

Central Area Action Plan Policies proposed to be superseded by the Local Plan

Central Area Action Plan	Issues	Emerging Local Plan Policy (Pre-submission Proposed to Replace Central Area Action Plan)	Comment
CAAP4	Canal	SC1: Swindon's Central Area	Superseded by Policy SC1: Swindon's Central Area
CAAP17	North Star	SC1: Swindon's Central Area	Superseded by Policy SC1: Swindon's Central Area

Appendix 2: Testing the Compliance of the Swindon Borough Adopted Local Plan (2011) “Saved Policies” against the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Requirements

The Swindon Borough Local Plan 2011 “Saved Policies” have been assessed according to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Policies assessed as ‘green’ fulfil NPPF requirements and can be given due weight, policies assessed as ‘amber’ also accord with the NPPF whilst ‘red’ demonstrates a significant gap between the policy and the requirements of the NPPF.

Key	
Gap / conflict? (Y/N)	
	Possible gap in meeting NPPF requirement, conflict with NPPF or issue where plan is silent, which will need to be addressed in the emerging Local Plan.
	The policy could be ‘lifted’ for use (in its current form or amended) in the emerging Local Plan.
	No gaps identified and plan meets NPPF requirement adequately.

Local Plan Policy	Adopted Local Plan 2011 'saved policies'	NPPF Compliance
DS1	Urban Concentration of Development	
DS1A	The Regeneration of Swindon's Central Area	
DS2	Strategic Development Areas	
DS3	Commonhead	
DS4	Master Plan/Framework Plans	
DS5	Hierarchy of Rural Settlements	
DS6	Standards of Design and Amenity	
DS7	Urban Design	
DS8	Infrastructure Needs Resulting from Development	
DS9	Density of Development	
ENV1	Development affecting Conservation Areas	
ENV2	Development affecting Listed Buildings	
ENV3	Preservation of Buildings of Significant Local Interest	
ENV4	Protection of Historic Parks and Gardens	
ENV5	Development Affecting the Borough's Most Significant Archaeological Remains	

Local Plan Policy	Adopted Local Plan 2011 'saved policies'	NPPF Compliance
ENV6	Archaeological Remains of Lesser Importance	Yellow
ENV7	Public Art	Red
ENV8	Access for All	Green
ENV9	Development in the Countryside	Red
ENV10	Landscape Character Protection	Red
ENV11	North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural beauty	Red
ENV12	Landscape Setting to Highworth	Red
ENV17	Biodiversity – Local Sites	Red
ENV18	Habitat and Species Protection	Red
ENV19	Community Forest	Red
ENV20	Existing Strategic Green Corridors	Red
ENV21	Potential Strategic Green Corridors	Red
ENV22	Ground and Surface Water Protection	Green
ENV24	Riparian and Other Buffer Zones	Red
E1	A Sequential Approach to Office Development	Green
E2	Large Inward Investment Proposals	Green

Local Plan Policy	Adopted Local Plan 2011 'saved policies'	NPPF Compliance
E3	Employment Land Supply	
E4	Key Employment Areas	
E5	Urban Area Sites	
E6	Keypoint	
E7	Employment - Land at Southern Development Area and Land at Commonhead	
E8	Triangle Site	
E9	Land to the east of the A419 and south of the A420	
E10	Pipers Way & Groundwell	
E11	Employment at Rural Settlements	
E12	Conversion of Buildings to Employment use in the Countryside	
E13	Farm Diversification	
H1	Housing Land Provision	
H2	Urban Non Strategic Housing Allocations	
H3	Strategic Housing Allocation and land at Commonhead	
H4	Residential Development – Phasing and Monitoring	
H5	Residential Development in Swindon and the Primary Rural Settlements	
H6	Residential Development in the Secondary Rural Settlements	

Local Plan Policy	Adopted Local Plan 2011 'saved policies'	NPPF Compliance
H7	Agricultural Workers Dwellings	Yellow
H8	Conversions to Residential Use in the Countryside	Yellow
H9	Rural Housing Exceptions	Green
H10	The Provision of Affordable Housing in Larger Development Sites	Green
H11	Provision for Disabled People in New Housing Developments	Green
H12	Subdivision of Dwellings	Green
H13	Conversion of Upper Floors to Residential Accommodation	Green
H14	Conversion or Redevelopment of Office Space to Residential Accommodation	Yellow
H15	Residential Extensions	Green
H16	Sites for Gypsies	Red
S1	New Retail Floorspace	Green
S4	Cavendish Square	Green
S5	Gorse Hill Core Area	Green
S6	Gorse Hill Fringe Area	Green
S7	West Swindon	Green
S8	Northern Orbital Centre	Green

Local Plan Policy	Adopted Local Plan 2011 'saved policies'	NPPF Compliance
S9	Southern Development Area Retail	
S10	Highworth	
S11	Wroughton	
S12	Major Local Centres	
S13	Minor Local Centres	
S14	Single Small Shops	
S15	Temporary Retail Development	
S16	Hot Food Vending Vehicles	
R1	New or Improved Recreation, Sport and Leisure Facilities	
R2	Visitor Attractions	
R3	Science Museum	
R4	Protection of Recreational Open Space	
R5	Provision of Open Space in Strategic Development Areas and at Commonhead	
R6	Provision of Open Space Outside the Strategic Development Areas	
R7	Open Space Provision in Blunsdon and Chiseldon	
R8	Land Safeguarded for Leisure Uses	

Local Plan Policy	Adopted Local Plan 2011 'saved policies'	NPPF Compliance
R9	Outdoor Recreation and Holiday Accommodation	
R10	Canals	
R11	Country Parks	
R12	Hotels and Other Serviced Accommodation	
CF1	Local Health Services	
CF2	Premises for Community, Ethnic and Religious Needs	
CF3	Premises for Criminal Justice Agencies	
CF4	Land Reservations for Education Use	
CF6	Loss of Established Community Facilities	
CF8	Power Lines and Overhead Cables	
CF9	High Voltage Power Lines	
CF10	Telecommunications	
CF11	Renewable Energy Development	
CF12	Wind Turbine Development	
CF13	Water Supply and Sewerage Infrastructure	
T1	Transport Requirements of Development	

Local Plan Policy	Adopted Local Plan 2011 'saved policies'	NPPF Compliance
T2	Provision of Bus Travel	
T3	Protection of Proposed Bus Lanes or Other Priority Measures	
T4	Park and Ride	
T5	Access by Foot and Cycle	
T6	Protection of Existing and Proposed Cycle Network	
T7	National Trails	
T8	Protection of Rights of Way	
T9	Protection of Rail Freight Provision	
T12	Other Road Schemes	

Appendix 3: Evidence Base Documents

A Climate Change Action Plan for Swindon Borough 2006-2010 (Review and Update) (2008)

A Consultation Draft Green Infrastructure Strategy for Swindon (SBC, 2009)

A Green Infrastructure Strategy for Swindon 2010-2026: Revised Consultation Document (SBC, 2011)

Active Swindon Strategy 2009-2015 (SBC & NHS, 2009)

An Economic Strategy for Swindon 2012-26: Consultation Document (SBC, 2012)

An Urban Fringe Action Plan for Southern Swindon (2006)

Cultural and Leisure Strategy 2003-2013 (SBC, 2003)

Delivering Excellence for Swindon 2008-2013 (SBC & PCT, 2008)

District Energy Pre-Feasibility Study (SBC & Bizcat, 2011)

East of Swindon Evidence Base Update (SBC, 2012)

Economic Testing of Swindon Core Strategy (2012)

Environment Agency Flood Risk Mapping (2011)

Flood Risk: Sequential Testing of Potential Strategic Development Sites in Swindon Borough (2012)

Great Western Community Forest Plan (1994, 2002-2027)

Highworth: The Vision (2008)

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (DCLG, 2011)

The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing: Living Working Countryside (DCLG, 2008)

National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012)

One Swindon Delivery Plan (2011)

Swindon Borough Open Space Audit and Assessment Report (SBC, 2004)

Our Five Year Plan for 2010-2015, Thames Water (2010)

Policing Plan for Wiltshire 2012/13 (Wiltshire Police Authority, 2012)

Restoration of the Wilts and Berks Canal Feasibility Study (1998)

Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA, 2005)

Shaping Your Community Report (SBC, 2011)

South Marston Village Strategy (2007)

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Level 1 (Halcrow Group Ltd, 2008)

Strategy for Major Sports Facilities Provision 2009-2026 (SBC, 2009)

Surface Water Management Plan (emerging)

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (Inc. Strategic Environmental Assessment) (SBC, 2006)

Swindon Biodiversity Action Plan (Wiltshire Wildlife Trust, 2005)

Swindon Biodiversity Action Plan Update (2010)

Swindon Borough Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (SBC, 2009)

Swindon Borough Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report (2008)

Swindon Borough Core Strategy Issues & Options Paper (SBC, 2007)

Swindon Borough Core Strategy Preferred Options Paper (SBC, 2008)

Swindon Borough Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document (SBC, 2009)

Swindon Borough Core Strategy Revised Proposed Submission Document (SBC, 2011)

Swindon Borough Core Strategy Revised Proposed Submission: Diversity Impact Assessment (SBC, 2011)

Swindon Borough Core Strategy Revised Proposed Submission: Habitats Regulations Assessment Update Note (SBC, 2011)

Swindon Borough Core Strategy Revised Proposed Submission: Health Impact Assessment (SBC, 2011)

Swindon Borough Core Strategy Rural Issues Paper (SBC, 2009)

Swindon Borough Core Strategy Sustainable Development Policies (Fulcrum Consulting, 2009)

Swindon Borough Housing Requirement Update Report (SBC, 2012)

Swindon Housing Needs Assessment (SBC, 2006)

Swindon Borough Council Library Strategy 2011: Providing Access for All (2011)

Swindon Borough Council Office Floorspace Threshold Evidence Base (SBC, 2012)

Swindon Borough Council Open Space Audit and Assessment Review (SBC, 2011)

Swindon Borough Council Playing Pitch Strategy (2007)

Swindon Borough Council Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (SBC & Halcrow, 2011)

Swindon Borough Council Retail and Leisure Study Update (SBC & Donaldsons, 2007)

Swindon Borough Council Retail Floorspace Threshold Evidence Base (SBC, 2012)

Swindon Borough Council Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2009)

Swindon Borough Council Wheelchair Accessible Housing in New Housing Developments (SBC, 2012)

Swindon Borough Economic Development Vision and Framework (2006)

Swindon Borough Housing Monitoring Report (SBC, 2012)

Swindon Borough Local Plan 2011 (SBC, 2006)

Swindon Borough Local Plan Pre-Submission: Diversity Impact Assessment (SBC, 2012)

Swindon Borough Local Plan Pre-Submission: Habitats Regulations Assessment Update Note (SBC, 2012)

Swindon Borough Local Plan Pre-Submission: Health Impact Assessment (SBC, 2012)

Swindon Borough Sustainable Neighbourhoods Study (SBC, 2009)

Swindon Central Canal Route Study (2007)

Swindon Design Guide (SBC, 2006)

Swindon Development Appraisal Study (1998)

Swindon Eastern Development Area Framework (SBC & LDA Design, 2009)

Swindon Eastern Development Area WBCT Preferred Canal Route (Wilts & Berks Canal Trust, 2012)

Swindon Employment Land Review (Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners, 2007)

Swindon Housing Market Assessment (SBC & DTZ, 2006)

Swindon Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: 2012 Review (SBC & PCT, 2012)

Swindon Joint Study 2026 (SBC, 2005)

Swindon Local Transport Plan 3 2011 – 2026 (SBC, 2011)

Swindon Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2007)

Swindon Principle Urban Area Study (2003)

Swindon Retail Capacity Update (SBC & DTZ, 2009)

Swindon School Place Planning Study Update (SBC, 2011)

Swindon School Place Planning Study: Future Demand to 2026 (Cambridge Education, 2009)

Swindon Small Scale Urban Extensions Study (SBC, 2008)

Swindon Southern Development Area Masterplan Document (2003)

Swindon Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2011 (SBC, 2012)

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

Swindon Sustainable Energy Framework (2011)

Swindon Transport Strategy (2009)

Swindon Water Cycle Strategy: Phase 1 Technical Report (Halcrow Group Ltd, 2007)

Swindon Workspace Strategy (2009)

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

The North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2009-2014 (2009)

The Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West 2006-2026 (2008)

The Rights of Way Improvement Plan for Swindon 2007-2011 (SBC, 2007)

The Swindon Small Scale Urban Extensions Evidence Review Paper (Wiltshire Council & SBC, 2012)

Travelling Showpeople's Sites: A Planning Focus, Model Standard Package (2007)

Upper Thames Catchment Management Plan: Consultation Draft (2012)

Water Resource Management Plan 2010-2035, Thames Water (2012)

West of Swindon Study Update (Wiltshire Council & SBC, 2009)

Wiltshire and Swindon Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan Submission Document (2012)

Wiltshire and Swindon Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (SBC/Wiltshire/DCA, 2006)

Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Core Strategy (2009)

Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Development Control Policies (2009)

Wiltshire and Swindon Strategic Plan for Accident Reduction (2008)

Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy (2009)

Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Control Policies (2009)

Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Site Allocations Local Plan Submission Document (2012)

Wiltshire County and Swindon Borough Rural Facilities Survey (Wiltshire Council and SBC, 2008)

Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Service's Community Risk Strategy for Swindon Borough 2006-2026 (Swindon and Wiltshire Fire Authority, 2011)

Swindon Housing Market Area Strategy 2009-2014 (2009)

Draft Swindon Town Centre Masterplan (2012)

Manual for Streets, (Department for Transport, 2007)

Manual for Streets 2, (Department for Transport, 2010)

Swindon Shop-Fronts Development Control Guidance Note (2006)

Farming Statistics: Diversification and Renewable Energy Production on Farms in England 2010, (National Statistics & DEFRA, 2012)

Designing Gypsy and Traveller sites Good Practice Guide '(DCLG, 2008)

Swindon Borough Community Infrastructure Viability Report (GVA, 2012)

Mobile Operators Association's (MOA) Ten Commitments (2006)

The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)

North Wessex Downs AONB: A Study of Landscape Sensitivities and Constraints to Wind Turbine Development (2006)

North Wessex Downs AONB Position Statement on Renewables (2012)

Children and Young People's Plan for Swindon 2008-2011 (SBC, 2008)

Swindon Borough School Organisation Plan 2010-2013 (SBC, 2010)

Swindon Borough Landscape Character Areas Supplementary Planning Guidance (2004)

Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework (2012)

The Big Arts Plan 2009-2011 (SBC, 2009)

The Flood Risk Regulations (2009)

The Water Management Act (2010)

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; and, Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Affordable Housing Viability Study (2012)

New Life for New Swindon: Regeneration Framework (The New Swindon Company, 2004)

"Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (RPG 10), (Government Office for the South West, 2001)

Appendix 4: Open Space Standards

The standards for open space support Policy EN3 of the Swindon Borough Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft. They are also detailed in the Open Space Audit and Assessment (2011) which assesses the quantity, quality and accessibility of all public open space in the Borough.

Quantity

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

Category of Open Space	Definition	Requirement
Children and Teenager's Play Areas	All equipped children's play areas, skateboard parks, outdoor basketball goals and similar facilities.	0.3 Hectares (0.75 Acres/1000 population)
Outdoor Sports Facilities	Includes all outdoor sports facilities whether naturally or artificially surfaced e.g. playing pitches, bowling greens and tennis courts.	1.6 Hectares (4 Acres/1000 population) of which 1.2 Hectares (3 acres/1000 population) is playing pitches
General Recreational Areas	All areas of public open space which have a significant recreational function but do not fall in the above categories e.g. parks and gardens, amenity areas, accessible wildlife areas.	1 Hectare (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 individuals and family wholly or mainly cultivates. Allotments are defined more precisely by the Allotments	0.3 Hectares (0.75 acres/1000 population)

Types of Open Space Provision

The Borough 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 Borough, as highlighted and defined below.

Children and Teenager's Play Areas

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

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

Swindon Local Landscaped Area for Play (LLAP): A LLAP is an area of open space designed for play by children and young people. It provides flexibility to consult with local communities to reflect community needs and aspirations in design, incorporating design for natural play, biodiversity and access for all, whilst considering maintenance requirements as an integral part of the design.

Outdoor Sport Facilities

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

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

Local Open Space (LOS)

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

Major Open Spaces (MOS)

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

Quality

Type of Open Space Provision	Quality Standards
Children's and Teenager's Play Areas	NPFA Six Acre Standard - Locally Equipped Area for Play and Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play Swindon Local Landscaped Area for Play (LLAP) - Fields in Trust (FiT) 2008
Outdoor Sports Facilities	Local standards based on Sport England guidance
General Recreational Areas	Local standard
Allotments	Local standard

Accessibility

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

Appendix 5: Green Infrastructure Typologies²⁵

The green infrastructure typologies support Policy EN1 of the Swindon Borough Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft.

Green infrastructure sites	Example	Information source	Suggested consultees
Biodiversity sites – sites of national and local importance together with their associated species.	Coate Water,	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,	Swindon Open Space Audit and Assessment	SBC Wiltshire Wildlife Trust Environment Agency
Cemeteries	Radnor Street LNR		SBC
Areas of archaeological and heritage landscape importance.		Wiltshire Sites and Monuments Records (SMR/HER)	SBC
Trees and hedgerows (Where affected by development ²⁶)			SBC
Green roofs	Toothill Primary School		SBC

²⁵ This list includes the main green infrastructure typologies, some of which overlap and interrelate. However, the list is not exhaustive.

²⁶ 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.

<i>(Open spaces)</i>			
Outdoor sports facilities	Borough-wide (Could include school playing fields)	Swindon Open Space Audit and Assessment	SBC
General recreational areas	Borough-wide	Swindon Open Space Audit and Assessment	SBC
Allotments		Swindon Open Space Audit and Assessment	SBC
Children's play areas	Borough-wide	Swindon Open Space Audit and Assessment	SBC

Green Infrastructure Linear Features	Example	Information source	Suggested consultees
Rights of way and other designated cycle/pedestrian routes including long distance trails.	Sustrans Route 45, Thames Path, Ridgeway	Rights of Way definitive maps. National Trail Management Plans. National Cycle network. (Sustrans)	SBC
Canal network	North Wilts Canal, Wilts and Berks Canal	Swindon Central Area Action Plan (published 2009)	SBC Wilts and Berks Canal Trust
Water courses and associated floodplains	River Ray, River Cole		SBC Environment Agency
Linear green routes	Richard Jeffries Parkway, River Ray Parkway.		SBC

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

Green Infrastructure Setting	Example	Information source	Suggested consultees
North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.		Swindon Borough Local Plan North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan	SBC Natural England
Landscape character		Green Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Document	SBC Natural England
Great Western Community Forest		Forest Plan	SBC Community Forest
Cotswold Water Park		Cotswold Water Park Strategy Review and Implementation (Masterplan) Cotswold Water Biodiversity Action Plan 2007-2016	Cotswold Water Park Trust Wiltshire Council
National Trails: Thames and Ridgeway		National Trails Management Plans	National Trails

Appendix 6: Housing Trajectory

	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	Total 2006-26
Swindon Urban (incl pdl)	590	500	500	500	400	350	200	200	200	200	200	200	150	150	160	4500
Northern Development Area	207	250	132													589
Wichelstowe	64	261	275	300	280	300	300	320	350	350	350	350	300	250	14	4064
Commonhead			50	100	125	125	125	125	130	70	40					890
Tadpole Farm			50	150	150	200	200	200	200	200	180	120	45			1695
East of the A419				150	250	600	700	750	800	800	800	800	800	800	750	8000
Kingsdown				50	150	200	200	200	200	200	200	150	100			1650
Total Completions at Swindon (incl in Wilts)	861	1011	1007	1250	1355	1775	1725	1795	1880	1820	1770	1620	1395	1200	924	21388
Rural SBC	28	30	30	30	50	50	75	75	42	30	30	30	30	30	30	590
Total Completions Swindon Borough	889	1041	1037	1280	1405	1825	1800	1870	1922	1850	1800	1650	1425	1230	954	21978

The Trajectory includes an allowance for 5% brought forward from the end of the plan period to the first 5-years in line with the National Planning Policy Framework

Appendix 7: Monitoring Indicators

Local Plan Policy	Strategic Objectives	Indicators
SD1: Sustainable Development Principles	ALL	Covered by other indicators within the framework
SD2: The Sustainable Development Strategy	ALL	<p>Number of dwellings completed by location and strategic allocations.</p> <p>Housing Trajectory showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Annual dwelling completions ii) Projected dwellings over the phased periods iii) Annual new additional dwellings requirement iv) Annual average no. of additional dwellings required to meet housing targets <p>Amount of land (ha) developed for employment by location against Local Plan timeframes</p>
SD3: Managing Development	ALL	<p>Adoption of Design Codes and / or Framework Plans</p> <p>Adoption of Swindon Central Area Masterplan</p> <p>Adoption of Eastern Villages and South Marston SPDS</p>
DE1: High Quality Design	SO1 SO2 SO3	Number and proportion of residential / non-residential developments reaching very good, good, average and poor ratings against the Swindon Design Toolkit
DE2: Sustainable Construction	SO1 SO2 SO3	Proportion of completed development achieving current adopted standards for sustainable construction.
EC1: Economic Growth through Existing Business and Inward Investment	SO3 SO5	<p>Number of business registrations and de-registrations</p> <p>GVA</p> <p>Quantum of land developed by employment type and location</p>

Local Plan Policy	Strategic Objectives	Indicators
EC2: Employment Land and Premises (B Use Classes)	SO3	Quantum of employment land lost to non-employment development Quantum of land developed by employment type and location (key employment areas).
EC3: The Role of Centres and Non Main Town Centres Uses	SO3 SO8	Total amount (net) of floorspace for 'town centre uses' in town centre, district and local centres. Percentage class A1 retail use in primary and secondary frontage in Central Area Number of applications granted contrary to advice in relation to retail impact assessment
EC4: Conversion of Buildings to Employment Use in the Countryside	SO3	Number of permitted schemes for employment in the countryside
EC5: Farm Diversification	SO3	Number of permitted schemes for rural diversification
HA1: Mix, Types and Density	SO4	Density of completed developments by area and strategic allocation. Dwellings completions by tenure and size (number of bedrooms).
HA2: Affordable Housing	SO4	Percentage of granted planning permissions for sites of 15 or more or sites larger than 0.5 ha with 30% or more affordable housing. Quantum of new affordable housing
HA3: Wheelchair Accessible Housing	SO4	Provision of wheelchair accessible housing provided on sites of 50 or more dwellings
HA4: Subdivision of Housing / Housing in Multiple Occupation	SO4	Number of HMOs permitted.

Local Plan Policy	Strategic Objectives	Indicators
HA5: Rural Exception Sites	SO4	Number of permitted schemes for rural housing.
HA6: Agricultural Workers Dwellings	SO4	Number of permitted schemes for agricultural workers
HA7: Conversion of Buildings to Residential Use in the Countryside	SO4	Number of permitted schemes for conversions of buildings to residential use in the countryside
HA8: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Pitches and Sites	SO4	Net additional pitches (gypsy and traveller)
TR1 Sustainable Transport Networks	SO7	Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of facilities Level of air quality
TR2 Transport and Development	SO7	Number of applications that do not provide a travel plans and / or transport assessment that is contrary to transport advice. Amount of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards set out in the local development framework
IN1: Infrastructure Provision	SO2	Use existing monitoring indicators for S106.
IN2: Water Supply and Wastewater	SO2	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice of EA / Thames Water.
IN3: ICT & Telecommunications	SO2	Number of planning permissions granted which are contrary to policy.
IN4: Low Carbon and Renewable Energy	SO2	Renewable energy capacity installed (by type) (measured in kW) Per capita reduction in CO ₂ emissions in Local Authority area

Local Plan Policy	Strategic Objectives	Indicators
CM1: Education	SO5	<p>The percentage of young people aged 16 to 18 not in education, training or employment</p> <p>Achievement of children at Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4</p> <p>The number of schools where more than 30% of pupils are achieving less than their peers at Key Stage 4</p> <p>Proportion of the population (19-64 for males and 19-59 for females) that are qualified to at least level 3 or higher.</p> <p>New higher education provision</p>
CM2: Active and Healthy Lifestyles	SO6, SO8 SO9	<p>Net change in floorspace of sports centres</p> <p>Net change in floorspace of cultural uses in the Town Centre</p>
CM3: Integrating Facilities and Delivering Services	SO6	Percentage of granted planning permissions for services on same sites/co-locations
CM4: Maintaining and Enhancing Community Facilities	SO6	<p>Quantity of community facilities lost through development]</p> <p>Quantity of new community facilities</p>
EN1: Green Infrastructure Network	SO9	Amount of new green infrastructure corridors/connections
EN2: Community Forest	SO9	<p>Amount of new woodland</p> <p>Amount of woodland being managed</p>
EN3: Open Space	SO9	<p>Quantity of open space provision in strategic development areas and the rest of the Borough.</p> <p>Quantity of public open space lost</p>
EN4: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	SO9	<p>Percentage of granted planning permissions within areas of biodiversity value.</p> <p>Area of net biodiversity gain</p>

Local Plan Policy	Strategic Objectives	Indicators
EN5: Landscape Character and Historical Landscape	SO9	Percentage of development approved in areas where there is a need to take account of landscape character contrary to landscape team advice.
EN6: Flood Risk	SO9	Applications approved contrary to the advice of the environment agency on flood defence or water quality grounds
EN7: Pollution	SO9	Level of air pollution
EN8: Unstable Land	SO9	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice
EN9: Contaminated Land	SO9	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice
EN10: Historic Environment and Heritage Assets	SO10	Substantial loss of sites of archaeological importance including Scheduled Monuments Proportion of conservation areas with an up to date appraisal
EN11: Canals	SO9	Amount of development permitted on land safeguarded for the canal
SC1: Swindon`s Central Area	ALL	Indicators outlined in CAAP
SC2: Swindon`s Existing Urban Communities	ALL	This policy is covered by other indicators within this framework
NC1: Wichelstowe	ALL	Quantum of houses and employment land delivered at Wichelstowe since the start of the plan period
NC2: Commonhead	ALL	Quantum of houses and employment land delivered at Commonhead since the start of the plan period
NC3: Proposed Eastern Villages including Rowborough and South Marston Village Expansion	ALL	Quantum of houses and employment land delivered at Eastern Villages since the start of the plan period

Local Plan Policy	Strategic Objectives	Indicators
NC4: Tadpole Farm	ALL	Quantum of houses and employment land delivered at Tadpole Farm since the start of the plan period
NC5: Kingsdown	ALL	Quantum of houses and employment land delivered at Kingsdown since the start of the plan period
RA1: Highworth	ALL	Quantum of houses and employment land delivered at Highworth since the start of the plan period
RA2: Wroughton	ALL	Quantum of houses and employment land delivered at Wroughton since the start of the plan period
RA3: South Marston	ALL	Quantum of houses and employment land delivered at South Marston since the start of the plan period. Amount of development permitted within the non-coalescence areas
LN1 Neighbourhood Planning	ALL	Adoption of neighbourhood plans and community plans as outlined in the policy

Appendix 8: Glossary of Terms

Affordable Housing: Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

- **Social rented housing** is owned by local authorities and private registered providers (as defined in section 80 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008), for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also be owned by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Homes and Communities Agency.
- **Affordable rented housing** is let by local authorities or private registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing.
- **Affordable Rent** is subject to rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80% of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable).
- **Intermediate housing** is homes for sale and rent provided at a cost above social rent, but below market levels subject to the criteria in the Affordable Housing definition above. These can include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent, but not affordable rented housing.

The National Planning Policy Framework states that homes that do not meet the above definition of affordable housing, such as “low cost market” housing, may not be considered as affordable housing for planning purposes.

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.

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.

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

Swindon 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 Cattle 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 Local Plan, and other Development Plan Documents, to resolve.

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

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

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

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

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

Duty to Co-operate: Section 110 of the Localism Act set out a new 'duty to co-operate'. The new duty relates to sustainable development or use of land that would have a significant impact on at least two local planning areas and requires that councils and public bodies 'engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis' to develop strategic policies). The NPPF gives further guidance on 'planning strategically across local boundaries', and highlight the importance of joint working to meet development requirements that cannot be wholly met within a single local planning area, through either joint planning policies or informal strategies such as infrastructure and investment plans.

Forward Swindon: The company established by Swindon Borough Council in 2010 to deliver and facilitate economic growth and property development in the town.

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 to be incorporated into the document's vision, and elicits early views about the possible issues and strategies for the future. Most differences can be identified and addressed from the beginning, thereby helping to reduce the number of objections later in the process ('back-loading').

Green Infrastructure: A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

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

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

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

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

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

Independent Examination: The Local Planning Authority must submit all Development Plan Documents for Independent Examination that is held in public by an Inspector from the Planning Inspectorate. Consequent on s112 of the Localism Act 2011 the Inspector must make recommendations to the Council, but his report is not binding.

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.

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

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

Localism Act: A statute passed in 2011 which aims to devolve power from central government to local government and communities.

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

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

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

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

National Planning Policy Framework: A national planning policy document released in March 2012 which replaced previous national planning guidance contained in PPG's and PPS's.

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.

A Neighbourhood Development Plan: Is a new planning tool to help empower communities to shape and manage development in their local areas. Communities will be able to develop planning policies that will become part of the planning framework for their area and grant planning permission for certain types of new development.

Neighbourhood Planning: Neighbourhood planning is allowing the people who know about and care for an area plan for it. It is led by the residential and business community, not the council, and is about building neighbourhoods – not stopping growth. Neighbourhood planning is optional but if adopted by the Council, neighbourhood plans and orders will have weight becoming part of the plan making framework for the area.

A Neighbourhood Development Order: Enables the community to grant planning permission for the development it wishes to see. The Planning and Compulsory

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

The One Swindon Partnership: A Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) originally formed in 2003. Its purpose is to develop a Strategic Vision for Swindon through the Community Strategy; to deliver the One Swindon outcomes; and to promote effective multi-agency working across Swindon.

Planning Inspectorate: A body whose work includes national infrastructure planning under the Planning Act 2008 process as amended by the Localism Act 2011; processing planning and enforcement appeals; and holding examinations into local plans and community infrastructure levy charging schedules.

Primary Frontage: The part of the Town Centre that contains a high proportion of retail uses, including major national retailers.

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.

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

Reg.27, Reg. 28: Regulations in The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 that prescribed how local authorities should undertake consultation on Local Development Documents at the Pre-Submission stage.

Reg.30, Reg.31: Regulations in The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 that prescribed how local authorities should submit Local Development Documents to the Secretary of State.

Reg.19, Reg. 20: Regulations in The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 that prescribes how local authorities should undertake consultation on Local Plans at the Pre-Submission stage in accordance with Regulation 35.

Reg.22: Regulation in The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 that prescribes how local authorities should submit Local Plans to the Secretary of State.

Rural Exceptions Policy: Allows residential development adjoining the settlement boundary of a village (village envelope) or within villages with no settlement boundaries to be permitted as an exception to normal planning policy. 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 (now withdrawn) 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 initial three-year period started in Swindon Borough.

Secondary Frontage: The part of the Town Centre that provides opportunities for cafes, professional services and independent retailers to flourish.

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

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

Soundness: The submitted Local Plan will be subject to a Public Examination, which considers whether the Strategy is 'sound' - in other words 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.

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

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

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

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

Strategic Green Corridors: are linear features of mostly open character, including riverside paths, footpaths, cycleways and bridleways, which act as wildlife corridors and attractive, safe off-road links between residential areas, open spaces, urban centres, leisure facilities and employment areas.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA): The primary role of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment is to identify sites with potential for housing; so that a Local Planning Authority can assess whether it can identify a five year housing land supply, as required by national policy. The identification of potential housing sites also informs the local plan process, the assessment includes consideration of environmental constraints, significant national planning policies and viability.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment: A Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) is a study of the housing market in a particular area and is used to inform local development plans and housing strategies.

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). To comply with Government policy, the Borough Council will produce a Sustainability Appraisal that incorporates a Strategic Environmental Assessment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Swindon & Wiltshire Local Economic Partnership: Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) are locally-owned partnerships between local authorities and businesses that play a central role in determining local economic priorities and undertaking activities to drive economic growth and the creation of local jobs. The Swindon and Wiltshire Local Enterprise Partnership was approved by the government in July 2011.

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).

Travellers: CLG document **Planning Policy for Traveller Sites** (March 2012) gives the definition as "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 or dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such".

Travelling Showpeople: CLG document **Planning Policy for Traveller Sites** (March 2012) gives the definition 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 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 above".

