern Development Area and Land at Commonhead	SSP6, SSP7	Superseded

Local Plan Policy	Issue	Policy that replaces Local Plan Policy	Comment
E9	Land to the east of the A419 and south of the A420	SSP8	Superseded
E11	Employment at rural settlements	CP3, SSP12	Superseded
E12	Conversion of Buildings to Employment use in the Countryside	CP3, SSP12	Superseded
E13	Farm Diversification	CP3, SSP12	Superseded
Housing			
H1	Housing Land Provision	SSP2	Superseded
H3	Strategic Housing Allocation and land at Commonhead	SSP2, SSP7	Designation and policy framework superseded
H4	Residential Development – Phasing and Monitoring	SSP2, SSP11	Policy framework superseded
H5	Residential Development in Swindon and the Primary Rural Settlements	CP4, SSP2, SSP12	Policy framework superseded
H6	Residential Development in the Secondary Rural Settlements	CP4, SSP12	Policy framework superseded
H7	Agricultural Workers Dwellings	SSP14	Policy framework superseded
H8	Conversions to Residential Use in the Countryside	SSP14	Policy framework superseded
H9	Rural Housing Exceptions	SSP12, SSP14	Policy framework superseded
H10	The Provision of Affordable Housing in Larger Development Sites	DMP4A	Superseded
H11	Provision for Disabled People in New Housing Developments	DMP4C	Superseded
H12	Subdivision of Dwellings	DMP4B	Superseded
H13	Conversion of Upper Floors to Residential Accommodation	DMP1	Superseded
H14	Conversion or Redevelopment of Office Space to Residential Accommodation	DMP1	Superseded
H15	Residential Extensions	DMP1	Superseded

Local Plan Policy	Issue	Policy that replaces Local Plan Policy	Comment
H16	Sites for Gypsies	CP11, DMP9	Policy framework superseded
Shopping and Associated Uses			
S1	New retail Floorspace	CP5	Policy framework superseded
S12	Major Local Centres	CP5	Designation and policy framework superseded
S13	Minor Local Centres	CP5	Designation and policy framework superseded
S14	Single Small Shops	CP5, DMP7	Superseded
S15	Temporary Retail Development	CP5	Superseded
S16	Hot Food Vending Vehicles	DMP1, DMP5	Superseded
Sport, Recreation Leisure and Tourism			
R1	New or Improved Recreation, Sport and Leisure Facilities	CP8	Designation and policy framework superseded
R2	Visitor Attractions	CP8	Designation and policy framework superseded
R4	Protection of Recreational Open Space	DMP8	Superseded
R5	Provision of Open Space in Strategic Development Areas and at Commonhead	SSP6, SSP7, SSP8, SSP9, DMP8	Superseded
R6	Provision of Open Space Outside the Strategic Development Areas	DMP8	Superseded
R9	Outdoor Recreation and Holiday Accommodation	SSP14, DMP1, DMP5	Superseded
R10	Canals	CP10A, DMP8	Superseded
R12	Hotels and Other Serviced Accommodation	CP3	Superseded
Community Facilities and Utilities Provision			
CF1	Local Health Services	CP9, DMP7	Superseded
CF2	Premises for Community, Ethnic and Religious Needs	CP9, DMP7	Superseded

Local Plan Policy	Issue	Policy that replaces Local Plan Policy	Comment
CF3	Premises for Criminal Justice Agencies	CP9	Superseded
CF6	Loss of Established Community Facilities	CP9, DMP7	Superseded
CF8	Power Lines and Overhead Cables	DMP1	Superseded
CF9	High Voltage Power Lines	DMP1	Superseded
CF10	Telecommunications	DMP1	Superseded
CF11	Renewable Energy Development	DMP10	Superseded
CF12	Wind Turbine Development	DMP10	Superseded
CF13	Water Supply and Sewerage Infrastructure	CP2, CP2A, DMP2	Superseded
Transport			
T1	Transport Requirements of Development	DMP5	Superseded
T2	Provision of Bus Travel	DMP5	Superseded
T3	Protection of Proposed Bus Lanes or Other Priority Measures	CP5, DMP5	Superseded
T5	Access by Foot and Cycle	DMP5	Superseded
T6	Protection of Existing and Proposed Cycle Network	DMP8	Superseded
T7	National Trails	DMP8	Superseded
T8	Protection of Rights of Way	DMP8	Superseded
T12	Other Road Schemes	CP7	Superseded

Appendix 2

Evidence Base Documents

Big Arts Plan 2009-2011
 Community Risk Strategy, Wiltshire Fire & Rescue (2009)
 Cultural Strategy for Swindon 2010-2020
 Delivery Excellence for Swindon Strategic Plan 2008-2013 (PCT, 2008)
 Healthcare Impact Assessment 2006-2056,
 Highworth ("Our Future Is In Our Hands"), prepared by the Highworth Community Partnership Group (2008)
 Leisure Facilities Strategy for Swindon
 Local Transport Plan for Swindon (LTP2) 2006-2011
 Network Rail Route Utilisation Strategy for the Great Western Mainline (April 2008)
 North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Beauty Management Plan
 Policing Demand and Accommodation Requirements Business Case, Wiltshire Police
 Policing Plan for Wiltshire, Wiltshire Police
 Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West 2026
 South Marston Village Plan
 Rural Facilities Survey – Wiltshire & Swindon (Autumn 2008)
 Swindon Borough Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report
 Swindon Borough Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment Report
 Swindon Borough Core Strategy – Issues & Options Paper
 Swindon Borough Core Strategy – Preferred Options Paper
 Swindon Borough Economic Development Vision and Framework
 Swindon Borough Employment Land Review (2007)
 Swindon Borough Housing Needs Survey (Fordham Research, 2006)
 Swindon Borough Local Plan 2011
 Swindon Borough Parking Strategy
 Swindon Borough Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2009)
 Swindon Children and Young People's Plan 2008-11
 Swindon Climate Change Action Plan
 Swindon Primary Care Trust Integrated Strategic Framework
 Swindon Retail Study (2009)
 Swindon School Place Planning Study (2009)
 Swindon Small Scale Urban Extensions Study (March 2008)
 Swindon Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2007)
 Swindon Sub-Region Housing Market Assessment (2006)
 Swindon Transport Strategy (2009)
 Swindon Urban Fringe Action Plan
 Swindon Water Cycle Study (phase 1)
 Swindon Workspace Strategy (2009)
 Sustainable Community Strategy: A Shared Vision for Swindon 2008-2030
 Sustainable Neighbourhoods Study (2009)
 The Community Strategic Action Plan for Wroughton 2007-2017, prepared by V4W (Vision for Wroughton Group)
 West of Swindon Study Update (January 2009)
 Wiltshire and Swindon Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) (2006)
 Wiltshire and Swindon Workspace Strategy (2005)
 UK Sustainable Development Strategy – Securing the Future (2005)

Appendix 3

Open Space Standards

As identified in Policy DMP8, it is important that all development makes appropriate provision to deliver a green infrastructure network throughout the Borough in order to help address the causes and impacts of climate change.

The Borough's existing green infrastructure sites, which includes open spaces, forms a key part of delivering the green infrastructure network.

A review of the Open Space Audit and Assessment in 2006/07 confirmed that there is a requirement to review the current allotment standard of 0.3 hectares per 1000 population. An allotment review will be undertaken in August 2009 to inform the emerging work on the green infrastructure SPD.

Quantity

For the purposes of assessing the overall quantity of provision the overall standard of 3.2 hectares per 1000 population will be used which is sub divided as shown in the table below.

Category of Open Space	Definition	Requirement
Children's and Teenagers 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 surfaces e.g. playing pitches, bowling greens & 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:

Intermediate Play Area

An equipped children's play area with facilities for toddlers/young children to play set within a framework of background planting. Typically this provides for children aged 2-6 years.

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 (or Neighbourhood Park)

Area with emphasis on informal recreation for all ages and active play for all children. Typically this includes equipped play areas for children aged 2-6 years and 6 – 14 years. Normally these are located within housing areas and serving the immediate population.

Major Open Spaces

Area designated principally for passive recreation serving the recreational needs of the local population. May vary in size, formality and may include within them other types of open space. Major open spaces include areas that may form part of Swindon's green corridor network. It also includes major formal parks and gardens, which by virtue of the facilities and features present, serve a wider catchment area.

Accessibility

Type of Open Space	Accessibility
Intermediate Play Areas	250 metres (approx. 5 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 2-20 Ha Greater than 20 Ha	2 Km 5 Km
Allotments	600 metres

Quality

Type of Open Space Provision	Quality Standards
Children's Equipped areas	NPFA Six Acre Standard – Locally Equipped Area for Play and Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play
Youth and Adult Play Areas	Local standards based on Sport England guidance
General Recreational Areas scheme.	Local Standard derived from Green Flag Awards
Allotments	Local standard

Applying the standards

The methodology for calculating the likely population within a new development and hence the requirement for green infrastructure will be set out in the Green Infrastructure SPD, a draft of which will be published for public consultation in Autumn 2009.

Appendix 4: Green Infrastructure Typologies¹⁷

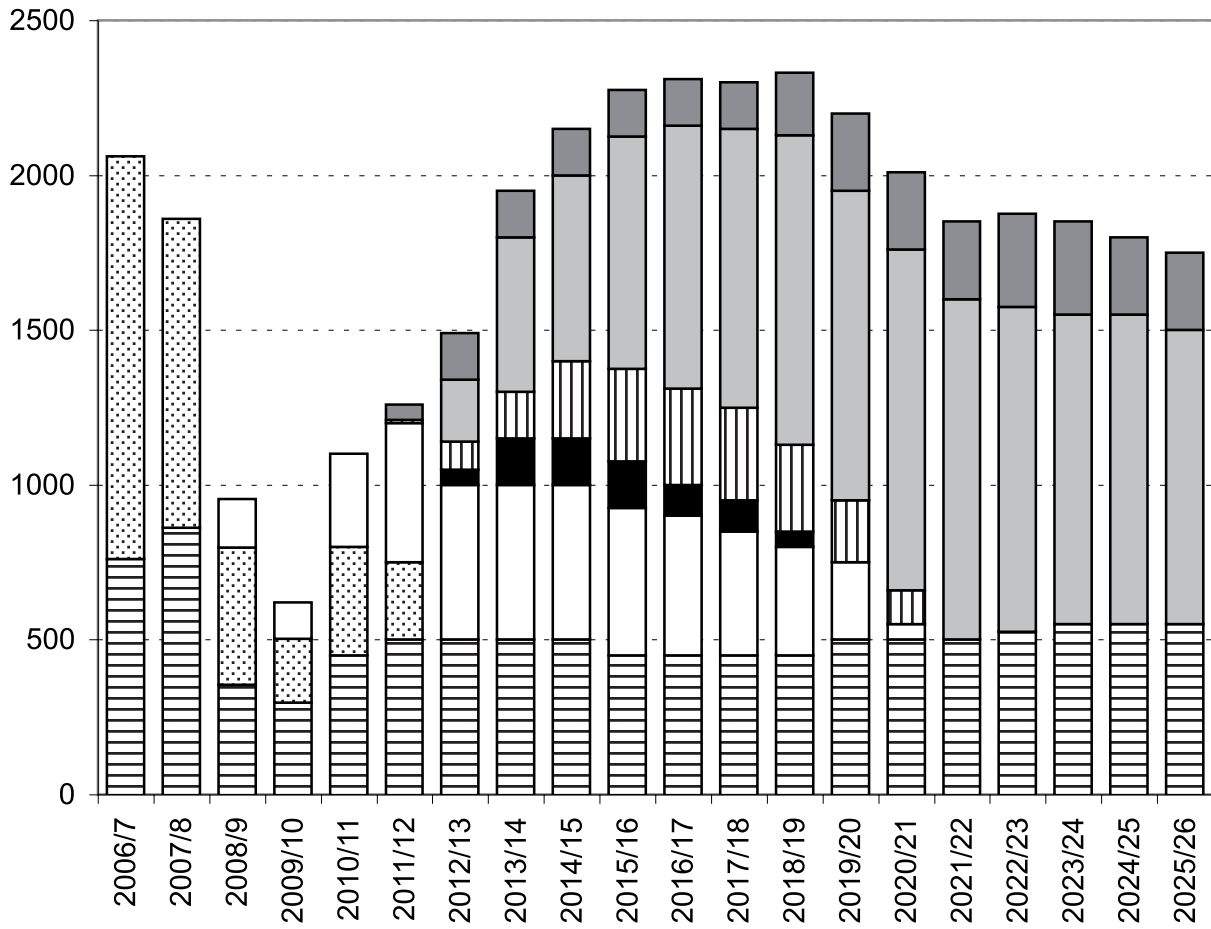
Green infrastructure sites	Example	Information source	Suggested consultees
Biodiverse sites - of national and local importance together with their associated species	Coate Water, Sevenfields	Swindon Local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Natural England notifications (available on line) Wiltshire and Swindon 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 ¹⁸)			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

¹⁷ 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 GI SPD.

¹⁸ 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.

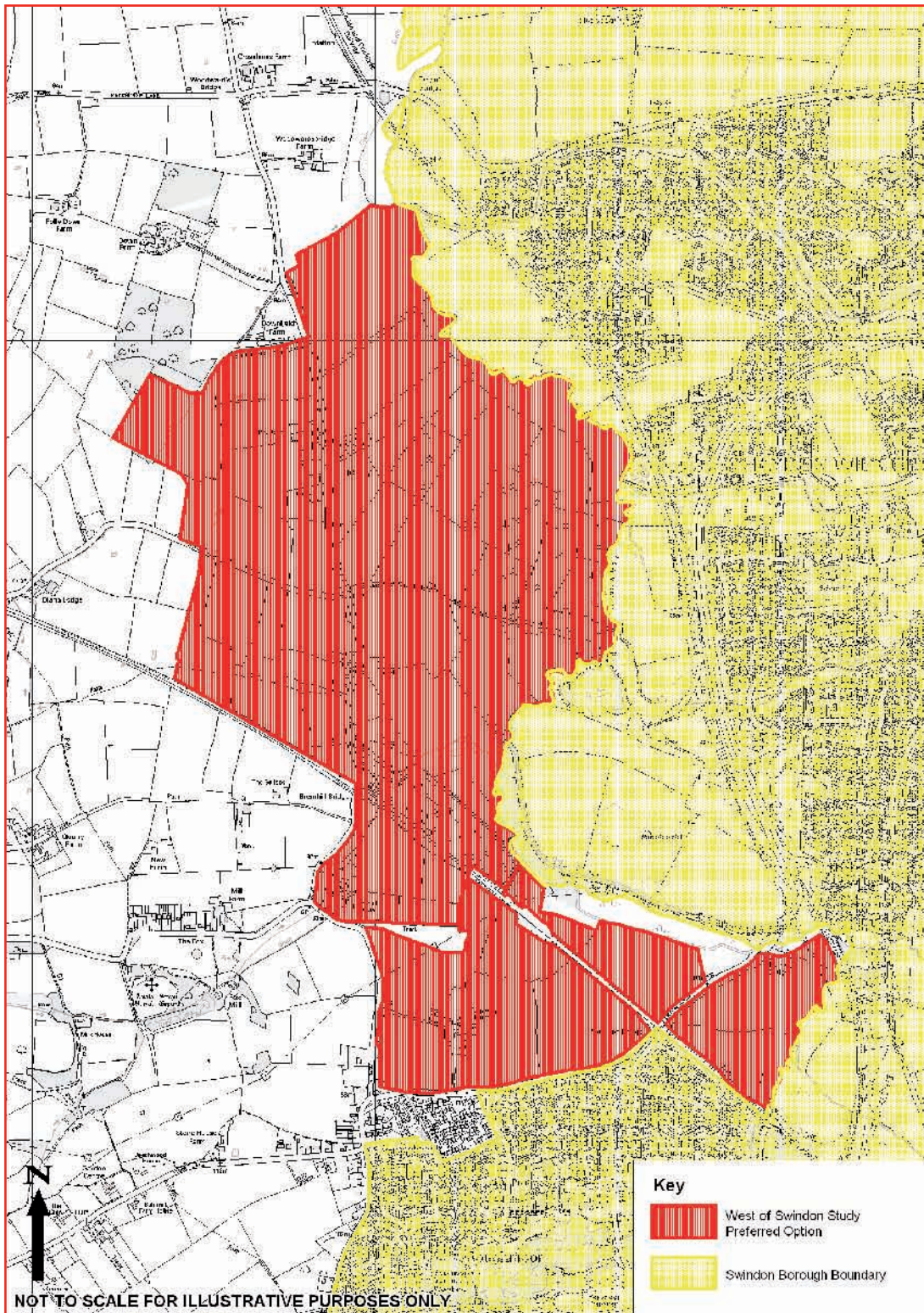
Green infrastructure sites	Example	Information source	Suggested consultees
Children's play areas	Borough-wide	Swindon open space audit and assessment	SBC
GI linear features			
Rights of way and other designated cycle/pedestrian routes including long distance trails	Sustrans Route 45, Thames Path, Ridgeway	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	Wiltshire Sites and Monuments Records (SMR/HER)	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



- Swindon Urban (incl pdl)
- Northern Development Area
- Wichelstowe
- Commonhead
- Tadpole Farm SSUE
- Eastern Development Area
- Small-Scale Urban Extensions (NWDC)

Appendix 6: West of Swindon Study Preferred Options



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This map shows the preferred option of the West of Swindon Study Update for the most sustainable location of the 3,000 dwellings specified as an urban extension(s) to Swindon in Wiltshire in RSS.

This should not be read as an allocation in this Swindon Borough Core Strategy, but is provided for **information purposes only**. The Wiltshire Core Strategy will in due course make an allocation for 3,000 dwellings, following consideration of responses to the West of Swindon Study Update consultation, **which may be these sites or others**. The West of Swindon Study Update is an early stage technical document. Further work will need to be undertaken to determine the appropriate location(s) of these dwellings.

Appendix 7: Planning documents / future studies to be prepared to support the Swindon Borough Core Strategy

Site Allocations (and Proposals Map) Development Plan Document

As detailed in the Local Development Scheme (3rd Review, December 2008), a Site Allocations DPD covering non-strategic sites in the Borough will provide greater clarity to both place shaping and housing delivery. It will form the delivery mechanism for the Council's community engagement and neighbourhood service delivery agenda, "Connecting People, Connecting Places", to which it is critical. The document will principally cover housing allocations but will also identify land for other key uses, as detailed in the below table.

The Site Allocations DPD must be taken forward under the new (2008) Regulations, It is intended to consult on Options (Reg 25\26 combined) up to September 2010. The Borough Council intends to submit the Site Allocations DPD to Inquiry in December 2010, following Publication in September 2010. It is envisaged that a DPD could be formally adopted by October 2011.

Key Land Uses include:

- Key Employment Areas
- Provision of Affordable Housing
- Provision of Housing
- Provision of Health and Community Facilities
- Green Infrastructure assets
- Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People
- Review of Settlement Boundaries

Supplementary Planning Documents

The following SPD's are currently being prepared to provide an additional level of guidance to supplement development management policies:

- Green Infrastructure
- Swindon Design Guide
- Swindon Sustainable Design and Construction
- Inclusive Design Access for All
- Developer Contributions
- Eastern Development Area (draft SPD released for consultation between 20th April and 15th June 2009)

Other Guidance Notes

The Parking Standards Development Control Guidance Note, December 2007 will be reviewed later this year to reflect the outcomes of the Swindon Transport Strategy.

Appendix 8

Abbreviations

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BME	Black and Ethnic Minority
BREEAM	British Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
CAAP	Central Area Action Plan
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
CWS	County Wildlife Sites
DCDCGN	Developer Contributions Development Control Guidance Notes
DCLG	Department for Communities & Local Government
DfT	Department for Transport
DPD	Development Plan Document
EDA	Eastern Development Area
EIP	Examination In Public
ELR	Employment Land Review
GI	Green Infrastructure
GVA	Gross Value Added
GOSW	Government Office for the South West
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
HMO	Houses in Multiple Occupation
HRA	Habitats Regulation Assessment
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LTP	Local Transport Plan
MWe	Megawatt electric
NDA	Northern Development Area
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
RES	Regional Economic Strategy
RPB	Regional Planning Body
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SHLAA	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
SoS	Secretary of State
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SSTCs	Strategically Significant Cities and Towns
STW	Sewerage Treatment Works
SUDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage System
SWRA	South West Regional Assembly
SWRDA	South West Regional Development Agency
TA	Transport Assessment
TP	Transport Plan
TTWA	Travel-To-Work Area

Appendix 9: Glossary of Terms

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

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 draft Swindon Sustainable Building Design and construction Draft Supplementary Planning Document.

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.

Comprehensive Spending Review: A Review conducted every two or three years by HM Treasury, which sets three-year budgets, and Public Service Agreements (PSAs), for each Government Department. Spending Reviews also allocate a grant that covers around three quarters of local government spending.

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.

Culture: The Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), proposes that culture should be thought of in terms of:

- **What culture means to people:** relationships; shared memories; experience and identity; diverse backgrounds; social standards, values and norms; and what we consider valuable to pass on to future generations.
- **The sort of things culture can encompass:** arts, crafts and fashion; media, film, television and video; museums, artefacts and archives; libraries, literature and writing; design and publishing; the built heritage; landscape and archaeology; churches and places of worship; sports; parks, open spaces and wildlife habitat; water and countryside recreation; children's play; tourism, festivals and attractions; informal leisure pursuits.

Development Plan: as set out in Section 38(6) of the Act, an authority's development plan consists of the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy and the Development Plan Documents contained within its Local Development Framework.

Development Plan Documents: those documents that, together with the Regional Spatial Strategy, form the Development Plan for the area, and are subject to independent examination (including a Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations, Action Area Plans and Generic Development Control Policies).

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 reducing 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 Development Value: The sales value of a completed development before costs are deducted. Gross development values are utilised in development appraisals, also known as residual valuation by an analyst/developer to decide whether a proposed development will be viable.

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 Regulation 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 land use plans, including DPDs and SPDs.

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.

Incubator Small Business Units: Incubator units provide a range of services all under one roof to help small businesses start up, survive and grow.

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.

Large Sites: New housing sites accommodating ten or more dwellings.

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 Framework: The suite of new local planning policy documents, which collectively will be replacing the Local Plan that will provide a framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy covering the area of Swindon Borough.
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.

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. Used to bid to Government for funding transport improvements.

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.

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister: **Formerly responsible for formulating, evaluating** and producing policy and guidance on housing, planning, devolution, regional and local government and the fire service. The department has now changed to the 'Department for Communities and Local Government'.

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.

Regeneration Framework - New life for new Swindon

Published in 2004 by Swindon's Urban Regeneration Company, The New Swindon Company, it sets out the major projects that will deliver an exciting environment appealing to investors, developers, residents businesses and visitors in Swindon. It's projects and objectives are captured in and amplified by the Statutory CAAP.

Regional Planning Body: One of nine regional bodies in England, responsible for preparing 'Regional Spatial Strategies'. Swindon Borough falls under the South West Regional Assembly (SWRA).

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS): Regional planning policy document to be produced under the new planning system by the 'Regional Planning Body'. This will be a statutory document and the 'Local Development Framework' will have to be in general conformity with its policies.

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 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).

Smart Growth: a strategy that concentrates development within urban areas and protects the natural environment by means of land use patterns that are compact, promote sustainable transport (walking, cycling, public transport), and mixed-use development. Smart growth can take many forms and the policy instruments through which these ends can be achieved are equally diverse. They include:

- Removing the barriers to economic activity, through such measures as training, the provision of child-care, tax incentives, or flexible working to take account of, for example, family responsibilities or disabilities;
 - Measures to spread the awareness of, or use of, technological aids to productivity;
 - Changes to working practices, such as flexible working hours, home working, hot desking, etc;
 - Finding new incentives to encourage employers to develop green travel plans, or new means to enable smaller employers to participate in them.
- 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.

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.

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).

SSTCs: Strategically Significant Towns and Cities that the Draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy, in Development Policy A, has identified as playing a critical strategic role regionally or sub-regionally. There are 21 of these in the South West Region.

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.

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.”

Urban Extension: is a physical extension of an existing settlement through development adjoining the urban boundary.

Urban Heat Island: The term urban heat island is used to describe the dome of warm air that frequently builds up over towns and cities as the result of the interaction of several factors relating to the weather and the presence of buildings and other artificial surfaces.

Appendix 10: Rural Facilities (Rural Facilities Survey 2005)

Settlement	Shop/ PO	Primary School	Secondary School	Public House	Other Facilities	Public Transport	0-15 years Capacity	Population	Settlement Category
Badbury	0	0	0	1		Level 1	0	100	Countryside
Bishopstone	0	Yes	0	2	Church, Hall	Level 2	49	400	3. Secondary
Blunsdon St.Andrew	0	0	0	0	Church,	Level 1	18	100	Countryside
Broad Blunsdon	1	Yes	0	2	3 churches, 2 halls, Rec. field, Hotel	Level 1	521	1200	4. Secondary
Castle Eaton	1	0	0	1	Church, Hall, Rec. field	No	0	200	Countryside
Chiseldon	1	1	0	4	2 churches, 3 halls, Rec. field	Level 1	0	2050	5. Secondary
Hannington	0	0	0	1	Church, Hall	No	13	150	Countryside
Highworth	28	4	1	Numerous		Level 1	186	7900	Primary
Hinton Parva	0	0	0	0	2 churches, Hall	Level 2	0	150	Countryside
Inglesham	0	0	0	0	Church	0	0	110	Countryside
Liddington	0	0	0	2	Church, Hall, Rec. field	Level 1	0	400	Countryside
South Marston	0	Yes	0	3	Church, 2 halls, Rec. field	Level 1	98	700	6. Secondary
Stanton Fitzwarren	0	0	0	0	Church, Hall	Level 1	12	150	Countryside
Wanborough	1	Yes	0	7	Church, Hall, 2 rec. fields	Level 1	139	1450	7. Secondary
Wroughton	10	2	1	Numerous		Level 1	435	6250	Primary

Key

Public Transport

Level 1 Good Journey to work service

Level 2 Adequate Journey to work service

Appendix 11: How to Respond

At this stage, representations are sought only on the 'soundness' of the Core Strategy, and whether the correct procedures that have been taken in its preparation. Soundness means "founded on a robust and credible evidence base and the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives". For something to be sound it must also be deliverable, flexible and able to be monitored. The response form identifies the tests of what a sound plan will be. Representations should specify in what respect(s) the document is considered to be unsound, and what change(s) would need to be made to make it sound.

The Submission Core Strategy will be subjected to an independent public examination conducted by a Government Planning Inspector. The Inspector will then prepare a report that sets out the final version of the Core Strategy. The Council will be required to adopt this final version of the Core Strategy.

Responses

This report and its supporting documents will be available both in hard copy and online at the Council's website at www.swindon.gov.uk. Consultation will be carried out in accordance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement, which was adopted in January 2007 and forms part of the Local Development Framework.

Anyone can make representations on the soundness of the Proposed Submission Core Strategy, and we encourage you to respond to make your views count.

Comments can be made by :

- e-mail to forwardplanning@swindon.gov.uk
- Online, using the online form on the Council's website at www.swindon.gov.uk/corestrategy
- In writing using the response forms provided , to the following address:

Forward Planning Group, Swindon Borough Council Premier House, Station Road Swindon SN1 1TZ (Freepost reference SCE5251)

Please ensure that you include your name and address with any comments. Please note that all comments will be placed on a public register that will be available for the general public to view, and will be forwarded to the Inspector who will conduct the Public Examination.

The Sustainability Appraisal Report (SA/SEA) and Appropriate Assessment Report (AA) are also available for public consultation. Any comments that we receive on this document will be submitted to the Secretary of State to be considered as part of the examination of the Core Strategy. The inspector must consider the representations received on the development plan.

There will be an eight week period of formal consultation on this report.

The deadline for comments is 4.30pm on 21st September 2009.

This information is available on the internet at www.swindon.gov.uk. It can be produced in a range of languages and formats (such as large print, Braille or other accessible formats) by contacting the Customer Services Department.

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