

**The Monitoring Framework  
For  
The Wiltshire Local Plan  
(WMF)**



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Glossary of Terms

## **1.0 Introduction:**

- 1.1 The requirement to monitor the broad effects of a Core Strategy originally derives from the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act. However, a traditional Annual Monitoring (AMR) report will no longer be strictly required following the Government's Letter to Chief Planning Officers: 'Preparation and Monitoring of Local Plans' of March 2011, the Draft National Planning Policy Framework on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2011 and enactment of the Localism Bill which is expected shortly. Nevertheless the requirement to monitor policy in a broad way still applies. Wiltshire will continue to do this via an AMR.
- 1.2 Additionally, EU Directive 2001/42/EC, known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (the SEA Directive), requires the monitoring of some areas of Local and National Government policy and also some plans of other organisations, like utilities, that could have significant environmental effects. In the UK these requirements are taken forward by means of SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment) and / or SA (Sustainability Appraisal). The monitoring must include all significant environmental effects – social, environmental and economic. With regard to Development Plan documents, SA monitoring is intended to provide important feedback on the success of the plan and progress towards delivering sustainable development.
- 1.3 An SA report accompanies the Wiltshire Core Strategy and predicts and evaluates the significant effects of implementing the Strategy. The Directive requires that monitoring arrangements must be established to allow the actual significant effects of the adopted Core Strategy to be tested against those predicted, and to enable appropriate remedial action to be taken if required. These arrangements are detailed in the Sustainability Appraisal Report.
- 1.4 Although also not traditionally part of an AMR, the delivery of infrastructure is another issue of great relevance to policy delivery. Wiltshire is now working on its first Infrastructure delivery Plan (IDP) and data from this, including CIL receipts and Section 106 Agreements, will be available.
- 1.5 While the exact format of policy monitoring has been left to individual Local Planning Authorities (LPA's), it clearly makes sense to link conventional monitoring with both Infrastructure and SA monitoring. This report describes the framework or system that will do this in Wiltshire.

## **2.0 Monitoring Methodology**

The purpose of the Monitoring Framework is essentially to check on the effectiveness of policy and in particular whether it is delivering sustainable development. It asks whether the policy is working, whether it is delivering the underlying objectives of policy, and what the significant effects of this are. The approach of the Wiltshire Local Plan Monitoring Framework (WLMF) is to ensure that the Core Strategies of the Council are steered by a continuous process of 'Plan, Monitor, Manage'.

- 2.1 Previous guidance (Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide) was withdrawn in March 2011 but the following methodology follows similar principles and has the following tasks:
  - Assess extent to which policies are being implemented – are targets being met?
  - Where not implemented explain why
  - Identify effects (whether as intended or not) – including locally, in relation to national targets and policies
  - What is effect on sustainable development?
  - Set out whether policies to be changed (for any reason including national changes)
  - Actions needed.

2.2 The key principles of monitoring are:

- Make use of existing data
- Keep monitoring to the minimum necessary for purpose.
- Be consistent with national monitoring
- Define objectives, policies, targets and indicators
- Be transparent and clear
- Be relevant
- Allow monitoring over time

### 3.0 The Wiltshire Approach

The Wiltshire Local Plan Monitoring Framework (WMF) covers all policies of the Wiltshire Local Plan and the South Wiltshire Local Plan. These two documents will be absorbed together into one Wiltshire Local Plan in 2012.

An annual report, or New AMR, will analyse impacts of all Wiltshire Local Plan policies, as well as reporting on the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies which have their own monitoring frameworks.

The Wiltshire approach contains the following elements:

- **A list, numbering and describing all policies**  
Policy numbers are given in the Monitoring Schedule exactly as they appear in the Wiltshire Core Strategy and a brief factual description is added.
- **Establishment of overall objectives of policy (chiefly defined by the Strategic Objectives of the Core Strategy aimed at bringing about the overall Vision).**  
The objectives column of the Monitoring Schedule sets out what the policy is trying to achieve in broader terms, where applicable in relation to specific Strategic Objectives that are listed and described and also more generic themes.

In defining objectives for each policy, these generally relate to the 6 Strategic Objectives of the Core Strategy.

**Strategic objective 1: delivering a thriving economy which provides a range of job opportunities and enhances the vitality and viability of town centres**

**Strategic objective 2: addressing climate change**

**Strategic objective 3: providing everyone with access to a decent, affordable home.**

**Strategic objective 4: helping to build resilient communities**

**Strategic objective 5: protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment**

**Strategic objective 6: ensuring that adequate infrastructure is in place to support our communities.**

However, some policies do not align precisely with a SO, or do so with several. This is particularly the case with the Community Area Core Policies. Here the overall and underlying objective is sustainable development; steering growth into centres best able to support it, reducing the need to travel, harmonising housing and employment, creating vital communities and reducing human impacts to the minimum consistent with achieving a decent standard of living and passing the same on to future generations.

- **Policy Targets (often numbers – e.g. housing completions)**  
Policy targets measure real world developments that can be directly influenced by the local development framework. Examples include; housing completions, provision of open space and land for employment.

## **Indicators to measure outcomes (Output indicators and Significant Effects)**

Three types of indicators are used:

Output –	Tangible measures of impact on targets (e.g. area of employment land)
Significant	Effects – These may be environmental (some are shared with the SA Report)
Contextual -	These measure background events and circumstances that have a bearing on policy performance – the social, economic and environmental context it operates within.

Precise choice of indicators is made on the basis of a number of factors, including:

- Relevance
- Ready availability of data over time ( including issues of cost and reliability)
- Likely significant effects identified in the sustainability appraisal;
- Policy target timescales
- Ease and cost of collection

Indicators will be used flexibly – for instance if better ones become available or a data stream ceases then the precise indicator may change.

Contextual Indicators are structured to establish the baseline position of the wider social, environmental and economic circumstances. The choice of contextual indicators is limited to the key characteristics and issues of the locality. Rather than collecting new data, contextual indicators have been drawn from related policy areas indicator sets, particularly sustainability appraisal, community strategies, best value indicators, local transport plans, sustainable communities, Egan review, quality of life headline indicators and the Index of multiple deprivation. In addition, we have regard to national public service agreement targets as these frame the wider policy environment within which local development frameworks operate.

Six broad issues have been used to guide Wiltshire's choices of contextual indicators. These structure, socio-cultural issues, economy, environment, housing and built environment, and transport and spatial connectivity. Examples of contextual indicators that we have used fall into the following types.

### **Demographic structure**

### **Socio-cultural issues**

### **Economy**

### **Natural environment**

### **Housing and built environment**

### **Transport and spatial connectivity**

In order to keep monitoring manageable, it was recommended by former guidance that a maximum of 50 indicators be employed for a single Core Strategy. However, the Wiltshire Monitoring Framework covers the areas of 4 former District Councils, making it one of the largest authorities in England, and also monitors 4 separate strategies. It therefore uses a total of 48 output and significant effect indicators. Additionally 45 Contextual Indicators are employed.

- **Sustainability Appraisal (SA) input.**  
In Wiltshire, the requirements of SEA and SA are met through the SA report that accompanies the Core Strategy. However the SA team will also contribute a section directly to this Monitoring Framework. It follows that both this monitoring framework report and the SA report should be read together as complementary documents that share similar aims.
  
- **Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) input**  
Mindful of Government advice to combine resources and minimise duplication of effort in monitoring, the Wiltshire monitoring framework will also incorporate within itself a section contributed by the Infrastructure Delivery (IDP) Plan team. This will cover
  - Infrastructure delivered
  - Infrastructure outstanding
  - Infrastructure un-deliverable
  - Projects at risk
  - CIL Receipts and charging schedule review
  - Section 106 receipts and outputs
  - Recommendations for change
  
- **On-going monitoring – the Annual Monitoring Report (New AMR)**  
The monitoring framework will produce a single annual report – the New AMR. This will include a summary of Minerals and Waste Core Strategies using their own monitoring frameworks to provide data. The New AMR will include within it, both traditional monitoring of Core Policies, but also information contributed from the IDP and SA teams. Additionally and where appropriate, the monitoring framework will draw upon indicators produced for other purposes within the Council, such as the Green Infrastructure Strategy. This inclusive approach will bring together in one place the analysis of policy effectiveness, wider impacts and progress in delivering the infrastructure that is essential in creating sustainable development. It is designed to provide a co-ordinated and wider-ranging analysis, while making effective use of resources.

Where appropriate the New AMR will draw on additional studies and strategies, using their own indicators and monitoring to feed into the comprehensive picture (e.g. Green Infrastructure Strategy, Asset Mapping project, the SHMAA, LTP etc.).

The six elements of the New AMR are:

#### **For the Wiltshire Local Plan**

- i. Assessment of efficacy of policy using output, significant effect and contextual indicators set out in the main monitoring schedule table below.
- ii. Consideration of significant and unforeseen effects by the SA team, using indicators defined in the SA Report, providing a picture of how the environment / sustainability criteria of the area are evolving.
- iii. Consideration of infrastructure delivery via the IDP Team, including analysis of CIL and Section 106 receipts.
- iv. Policy modification and mitigation of significant effects if required in response to the policy, SA and IDP analyses.

#### **For the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies**

- vi. A report using existing monitoring frameworks

**Table 1: Wiltshire Local Plan Monitoring Schedule  
Policies, Objectives, Targets, Indicators**

Indicators in Green are selected from those also used in the Sustainability Appraisal

<b>POLICY No.</b>	<b>Policy Description</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES (Strategic and General)</b>	<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Output and Significant Effects)</b>	<b>POLICY CONTEXT (Contextual Indicators)</b>
Core Policy 1	Overall spatial settlement strategy for Wiltshire	Sustainable development. Steer most development to larger settlements, improve self containment and reduce need to travel.  SO1, Deliver a thriving economy SO2 Address Climate Change	a) 40-45% of new housing completions in Principal Settlements, 40-45% of new housing completions in Market Towns, 10-20% elsewhere.	% of new dwelling completions in Wiltshire within main and other settlements	GVA growth p.a.  Population growth rate

POLICY No.	Policy Description	OBJECTIVES (Strategic and General)	TARGETS	INDICATORS (Output and Significant Effects)	POLICY CONTEXT (Contextual Indicators)
Core Policy 2	Delivery Strategy for the Core Strategy	<p>Sustainable Development. Phase development to keep employment and housing in balance. Make best use of land and steer development to most sustainable locations.</p> <p>SO1, Deliver a thriving economy  SO2, address climate change  SO4 Build resilient communities</p>	<p>Reduce total dwellings / employment land ratio.</p> <p>Reduce the ratio of resident workers to jobs.</p> <p>A five year supply (+20%) of deliverable housing land is able to be demonstrated.</p> <p>At least 35% of housing is delivered on previously developed land.</p>	<p>NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs)</p> <p>Housing Trajectory:  i) Net new dwellings over the previous 5 years / since the start of the relevant DPD period.  (ii) Net additional dwellings for the current year  (iii) Projected net additional dwellings up to end of DPD period / over a 10 years from adoption,  (iv) Annual net additional dwelling requirement;  (v) Annual average no. of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years' performances.</p> <p>% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.</p>	<p>GVA per Head</p> <p>Population growth rate</p> <p>Employment rate as % of working age</p>

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Core Policy 3	Infrastructure requirements of delivering the Core Strategy	SO6: to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to support our communities	Developer contributions will be monitored and a summary will be presented each year in the New AMR	Amount of S 106 / CIL monies received and spent	GVA growth p.a.  Number of new housing completions in last 12 months (Housing Trajectory).  Increase in employment land since start of plan period.
Core Policy 4	Amesbury community area	Spatial Strategy for Community Area  SO3, Providing everyone with access to a decent and affordable home SO4, Build resilient communities	Delivery of 2395 dwellings and 17ha of employment land as set out in policy. Reduction in unemployment figures	Tenure and mix of houses delivered  Housing Trajectory: Quantum of housing delivered since start of plan period  NOMIS official labour market statistics	GVA growth p.a.  Local Population growth rate  No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register

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Core Policy 5	Porton Down	SO1 To deliver a thriving economy which provides a range of jobs SO5 to protect and enhance the natural environment	Production of IBES and subsequent adoption as SPD. Percentages of habitats in favourable condition as set out in policy.	Production of IBES  Adoption as SPD  Habitats and condition (Surveys)	GDP  Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas, local sites
Core Policy 6	Stonehenge	SO1 To deliver a thriving economy which provides a range of jobs SO5, Protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment	Delivery of visitor centre  Improve setting  Develop marketing of other sites	Delivery of elements of the Management Plan by London Olympics 2012	GDP  Membership of English Heritage and National Trust
Core Policy 7	Overall Spatial Strategy: Bradford on Avon Community Area	Spatial Strategy for Community Area  Sustainable Development. Phase development to keep employment and housing in balance. Make best use of land and steer development to most sustainable locations.  SO4, Build resilient communities	Produce masterplan or agreed scheme between developers and community for mixed used development at Kingston Farm  Exemplar development featuring renewable energy and high sustainability standards.  Deliver 2-3 ha of new employment land and 670 homes over the plan period	Adoption of Masterplan  Delivery of exemplar development featuring renewables and high standards of sustainability.  % of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.  Housing Trajectory: Quantum of houses and employment land delivered since the start of the plan period.  NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs).	GVA growth p.a.  Local Population growth rate  No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register

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Core Policy 8	Overall Spatial Strategy: Calne Community Area	<p>Spatial Strategy for Community Area</p> <p>Sustainable Development. Phase development to keep employment and housing in balance. Make best use of land and steer development to most sustainable locations.</p> <p>SO4, Build resilient communities</p>	<p>Produce Town Plan</p> <p>Deliver 3.2 ha of employment land at Land East of Beaverbrook Farm.</p> <p>Deliver 1,380 homes over the plan period</p>	<p>Permissions granted or refused that support policy.</p> <p>NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs).</p> <p>% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.</p> <p>Quantum of houses and employment land delivered since the start of the plan period.</p>	<p>GVA growth p.a.</p> <p>Population growth rate</p> <p>No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register</p>
Core Policy 9	Development policy for Chippenham Central Area of Opportunity	<p>Sustainable Development. Phase development to keep employment and housing in balance. Make best use of land and steer development to most sustainable locations.</p> <p>SO4, Build resilient communities</p>	<p>Development of key sites identified.</p> <p>Development of River corridor for leisure and recreation.</p>	<p>Permissions granted or refused that support policy.</p> <p>NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs).</p> <p>Schemes implemented</p> <p>% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.</p>	<p>GVA growth p.a.</p> <p>Local Population growth rate</p> <p>Employment rate as % of working age</p> <p>No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register</p>

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Core Policy 10	Overall Spatial Strategy: Chippenham Community Area	<p>Spatial Strategy for Community Area</p> <p>Sustainable Development. Phase development to keep employment and housing in balance. Make best use of land and steer development to most sustainable locations.</p> <p>SO4, Build resilient communities</p>	<p>Develop sites indicated and protect environmental assets identified.</p> <p>26.5ha of employment land and 4,500 new homes to be provided during the plan period.</p> <p>Reduction in local unemployment figures</p>	<p>Permissions granted or refused that support policy.</p> <p>NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs).</p> <p>% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.</p> <p>Quantum of houses and employment land delivered since the start of the plan period.</p>	<p>GVA growth p.a.</p> <p>Population growth rate</p> <p>No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register</p>
Core Policy 11	Overall Spatial Strategy: Corsham Community Area	<p>Spatial Strategy for Community Area</p> <p>Sustainable Development. Phase development to keep employment and housing in balance. Make best use of land and steer development to most sustainable locations.</p> <p>SO4, Build resilient communities</p>	<p>Deliver 6 ha of employment land at Land east of Leafield Industrial Estate and 1,200 homes over the plan period</p> <p>Reduction in local unemployment figures</p>	<p>Permissions granted or refused that support policy.</p> <p>NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs).</p> <p>% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.</p> <p>Quantum of houses and employment land delivered since the start of the plan period.</p>	<p>GVA growth p.a.</p> <p>Population growth rate</p> <p>No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register</p>

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Core Policy 12	Overall Spatial Strategy: Devizes Community Area	<p>Spatial Strategy for Community Area</p> <p>Sustainable Development. Phase development to keep employment and housing in balance. Make best use of land and steer development to most sustainable locations.</p> <p>SO4, Build resilient communities</p>	<p>Deliver 9.9ha of employment land at identified locations and 2,150 new homes over the plan period</p> <p>Reduction in local unemployment figures</p>	<p>Permissions granted or refused that support policy</p> <p>NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs).</p> <p>% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.</p> <p>Quantum of houses and employment land delivered since the start of the plan period.</p>	<p>GVA growth p.a.</p> <p>Population growth rate</p> <p>No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register</p>
Core Policy 13	Overall Spatial Strategy: Malmesbury Community Area	<p>Spatial Strategy for Community Area</p> <p>Sustainable Development. Phase development to keep employment and housing in balance. Make best use of land and steer development to most sustainable locations.</p> <p>SO4, Build resilient communities</p>	<p>Deliver 3 ha of employment land and 1,200 new homes over the plan period</p> <p>Reduction in local unemployment figures</p>	<p>Permissions granted or refused that support policy.</p> <p>NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs).</p> <p>% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.</p> <p>Quantum of houses and employment land delivered since the start of the plan period.</p>	<p>GVA growth p.a.</p> <p>Population growth rate</p> <p>No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register</p>

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Core Policy 14	Overall Spatial Strategy: Marlborough Community Area	<p>Spatial Strategy for Community Area</p> <p>Sustainable Development. Phase development to keep employment and housing in balance. Make best use of land and steer development to most sustainable locations.</p> <p>SO4, Build resilient communities</p>	<p>Deliver 850 new homes over the plan period and 3 ha of employment land</p> <p>Reduction in local unemployment figures</p>	<p>Permissions granted or refused that support policy.</p> <p>NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs).</p> <p>% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.</p> <p>Quantum of houses and employment land delivered since the start of the plan period.</p>	<p>GVA growth p.a.</p> <p>Population growth rate</p> <p>No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register</p>
Core Policy 15	Overall Spatial Strategy: Melksham Community Area	<p>Spatial Strategy for Community Area</p> <p>Sustainable Development. Phase development to keep employment and housing in balance. Make best use of land and steer development to most sustainable locations.</p> <p>SO4, Build resilient communities</p>	<p>Deliver 6ha of employment land and 2040 new homes over the plan period.</p> <p>Reduction in local unemployment figures</p>	<p>Permissions granted or refused that support policy.</p> <p>NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs).</p> <p>% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.</p> <p>Quantum of houses and employment land delivered since the start of the plan period.</p>	<p>GVA growth p.a.</p> <p>Population growth rate</p> <p>No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register</p>

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Core Policy 16	Melksham Link Project	Green infrastructure, regeneration and economy, tourism, leisure and sustainable transport.  SO1, Deliver a thriving economy SO2, address climate change SO5, Protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment SO6, to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to support our communities	No conflicting development to be permitted  Delivery of link scheme	Number of applications refused as contrary to policy  Length of completed functional waterway in metres.	GDP  Number employed in tourism
Core Policy 17	Overall Spatial Strategy: Mere Community Area	SO4, Build resilient communities	Delivery of 250 dwellings and 3ha of employment land  Reduction in local unemployment figures	Tenure and mix of houses delivered  Quantum of housing delivered since start of plan period  NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs).	GDP  Total resident population.  Age Structure  Deprivation  Health  Education  Crime and safety  Household Tenure  Quality of housing stock  Numbers of Households, Dwellings and av. H.hold size  No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register

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Core Policy 18	Overall Spatial Strategy: Pewsey Community Area	<p>Spatial Strategy for Community Area</p> <p>Sustainable Development. Phase development to keep employment and housing in balance. Make best use of land and steer development to most sustainable locations.</p> <p>SO4, Build resilient communities</p>	<p>Deliver 600 new homes over the plan period</p> <p>Reduction in local unemployment figures</p>	<p>Permissions granted or refused that support policy.</p> <p>NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs</p> <p>% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.</p> <p>Quantum of houses and employment land delivered since the start of the plan period.</p>	<p>GVA growth p.a.</p> <p>Local Population growth rate</p> <p>No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register</p>
Core Policy 19	Overall Spatial Strategy: Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade Community Area	<p>Spatial Strategy for Community Area</p> <p>Sustainable Development. Phase development to keep employment and housing in balance. Make best use of land and steer development to most sustainable locations.</p> <p>SO4, Build resilient communities</p>	<p>Deliver 5ha of employment land and 1,250 new homes over the plan period.</p> <p>Reduction in local unemployment figures</p>	<p>Permissions granted or refused that support policy.</p> <p>NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs</p> <p>% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.</p> <p>Quantum of houses and employment land delivered since the start of the plan period.</p>	<p>GVA growth p.a.</p> <p>Local Population growth rate</p> <p>No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register</p>

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Core Policy 20	Overall Spatial Strategy: Salisbury Community Area	Spatial Strategy for Community Areas  SO4, Build resilient communities	Delivery of 6060 dwellings and 29ha of employment land  Reduction in local unemployment figures	Tenure and mix of houses delivered  Quantum of housing delivered since start of plan period  NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs)	GDP  Total resident population.  Age Structure  Deprivation  Health  Education  Crime and safety  Household Tenure  Quality of housing stock  Numbers of Households, Dwellings and average household size  No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register
Core Policy 21 Maltings Central Car Park Salisbury	Policy for central regeneration site in Salisbury	SO1, Deliver a thriving economy	Delivery of scheme according to policy	Delivery of scheme elements  Rural facilities survey	GDP  Membership of English Heritage and National Trust
Core Policy 22	Salisbury Skyline	SO 5 To safeguard and promote a high quality built and historic environment	No approvals as exception to policy	No approvals as exception to policy	GDP  Membership of English Heritage and National Trust
Core Policy 23	Old Sarum Airfield	SO1 To deliver a thriving economy which provides a range of jobs	Management Plan approved Retention of flying activities	Approval of management plan.  Continuation of flying activities	GVA growth p.a.  Population growth rate

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Wiltshire Core Policy 24	Southern Wiltshire community area Strategy	SO4, Build resilient communities	Delivery of 555 dwellings  Reduction in local unemployment figures	Tenure and mix of houses delivered  Quantum of housing delivered since start of plan period  NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs).	GDP  Total resident population.  Age Structure  Deprivation  Health  Education  Crime and safety  Household Tenure  Quality of housing stock  Numbers of Households, Dwellings and av. H.hold size  No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register
Core Policy 25	New Forest National Park	SO5 to protect and enhance the natural environment	No approvals as exceptions to policy	No approvals as exceptions to policy	GVA growth p.a.  Population growth rate  Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas of local sites

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Core Policy 26	Overall Spatial Strategy: Tidworth Community Area	<p>Spatial Strategy for Community Area</p> <p>Sustainable Development. Phase development to keep employment and housing in balance. Make best use of land and steer development to most sustainable locations.</p> <p>SO4, Build resilient communities</p>	<p>Deliver 12ha of employment land and 1,900 new homes over the plan period.</p> <p>Reduction in local unemployment figures</p>	<p>Permissions granted or refused that support policy.</p> <p>NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs).</p> <p>% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.</p> <p>Quantum of houses and employment land delivered since the start of the plan period.</p>	<p>GVA growth p.a.</p> <p>Population growth rate</p> <p>No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register</p>
Core Policy 27	Overall Spatial Strategy: Tisbury community area	<p>Spatial Strategy for Community Area</p> <p>SO4, Build resilient communities</p>	<p>Delivery of 420 dwellings and 1.4ha of employment land</p> <p>Reduction in local unemployment figures.</p>	<p>Tenure and mix of houses delivered</p> <p>Quantum of housing delivered since start of plan period</p> <p>NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs).</p>	<p>GDP</p> <p>Total resident population.</p> <p>Age Structure</p> <p>Deprivation</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Crime and safety</p> <p>Household Tenure</p> <p>Quality of housing stock</p> <p>Numbers of Households, Dwellings and av. H.hold size</p> <p>No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register</p>

<b>POLICY No.</b>	<b>Policy Description</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES (Strategic and General)</b>	<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Output and Significant Effects)</b>	<b>POLICY CONTEXT (Contextual Indicators)</b>
Core Policy 28	Trowbridge Central Areas of Opportunity	Sustainable Development. Phase development to keep employment and housing in balance. Make best use of land. Steer development to sustainable locations.  SO1 To deliver a thriving economy which provides a range of jobs SO4, Build resilient communities	Delivery of development according to masterplan	Permissions granted or refused that support policy.	GVA growth p.a.  Local Population growth rate  Employment rate as % of working age
Core Policy 29	Overall Spatial Strategy: Trowbridge Community Area	Spatial Strategy for Community Area  Sustainable Development. Phase development to keep employment and housing in balance. Make best use of land and steer development to most sustainable locations.  SO1 To deliver a thriving economy which provides a range of jobs SO4, Build resilient communities	Delivery of 6000 new dwellings including the Ashton Park urban extension and 25ha of employment land.  Achievement of biodiversity, infrastructure and green infrastructure goals as set out in the policy.  Reduction in local unemployment figures.	Delivery of elements of the scheme – permissions granted or refused that support policy.  Total number of houses (Housing Trajectory) and employment land delivered since the start of the plan period.  NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs).	GVA growth p.a.  Total housing completions (National)  Population growth rate  No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register
Core Policy 30	Trowbridge Low-Carbon, Renewable Energy Network	SO2: to address climate change	Establish network of energy sharing customers and prepare for network connections	Number of new developments that have connected to the network.	Installed renewable capacity in MW by County and Nationally.
Core Policy 31	Overall Spatial Strategy: Warminster Community Area	Spatial Strategy for Community Area  Sustainable Development. Phase development to keep employment and housing in balance. Make best use of land and steer development to most sustainable locations. SO4, Build resilient communities	Deliver the West Warminster Urban Extension including 1770 new dwellings and 6ha of employment land.  Reduction in local unemployment figures.	Permissions granted or refused that support policy.  Quantum of houses and employment land delivered since the start of the plan period.  NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs).	GVA growth p.a.  Population growth rate  No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register

<b>POLICY No.</b>	<b>Policy Description</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES (Strategic and General)</b>	<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Output and Significant Effects)</b>	<b>POLICY CONTEXT (Contextual Indicators)</b>
Core Policy 32	Overall Spatial Strategy: Westbury Community Area	<p>Spatial Strategy for Community Area</p> <p>Sustainable Development. Phase development to keep employment and housing in balance. Make best use of land and steer development to most sustainable locations.</p> <p>SO4, Build resilient communities</p>	<p>Deliver 18.5 ha of employment land and 1390 new homes over the plan period.</p> <p>Reduction in local unemployment figures.</p>	<p>Permissions granted or refused that support policy.</p> <p>NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs).</p> <p>% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.</p> <p>Quantum of houses and employment land delivered since the start of the plan period.</p>	<p>GVA growth p.a.</p> <p>Population growth rate</p> <p>No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register</p>
Core Policy 33	Overall Spatial Strategy: Wilton Community Area	<p>Spatial Strategy for Community Area</p> <p>SO4, Build resilient communities</p>	<p>Delivery of at least 22 homes.</p> <p>Reduction in local unemployment figures.</p>	<p>Tenure and mix of houses delivered</p> <p>Quantum of housing delivered since start of plan period.</p> <p>NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs).</p>	<p>GDP</p> <p>Total resident population.</p> <p>Age Structure</p> <p>Deprivation</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Crime and safety</p> <p>Household Tenure</p> <p>Quality of housing stock</p> <p>Numbers of Households, Dwellings and av. H.hold size</p> <p>People in Priority Need on Housing Register</p>

<b>POLICY No.</b>	<b>Policy Description</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES (Strategic and General)</b>	<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Output and Significant Effects)</b>	<b>POLICY CONTEXT (Contextual Indicators)</b>
Core Policy 34	Policy to judge applications for additional employment land	SO1 create a thriving Economy	<p>Deliver additional employment land beyond specific allocations at suitable locations.</p> <p>Deliver employment land for higher value sectors.</p>	<p>Quantum of employment land delivered.</p> <p>(a) Employment land completions (ha) 2011-2015</p> <p>(b) Annualised requirement 2011-2015</p> <p>(c) Committed employment land 2015</p> <p>(d) Frictional requirement</p> <p>(e) Committed and completed employment land (ha)</p> <p>(f) Total requirement</p> <p>Quantum of land developed for employment by type.</p>	<p>GVA growth p.a.</p> <p>Local Population growth rate</p> <p>Population age structure</p> <p>Employment rate as % of working age</p>
Core Policy 35	Policy aiming to retain existing employment sites	SO1 Create a thriving Economy	Prevent loss of employment land.	Quantum of employment land lost to non-employment development.	<p>GVA growth p.a.</p> <p>Local Population growth rate</p> <p>Population age structure</p> <p>Employment rate as % of working age</p>

<b>POLICY No.</b>	<b>Policy Description</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES (Strategic and General)</b>	<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Output and Significant Effects)</b>	<b>POLICY CONTEXT (Contextual Indicators)</b>
Core Policy 36	Economic regeneration of brownfield sites	SO1 Create a thriving Economy	Increase proportion of development on brownfield and regeneration sites	% of land developed for employment, by type, which is on PDL.  % of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.	GVA growth p.a.  National Indicator: all new development on previously developed land
Core Policy 37	Re-use of military establishments for the benefit of the community	SO1 Create a thriving Economy SO4, Build resilient communities	Create Masterplans or neighbourhood plans for re-use of military sites as they become available.	Number of adopted site Masterplans or relevant Neighbourhood Plans produced with the local community.	Military personnel as percentage of population
Core Policy 38	Policy to regulate retail and leisure developments	SO1 Create a thriving Economy	Reduce proportion of new retail development occurring out of town and village centres.	% of completed retail, office and leisure development occurring in centre in main town centres.	GDP per head (national and Wiltshire)  Number employed in retail and leisure industries
Core Policy 39	Tourist Development	SO1 Create a thriving Economy	Increase and improve facilities for sustainable tourism	Number of schemes permitted that support policy	GDP per head (National and Wiltshire)  Number of tourism establishments  Number employed in tourism
Core Policy 40	Hotels, B&B's, Guest Houses and Conference Facilities	SO1 Create a thriving Economy	Increase and improve facilities for sustainable tourism	Number of schemes permitted that support policy	Number of tourism establishments  Number employed in tourism

POLICY No.	Policy Description	OBJECTIVES (Strategic and General)	TARGETS	INDICATORS (Output and Significant Effects)	POLICY CONTEXT (Contextual Indicators)
Core Policy 41	Sustainable Construction and Low-Carbon Energy	SO2 Address Climate Change	100% of new build to meet targets set by policy	% new development meeting Code 3 of the code for Sustainable Homes from Core Strategy adoption to 2013, Level 4 to 2016 and Level 5 from 2016 onwards. and or/ 'excellent' BREEAM	Domestic CO2 Emissions  Installed renewable capacity in MW by County and Nationally.
Core Policy 42	Policy to judge applications for Standalone renewable energy installations	SO2 Address Climate Change	Increase the amount of renewable energy capacity in Wiltshire in M/W	MW Renewable energy capacity installed by type	Installed renewable energy capacity in MW Nationally.
Core Policy 43	Providing affordable homes	SO3 to provide everyone with access to a decent, affordable home	Total of 670 affordable dwellings completed annually  Deliver 25% of housing on sites of 5 -14 houses as affordable units.  Deliver 40% of housing on sites of 15 or more as affordable units.	NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs).  Quantum of affordable housing delivered.  Percentage of planning permissions for sites of 15 or more with 40% or more affordable housing.	GDP  Total resident population.  Age Structure  Deprivation  Household to income ratio  No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register
Core Policy 44	Rural Exception Sites	SO3 to provide everyone with access to a decent, affordable home. SO4, Build resilient communities	Deliver affordable housing in appropriate locations	Number of schemes permitted that support policy.  NOMIS official labour market statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs).	GDP  No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register

POLICY No.	Policy Description	OBJECTIVES (Strategic and General)	TARGETS	INDICATORS (Output and Significant Effects)	POLICY CONTEXT (Contextual Indicators)
Core Policy 45	Meeting housing needs	SO3 to provide everyone with access to a decent, affordable home	<p>Reduction in need.</p> <p>Ensure that the majority of all new development proposals provide a mixture of different types and tenures.</p>	<p>Number of new housing completions in last 12 months (Housing Trajectory).</p> <p>Tenure mix of housing developments.</p> <p>Amount of specialist accommodation delivered.</p>	<p>GDP</p> <p>Total resident population.</p> <p>Age Structure</p> <p>Deprivation</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Crime and safety</p> <p>Household Tenure</p> <p>Quality of housing stock</p> <p>Numbers of Households, Dwellings and average household size</p> <p>No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register</p>
Core Policy 46	Meeting the needs of Wiltshire's vulnerable and older people	SO3 to provide everyone with access to a decent, affordable home	Deliver specialist housing in response to local needs in appropriate locations.	<p>% of residential development that accords with Lifetime Homes Standards</p> <p>Amount of specialist accommodation delivered.</p>	<p>GDP</p> <p>Total resident population.</p> <p>Age Structure</p> <p>Deprivation</p> <p>Health</p> <p>No. of People in Priority Need on Housing Register</p>
Core Policy 47	Meeting the needs of Gypsies and Travellers	SO3 to provide everyone with access to a decent, affordable home	<p>Provide 174 permanent pitches by the end of the plan period.</p> <p>Net increase in pitches</p> <p>Adopt Gypsy and Traveller DPD</p>	<p>Number of approved pitches for Gypsies and Travellers.</p> <p>Adoption of DPD</p>	Demographic structure: ethnic composition, and social groups.

POLICY No.	Policy Description	OBJECTIVES (Strategic and General)	TARGETS	INDICATORS (Output and Significant Effects)	POLICY CONTEXT (Contextual Indicators)
Core Policy 48	Supporting Rural Life	SO1 Create a thriving Economy SO4 Building Resilient Communities SO6 Infrastructure	Increase rural employment premises and encourage diversification. And community ownership  Improve infrastructure in rural areas.	Number of permitted schemes for employment or affordable housing that support policy	GDP  Total resident population  GVA from agriculture and forestry  Inward and outward migration  Total number employed in agriculture
Core Policy 49	Protection of Services and Community Facilities	SO4 to help build resilient communities	Delivery of new and extended community facilities monitored with housing delivery	85% superfast broadband coverage across Wiltshire by 2026.  Increase number of permissions granted for rural diversification, appropriate conversion.  Increase in number of applications for employment in the countryside.  Maintain or increase number of facilities in rural settlements.  Rural Facilities Survey.	Public house closures in Wiltshire  <b>% of Wiltshire residents finding it easy to access key services</b>

<b>POLICY No.</b>	<b>Policy Description</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES (Strategic and General)</b>	<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Output and Significant Effects)</b>	<b>POLICY CONTEXT (Contextual Indicators)</b>
Core Policy 50	Protecting and enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity	SO5 to protect and enhance the natural environment	No net loss of biodiversity through development	Percentage of consented applications affecting nature conservation features for which an Ecological Mitigation / Management Plan is i) Secured through condition; and ii) Implemented	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas of local sites
Core Policy 51	Conserving and enhancing landscape character	SO5 to protect and enhance the natural environment	Minimise harmful impacts from development on landscape character	Percentage of developments approved in designated landscape areas against professional landscape advice.	Condition of landscape character areas (assessed through LCA)
Core Policy 52	Green infrastructure	SO5 to protect and enhance the natural environment	Deliver key green infrastructure projects  Increase quantity and quality of green infrastructure	Progress against outputs and targets of the Wiltshire GI Strategy.	Area of 'Accessible Natural Greenspace' (established through asset mapping)
Core Policy 53	Wilts and Berks and Thames and Severn Canals	Protection of alignment / routes of canals and eventual reinstatement as functioning waterways  SO1, Deliver a thriving economy SO2, address climate change SO5, Protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment SO6, to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to support our communities	Prevent inappropriate development.  Restoration of waterways  Improve facilities	Number of applications permitted contrary to policy  Length of completed waterway in metres.	GDP  Number employed in tourism

<b>POLICY No.</b>	<b>Policy Description</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES (Strategic and General)</b>	<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Output and Significant Effects)</b>	<b>POLICY CONTEXT (Contextual Indicators)</b>
Core Policy 54	Cotswold Water Park	Creation of sports and leisure recreational facility in line with Cotswold Water Park Vision SO5, Protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment	Enhance accessibility.  Improve biodiversity  Create facilities.	Number of permitted schemes that support policy	GDP  Number employed in tourism
Core Policy 55	Air Quality	Reduce negative air quality impacts from development.  SO5, Protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment	No applications permitted contrary to the advice of Wiltshire Council on the grounds of air pollution that cannot be mitigated.	Air Quality Strategy Implementation Plan	GDP  <b>Traffic flows for all vehicle types in England.</b>  LTP2 County Wide Vehicle km travelled
Core Policy 56	Contaminated Land	SO5, Protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment	No applications permitted contrary to the advice of Wiltshire Council on the grounds of contaminated land that cannot be mitigated.	100% compliance with policy	Inspection Strategy for contaminated land
Core Policy 57	Ensuring high quality design and place shaping	SO5, Protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment	Increase proportion of new development scoring highly using the Building for Life Assessment.	% of new developments scored as 'Good' or Very Good' using the Building for Life Assessment.	Inspection Strategy for contaminated land
Core Policy 58	Ensuring conservation of the historic environment	SO5, Protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment	No increase in Buildings at Risk (BAR).  No Loss of LB's  Increased number of applications for LBC	EH Indicator B1 (Buildings at Risk).  Number of Listed Buildings lost.  EH Indicator B2 (No of planning Applications relating to Listed Buildings)	GDP  Membership of English Heritage and National Trust

POLICY No.	Policy Description	OBJECTIVES (Strategic and General)	TARGETS	INDICATORS (Output and Significant Effects)	POLICY CONTEXT (Contextual Indicators)
Core Policy 59	Protecting and enhancing the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Sites and their settings	SO5, Protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment	Progress towards objectives as adopted WHS Management Plans  Minimise the proportion of planning applications approved within the WHS against the advice of specialist conservation staff.	Number of planning applications approved within the WHS where a conservation officer objection has been received.	Extent of Grassland Restoration (DEFRA / National Trust)
Core Policy 60	Promote and support sustainable transport including via spatial planning	SO1, Deliver a thriving economy SO2, address climate change SO5, Protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment SO6, to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to support our communities	Road traffic growth for cars same or lower than the National Transport Model (NTM) 2009 Forecast for rural areas throughout the plan period.  Increase cycling and pedestrian counts  Increase bus patronage (number of journeys) over the 2010/11 figure.	Level of road traffic growth for cars (using the NTM).  Cycling and pedestrian counts.  BV102 Bus patronage	<b>Traffic flows for all vehicle types in England</b>  LTP2 County Wide Vehicle km travelled  GDP per capita  Car Ownership
Core Policy 61	Transport and Development	SO1, Deliver a thriving economy SO2, address climate change SO5, Protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment SO6, to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to support our communities	100% compliance with policy	Number of applications refused for failing to comply.	GDP  Total Housing Completions

<b>POLICY No.</b>	<b>Policy Description</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES (Strategic and General)</b>	<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Output and Significant Effects)</b>	<b>POLICY CONTEXT (Contextual Indicators)</b>
Core Policy 62	Policy to control development impacts on the transport network	SO1, Deliver a thriving economy SO2, address climate change SO5, Protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment  SO6, to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to support our communities	Road traffic growth for cars to be the same or lower than the National Transport Model (NTM) 2009 Forecast for rural areas throughout the plan period.  Increase in total distance travelled by mode for cycling, walking and bus to be the same or greater than the NTM Forecast	Level of road traffic growth for cars (using the NTM).  Total distance travelled by mode for cycling, walking and bus (using the NTM).  % of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, school, employment and a major health centre.	Total Housing Completions  <b>Traffic flows for all vehicle types in England</b>  LTP2 County Wide Vehicle km travelled  GDP per Capita  Car Ownership
Core Policy 63	Transport Strategies	SO1, Deliver a thriving economy SO2, address climate change SO5, Protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment SO6, to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to support our communities	Implementation of schemes in Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury within the plan period	L10 Number of cycle schemes  L29 Completed key bus routes upgrades	Cycling and Walking indicators (LTP)
Core Policy 64	Demand Management	SO1, Deliver a thriving economy SO2, address climate change SO5, Protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment SO6, to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to support our communities	Increase percentage of completed non residential development complying with car parking standards.	Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards set out in the local development framework.	LTP2 County Wide Vehicle km travelled  GDP Per Capita
Core Policy 65	Movement of goods by Freight	SO1, Deliver a thriving economy SO2, address climate change SO5, Protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment SO6, to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to support our communities.	Increase proportion of HGVs using the Advisory Freight Network compared with A and B roads in general.	Proportion of HGV movements on the advisory freight network, compared with the proportion of HGV movements on A and B roads in the county.	Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) kilometres (Nationally)

<b>POLICY No.</b>	<b>Policy Description</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES (Strategic and General)</b>	<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>INDICATORS (Output and Significant Effects)</b>	<b>POLICY CONTEXT (Contextual Indicators)</b>
Core Policy 66	Policy to develop and improve strategic transport network.	SO1, Deliver a thriving economy SO2, address climate change SO5, Protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment SO6, to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to support our communities	Completion of projects identified	Completion of projects identified	County-wide Vehicle km (LTP)  Journey time reliability (LTP)
Core Policy 67	Flood risk and water management policy to regulate development.	SO2, address climate change SO5, Protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment SO6, to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to support our communities	Decrease proportion of applications granted on areas of higher flood risk compared with Zone 1.	Proportion of applications granted by flood risk area type.  Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of Environment Agency on flood defence / water quality grounds.	Number of properties in areas at risk of flooding  Average annual rainfall / frequency of storm events
Core Policy 68	Water Resources	SO2, address climate change SO5, Protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment SO6, to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to support our communities	Incorporation of water efficiency measures in all non residential development.	<b>% of new development incorporating water conservation measures e.g. meters, greywater recycling, rainwater collection</b>  <b>% of new development incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS).</b>	Average annual rainfall / frequency of storm events  River Water Quality: River length assessed as at least fairly good for chemical and biological quality.
Core Policy 69	Protection of the River Avon SAC	SO2, address climate change SO5, Protecting and enhancing the natural, historic and built environment SO6, to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to support our communities	100% compliance with policy (e.g. submission of construction management plans).	100% compliance with policy (e.g. submission of construction management plans).	River Water Quality: River length assessed as at least fairly good for chemical and biological quality.

## 5.0 List of Indicators

### Spatial Strategy / Delivery

1. Permissions granted or refused that support policy.
2. No approvals as exceptions to policy.
3. Delivery of elements of the schemes / projects identified / exemplars
4. Adoption of Masterplans (and continuation of Flying activities at Old Sarum Airfield, or IBES at Porton Down where appropriate).
5. Adoption of Neighbourhood Plans/ Town Plans / SPDs as stated in policy.
6. Quantum of houses and employment land delivered since start of plan period.
7. % of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.
8. Amount of S 106 and / or CIL monies received and spent.
9. Number of new community facilities granted planning permission.

### Employment and Economy

10. NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics (e.g. Ratio of resident workers to jobs).
11. Reduction in local unemployment figures.
12. Amount of land developed for employment by type delivered.
13. % of land developed for employment on PDL.
14. Amount of employment land lost to non-employment development.
15. Number of schemes permitted for employment or affordable housing in rural areas.
16. Quantum of dwellings and employment land delivered since start of plan period.
17. % of completed retail, office and leisure development occurring in centre in main town centres.
18. Production of IBES and adoption as SPD.

### Housing

19. Quantum of new housing (Housing Trajectory) delivered.
20. Quantum of new affordable housing delivered.
21. Reduction in Housing need (e.g. Number classified as in Priority Need).
22. % of new dwelling completions in Wiltshire main and other settlements.
23. % of planning permissions for sites with 25% or 40% of affordable housing as appropriate according to policy.
24. % of new developments scored as 'Good' or Very Good' using the Building for Life Assessment.
25. Tenure mix of housing delivered.
26. Amount of specialist accommodation delivered (% that accords with Lifetime Homes Standards).
27. Number of approved pitches for Gypsies and Travellers provided during the plan period.

### Transport

28. Level of road traffic growth for cars (using the NTM).
29. Cycling and pedestrian counts.
30. BV102 Bus patronage.
31. Total distance travelled by mode for cycling, walking and bus (using the NTM).
32. Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre.
33. L10 Number of cycle schemes.
34. L29 Completed key bus routes upgrades.
- 35 Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards set out in the local development framework.
36. Proportion of HGV movements on the advisory freight network, compared with the proportion of HGV movements on A and B roads in the county.
37. Length of waterway completed in metres.

### Natural Environment

38. Percentage of consented applications affecting nature conservation features for which an Ecological Mitigation / Management Plan is i) Secured through condition; and ii) Implemented.
39. Percentage of developments approved in designated landscape areas against professional landscape advice.
40. Progress against outputs and targets of the Wiltshire GI Strategy.
41. Habitats and condition surveys
42. Air Quality Strategy Implementation Plan.

## List of Indicators Contd.>

### Historic Environment

43. Number of planning applications approved within the WHS where a conservation officer objection has been received.
44. EH Indicator B1 (Buildings at Risk).
45. EH Indicator B2 (No of planning Applications relating to Listed Buildings).
46. Number of Listed Buildings lost.
47. Delivery of Stonehenge Management Plan by London Olympics 2012.

### Flooding and Water Management

48. % of applications granted by flood risk area classification.
49. Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice of EA on flood defence / water quality grounds.
50. % of new development incorporating water conservation measures.
51. % of new development incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS).
52. % river length of good/fair chemical quality.

### Climate Change and Renewable Energy

53. Number of developments connected to the Trowbridge Low Carbon Energy Network.
54. % new development meeting Code 3 of the code for Sustainable Homes from Core Strategy adoption to 2013, Level 4 to 2016 and Level 5 from 2016 onwards and or / 'excellent' BREEAM.
55. MW Renewable energy capacity installed by type in Wiltshire.

### Communities and Rural Life

56. 85% of homes to have superfast broadband coverage by 2026.
57. Increased number of planning applications received for rural diversification.
58. Increased number of planning applications received for employment in the countryside.
59. Maintained or increased number of facilities in rural settlements.

## **6.0 List of Contextual Indicators**

### **Spatial Strategy / Delivery**

1. Total resident population
2. Local Population growth rate
3. Population age structure
4. Inward and outward migration
5. Numbers of Households, Dwellings and average household size
6. Demographic Structure: Ethnic composition, social groups
7. Military personnel as percentage of population
8. Household to income ratio
9. Deprivation
10. Health
11. Education
12. Crime and safety
13. Public house closures in Wiltshire
14. % of Wiltshire residents finding it easy to access key services

### **Employment and Economy**

15. GVA growth p.a. / Per capita
16. GDP
17. Employment rate as % of working age
18. GVA from agriculture and forestry
19. Number employed in agriculture
20. Number employed in tourism
21. Number employed in retail and leisure
22. Number of tourism establishments
23. Increase in employment land since start of plan period

### **Housing**

24. Number in Priority Need on Housing Register
25. Total housing completions (National and Wiltshire)
26. Household Tenure
27. Quality of housing stock
28. All new development on previously developed land (Nationally)

### **Transport**

29. County-wide Vehicle km (LTP 2)
30. Traffic flows for all vehicle types in England
31. Car Ownership
32. Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) kilometres (nationally)
33. Journey time reliability (LTP)
34. Cycling and walking indicators (LTP)

### **Natural Environment**

35. Extent of Grassland Restoration (DEFRA / National Trust)
36. Area of 'Accessible Natural Greenspace' (established through asset mapping)
37. Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including:
  - (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and
  - (ii) change in areas of local sites
38. Condition of landscape character areas (assessed through LCA)
39. Fertiliser input per acre

### **Historic Environment**

40. Membership of English Heritage and National Trust

### **Flooding and Water Management**

41. River Water Quality: length assessed as at least fairly good for chemical & biological quality.
42. Average annual rainfall / frequency of storm events
43. Number of properties in areas at risk of flooding

### **Climate Change and Renewable Energy**

44. Domestic CO2 emissions
45. MW Renewable energy capacity installed by type in UK

## Glossary of Terms

AMR	-	Annual Monitoring Report
EA	-	Environment Agency
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GVA	-	Gross Value Added
LDS	-	Local Development Scheme
LPA	-	Local Planning Authority
LTP	-	Local Transport Plan
PDL	-	Previously Developed Land
SA	-	Sustainability Appraisal
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment (Directive)
SO	-	Strategic Objective
WHS	-	World Heritage Sites
WMF	-	Wiltshire Local Plan Monitoring Framework